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NEW AGE

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6d.

Sensational Turn In Treason Trial

From Lionel Forman
PRETORIA. **THERE** can be no treason without the use or threat of force against the state, said Adv. H. C. Nicholas when the defence renewed its attack on

indictment at the opening of the treason trial this week.

A detailed review of all South African cases of treason from Kruger's Republic following the Jameson raid to the case of the Nazi agent Leibbrandt, and all Roman and Dutch writers, showed support for a war-time enemy or rebellion was an essential element.

As the trial enters its third month the Crown has not yet completed the preliminary task of presenting the preliminary upon which the accused can plead guilty or not guilty. (Continued on page 5)

THUMBPRINT FOR SLAVERY



This Ndebele woman rounded up with others to queue at Brakpan's pass office to take out a reference book puts her thumb print in the book issued to her. An African constable looks on.

NATIVE Affairs Department mobile teams have arrived on the East Rand to issue pass books to African women, but they are not having things their own way by any means.

BENONI'S women launched a victorious boycott of the mobile teams issuing the pass books.

In **BRAKPAN** women in the locations stood firm against passes though in the centre of the town employers and police between them rounded up some hundreds of women to take out the books—many of them not sure what they were doing and others unable to resist the pressures put on them.

BENONI WOMEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT PASSES

BENONI.

OVER 1,000 women of Benoni and Wattville townships thundered "WE DON'T WANT PASSES" at a meeting at the Nobadula Hall early in the week. Two huge meetings over the week-end had already rejected passes for women.

So when the mobile unit arrived on Monday morning no women queued at the pass offices and the unit's personnel lazed and played checkers the whole day.

On Tuesday some housewives brought their women domestic servants for registration, but there were not more than 14.

That afternoon hundreds of women began to assemble near the Superintendent's office where the Advisory Board meeting was being attended by Benoni's Native Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Rawwell, and the Chief Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr. M. Smuts. The town's boycott of the reference books had brought these officials scurrying to the Board meeting!

MISERY AND SUFFERING
The Board members expressed the fear of the women that reference books would bring them the same misery and suffering as their men folk experienced under the pass laws.

The Chief Native Commissioner talked about reference books being not passes but identity cards. Later he had a meeting behind closed

doors with 12 women elected by the large crowd outside. For nearly an hour the officials and the delegation of women were in session.

The women spoke out about the hated pass laws, the raids and arrests, the hours of waiting in pass office queues, neglected children at home, forced labour and assaults on the farms.

"DIG A BIG HOLE"
Impatient and exhausted the Chief Native Commissioner finally told the women "the law is the law" and he expected them to obey it.

"THE DELEGATION REPLIED 'WE WILL NEVER CARRY A PASS, DIG A BIG HOLE AND PUT US INTO IT, NOT ONLY IN BENONI BUT ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.'"

Amidst the singing of Nkosi Sikelele and the thumbs up salute, the officials—a group of worried and unhappy men—were escorted through the huge crowd of women to their cars.

At a women's rally later in the afternoon one speaker after (Continued on page 4)

The mass meeting at the Nobadula Hall rejects pass books after speakers had denounced the evils of the pass system.

BUT THESE WOMEN SAY "NO"



No More Street-Walking For Visser

CAPE TOWN.

AS a result of the exposure by New Age of the Visser scandal, there have been a number of important developments.

The first is that Visser has been deprived of his privileges as a paroled patient at Valenberg and placed in a closed ward, where he will be kept under supervision until such time as he can be returned to prison.

NO MORE JAUNTS IN THE STREET FOR JOOMA'S KILLER.
In fact, so close is Visser being (Continued on page 5)

Exiles "Buried Alive" in Frenchdale Detention Camp

—page 3

MASS A.N.C. RALLY :

This Sunday—October 5—9.30 a.m.

**FREEDOM SQUARE
SOPHIATOWN
Prominent National Leaders**

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

BASOTHO ARE NOT HAPPY UNDER BRITISH CONTROL

In the "Moletisi on Basotho" of the 30th Photo 1958, Mr. Alport, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is reported to have said: "The one impression I have of my recent visits to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland is that they are on the whole extremely happy areas in Africa. If the whole of Africa was as happy as the High Commission Territories it would be a very happy and very contented place indeed."

Mr. Alport went further and said that "he had no impression that there was any wish to see any change as far as the Territories were concerned in the existing relation between them and the United Kingdom."
Even the retiring High Commissioner, Sir Percival Lleschig, is reported in the Pretoria News 12/9/58 as having said: "The High Commission Territories are advancing in the Constitutional sphere into more representative forms of government, but it is not to be foreseen that progress along those lines, which is the policy of Her Majesty's Government, would ever mean that they would advance to the status of independence comparable with Ghana, that is, complete independence within the Commonwealth."

I wonder how many people of Commonwealth countries or Gt. Britain in particular really share the views expressed above? In my opinion those views are merely blind or misled the majority of the thinking people of the Com-

monwealth countries, particularly those of Gt. Britain.

The people of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland are certainly not happy at all.
The Protectorate system may have been good for them in the past but now is no longer good, and they now wish to get out of that system to a complete economic and political independence, free from the dictatorship of any empire. They want to be free to choose friends anywhere they wish, whether from West or East, South or North.

In matters of defence, the people of the Protectorates are not happy, because they have sacrificed the lives of thousands of their sons on the battlefields in the two previous wars, yet Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to allow them to form their own Black Armies and equip them with modern arms. They are not happy because the British Parliament is not encouraging black men to fill the position now occupied by the "High Commissioner for the Territories." They are not satisfied with the boundaries of their land.

They believe that given self-rule or complete independence, much more or better than Ghana, they would be more happy in Africa.

If granted such independence without bloodshed, what would Her Majesty's Government really lose? We do not want to see here another Algeria, Cyprus or Formosa etc. etc.
T. W. THIBEDI

Deported Because He Supported ANC



This picture is of Chief Zwellimile Ntlokoondala. He worked in East London from 1945 to 1957. He lost his job at the ESCOM power station because of his political activities. He was arrested on February 18, 1957, and on the following day appeared before the Native Commissioner and was sentenced to three weeks or £5 fine. He paid the fine but instead of being released he was informed by the Native Commissioner that he would be deported to his homeland. While this was being arranged he was kept in solitary confinement for three days, he told me, and when he protested he was told that the reason for this treatment was that he had taken part in a bus boycott.

Later he was escorted by two policemen to Idutywa. The escorts finally dropped him off the train at Idutywa and he had to foot the rest of the way to his home about five miles away. While at home Chief Ntlokoondala has been frequently visited by the Special Branch just to see if he is still there. At Idutywa he cannot get employment and as he is confined to one area he cannot look for work in other centres.

Chief Ntlokoondala has been a staunch member of the ANC since 1951, chairman of the West Bank location branch, and a member of the advisory board up to the time of his deportation.
"POPO"
Duncan Village, East London.

EDITORIAL

STOP THESE MASS POLITICAL TRIALS

THE mass political trial is becoming an everyday feature of life in South Africa. With the new round of "incitement" arrests in Johannesburg, the pattern becomes painfully clear. It is the pattern of the treason trial, the Zeerust and Sekukhune-land trials, and the first round of "incitement" cases in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and in Balfour and a number of other Transvaal plateland dorps.

The aim of the new Swart-Verwoerd pattern is clear—it is to intimidate. If every expression of Non-European protest and resentment is to be followed by mass arrests, and lengthy and expensive legal proceedings, involving the personnel and resources of the liberation and trade union movements to an ever-increasing extent, then the Nats hope, protests will in effect become impossible—whether the Courts in fact convict or not.

With the official "opposition" in its present state of demoralised surrender, little reliance can be placed upon the United Party to resist this new and vicious onslaught on democracy. The abject display of servility by the Johannesburg City Council should cure any illusions on this point.

An urgent duty therefore rests upon the unofficial and genuine opposition, including the Labour and Liberal Parties, the Black Sash, the Churches and others, to join in united and determined resistance. For if the issue is allowed to go undefended it can result in the virtual illegalisation of all opposition to apartheid.

That will not of course end such opposition. It will merely drive it underground. There it is likely to become more determined and bitter.

No one has been more firm and determined than the Congress movement to abide by non-violent and legal methods of redress. But if every door to the use of such methods is barred, it is plain that the frustrated masses will seek and find others, in desperation.

Cyprus, Algeria and Kenya—to mention but a few from scores of modern examples—indicate what the results are bound to be.

Democratic and peaceful methods of achieving progress are only possible in a society which permits their expression.

AT YOUR SERVICE...

THE last two issues of New Age carried the news—for the first time in any South African newspaper—of the scandal of ex-consort Visser, walking the streets of Cape Town barely two years after he had been sentenced to 10 years hard labour for killing Solly Joona, the Indian Congress leader.

It was New Age which made it possible for the matter to be raised in Parliament, and it was the New Age exposure of the truth which forced Mr. Swart to undertake to order an inquiry.
This week it is New Age again which brings you a picture story from the Frenchdale concentration camp, where some of South Africa's foremost freedom fighters are being away their lives in exile. Something must be done to help these men who, without any form of trial, have been sentenced by Verwoerd to imprisonment for life.

There is no other newspaper in South Africa but New Age which has shown itself ready and willing, year in and year out, to fight the battles of the people, to expose corruption and injustice, to take its stand with the people's organisations in their struggle to improve their living conditions.

There is no other newspaper in South Africa which deserves the name "The People's Paper."
Last week we ran a Nationalist, Dr. Otto du Plessis, the Administrator of the Cape, said: "The English Press has made a great contribution to freedom in South Africa." Coming from a man who is a Nationalist Party has murdered

the Guardian and Advance newspapers, that sounds like a sentence of death on the Opposition Press.

Yet Dr. du Plessis spoke the truth.
And there are few newspapers to equal the contribution which New Age has made to freedom in South Africa, small and handicapped though it is.

No paper has been persecuted and hounded by the Government and the police like New Age. But our greatest handicap is our perpetual shortage of money. We could do so much more if we had more money. We may even have to stop altogether because we haven't enough money to keep going.

By keeping New Age alive, you are playing your part in the world-wide struggle for truth, justice and freedom. There is no better cause to support. Send your donation today.

Last Week's Donations:
Cape Town: N. and H. £1, Unity £5, A.S. £9, E.K.K. £8, J.S.M. 19s., Ester £10, F.M.J. 4.6d.
Port Elizabeth: E. Duna 5s., B.D. 1.6d., Show friends £5.5.
Johannesburg: Five Pound Guarantor £5, P.O. £2, Hopeful E.M. Walter 5s., Camera 10s., Dichters 14.6d., Isaac £2, Monthly Collectors £8, H.K. 10.3d., Issy £2, Blomfontein 12.6d.
Durban: Anon £1, Tea Workers £1.12, Leather Works £2, Anon £2.2, Sundry £18.
TOTAL—£64 9s. 3d.

Do We Want Freedom Or Slavery?

The oppressive laws are being strengthened daily; life for an African is getting harder, in fact unbearable.
The Manager of Native Affairs has started using his terrific powers under the New Location Regulations. Scores of plain clothed Bantu inspectors are arresting people in dozens, demanding poll tax and passes.
Train passengers are arrested for spitting—this is another source of income to the Government to provide for the remuneration of the increased Cabinet of Verwoerd.
Fellow Africans, it's time that we show our oppressors that we are fed up with all these unnecessary humiliations. The price of freedom is sacrifices, and death is necessary. But slavery costs nothing. Everyone should therefore choose between the two.
DON NGENSILE NANGU
ANC Youth League Secretary, New Brighton.

Africans at Mrs. Wilkin's Funeral

Before Mrs. Wilkin (wife of the Cradock ex-education superintendent) died, she said that if she did not find Africa in Heaven she would know that she had come to the wrong place.
She asked her husband to request the ANC choir to conduct her house and sing "Nkosi Sikelel' i' Afrika" and they did so.
Mr. Wilkin also got special permission for Africans to attend the funeral. So the Africans followed on foot but the car containing the coffin was fast, and instead of a slow mournful procession, it was an amusing incident to the Europeans who saw the Africans still marching down the street while the funeral was taking place in the graveyard. However there was time for the Rev. Cambula to say grace and for Rev. Calata to give the name of the location citizens.
The driver of the funeral car seemed disappointed to find the "Kaffirs" he left behind singing like angels at Mrs. Wilkin's grave-side. WE ARE MARKING AND WATCHING THESE THINGS AS WE MARCH TO FREEDOM.
E. L. VARA
Cradock.

Innocent People manhandled by Police

It is a well-known fact that the African who asserts his innocence is usually manhandled by the South African police.
On September 18 I was arrested in my home because I took too long to find my pass which was in my shirt. So without shirt, shoes or jacket and handcuffed like a murderer, I was made to run together with another innocent African all the way (I mile) to town, where we were locked up in a garage.
We were discharged and warned not to answer the police in the course of their duty.
Why were we not given at least enough time to get our passes?
Freedom in our lifetime.
Z. K. STOFILE
Springs.

Forcing Women to Take Passes

I find my people in this district, old women and young girls, also brides taking reference books at Colleslie, Weenen and Tugela Ferry. The authorities also give these women blind women who are told that they will get no money if they refuse to take the books. They say that if you do not take these books, you are a communist.
Our people are deceived by our chiefs. They tell us to accept Bantu Authorities and that the Government will help us in many ways.
But I am explaining many things to the people. I hope that the ANC is going on and will never die. I wish long life to the treason trial defence.
SITHOLE
Colleslie, via Dundee, Natal.

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

"WE HAVE BEEN BURIED ALIVE"

Exiles Rot in Frenchdale Detention Camp

From A Special Correspondent
THE Frenchdale camp for exiles made sensational newspaper headlines, here and abroad, a few years ago when one overseas report described the place as a concentration camp.

Since then nothing has been heard of its inmates and their plight.

These, and others exiled to remote spots in other parts of the country, are South Africa's Forgotten Men.

IN THE DESERT

Frenchdale lies in the heart of semi-desert and here seven people ponder night and day over their desperate lives. It is now seven years since the first man was deported to Frenchdale. There he still is. Over the years six others have joined him.

"WE HAVE BEEN BURIED ALIVE," one of them said.

Some have not seen their families since their deportation. Some say they barely manage to keep body and soul together. They have no means of support, they say.

Four of the deportees, including a tribal chief, are from Witziesshoek. They were exiled after the anti-government disturbances there.

They are Morena Paulus Mopeli (the Chief) deported in 1951. His wife was deported after that and is also with him at Frenchdale.

Also from Witziesshoek are Mr. Matela Mantsoe, deported at the end of 1952, and Mr. Casell Moloi, who was the first man to be sent to Frenchdale.

Then there is Mr. A. S. Gwenthe, the East London Congress leader who was deported after the Defiance Campaign and exiled to Frenchdale after being reached to several other isolated spots in the country.



Mr. Matela Mantsoe of Witziesshoek.

There is also Mr. Piet Mokoena, leader of a religious sect from Evaton. And the seventh man, Mr. Dlamini, comes from Bergville in Natal.

SANDY WASTES

APPROACHING Frenchdale there are vast sandy wastes of land stretching on all sides as far as the eye can see. The sun beats down like a whip.

Tucked away on a small koppie is the camp itself. It consists of 12 huts with thatched roofs and cement walls. Each of the deportees has had two huts allocated to him.

A man carries a bucket of water which he has drawn from a well nearby. Another sits in the shade bent over the boot he is mending. And then astonishingly, out of keeping with this scene of desolation, two brilliantly feathered peacocks strut across the mud courtyard. The birds were sent to Chief Mopeli by one of his supporters.

GREAT SUFFERING

Morena Paulus Mopeli, a militant old man, has suffered a great deal.

"I was a rich man, owning cattle, horses and other stock. Now I've lost everything," he says.

In 1951 he was jailed for a whole year after he was convicted of holding an illegal meeting in his village of Witziesshoek. When he had served his sentence he was deported to NEBO in the Middleburg



A DETENTION CAMP IN AFRICA. Huts paired in twos make up the Frenchdale camp where seven men and one woman live in exile.

district. After being there for a short time he was arrested on a charge that he did not report to the police regularly. He was then contracted to a farmer in Groot Marico and worked there for three months.

Back at his place of deportation he was attacked and assaulted by some European police who said they were avenging the police killed at Witziesshoek.

After this assault on him, he was transferred to Frenchdale in 1956. He was told that it was a place which would "cool down" his temper.

He had been in Nebo for four years.

His wife was deported and sent to Nebo in 1953. When Mopeli was transferred to Frenchdale his wife went with him. They have four children, but they are in Witziesshoek.

Mopeli claims that he receives no financial support from the government.

"I even doubt if the Government knows I am here. I am like a dead person," he says.

He would perhaps have died of starvation if not for the assistance members of his tribe send from time to time.

None of the other men have their wives with them at Frenchdale. Casell Moloi, to keep his spirit alive, sent home for his youngest daughter, aged about eleven, who stays with him at the camp. The rest of his family, his wife and five children, are at Witziesshoek.

Gwenthe has been kicked from pillar to post. Originally deported to the Eastern Transvaal, he was transferred to Frenchdale. Last year he was served with a further order

which restricted him to the camp.

He is not allowed to go to Mafeking even if he needs medical attention. He must ask for the doctor to be sent out to the camp.

DIVIDED HOUSE

Men survive somehow in a desert and in exile. Even Frenchdale has not broken the backbone of some of the seven.

But as great as the tragedies of these people doomed to live out of sight and struggling to survive physically, is the tragedy that the Frenchdale detention camp is a house divided against itself.

The Government's tactics are clear to see. It is to divide the men by sowing suspicion among them, promising some early returns to their homes if they "reform" and change their attitude to the government and its policies.

One of the exiles was made "boss boy" over his fellow sufferers and he was expected to pass on information about their activities and talk.

It is now seven years since the first man was deported to Frenchdale. Is their fate to be that of Makana, tribal resistance leader of old, who died in exile?

There should be an immediate nation-wide outcry for the release of these people buried alive in the wastes west of Mafeking.

They ask themselves—and when a rare stranger approaches within talking distance they ask him—"Have we been forgotten?"

THESE ARE SOME OF THE VICTIMS



Morena Paulus Mopeli, beloved chief of the people of Witziesshoek, has tasted the bitter gall of prison and persecution, privation and banishment.



His wife Mrs. Mopeli was herself exiled and now lives with her husband at Frenchdale.



Mr. Casell Moloi also banished from the Witziesshoek reserve.

Zeerust Accused Acquitted on Murder Charge

RUSTENBURG.

The two men and one woman from Zeerust charged with murder arising out of disturbances in that Reserve earlier in the year were discharged at the end of the Crown case in the Circuit court here. The three are Messrs. Alfred Siloleli and Joseph Mapula and Mrs. Johanna Pule.

Originally there were five charged with murder. Two were discharged before the case went to trial.

The two men and the one woman are, however, still being tried on a charge of public violence, and they have been joined with the batch of 55 men and women now standing trial in Rustenburg.

FIRST STAGE OF IRAQI REVOLUTION

ONLY two months ago, when direct news from Iraq was at a premium, the Western press was filled with stories based on rumour and conjecture as to the progress of the revolution which had taken place in that country.

Now that reliable, first-hand information is readily available, this same press has preferred to maintain silence. The few reports on Iraq that we do get suggest that apart from a few personal stories that have been settled with leaders of the old regime, nothing in Iraq has really changed.

The first glimmer of the revolution has dimmed... Life goes on much as before, with the rich a bit poorer and the poor a bit richer.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In fact, in the short space of less than three months, the new Republic of Iraq has an impressive list of achievements to its credit. Here is a brief summary of the changes that have been made:

- 1. Confiscation of all property of the overthrown monarchy and 65 leading and corrupt henchmen of Nuri Saïd including his former Premiers. This property is now being put to proper use.
- 2. Abolition of royal titles and names on hospitals and public buildings.
- 3. Dismissal of former key officials in the Security Department, Foreign Ministry, Education and Public Works, together with 13 military officers, and replacement by reliable supporters of the national revolution.
- 4. An open trial of Nuri Saïd's key henchmen, which exposed their complicity in the British and U.S. plots to intervene in Syria.
- 5. Diplomatic relations with all countries recognising the new Republic, including the USSR, the People's Republic of China and other socialist countries.
- 6. Amnesty for political prisoners, restoration of political rights for those deprived under the old regime; recall of political exiles from abroad; expelled students now back at their schools and colleges and dismissed teachers and professors back at their posts.
- 7. New draft of a democratic constitution which declares all citizens "equal before the law" and guarantees the equal rights of Arabs and the Kurdish minority.
- 8. Draft of a new land reform law which aims to provide land for an average peasant family of five members with an annual income of £350. As a first step peasants now pay 50% of the harvest in rent instead of the former 75% and landless must now pay all the expenses of irrigation. (Two-thirds of the land now belongs to 1,000 landowners, 104 acres, and two landowners have over 600,000 each. Royal estates of over 22,000 acres have already been taken over.)
- 9. Trade unions are no longer illegal, and a universal eight-hour day has been declared for all industries, 1,000 oil

workers dismissed two years ago are now back in their jobs.

10. Profits are now limited to 15%, and rents of houses and shops reduced by an average of 20%; bread and meat prices reduced between 20 and 40%; taxes reduced on tea, sugar and medical goods, and increased on cars, refrigerators, beer, spirits and cigarettes—regarded as luxuries in the present situation.

NOT SOCIALIST...

It is true that all these measures taken together do not constitute a complete revolution of, say, a socialist nature. This is not surprising, for what took place on July 14 was not a socialist, but a national democratic revolution.

Its aim was two-fold; to break the domination of foreign imper-

likely to be strengthened by new and more powerful elements, including those which represent the main forces of the revolution—the workers and peasants.

Had it not been for their struggle, led by the illegal Communist Party in Iraq, it would not have been possible to achieve the revolution.

In all the uprisings and revolts in Iraq since the first national revolution in 1920 the Communists have been in the forefront.

Two days BEFORE July 14, the Communist Party gave guidance lines to its members on the trend of events, stressing that "the political atmosphere in Iraq is now extremely tense" and that the duty of every member was "to rally the masses around the chief slogans and demands of our national democratic movement."

COMMUNISTS STRONG

Though not yet given legal recognition it is the COMMUNIST PARTY of Iraq which has organised the biggest demonstrations in support of the revolution and its declared aims. NO OTHER POLITICAL ORGANISATION EXISTS WHICH CAN MATCH ITS ABILITY IN MOBILISING THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE.

The future of political parties in Iraq, together with its relations with the United Arab Republic, are two big issues now facing the new Republic. The BA'ATH "SOCIALISTS" (in reality extreme nationalists) are in favour of merging Iraq into the U.A.R. and against the recognition of political parties—on the model of the United Arab Republic.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and the Communist Party oppose this. They advocate a federation with the U.A.R. as is the case with Yemen) so that Iraq would have complete autonomy over its own affairs.

They also stand for the freedom of political parties.

COMMON PLATFORM

From this standpoint the National Democratic Party and the Communist Party have a common platform. Both parties have worked closely together for many years in leading the struggle against the Nuri Saïd regime, and together they constitute the main political leadership of the masses of workers and peasants.

World Stage by Spectator

rialism, and to put an end to feudal rule and the system of monarchy which allied itself with foreign imperialism.

The new Government which came to power in Iraq does not set socialism as its aim.

The Cabinet, in which the four key positions are held by eight revolutionary officers who led the armed revolution, represents a variety of trends. The remaining eight Cabinet members are all civilians.

... YET
This leadership is not yet a full expression of the national democratic movement in Iraq. As it moves forward to achieve the aims of the revolution it is



In this first picture of Qasim to be published in the South African press, we show the smoke-wreathed island (right) under heavy artillery fire from units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed on the mainland (left).

BENONI WOMEN REFUSE PASSES

(Continued from page 1)

another rose to denounce the pass laws. The boycott of the reference books in Benoni should be a rallying cry to all women in the Union to unite in their resistance to the passes, said one speaker.

The Native Commissioner's Court was used for the issue of passes, and court proceedings were suspended altogether. Long tables were arranged the length of the room and outside in the yard, and the Commissioner's clerks were all roped in to act as interpreters.

During the first morning the Commissioner seemed pleased with the way things were going. Telephoning a senior official he said "Die span het vroeg in die more begin en hulle gaan baie mooi aan!"

TOLL TO GET OUT

The bewildered women ordered into the queues had one question after another fired at them, and some were told there and then that they did not qualify to remain in Brakpan and should leave the town if they did not want to be arrested under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Some of the women had their newly issued books stamped with these orders to leave Brakpan.

When they turned to officials with questions: "What of my children - my husband?" they were brusquely told to see the Location Superintendent.

Police are already intercepting women in Brakpan and asking "Where were you born? Are you married? Where do you stay? WHERE IS YOUR PASS?"

Some domestic servants have told their employers they would rather leave their jobs than take out pass books.

LOCATION SLD

Brakpan Location, as distinct from the domestic servants in the town, has stood solid against the taking of pass books. A women's demonstration in the location that went to the pass office and demanded to see the Native Commissioner was told that she refused to meet them. The deputation then went to the Location Manager who said he had nothing to do with passes for women.

A large force of Special Branch men is operating in the location.

IN SPRINGS

Numbers of women in Springs have politely refused to take passes. Scores of others who took them out are reported to have destroyed them afterwards. Some torn books have been found in rubbish bins.

Nat. Anti-Strike Plan A Threat To All Unions

ANOTHER blow at the workers in the food industries is being planned by Minister de Klerk.

According to press reports, he is drafting more amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act. One of these will bring the food processing industry under the strike ban that applies to "essential services."

THE EFFECT WILL BE TO MAKE STRIKES ILLEGAL FOR THE FOOD CANNING WORKERS.

No Emergency

This is not new. Strikes were outlawed in the industry by war emergency measures; the same proposal was included in Ben Schoeman's draft Industrial Conciliation Bill of 1954.

The country is not now at war. Why should the food industry be singled out?

Not all branches of the food processing trade will be brought under this ban. It will not apply to bakers, millers, butchers, sweet-makers and brewers.

It will affect only those workers who can fruit, vegetables, meat and fish.

They are no more essential to the people's food supply than are bakers, butchers and brewers. We must therefore look for a special meaning for the word "essential" as used in the proposed amendments.

Farmers' Block

The true explanation is that the canning factories are closely connected with the fruit farmers, especially in the Western Cape, where they form a particularly powerful block of employers. There are about 20 fruit and vegetable processing factories in the Union, nine of them controlled by one powerful concern, the Langeberg Ko-operasie, which is owned mainly by the fruit-growers themselves.

The employers have for years carried on a struggle against the Food Canning Workers' Union. Unable to break it, some employers have looked to the Government to help them out.

The Food Canning Workers' Union has suffered most under the dictatorial measures applied by the state to curb the right of workers to organise and elect their union leaders.

No fewer than eight officials of the union have been forced by the Minister to resign their positions. Large sections of the workers

have been denied the benefits of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Wage Board

The recent Wage Board investigation in the industry has resulted in a recommendation for cuts in wages and poorer conditions of employment.

The union in its objections to the recommendations stated: "That Mr. Whitehead (who is the managing director of the Langeberg Ko-operasie) on be-

Strike Weapon

The union has used the strike weapon on many occasions in the past and with success. Employers have learnt as a result to take the union seriously. This has contributed in no small measure to the great improvements the union has gained for the workers.

Basic wages which stood at 15/- per week in 1941, have been raised to the present level of 60/- per week. Higher piece work rates, holiday pay, sick pay are some of the other gains that have been achieved through united action.

If the Minister's proposed amendments to the Act become law, the workers will lose their chief weapon and employers will no longer show any anxiety to come to terms with the union.

Arbitration

Instead of the right to strike the workers will get "compulsory arbitration." (Section 46 of the Act.) (Continued in next column)

No More Street Waking For Visser

(Continued from page 1)

kept under lock and key, that a New Age reporter was unable to get any replies to his questions about the ex-constable when he phoned the institution last week. A rumour had been circulating that Visser had been sent to George (where, incidentally, there is no mental hospital).

"No comment," said Valkenberg. "New Age: Is Visser still at Valkenberg?"

"No comment," We're not giving any interviews to the press. New Age: Can we quote you as saying you refuse to be quoted?"

Valkenberg: We're not giving any interviews to the press. New Age: We then tried to get a call through to Visser direct.

ALL THE TROUBLE

A member of the Valkenberg staff to whom New Age eventually got through, and who had ap-

parently not been told of the "no press" rule said:

2. Surely it is Mr. Swart's business to see that a prisoner serves his full sentence? How can he be held responsible to the Department of Health which has nothing to do with prison sentences and no means of enforcing them?

The whole Visser episode raises the query in the public mind how many other favoured criminals have escaped their just punishment by being transferred to mental hospitals and eventually getting out through the back door long before their sentences have expired?

1. Was Mr. Justice Ruffin making an attack on the Afrikaners and the police when he called Visser a "beast" and sentenced him to ten years imprisonment and eight lashes? Is it anti-Afrikaans and seditious to try to ensure that justice is done, and that a sentence duly pronounced by the court is

not illegally nullified by administrative action behind the scenes?

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SENSATIONAL TURN IN TRIAL

(Continued from page 1)
When the court resumed, the defence launched a new attack on the indictment putting forward reasons described as even more fundamental than the original exception.

1,000 PAGES

It argued (despite the new particulars supplied by the Crown as a result of the court order, bringing the length of the indictment from 406 to over 1,000 pages) that the charge was still defective because:

- it discloses no offence;
- the overt acts alleged are not treasonable;
- the Crown has failed to comply with the court order for full particulars;
- the accused are wrongly joined;
- the speeches and articles set out in the indictment could not mean what the Crown says they mean.

During the unsuccessful initial objection to the exception Mr. Pirow created a sensation by announcing after consultation with the Attorney-General that it had been decided the case stands or falls by conspiracy.

The Crown fails to prove conspiracy, all the accused go free." Mr. Pirow looked up in surprise as loud exclamations of astonishment came from both public galleries. When the noise died down Mr. Majelis asked Mr. Pirow:

"Are you saying that in all seriousness?" He asked that a special record of Mr. Pirow's statement be made.

Mr. Justice Kennedy interjected: "I have always understood that to (Continued from previous column) Act." But this is valueless. Many workers who have had experience of arbitration, know that the arbitrator himself is influenced by the opposing pressures coming from workers and employers.

If the workers are forced to accept the arbitrator's award, they have no bargaining power the means of counteracting the employers' pressure.

Compulsory arbitration in our present society can only have the effect of increasing the bosses' profits at the expense of the workers.

This is the position to which the bosses have always wanted to reduce the food workers. Now the Minister, according to reports, will grant them their wish.

Other Unions

If he gets away with it, why should he not please other influential bosses, and extend "compulsory arbitration" provisions to other industries?

The proposed amendment is a threat to the whole trade union movement. Will the trade union movement rally to defend the workers' rights against this attack?

He quoted all the South African treason cases reported and unreported showing they were always stretched and strained so as to become an instrument of oppression."

He quoted a number of modern legal authorities which described the seventeenth century English judgments quoted by the Crown as unreliable judgments by judges intent on maintaining tyranny.

be the Crown case," but Mr. Justice Ruffin disagreed: "That wasn't the Crown case. As I understood it the Crown claimed it was entitled to find individuals guilty of conspiracy or not—well anyway now we know what the Crown meant."

INTERRUPTED

Shortly after the defence argument had begun the judge interrupted to question Mr. Pirow again: "I want to have this clear," said Mr. Justice Ruffin.

Ruffin: Is the Crown case that there is one count of treason, the conspiracy?

Pirow: That's been our case all along.

Ruffin: So even if the Crown proves in each individual hostile intention and a treasonable overt act failed to fail, if you say you will not ask for a conviction?

Pirow: Yes and we must tie up every overt act alleged with conspiracy.

Ruffin: I am not quite satisfied. What are you now alleging?

Pirow: High Treason (laughter).

Ruffin: Yes.

Pirow: One count of treason, namely a conspiracy, many overt acts linked by conspiracy.

Ruffin: If you prove treason but no conspiracy you will not ask for a conviction. That is extraordinary.

Pirow: The Attorney-General has considered the matter thoroughly.

Ruffin: What sort of case is this then if the court finds a man has committed treason but can't convict because the Crown binds itself like this.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Shouldn't the accused be found guilty anyway in such a case? Well, if the Attorney-General chooses to bring the case in this manner, are we entitled to question it?

Pirow: No, you shouldn't enquire into his discretion.

Ruffin: Well, shouldn't you now announce that you are going to let it in line with your new position?

Pirow: No, it is unnecessary.

APPLICATION
Applying to quash the indictment, Mr. Nicholas said many of the acts alleged were perfectly innocent ones incapable of the description treasonable. The Crown was incorrect when it failed to state that any innocent act could be treasonable if accompanied by hostile intent. The act itself must actually further the intent to be treasonable.

He quoted all the South African treason cases reported and unreported showing they were always stretched and strained so as to become an instrument of oppression."

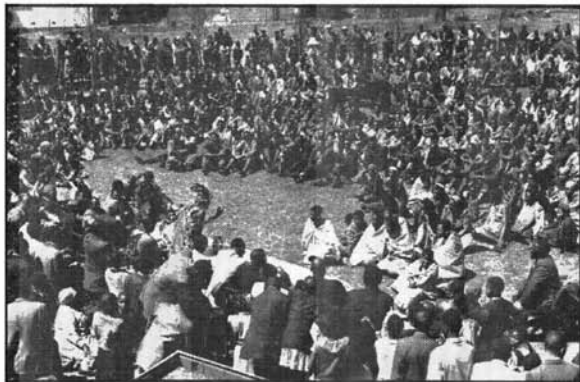
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Women in the queue are questioned, photographed and issued with pass books. These were some of the women taken to the Native Commissioner's office by their employers or told to go there by police. The Ndebele women were told in future they must get permits before entering Brakpan to sell their beadwork.



SWAZI RALLY IN JOHANNESBURG: Swazis in Johannesburg and on the Reef are enthusiastic about a scheme to levy them £1 each for the next three years to establish Swazi national industries and, they say, "put Swaziland on the road to independence." The picture above shows a gathering of nearly 5,000 Swazis in Orlando recently to adopt this proposal. Right: Mr. Macdonald Maseko, one of the organisers of the scheme, introduces it to the gathering.



UP MY ALLEY

● DINNER DATE

I HEAR that the City of Cape Town is going to give the victors of the recent cricket tour in East Africa a tea party by way of celebration, but the management of a Woodstock restaurant, one of the newest spots in Cape Town, is going one better by inviting the victorious S.A. cricket team and partners to a slap-up banquet on the evening of October 6.

That means that Capetonians and visitors who have made this restaurant an oasis in this desert of amenities will not be able to visit it from 8 to midnight on that date. The whole place will be handed over to captain Basil D'Oliveria and team.

● CHILD'S PLAY

WHEN one listens to the pronouncements of members of the Government party in Parliament, one can't help wondering whether S.A. has got to deal with a lot of cry-babies who still wear bibs and nappies, instead of grown-up people capable of running this country.

Faced with an exposure of laxity and irresponsibility on the part of his department in connection with the Visser scandal, the best that Minister of Justice Swart could offer by way of a reply was that an attack was being made on the Afrikaaner people and the police and that it was all communist tactics.

But Hoofseer Verwoerd was more to the point when accused of having broken faith. He simply threw his all-day sucker at the opposition whips and howled: "There, I'm never going to speak to you again."

In case you don't know, that is

what is known as parliamentary politics.

● GO, MAN, GO

ONE of the major crimes with which ducktails have blotted their copy books is that of associating with non-whites.

The ducktails did not care for apartheid, grumbled Dominee Gaum of Pretoria. They mixed with Non-Europeans, they were

By ALEX
LA GUMA



against the Christian religion, and they did not like clergymen.

Having been given the vote, the great fear is probably that the ducktails will vote against the Nats. And it looks as if maybe some ducktails can really teach the Nats a lesson in racial equality.

Anyway, Dominee Gaum is interested in ducktails and keeps a card index of the names and addresses of all of them he meets.

Only of ducktails, Dominee?

● LOGIC

AND Hoofseer Verwoerd's programme for the development of African agriculture in the reserves.

He plans to set up a lunatic asylum there.

The establishment of such an institution with its purchasing power will have an uplifting effect on said agriculture, said he.

No wonder the whole country's going crazy.

"Mail" Editor Calls For Democratic Unity

JOHANNESBURG.

CALLS for greater unity and determination in the extra-parliamentary struggle as the only means of defeating the Nationalists were made in Johannesburg and Durban last week.

IN a challenging leader-page article last week, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, writing under the pen-name of Owen Vine, calls upon the progressive forces in the country's political life to unite their ranks in order to make a more effective impact.

He points out that these forces—among whom he includes the Liberal, Labour and Federal Parties, the Black South, Civil Rights League, Progressive Association, the Defenders of the Constitution, the anti-Republican League, the Congress of Democrats and the different Non-White Congress movements—form, together, "a considerable volume of opinion"—broadly to be described as "the liberal element"—which "includes some of the best and most articulate political thinkers in the country, and can command a disproportionately high degree of energy and enthusiasm."

Why then, he asks, is liberalism not a stronger force?

THE ANSWER

He finds the answer in the "balkanisation" that has taken place "on the Left and Left-of-centre."

And he calls for agreement among all these groups "on very broad principles on which they

could then co-operate effectively." He also proposes a more "realistic" approach to the electorate, to show them how apartheid threatens their own interests, and how liberalism would benefit them.

New Age understands that the "Mail" proposes to follow up this initiative by submitting a series of practical questions to leaders of progressive groups regarding their attitudes towards co-operation or even federation with one another.

Liberal Leader Backs Passive Resistance

DURBAN.

"PEACEFUL extra-parliamentary pressure is necessary to remove the Nationalists from office," said Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Liberal Party, at a meeting held in Durban recently. "The Nationalists cannot be moved

more than 10 Africans was invalid, has raised very little excitement.

The Supreme Court judgment has come 2½ years after the ban was imposed, and after a number of people have been convicted and paid fines for infringing the proclamation.

The case which gave rise to this important decision arose out of a SACPO meeting on June 26, 1977, following which Canon J. S. Suggs, All-Everyday former P.C., Piet Vogel (COD), J. de Heines and Steve Tobias (SACPO) and Tandekile Manyube (ANC) appeared in court.

JUDGMENT

In a lengthy judgment, Mr. Justice George Wymne pointed out that the effect of the proclamation would be that speakers at a meeting of Europeans at which there were more than 10 Africans, even if they were present as servants, would be liable to prosecution.

Some amongst the ANC in Port Elizabeth feel that it will be only a matter of time before the Nationalist Government find a way of "correcting" the position.

They say that in the 2½ years in which meetings have been banned, the ANC has adapted itself to other organisational methods which are daily being improved and developed. It is far better, they maintain, to continue with the perfection of these methods, than to fall back to the organisation of meetings at which speakers are frequently going to be arrested under one law or another, and thus waste a lot of time and money fighting legal cases.

The Cape ANC, however, has not yet formulated a definite policy with regard to the holding of meetings. New Age was informed, but in the meantime the branches are not being encouraged to hold public meetings.

from office simply by parliamentary argument or by votes cast during general elections," he said.

In answer to a question asked by a member of the audience as to what form the extra-parliamentary struggle should take, Mr. Peter Brown said that the sort of campaign conducted by Gandhi must be imitated. "An entirely opposed to any change brought about by violence but one is entitled to use passive resistance," he said.

AFRICA ON THE MOVE

"Africa is on the move, Surely White South Africa cannot go for ever clinging to recognise that there will not be any privileged place for 3,000,000 people among so many millions of Non-Europeans.

"The change-over is bound to be painful and some suffering is inevitable, particularly for the white people when they see their privileges fading away. All we hope is that they will be free to stand on the two feet and fend for themselves."

Mr. Ishwar Amin, a Liberal Party member, said: "I wonder how many of us realise how fortunate South Africa is. I am a nationalist is not anti-White. How vastly different from Kenya or Uganda. But it will not last and there is very little time. It is later than we think."

ASIA

U.S. HEADS FOR HUMILIATION

"AMERICA'S policy — directed by Dulles and tamely approved of by Macmillan—is heading for the greatest humiliation since Pearl Harbour."

So writes ex-Labour M.P. Michael Foot in the British paper Tribune.

"If we are not all blown to pieces in the meantime," he adds.

The Chinese have another way of saying the same thing: The Americans are a paper tiger that prances and bellows but has no

real substance. The more the tiger prances, the sillier it looks when it has been exposed.

The Chinese are adding in all their public pronouncements that the U.S. military bases round the world, far from helping America, are like nooses tied around her neck. The more the U.S. struggles, the tighter pull the nooses. For by parading their troops the Americans frighten nobody but only arouse the anger of the peoples they are trying to suppress.

Dulles, Eisenhower and Chiang Kai-shek are virtually alone in their obstinate determination not to allow the Chinese Communists

to liberate the islands off the Chinese mainland in the vicinity of Formosa.

The British press is practically unanimous in condemning Washington's stand, as are the newspapers of almost the whole of Asia. Even America's usual 'allies' in the Far East have shown a noticeable lack of enthusiasm for America's stand.

The Japanese Government, for example, has been at pains to emphasize that its attitude to the Chinese situation differs from that of America.

And even in America itself, where blind opposition to China has become virtually a national occupation, more voices are speaking out against Washington than in favour. Latest to join the list of persons demanding recognition of China's right to the offshore islands is former U.S. Secretary of State, George Kennan, himself the author of the 'great deterrent.'

Meanwhile the cold facts are that the Chinese on the mainland have got the offshore islands in a tight vice. Daily deliveries to Quemoy range at best from 50 to 150 tons, but to survive in fighting trim, Quemoy's 150,000 soldiers and civilians need a minimum of almost 700 tons of supplies a day.



U.S. MARINES IN CUBA TO PROP UP BATISTA

U.S. Marines have landed in Cuba at the invitation of the puppet Batista government, according to a protest

circulated abroad by the People's Socialist Party of Cuba.

The U.S. force landed at the Guantanamo naval base and occupied the Yaterias aqueduct, which government forces said they were unable to hold against rebel forces without help.

The People's Socialist party, comparing the U.S. landings to the intervention in Lebanon, says their purpose is to free the hands of the Batista government to carry through its announced extermination campaign against the many rebel groups.

Last month some 50 U.S. citizens, including 27 marines, were held for a few days by some of the forces opposed to dictator Batista as a protest against U.S. arms and military aid for the government.

RHEE JAILS NASSER SUPPORTERS

Three of South Korea's leading journalists, employed on the main opposition newspapers, have been arrested for writing articles sympathetic to Egyptian president Nasser.

One of them, Henry Chang, was imprisoned three days after the publication by the Korea Times of an article by him criticising the U.S. magazine Time for describing Nasser as a "gambler."

Mr. Chang, who is a tuberculous, was taken for questioning handcuffed and with a rope tied round his waist.



"Everybody hates me, doctor."

(From the New Yorker)

St. Helena—Island of Misery

FIRST British M.P. to visit St. Helena, Mr. Cledwyn Hughes (Labour) found widespread poverty and undernourishment, low wages, and over 30 per cent of the island's 4,600 population out of work or on relief.

Mr. Hughes was invited to the South Atlantic island by a resident and spent a month there. Copies of his report have been sent to the Colonial Secretary and to the Commonwealth sub-committee of the Labour Party's national executive.

"The great majority suffer distress in silence and really outspoken St. Helenians can be numbered on the fingers of one hand," said Mr. Hughes.

VICTIMISATION

"This quality in their nature is due to tenuous memories of the days of slavery, which die hard in an isolated community, to the very real fear of victimisation in work, to the virtual monopoly in business enjoyed over generations by one private company and to the aloof and often unimaginative rule of the Colonial administration over the years."

He found "poverty of the most distressing kind" among a large section of the community. Families could not be provided with ordinary necessities of life, such as butter, eggs, milk, meat and adequate clothing.

The Government was guilty of failing to meet the ordinary needs of its own employees, said Mr. Hughes.

He suggests a planned emigration scheme, introduction of a system of price control on essential foodstuffs, household goods and clothing, and more financial aid.

EUROPE

FRANCE FACES FASCISM

THE "massive" vote in favour of the French constitution which is designed to give General de Gaulle almost unlimited personal power has paved the way for the installation of legal fascism in France.

Amongst the strongest comment against the new constitution is a statement made by Soviet Premier

dictatorship and revived memories of Hitler's rise to power.

"The plans for the establishment of dictatorship by one person are aimed at nullifying the role of Parliament, at establishing a regime of reprisals and terror, at surrendering the command posts in the State to the military clique, and even abolishing those liberties which bourgeois democracy concedes, at depriving the working class of its social achievements, and at carrying out a plot against the democratic organizations.

"MEMORIES OF 1933"

"All this revives memories of events in Germany in 1933. It can be said with full justification that the danger of Fascism has arisen over France."

Khrushchov recalled the recent meeting between General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer, saying the French rulers were trying to find a common platform with "the West German militarists." Statements that the meeting had ended conflicts for were "just talk, designed to distract attention" for "only a democratic France and a democratic Germany could find a common language," he said.

"A friendship between reactionary circles in France and the west German revenge mongers is not the road to peace but the road to war... such plans, if carried out to the detriment of French national interests, would also be contrary to the interests of the German people and all other peoples of Europe."

Postscript: Said Jean Paul Sartre, a noted leftist, before the referendum: "I would rather vote for God than de Gaulle. God is more modest."



Khrushchov.

Khrushchov to the newspaper Pravda. This statement refuted the assertion that the Soviet Union was not opposed to de Gaulle, or at least was keeping quiet about him because they hoped he would prove to be anti-American.

Khrushchov said that the new French constitution would mean



de Gaulle.

Support For New Algerian Government

MEANWHILE the Algerian National Liberation Front Government is confident of obtaining recognition from at least 39 countries. According to an FLN spokesman, the new Government expects recognition from all of the following:

- All the Arab countries;
- All the socialist countries;
- Three South American Republics;
- India, Iceland and Norway.

Tvl. A.N.C. Conference Postponed

JOHANNESBURG. The annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress has been postponed to October 18 and 19. The venue is shortly to be announced.

VERVOER IS IN A HURRY

PARLIAMENT has adjourned for the good of the country! and we can look forward to a brief respite from vicious law-making.

Only from law-making, though not from the implementation of those laws. It is a favourite Nationalist trick to start putting on the screw as soon as Parliament has adjourned, so that any scandals that might occur cannot be discussed immediately in the Assembly.

By the time Parliament reassembles, the scandals are conveniently forgotten except by one or two M.P.s or Senators, who find themselves talking to an uninterested audience.

Unreal

Parliamentary debates, never in close touch with reality, have become quite unreal. The session which has just ended showed how far removed the debates are from the grim facts of life in South Africa.

The tragedy of Zeernut was not mentioned; the upheaval in Sekhukhuni attracted the attention of two or three M.P.s; the trail of misery in the wake of race classification was barely spared a glance; the banksmen, the treason trial—if it were not for the presence of the African Representatives these matters, probably, would never have been raised (and, were they received scant consideration).

On January 23 next year, the new full-length Parliamentary session will begin, and the country can expect fireworks from Dr. Verwoerd. The new Prime Minister has made it abundantly plain that he is not going to "mellow," even for a brief period for the purpose of creating an illusion that he has "mellowed." He is getting cracker straight away.

His Bill to enlarge the Cabinet is a perfect illustration of his attitude: he has no time to waste on niceties. He needs two extra Cabinet Ministers and puts for eight Deputy Ministers so that he can "pay off" (as one newspaper described it) the M.P.s and Senators

who voted him in as Premier; and also to create the bureaucracy which must inevitably flow from an apartheid society.

There seems to be no doubt now that he did not inform even the Cabinet of his intentions; he simply placed the Bill before them as an accomplished fact. What a revealing insight into the Prime Minister's character!

No Proof

The major measure of the session, of course, was the Budget—by document that contained bad tidings for the African people in the form of proposals to increase the poll tax. The Government did not produce a shred of evidence in support of its claim that the African people are in a position to pay higher taxes; on the contrary, the

PARLIAMENT by CPE

Opposition produced overwhelming evidence that the African people are totally unable to meet the new taxes. The Bill is primarily a political gesture to the prejudiced electorate: it informs them that the African is paying for his own education, not the White man!

The Bill to enfranchise the 18-year-olds was another slap in the face for the African people. As one Opposition M.P. put it, a White doctor will be able to vote, but not an African with a university degree! This is a rather distorted way of looking at the matter, but it drives home the point.

A number of contentious Bills had to be dropped by the Government, in order to obtain the Opposition's support for the urgent financial measures. These Bills will now be introduced at the session next year. Among them are the

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71st BIRTHDAY

John Minier is celebrating his 71st birthday at his home Sunday, 5th October, at 2 p.m. All friends are cordially invited to the party.

ANC WESTERN CAPE WANTS AUTONOMY

CAPE TOWN.

The Western Cape Region of the African National Congress will seek permission to enable it to be separated from the Eastern Cape Region, so that each region will become a separate provincial entity.

This decision was taken at a very well attended quarterly conference of the Western Cape Region in Cape Town over the week-end.

Protest At New African Taxes

CAPE TOWN.

The proposed increase in African poll tax "will make criminals of our people and create untold hardships among them," said Mr. Ngwenya at a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the A.N.C. held on the Grand Parade on Sunday.

The African had had no wage increase since 1946, was the lowest-paid worker in the country and simply could not afford the extra 15s.

"The South African War and the American War of Independence were caused because people refused to pay taxes to governments in which they had no say. We don't want such things to happen in this country and we appeal to the authorities to withdraw this new tax law."

university apartheid Bill and the Bantu Corporation Bill.

Verwoerd

The big event of the session, namely, Dr. Verwoerd's election as Prime Minister, has not been properly discussed by Parliament yet, or for that matter by a section of the nation. The non-White people, and their White comrades who have been with them in the forefront of the struggle against apartheid, have no illusions about Dr. Verwoerd. They know that the few restraints that were imposed on him before he became No. 1 man in the Cabinet have been lifted now, and that he is not the kind of person to impose any voluntary restraint of his own. Many Whites of the United Party, are hoping that Dr. Verwoerd will turn out to be milder than the newspapers have made him out to be.

Such an attitude could be fatal for the anti-apartheid struggle. There is no time for wishful thinking.

Time is Short

The urgency of the situation cannot be over-stressed. Dr. Verwoerd is moving quickly for the final showdown; similarly, every anti-apartheid South African must move quickly, too. Unity of the anti-Nationalist forces has never been more vital than it is now. Dr. Verwoerd is a formidable foe, but his very haste betrays his basic weakness. He is hurrying because he knows he does not have much time left.

He is also confronted with mounting disunity in his own ranks. If the anti-Nationalists were to combine to oppose Dr. Verwoerd, they could beat him decisively. But they must act quickly!

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Tei

SPORT LIGHT

"DULEEP"

CRICKET TOUR A SMASHING SUCCESS

The S.A. cricket team concluded its triumphant tour of East Africa last week by convincingly beating the Kenya Association by 255 runs in a one sided game.

On the tour they played 16 matches, drawing two, losing the first match against the Kenya Asians, and winning the rest.

On the tour they played 16 matches, drawing two, losing the first match against the Kenya Asians, and winning the rest. When compared with those of teams from Pakistan, India and the M.C.C.

One cannot help but be jubilant over the remarkable success of our boys in their first venture across the borders of South Africa. At first we were disappointed and a little critical of their achievements, but gradually as they settled down to the new conditions and environment, the standard playing expected, and how well they rounded off their success can be gauged by the figures and results of the tour. The reports emphasise that S.A. will be losing him to either East Africa or to the professional ranks in England. Let's hope they are mere rumours, although authenticity of the statements has been confirmed by others.

If Basil sees a great future in his decision to leave this country, I don't think anyone should stand in his way, for Basil, as I know him, lives for cricket, he will do it in life itself. His greatest desire is to take up coaching some day, for he once intimated to me that a coaching school on the lines run by Alf Gover in England should be inaugurated in this country, where he would be prepared to serve in a full-time capacity. From this one can ascertain how much he loves the game.

NOT A ONE-MAN SIDE

Coming back to the performance of our boys, there is no doubt that D'Oliveira stands head and shoulders above his teammates, but this side has not been a one-man side as it is so often called. "Tiney" Abed, the vice-captain, has performed splendidly throughout the tour, excelling particularly with the ball, where with more luck he would no doubt have topped the bowling averages.

"Tiney," in his many inspired spells, won many matches for us by taking a wicket or two just when the situation demanded it. In batting he contributed his fair share of runs.

Nothing and Cecil Abrahams were the other great success stories of the tour, especially as both were chosen predominantly for their bowling, but they came off far better in their batting. Deodat may have improved beyond recognition, for outside of W.P. he alone has carried the guns of the other provinces. He rose to the occasion, when skipper D'Oliveira required it, and there is no doubt that Deodat has established himself as a first class batsman second only to Basil.

Incidentally, the first four mentioned above, were also our bowling mainstays, with the addition of Eric Peffer, who was no doubt the most dangerous of them all.

for from reports he must have bowled faster than he has done at home. But having the knack of adapting his bowling to the type of wicket, he exploited his talent to the fullest advantage. Jewca (as I had previously forecast), Bulbulia and Langa were not the successful anticipated, while Owen Williams, although not successful in most of the matches, struck his best blow against the Kenya Kongonis (All-Whites) with a match analysis of 9/19. Malamba was of course a passenger, having injured his thumb earlier on the tour.

S.A. WEAKNESS

Our weakness was among the opening bats, none of whom really played up to their home form. Solomon and Raziet never in any of the matches gave us a good start, though individually they contributed fair scores. But it was mostly the bats, and D'Oliveira had often to take the shine off the new ball.

To sum up, the S.A. team was a first class all-round, showing superiority in batting, fielding and bowling, with a master tactician in D'Oliveira ably supported by

Talking about Abed, reminds me of "Lobo" Abed, S.A.'s No. 1 wicket-keeper. Not much has been heard about him, which is usually the fate of "keepers, but he deserves the highest praise, for throughout the tour he performed brilliantly behind the stumps, besides displaying admirable talent with the bat, fitting himself in any order of batting from first wicket down to last man in.

WE HEAR IT SAID . . .

● That the S.A. All Blacks declined the challenge for a replay against the S.A. Coloureds at the new Curries Fountain ground, Durban, because of a congestion of players. The S.A. Indians will meet the S.A. Coloureds.

● That India regained some of her lost hockey prestige when she defeated Pakistan 2-1 in the Afghan Independence Day celebration at Kabul recently. The Pakistan side nevertheless played exceedingly well, and only lost in the closing moments of the game.

Racing at Milnerton

The following are De-nom's selections for Saturday:

October Handicap: EXPLOSION.
Dancer, Guadalupe.
Milnerton Handicap: CAIRN
FEAST, Danger, Non-halance.
Owners' Moderate Handicap: DEER, CRAT, Danger, Time Bomb, 3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: KOW-LOON, Danger, Misoen.
Ascot Handicap, Toss: ASCOT
PARK, Danger, De Klerk's selected.
Ascot Handicap, Bottoms: HOPE AND GLORY, Danger, Miraculous.
Maiden Plate, A: AFLOAT, Danger, Immaculate.
Maiden Plate, B: GAY DANSEL, Danger, Graceful Lady.

Last week Damon tipped 4 winners, including the double, and the quinella.

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