

PROSECUTOR: My Lord, in reply to the 99th request for further particulars to the 47th amendment to schedule 2 of the 15th indictment

NEW AGE

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SABRA PROFS. HOLD HUSH-HUSH TALKS WITH AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG. **ALTHOUGH** SABRA, at its November executive meeting, decided that talks across the colour line on apartheid and Government policy were too hot to handle, a number of Nationalist pro-

fessors, some of them officials of SABRA, have been holding hush-hush meetings with certain Africans on the Rand.

They have been careful to stress that they are meeting Africans not in their official capacities or as members of SABRA but on an individual basis.

In all about ten SABRA men, most of them professors from Stellenbosch, Potchefstroom, Pretoria and Bloemfontein Universities, and among them Professors Olivier, Cilliers, Coetzee, Ross, Kruger, Tomlinson and the Rev. Brink, Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, have been meeting Africans for private talks.

Their questions seem aimed at testing the attitude of the Africans to apartheid and the Nationalist Government, the influence of Communists within the African National Congress, the workings of the Congress and its relations with the other Congresses, particularly the Congress of Democrats, African discontent and grievances and the shape of events to come.

A number of the meetings took place in the offices of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, and the Department's Manager acted as go-between.

Those interviewed do not seem to have minced words on their attitude to the Nationalists and their responsibility for the strained race relations in the country.

AND THEY MADE IT PLAIN (Continued on page 3)

NEW BUS BOYCOTT STARTS ON RAND

JOHANNESBURG. **STREAMS** of people have again taken to the road in a new bus boycott here. This is between Nancefield station and the townships of Jabavu, Mofolo and Moroka.

Since the opening on January 1 of the extended railway line to the furthest points in the vast south-west complex of townships, the PUTCO feeder bus service from these townships to Nancefield Station has been suspended. Almost 50 buses stand idle at the depot and 62 drivers have lost their jobs, but the Transportation Board has refused to grant

PUTCO certificates for this route this year. The new rail services and the suspension of the feeder bus service have meant an indirect fare increase for the people.

Treason Trial Off To A Bad Start

JOHANNESBURG. **THE** Treason Trial of 30 accused opened on Monday, only to be adjourned again at the request of the defence, which had been served with particulars of the indictment too late to enable its case to be completed.

The change of venue application by the defence again gave this team the initiative, with Mr. Maiseis arguing strongly that the trial be moved from Pretoria to Johannesburg.

This week, the treason trial hobbled off to yet another start in the proceedings now in their third year, with on the opening day the same muddle and confusion that has dogged the trial throughout.

When the court assembled on Monday morning, only nine of the 30 accused in this first treason trial were in the dock.

A Department of Justice official in charge of transport arrangements to bring the accused from Johannesburg to Pretoria had had a heart attack and no one had arranged for the bus.

The police would come to the rescue, said the Attorney-General, (Continued on page 6)

Formerly a monthly train ticket was 14s. 6d. Now it is £1 5s.

Fares from the new stations are 2s. 10d. return to Johannesburg, compared with 11d. formerly.

The people also say the Nancefield Station is nearer their homes than the new stations of Naledi, Merafe, Inhlazana and Ikhwezi.

South West residents have held a series of protest meetings and have sent a deputation to PUTCO and Council authorities demanding the immediate restoration of

the former transport services, and threatening "action" within 7 days if this is not done.

The deputation of five residents will also protest against the excessively high new fares. Commerce and Industry have been called upon to protest against these high fares.

Leaders of the Alexandra Township bus boycott of 1957 have promised to stand by the people of the South West areas in any action they take.

"Abolition of African Reps Will Mean Dictatorship"

—LEE WARDEN and TUROK

CAPE TOWN. **THE** silencing of the three voices that speak for ten million Africans will be another milestone on the road to the total abolition of all opposition to the Nationalists," said Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, African representative for the Western Cape, in an interview with New Age.

Mr. Lee-Warden's statement was a reply to the proposed abolition of African representatives from Parliament by the Nationalist government which intends introducing a bill to do so at this session of Parliament.

NATURAL FLOW

"This act will be part of the natural flow of Nationalist ideology. It is not that we have been able to achieve anything tangible for our people, but we

have been able to focus attention on all the gross injustices that have taken place in our country."

In many instances where the United Party has been afraid to disclose any corrupt practices by Government officials, the African representatives had brought the glare of publicity upon these malpractices, Mr. Lee-Warden said.

"The government doesn't want its dirty linen washed in public."

BEN TUROK

Mr. Ben Turok, Africans' representative for the Western Cape in the Provincial Council, in a statement to New Age, said:

"In the removal of the African representatives from the Senate, Parliament and undoubtedly the Cape Provincial

Council, we are about to see another all-out attack on the meagre rights of the African people.

"All democrats should see in this threat an assault not only on the voters and representatives concerned, but on everyone fighting Nationalist dictatorship."

Mr. Turok said that although a machine of oppression, Parliament was an important institution. What happened there should be of the greatest interest to all and nobody could take it lightly.

"The whole proposal represents the greatest retrogression in political rights that the African people have suffered since 1936," Mr. Turok continued. "The African people must protest at this future of serfdom which is being hatched for them."

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

BOTH ANC AND COD STAND FOR MULTI-RACIAL S. AFRICA

For some time past it has been Mr. Patrick Duncan's policy to attack the COD in the columns of 'Contact.' Contained in this magazine of December 27, 1958, is a featurette in which he sees fit to make allegedly "fair comment" concerning the memorandum sent by the COD to the Accra conference — comment which consists in little more than petty scolding at the use of a word.

In the light of attacks made by Dr. Julius Kiano and Mr. Tom Mboya, upon certain prevalent theories regarding the future of Africa, he maintains that the COD slipped up badly when it called upon the conference to declare that "the future of liberated Africa lies in multi-racial societies, in which every minority people will be entitled as of right to all the liberties and privileges of the citizens of a democratic state."

Now the use of the expression "multi-racial" (which Mr. Duncan criticises) by the COD is, in its context, by no means ambiguous: it is used with the same meaning as when employed by Chief Albert Lutuli at the ANC annual conference, at which, under the subheading of "Multi-racial South Africa is the aim," the same issue of 'Contact' reports him as saying:

"We work for the creation of a corporate multi-racial (my emphasis) society in which the criterion of recognition as a citizen will not rest on class or racial considerations but on a loyalty to a multi-racial South Africa on the basis of democratic universal suffrage."

The underlying motives which have caused Mr. Duncan to comment as he does do not emerge clearly from what he writes. What does emerge, however, is that whereas certain utterances on the part of the COD are cause for adverse comment, the

same utterances when made by the ANC are not. In fact, from the tone in which the latter is reported, the converse seems to be the case.

This inconsistency lays itself open to the interpretation that Mr. Duncan either does not like the COD, or that he is envious of the fraternal bonds which exist between the COD and the ANC and wishes to see them dissolved; or both.

It is strange that the same issue of 'Contact' as that in which Mr. Duncan's comments appear contains (Page 8) a sub-leader, which I applaud, in which the policy of a Johannesburg newspaper, "The World," is castigated. It states:

"The paper has for some time specialised in attacks on the African National Congress. None of the attacks have been understandable. Yes, we mean this. None of the attacks have meant anything. One is left with the impression that 'The World' does not like the ANC. But why, and what the ANC has done wrong, has never been clear."

Could this not be said to be true of 'Contact's' attitude towards the COD?

ALF WANNENBERG
Cape Town.

CALA CAN DO WITHOUT A CHIEF

In various newspapers it has been stated that Government agents including the Magistrate at Cala have visited the reserves adjoining the village and various others in their endeavour to enforce the Bantu Authorities Act.

The peace-loving and Christian people resident at Emnxé have been the victims of these measures. All their lives they have never had a chief. I can remember

A Challenge to Youth

I would like to issue a friendly challenge to all South African Youth Congresses: either ANC or NIC.

My challenge is, that the Clairwood branch of the Natal Indian Youth Congress will enrol more members and sell more copies of New Age during 1959 than any other branch.

If other branches wish to accept our challenge, we will gladly compare results with them in December. But before accepting our challenge, we wish to issue this warning: we are determined to work day and night, and not to stop, until every street and factory in Clairwood is organised.

Our target for the new year is 3,000 paid up members and a sale of an equal number of New Age.

New Brighton ANC Youth Congress, watch out!!

We intend not only catching up with you, but surpassing you.

AFRIKA!! MAYIBUYE!!

B. NAIDOO
Secretary, NIC Youth Congress, Clairwood Branch, c/o Natal Indian Congress, 3rd Floor, Lakhani Chambers, Saville Street, Durban.

"An Eye-witness," Cala:
Please send your name and address, not necessarily for publication but as a sign of good faith.

FOR A TRUE PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT

THIS week our Parliament opens. It is probably one of the most unrepresentative parliaments of any country. Not only are the Non-White peoples entirely without direct representation, but the Government even represents a minority of the White section.

It may be the last session in which the African representatives take their seats and, who knows? their Coloured counterparts may shortly follow in their footsteps.

This is the sort of Parliament we have at the moment. What we want is the sort of Parliament which is truly democratic — truly representative of all sections of the people. A Parliament where everyone is able to vote for any candidate that is nominated.

This is the aim of the Congress movement. New Age is the only newspaper which gives its wholehearted support to the Congress movement. Therefore surely, as democratic South Africans (and this appeal is directed only to them), our readers must give their wholehearted support to New Age.

And by wholehearted support we mean you should sell the paper, find new agents for us, talk about the contents to friends and, above all, send us what we cannot do without — MONEY. We manage to survive only through the support of the people and each individual must do what he or she can.

ENSURE THAT NEW AGE CONTINUES TO DO ITS JOB FOR PROGRESSIVE SOUTH AFRICA!!

SEND US YOUR DONATION TO-DAY!!!
LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS

Cape Town:
Literature 4s., B. S. 10s., H. T. 10s., Bliz 10s., Mica £1, T. S. £10, I. K. £1, Naomi and Jack £25, R. M. £1 9s., M. G. 4s. 6d., F. W. H. 9s., Dora £5, B. C. £3, Rex £1, S. K. £30, Miss W. 6s., Mr. G. £1.

Johannesburg:
B. H. 10s., F. £5, Collections £2 5s., Debora 15s.

Durban:
Durban J. N. £6, A. N. £1, T. C. 10s. 6d., Nad. £2, Alan (jumble) £4 15s.

GRAND TOTAL: £103 18s.

as early as 1918 there were only simple headmen who were democratically elected. But now I understand that Kaiser Matanzima, a chief of Cofimvaba, a district separate and apart from Cala, is being forced by the government on the people of Xalanga as their chief.

I can see no advantage for Matanzima except being made a tool because of his lust for power. I often wonder whether Matanzima, who holds a University degree, thinks it's sensible to be made a tool against his own blood — a Government stooge.

If it is a fact that Matanzima is doing this, I am sure there are many who are as surprised as I am.

I wish to warn Chief Kaiser Matanzima that he must not try to shove himself in matters outside his jurisdiction, and if the Government has appointed him Chief of Cala as well, he must not enforce any law or regulation on the people of Cala especially those resident at Emnxé. This has a danger of culminating in the deportation of those who reject Government Acts. If it therefore does end in some people being deported that will bring serious repercussions.

TOTSIENS KUBUKELI.
Cala (Xalanga), Transkei.

Who Preaches Violence?

Dr. Verwoerd, so-called Prime Minister of South Africa, is busy canvassing and organising a militant body of Nationalists that will be so armed as to overflow the South African rivers with blood from the hearts of the oppressed people of the country who are clamouring for freedom, equality, racial harmony and a peaceful democratic South Africa.

He is appealing to the Nationalist puppets to take a per-

EDITORIAL

END CHILD LABOUR

THANKS to New Age, one boy who was recruited in the Transkei for work on a farm in the Kinross area, Transvaal, has been set free, sent home and thus enabled to continue his school career.

This boy was only 13 years old. We do not know all the details of his recruitment, but he can consider himself lucky that he is not slaving his guts out on the farm for a beggarly £4 a month.

But what about the other boys? The boys who were recruited at the same time as this boy? The boys who are recruited week in and week out to satisfy the labour-hunger of the mines and the farms?

The scandal of child labour must be brought to an end. The Government must take steps to see that illegal recruiting practices in the Reserves are stamped out, and that anybody who entices children away from home or school to work on mine or farm is heavily punished.

But the scandal of child labour is not purely the fault of unscrupulous recruiting agents. It is also the fault of our whole economic system, which condemns the mass of the population to life-long slavery below the breadline. Many parents are forced to consent to their children leaving school and taking on work because they desperately need the money, or because they simply can't afford to provide for their children at home any longer.

The reserve system itself, reinforced by the pass laws, is merely a device to keep on hand a supply of labour for the mines and the farms, and is the main factor responsible for the fact that the wages of African mineworkers are today scarcely higher than they were 50 years ago.

Only the ending of the capitalist system can finally end the oppression and exploitation of the working people of this country. But in the meantime, if every wage earner were to get his £1 a day, the scandal of child labour would quickly be finished off.

spective view and see if they cannot resume from what took place in 1848. Thousands of African people were systematically killed by the boers at Blood River as they tried in vain to defend their country from being stolen by these western monsters. I wonder if it is not high treason for a so-called leader of the people to stand for violence and bloodshed.

Shall we Africans remind or inspire our people to remember what took place in 1838? No, the leaders of the A.N.C. are advocating non-violence which is the policy of the A.N.C. known to every volunteer in the liberatory struggle.

E. L. VARA.

Cradock.

ANC Conference this Week

CAPE TOWN.

The annual conference of the Cape Western ANC will be held in 2nd Avenue, Kensington, this Sunday morning, January 25, at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Zolly Malindi, president of the Region, said that among the most important items to be discussed was the intensification of the struggle against passes for both women and men in the Western Cape. Delegates were expected from all over as far as George.

Other matters include the economic boycott and increased taxation.

The membership of the Region had increased considerably since last conference, Mr. Malindi said. A good turn-out was expected.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

Large Crowds at Drop The Trial Meetings

CAPE TOWN.

Large crowds gathered at meetings in various spots in the Peninsula last Sunday to pass resolutions calling for the dropping of the treason trial which is now in progress in Pretoria.

300 people met in Kensington to hear speakers from the Congresses and the Liberal Party. In Langa 500 people attended, and in Nyanga 900. The Nyanga meeting was also addressed by Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P. for the Western Cape.

The meetings were organised by the Drop the Treason Trial Committee.

The immediate dropping of the treason charge and the release of the people's leaders was demanded in a resolution passed at a public meeting held by the Langa Branch of the ANC last week.

The meeting condemned the pass system for men and women and demanded the repeal of the Urban Areas Act. A resolution was also passed demanding higher wages for all and equal pay for equal work irrespective of colour, race or creed.

Next Sunday, January 25, the Nyanga No. 2 branch of the ANC will be holding a mass prayer meeting calling for the dropping of the treason trial. The meeting will take place at the Kraaifontein terminus at 2 p.m.

Afro-Asian Unions

Akira Awai, secretary-general of the Council of Japanese Trade Unions, which claims a membership of 3,500,000 workers, flies to Peking on January 27 for a ten-day visit, during which he will discuss plans for an Afro-Asian labour conference in Tokio in September. If it is held trade union leaders from India, Ceylon, and Indonesia will be among those invited.

13-Year-Old African Rescued From Kinross Farm

FARMER SETS BOY FREE

JOHANNESBURG.
THIRTEEN-year-old Veldtman Mtekeli, the school-boy taken from near Umtata in the Transkei to work on a potato farm in the Kinross area, should be back home with his grandmother by now.

Seven days after NEW AGE broke the story of the disappearance of this youngster, the farmer had put Veldtman on the train back to the Transkei. He had been issued with a free rail warrant home, given money for food, and placed in the care of the conductor. With Veldtman were 18 other labourers whose labour contracts had expired.

DISAPPEARED

Veldtman's disappearance from his home near Umtata took place on November 17.

On that day he set out as usual for school at Tabasa, outside Umtata. He never got to school. He and other boys fell into the hands of recruiting agents and next thing they knew they were on their way to the Kinross farm.

On December 29 Veldtman managed to write a letter home to his grandmother, with whom he was living in the Transkei. The letter, written on paper torn from a school exercise book, was the

first news his relatives had had since his disappearance.

The letter was sent on to Mrs. Mtekeli Veldtman's mother, who lives in Windermere, Cape Town.

Veldtman's mother took the letter to Mr. Lee-Warden, Native Representative for Cape Western, who wrote to the farmer, the Native Commissioner and the District Commandant of Police at Kinross.

HUE AND CRY

New Age published the story, followed by the Sunday Times.

The police and the Native Affairs Department seem to have taken no action at all. But the farmer, obviously disturbed by the hue and cry, bought Veldtman a rail warrant and put him on the train back to his grandmother in the Transkei.

A letter from an attorney demanding that Veldtman be produced in Johannesburg by 5 p.m. on Friday, January 16 was served on the farmer last week, but Mr.

Lee-Warden's letter and the press publicity had already prompted him to put Veldtman on the train home two days earlier.

FARMER'S CASE

In a reply to Mr. Lee-Warden, the farmer said:

"It is evident that this boy was legally attested under contract . . ."

"I must place on record that I refute all the allegations made to the press. We do not possess, never have possessed and never will possess a sjambok on my farm. I have employed labourers for many years and have never had any complaints about their treatment.

"This boy never complained to me or my manger that he was not satisfied with conditions."

But on Saturday last week, a beaming Mrs. Mtekeli told New Age in Cape Town: "My son is only 13 years old. I am overjoyed he has been set free."



Mr. Dennis Brutus and Mr. G. K. Rungasamy, secretary and president respectively of the newly formed multi-racial South African Sports Association, which was formed at a conference held in Durban recently of representatives from organised units of soccer, weightlifting, athletics, boxing, table tennis and softball. The objects of the new association are to co-ordinate the work of various sporting bodies and to oppose "any and all forms of race discrimination in sport."

Jo'burg Council Wavering on Meetings Ban

Citizens Must Make Their Voice Heard

JOHANNESBURG.
GIVEN half a chance the City Council here will cave in on the issue of mixed gatherings which Minister De Wet Nel wants banned.

The Minister is thinking up a new formula for banning mixed parties and the City Council is trying to decide whether it will co-operate or not.

Deputations and protests from citizens during the coming period will be organised to try to get the Council to stand its ground.

Up to now in the battle of the Johannesburg Council versus the

Minister, Johannesburg has had the ball neatly under control. The Minister even admitted to the Council's deputation last week that his first notice of prohibition would have outlawed ALL mixed gatherings of a political, social or other nature. At this stage, the Minister seems to have assured the Council deputation, he wants to ban only certain mixed gatherings.

REVISED BAN

The deputation that saw the Minister agreed to consider his revised ban on mixed parties at certain specified homes. The new ban is now awaited.

One group in the Council is al-

ready paving the way for surrender to the Nats. The Council must co-operate, their line goes, because the United Party also stands for social segregation.

There is also the group in the Council that sees the ban as the thin edge of the wedge. Maybe there will be only 13 names on the first list, says this group, but the Minister will add to it till the purposes of the original wide ban have been achieved. This is the beginning of the end.

But both groups in the Council are overlooking one vital thing. The Minister has let slip that the Government is taking action against mixed gatherings because the Special Branch of the Police say they are a screen for "subversive activity."

So under cover of stopping mixed socials the Minister is hacking away at the rights to political association of a prepared list of Johannesburg citizens, this list to be extended when the first initial opposition to the ban has been worn down.

Like his predecessor, Dr. Verwoerd, Minister De Wet Nel is trying to be the arbiter of who may say and do what in Johannesburg. The case of the 13 will prove to be a vital test issue.

COURT ACTION

Meanwhile one of the 13 Johannesburg persons mentioned by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development as having held mixed parties at which liquor flowed and "excesses" were committed in his home has served on the Minister a letter of demand for £5,000 for defamation.

Mr. Norman Levy has also served a letter of demand for £5,000 on "Dagbreek," the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper which published a story under a screaming headline "Red Breeding Grounds: Happenings at Mixed Parties" on its front page Sunday a week ago.

The "Dagbreek" report said the authorities believe both the Liquor Act and the Immorality Act are violated at some of these gatherings where Whites and Non-Whites are present.

Mines Batten on African Misery

JOHANNESBURG.

The number of Africans employed on the gold mines totalled 329,000 in December—the highest year-end figure ever recorded.

Reasons given for the increase in the labour force are:

1. The great increase in population following the introduction of Western medical practices.
2. Growing unemployment.
3. The present low level of basic commodity prices which has led to reduced export incomes in African territories.
4. The desire of the African for the benefits of the Western way of life.
5. The drought in African areas, and the fall in wool prices, "which has led to more Basuto coming to the mines."
6. The spread and greater efficiency of influx control.

TREASON FUND NEEDS £75,000

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Treason Trial Defence Fund has set itself a new fund-raising target of £75,000. "We really cannot tell how much more money will be needed," a spokesman of the Fund told New Age. That depends on how long the trial of the 29 accused will last. It is the second trial of the 61 last. Since the arrests of the 156 South Africans of all races in December 1956 the Fund has paid out £80,000 in legal costs and welfare for the accused persons and their families and dependants.

Canon Collins' Defence and Aid Fund in Britain has also just launched a new appeal and set a new target for fund raising. The Fund's public appeal appearing in many leading British papers calls the trial "cat-and-mouse misery."

"For two years the agony of the accused, and of all those dependent on them, dragged on; then the prosecution found that, if the present indictment were persisted in, acquittal would be inevitable. So what did the prosecution do? It withdrew the indictment—and let it be known that a new indictment would be drafted and the whole torment started all over again."

An enlarged list of distinguished sponsors of the British appeal is most impressive and includes such names as Dame Edith Sitwell, Professor Arnold Toynbee, Laurens van der Post, Lord Altrincham, Johnny Dankworth, Sir Jacob Epstein, Sir Julian Huxley, Henry Moore, William Plomer and the Bishops of Birmingham and Manchester.

A recent editorial in the London "Star" says "elements of vendetta entered the case." It adds "This strange and slow meandering of the process of justice in South Africa would be a matter for scarifying laughter except for two things: the accused need money for their defence and their families need support."

SABRA PROFS. HOLD HUSH-HUSH TALKS WITH AFRICANS

(Continued from page 1)
TO THE PROFESSORS THAT THEY WILL NOT PLAY BALL WITH THE NATS.

At one of these series of talks the professors were asked why they did not go direct to the leaders of the African National Congress. They replied that Congress leaders were on the list of Africans to be consulted. They mentioned the names of Chief Lutuli, Messrs Oliver Tambo, Duma Nokwe, Nelson Mandela and others.

One of the Africans quizzed by the SABRA men most frequently seems to have been Mr. T. Moses, member of the Eastern Native Township Advisory Board and member of the ANC.

On one occasion he faced five professors and the DRC Moderator, the Rev. Brink.

He talked freely on the miseries caused Africans by apartheid. But what of apartheid when properly applied, he was asked? What of total apartheid?

"Well," said Mr. Moses, "total apartheid would be impossible to establish because it would mean a state within a state, and neither the Europeans nor the Africans would agree to that state of affairs."

Mr. Moses faced and dealt with

questions on apartheid, the Bantu Authorities system, the chiefs, representation of Africans in Parliament, and his opinion of Chief Lutuli.

"Is Congress Communist?" was another question. Mr. Moses said it was not. "I am a member of Congress myself. What we are fighting for are our rights in the land of our birth."

It is now eight months since the Afrikaner professors, domineers and others at SABRA'S 1958 Stellenbosch conference hit on the idea of a conference with Non-Whites "to seek racial harmony." The SABRA decision was taken the month after the general election and the April 14 anti-Nationalist demonstrations in the country.

It was not long before a deep split developed within SABRA on this issue. SABRA dare meet only "responsible Bantu," said some. No Congress leaders, no "agitators," no one in the Treason Trial, not even Chief Lutuli, no anti-Government leader . . . (and which African leader worth his salt is not anti-Government?)

Other voices said if SABRA hoped to achieve anything it would have to leave the choice of their leaders to the African people and not handpick them.

THE KNOCK

By T. H. GWALA

THAT December month was a particularly hot month. Despite its intense heat and constant rains Lawrence liked it. It always brought him into contact with many friends at picnics on the seashore. The smell of the sea! The continuous stretches of white sand on the beaches and the breaking of the waves on the shore left that longing for unknown far away places.

The heat had not abated one late afternoon when Lawrence, with a coat on his arm and a loosened neck-tie, dragged his feet home. The powdery earth went up with each footstep leaving a hazy trace in its wake. Lawrence was a very tired man. Clients had been streaming into the office the whole day, assistance for bail; beer classified "shimeyana" and other diverse complaints. It had been writing, writing all the time; turning unintelligible stories into sequence and sense and putting everything into shipshape form for his boss.

Doris stood at the door lullabying the baby in her arms. Lawrence loved Doris and her four children. He was regarded by neighbours as an ideal family man. Doris was not a complaining type of wife. She understood their difficulties and always assured Lawrence that things would take a turn for the better one day.

Lawrence placed the small parcel he was carrying on the table. He threw himself on the sofa after relieving Doris of the baby.

"Oh Lawrence, dear," the dimples showed on her cheeks, "we shall have a splendid Christmas this year." Lawrence returned the compliment with a tired smile. She opened the parcel in excitement. A pair of Panther shoes, a blouse, a pair of stockings, children's toys all came out. "Lawrence!" She flung herself on the sofa with outspread arms and embraced him kissing his cheeks. Her tender fingers caressed his chin. She called the children playing on the verandah. "Come and have a look at what daddy brought for you." The children jumped about, each fondling a toy. "Say 'thank you' to daddy." There was a sporadic "thank you father," David, the little boy of two, stamped on the floor with one foot.

After supper Doris talked about a few other things children should have for Christmas, the painting to be done on the walls. Her sister-in-law with her family was paying them a visit on Christmas Day. They would have to take her to Durban on Boxing Day to show the children the sea.

"I know, I will be taxing you unduly Lawrence." Lawrence gave her an offended look.

"But you know I can't afford those things."

Doris felt ashamed that she had asked him for all that. She knew how hard Lawrence was trying.

"Don't take it to heart, dear. You know how I am at times." Lawrence looked at the articles scattered on the table. There was a long silence.

Sleep was difficult on such a night. The baby kept crying and kicking at the blankets. Lawrence lay on the blankets without his pyjamas on. He gazed at the dark roof, images chasing one another in his head.

Legal work was interesting and complex. The court was a strange mill and it was their duty to save people's necks from this mill. Many unusual stories were heard there.

house outside the borough, on his own piece of ground, out of his own savings. He was now being charged with occupying a house without a permit. Lawrence's boss had thrown the question at him as he was about to leave the office. "Can a man be charged with occupying his own house?" Lawrence had not replied. He had just laughed and walked out of the office.

By degrees drowsiness came. Images now came to him in disjointed hazy forms. This went on until he was in a deep sleep. He was now in a nice early morning sleep. His mouth opened by degrees until it was agape. He snored softly and at regular intervals. One arm was hanging loosely on the bed and the other one was supporting his head.

In a state of half consciousness he heard a knock. It grew in intensity, rapping at the door. There was an annoyance unified with a sour chill in his stomach. He stretched his arm towards Doris who was fast asleep and shook her by the shoulder.

"Lawrence, you are not going

*Awarded 4th Place
in the New Age
Short Story
Competition*

to work so early?" Doris asked, yawning and rubbing her eyes.

"There's a knock at the door," Lawrence growled, slipping his pyjamas on.

"But who's disturbing other people at this hour?"

"It may be the son of the devil himself. Put on the light."

She felt for the box of matches on the table.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. Three-thirty. He reached for the door and opened it slightly, just enough for his head to peer out. He shut his eyes instantly in the glaring torch-light. He felt his heart pounding violently. A cold chill went down from his spine to his feet. His stomach went ice-cold. The torch shone on his face again. All the eyes were glued on him.

"Are you Lawrence Mfanefile Mazolo?" the tallest of the six men asked.

"Yes." His voice was dry and beads of perspiration were forming on the fringe of hair on his forehead.

Doris heard. She jumped down from the bed. She was next to Lawrence, her hands trembling on the gown.

"Can you read?"

"A little."

"Do you want light?"

"Yes." Lawrence now stood like a prey amidst the hounds.

function. It raced somewhere else. He stood with a far-away look in his eyes. The six men turned into little pygmies.

In the space of a second he saw all the promises of 1939. Now he, Lawrence Mfanefile Mazolo, was a criminal... trying to overthrow the state... with the air of a foreign power... A joke? No. These were the agents of the state. Of what state was Mfanefile an agent of then when he guarded those ammunition dumps with his assegai at Marabast? Why did that shell from General Rommel's Afrika Corps tanks sweep him right into the air and spin him like a log on those sand dunes of El Alamein? He heard the tanks rumbling and the bellowing of Colonel McKenzie above the rumbling, "Come on Sergeant Mazolo, Heinkel bomber!" The bomb wheezed like a man in chronic asthma. He was now flat on a sand dune clutching sand, spitting sand, breathing sand.

German soldiers with peaked caps and raised arms were being escorted by those wild Australian soldiers. That Egyptian boy with his tattered fez again, "To the right, to the left, to the gravel!" still shouting. Very silly of him. But why didn't his father make him a smaller gun? Another Heinkel bomber sergeant! He clutched at the paper, snatching it away from the police. He was brought back to reality by a question: "Are you through?"

"At break of dawn like a thiefing jackal." He shook his head. The tremor had left him. He had won the battle of the nerves.

"We merely carry out orders." The man shrugged his shoulders.

"Of executioners?"

"Of law and order."

"Against the people?"

"Against enemies of the state, against people who cause trouble Mazolo. Shall we cause them?"

"The pleasure is yours, gentlemen."

They stood next to each other with Doris. She was in tears. Bookcases were ransacked. Children awakened and mattresses upturned. Davir whimpered and rubbed his eyes with the back of his hands. The two girls scratched their legs with the inside of their feet as they clustered round their mother.

Fisher's 'History of Europe' had a chapter on the Congress of Vienna—this was a Peace Congress. Dudley Stamp and Jameson's 'World Geography' had a chapter—'The Revolution of the Earth Round the Sun'—this was the hand of Karl Marx. By the time they finished they were like six burglars with their loot.

Lawrence sat on the bedstead. He pulled out his shoes from under the bed. Slipped his right foot in first. Felt for the laces. Tied them methodically. The shoe became more dear to him... a thing of value. He felt its warmth as he pressed down with his toes. A warm drop landed on his ear. It was a tear from Doris bending over him. He put on the other shoe in a similar manner. After putting on his threadbare black suit he reached for his army coat. He tried to stuff it in his battered suitcase. It kept sticking out. He put it on, pulling up the collar. He stuck his cap on his head and turned round. He saw the picture of the Chief on the sideboard with that stern face but ever with that boyish look. He raised his thumb. His eldest daughter, Vera, returned it: "Mayibuye."

Doris kept saying, "Lawrence, please Lawrence."

"Doris, calm yourself."

"They're not taking you away, Lawrence?"

"There's a warrant for my arrest."



Members of the Yoyuantan People's Commune in the suburbs of Peking have a hearty meal on the occasion of a festival.

"But whom have you killed?"

"We live in a different world from them Doris."

"Oh Lord who created everything according to your image."

"But wait Doris, the last word has not been heard yet."

She burst into a violent storm of tears. The children also cried. Lawrence stood among the six men; his giant figure as calm as a sphynx.

"Can I have a word with my wife?"

"A few minutes, don't be long," the tall man said casting a glance at his watch. They fell a few paces away towards their car.

"Doris, I know you are upset. I am upset myself. But this is not the time to cry. We all expected it to come one day. Now that it has come we seem thrown into confusion. I hate to rot in gaol. But if I have to for what we stand for, let it be."

"But I want to go with you, Lawrence."

"You are not arrested."

"Why don't they arrest me?"

"Steady." He put his hand on her shoulder. "Look Doris, it's better we are not all taken. They'll soon be calling me."

Doris looked at him with tears in her eyes. At each step children also trotted around her holding on to her gown.

"I want you to go to Mazeka, our chairman, if they have not taken him. If they have, try to see Mthimkhulu the treasurer or any of our men who is not in. It's difficult to say who's been spared. Tell them about what has happened. I am not certain what they will do with me. They should try to enquire after me this morning. Tell those remaining to keep up their courage. Convey my greetings to all the comrades. Have I forgotten anything? Anyway, you know what to do."

"Finish up now Mazolo, a voice boomed from the crowd."

"A minute."

They were silent. They embraced and kissed each other. He picked up the children and kissed them in turn. He picked up his battered suitcase with twine round it. "Till we meet, Doris." He put his thumb up. Doris and the two older children returned the salute. Vera added, "Mayibuye" while her mother was too overcome to speak. Doris stood like a lone tree on a barren hill with birds settling on it. She saw the red tail-light disappear round the bend. David kept saying, "ji-i-i-m-o-o-o woto."

It was after some time that Doris returned to the house. It haunted her. It stood like a building hastily evacuated in a retreat. She did not tidy the house until midday. She went to the ruffled beds, pondered over them, then slowly made them up. She gathered the littered papers, picking them up one by one. Among them was a torn piece. She turned it over: "The Great Crisis Ahead" by Moses M. Kottane. She read the remaining bit.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING ARE FREE IN THIS CHINESE COMMUNE

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

THE Western press writes a great deal about "regimentation" in the Chinese Communes.

I visited two communes and didn't think to ask the members if they felt "regimented." Words mean such different things to different peoples. If the Communist Party announces that the aim of the commune is "to organise like an army, work like a battle, live collectively," that sounds like fairly thorough militarisation.

But the first time the Chinese peasant glimpsed democracy was in the Liberation Army, and his first taste of personal initiative was when he did guerrilla fighting in its ranks.

This experience is only ten years in the past and the old Liberation Army men are now home on the farms, leading the forward drive. So when they talk of being "militarised" they mean: "Do it all together, on a unified plan and put it over with one big successful bang." This has overtones not of suppression but of hard-won rollicking victory.

In the first commune, in the cotton area of Honan, they were working like demons to get in an unprecedented crop, and proud of a fantastic "experimental plot" where cotton grew six feet high and produced at the rate of 39,600 pounds of boll cotton per acre, some 74 times the pre-Liberation average of 534 pounds per acre.

Nobody in the U.S. will believe these figures, but I put them on record and add that the plot was only a quarter-acre in size and was given an amount of toil that nobody in the U.S. could do. A Chinese peasant would give, by ploughing five feet deep and putting endless tons of compost and fertiliser hand-fed in liquid form almost daily into the roots.

One thing must be said. All policy of all kinds in China is based on what they call "the mass line," which I roughly translate as "from the people through the leaders to the people again."

In the case of the people's communes it means that the communes began last spring on peasant initiative. The government leaders watch these things like hawks and so everybody from Mao Tse-tung down went visiting farms and came up with an analysis which summarised and gave a name to what the peasants were doing. When this analysis hit the countryside, the rural population recognised it as what they were

waiting for and began forming people's communes like mad.

NOT BIG ENOUGH
WHAT seems to have happened, as nearly as I can see it, is that the farming cooperatives were doing pretty well, and had got the peasants used to working together and sharing the profits. But with last winter's big drive to take control of water resources, and abolish both flood and drought forever, the cooperatives were found to be not large enough.

In the epic fight for water control in Honan province, ten million people turned out last winter and dug themselves 39,000 small reservoirs, more than 118,000 irrigation canals, 390,000 wells, more than a million small ponds and 160 million water-basins on the hillsides like "fish-scales," each only big enough to hold moisture for one tree, and terraced nearly a million acres. Nobody will believe this either but that is what they said.

They said: "The Honan proverb used to be: 'Ten years, nine calamities, because we always suffered from flood followed by drought. But now we have water storage for 78 billion cubic feet of water, and this will forever ensure our harvests. All that is left to do is to 'modernise it' with electric pumps."

In the process of doing all this, the small farm cooperatives were clearly out of date. They began to combine and at the same time to include the local handicraft cooperatives, credit cooperatives, and local industry generally.

That is what the people's commune is, a local organisation on the scale of a whole township, or larger—a few include an entire county but the Party leadership warns that this is probably too large for the members to handle yet. In most cases, the county, which is the ancient unit of government in China, has now become a collection of people's communes, anywhere from a dozen to several dozen, and these communes absorb not only all the farming in their area, but also all the industry, the schools, the commerce, and the local police and defence.

The production organisation thus becomes also the local government for everything below the county level. This is regarded as a first step in the "withering away of the state."

ALL THIS IS FREE
BECAUSE of the bumper crop last year a large proportion of

the communes have announced "free bread" and many of them have gone on to list from seven to 14 items of "free supply."

One commune two hours out from Shanghai listed: Free meals, fully cooked and supplied around the clock in public canteens and out in the fields; free clothing, to the limit of the ration of cotton goods, all tailored to demand in the tailors' co-op; free maternity care plus nurseries and 40 days leave from work for the mother; free education from kindergarten up through primary and middle schools and agricultural college right on the area, and scholarships to universities for those who qualify; free weddings, including photographs to exchange and a wedding feast for up to 20 guests; free toilet articles including cosmetics for "females between 16 and 45 years of age;" free funerals up to 50 yuan cost; free laundry and mending, the clothes being turned in at the public canteens in the morning and collected at night; free medical services, with 52 medical workers in the area and a 32-bed hospital; free cinema and theatre, with troupes invited from the cities; free haircuts and baths (baths still being public village baths); free housing (most peasants owned their own houses anyway but a new model settlement was to be built with houses all free); and lastly "free Happy Court-yards" for the aged.

These lists are decided by vote of the commune and just now, the peasants are a bit intoxicated by the bumper harvest and by the sudden knowledge that after centuries in which they were never fed, there is now so much food that nobody can eat it all.

FREE TO DREAM
THIS commune and others may perhaps be a bit "dizzy with success." The party leadership generally advises that no more than half the total income should be used for "free supply" which is given "to each according to his needs," and that at least half shall go as wages, based upon quantity and quality of work.

But commune members vote their own income. In general, Chinese peasants are practical folk. If some of them vote too soon for "free supply and communism," this will not be because of dictation, but because, after 4,000 years of submissive, ill-fed labour, they possess a harvest which gives them freedom and power to dream.

CAPE TOWN
The City Council's General Purposes Committee has decided to combine the two public meetings requested by voters and ratepayers to protest against the threatened removal of the Municipal Franchise and against job reservation.

The Mayor of Cape Town was asked to call the meeting against job reservation by 131 citizens, and later a deputation representing municipal voters asked the Mayor to call a similar meeting on the proposed removal of the Coloured voters from the common municipal roll.

The meeting will take place in the City Hall on Tuesday, January 27, at 8 p.m.

U.S. NEGRO EDITOR VISITS NEW AGE OFFICE

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. William Gordon, the U.S. Negro editor who is visiting the Union for a fortnight as part of his Africa tour, has a brimful, crowded programme but managed to sandwich in two brief visits to the Johannesburg offices of New Age last week.

Mr. Gordon is City Editor of the Negro-owned "Atlanta Daily World" in Georgia in the Deep South and rose in the newspaper world from copy boy to editor. He is travelling in Africa on an Ogden Reid fellowship and has already visited a dozen countries on the continent.

He was "Exhibit A" for American freedom, he told a meeting of the Pretoria Political Study Group (It was at a meeting of the Political Study Group last year that Chief Lutuli was assaulted.)

Mr. Gordon gave a press conference soon after his arrival in this city and it was attended largely by Non-White journalists. Asked by one of

them if he had yet been asked for his pass he produced his American passport and said: "I think there is none finer than this."

His comment that he would be spending some time under the wing of the Native Affairs Department was greeted at the press conference by a great roar of laughter.

Up to now Mr. Gordon has been very cautious in his opinions on South Africa and apartheid. He hasn't seen enough to judge, he was saying last week. He had found people friendlier than he had expected and has been given V.I.P. treatment.

Part of the programme arranged for him by the N.A.D. has included a visit to housing projects in various townships. He will probably be taken round some Reserves.

Mr. Gordon's tour is being managed by American Embassy and United States Information Service officials in whose homes he has been living during his stay here.

GOVT. APPEALS IN OFS INCITEMENT CASE

BLOEMFONTEIN.

FIVE weeks after three Bloemfontein Congress leaders were found not guilty and discharged in the incitement case here arising out of the April stay-at-home, the Special Branch served on them Government notice of appeal to a higher court against their acquittal.

The three are Mr. Caleb Motshabi, Mrs. Jane Motshabi and Mrs. Martha Mohlakoana.

After a four-day trial in December in the Regional Court they were found not guilty of inciting Free State Africans against the pass laws, masters and servants' laws and the Group Areas Act.

On January 13 Special Branch detectives called at the homes of the three at 11.30 at night to serve them with copies of the Government notice of appeal.

During the Regional Court trial a string of police witnesses gave evidence against the accused. An African constable in the Special Branch who had taken notes of the speech by Mr. Motshabi at a meeting on April 9 said under cross-examination that he had taken notes only of what he considered important. He said he had understood very little because "the accused could not express himself well." Tested in court this witness did not manage to write out his own notes when they were dictated to him.

A second constable said he had written down only what his interpreter had said to him. He produced a copy of New Age dated April 2 which he said was the "poison" which led the accused to commit the crime.

All three accused gave evidence. Nothing was said at their meeting about pass laws and the Group Areas Act, they told the court, because the location authorities had warned them not to speak on any subject not mentioned in the permit to hold the meeting.

The magistrat upheld the defence argument that the three had incited no one to break laws or overthrow the Government but had been demanding a wage of £1 a day, not from employers, but from the Government in the form of minimum wage legislation

Racing at Kenilworth

These are Damon's selections for the Net:

1. IRISH THUNDER
2. SYMPATHETIC
3. GYPSY HILL
4. SIEGFRIED

Juvenile Handcap: FRENCH DRAMA. Dager, Grabbo.

Wynberg Handcap B: DEEP FREEZE. Dager, Garrett's selected.

Owners' Handcap B: FLY ROCKET. Dager, Wavy.

3-Year-Old Stakes: TOPPLE. Dager, Tauru.

Wynberg Stake KNIGHTED. Dager, Studet Prince.

Kenilworth Stakes: TROPICAL PARK. Dage, Jenina.

Juvenile Maiden Plate: NORTH WIND. Dange, Sir Wallace.



Many nurseries and kindergartens have been established by the Red Flag People's Commune in Hsiaoan County, Chekiang Province, to free the mothers for work and study. Here are children in a commune nursery.

Passes And Protests In Evaton



Six women were arrested for anti-pass demonstrations in Evaton last November. They were first bailed out at £3 each. Later when they appeared in court they were found guilty and fined £30 each. An appeal has been noted.

Some of the demonstrators who protested when the pass-issuing teams arrived in Evaton, are seen in this picture sent to New Age by a reader. The woman in front was one of those arrested.

The women who took passes in Evaton had to stand for hours in the hot sun and young and old, rich and poor, the crippled and the blind were issued with passes, said an eye-witness. Many women fainted in the queues.

Roodepoort Women Bullied To Take Passes

"The Fight Goes On," Say Leaders

From Robert Resha
ROODEPOORT.

THE Government is trying everything short of brute force to coerce African women in this little West Rand town to take out passes.

Women of age pensioners

who went last week to draw their allowances found themselves pushed by NAD policemen from the pension queue right into the reference book queue. Some, realising they were being tricked into taking out reference books, forfeited their allowances and went home.

The threat to pensioners is quite blatant: "No pass book, no pension!"

Couples wanting to get married must produce passes first.

Loudspeakers are being used to tell the women to take out pass books before January 20, and pressure is being put on employers to send their workers for the books.

Policemen in flying squad cars are stopping women in the streets and demanding passes from them.

SECOND ATTEMPT

This is the second attempt to force the women of Roodepoort to carry passes. The first was during December when over four days the NAD pass-issuing unit managed to issue only about 90 pass books and then left the area. At that time the unit concentrated on the housewives in the townships.

When the unit returned earlier this month notices were sent to employers in commerce and of domestic workers telling them "the law requires every Native over the age of 16 years to be in possession of a reference book . . ."—which of course is not yet true for women.

Housewives have been ordering their domestics to take out reference books and those who have refused have been told they will be paid off.

"Many of us," said one elderly woman, "are forced to take these passes much against our will. We know the evil the passes have brought to our homes. But what can we do? If we lose our jobs we will have no places to stay and we will be compelled to go to the

(Continued in next column)

UP MY ALLEY

IF any of you Northerners are thinking of coming to bask in the sun on the Peninsula beaches you'd better make it snappy. It looks as if this will be the last summer before they ring down the apartheid curtain on what's left of our open beaches.

Anybody who is looking forward to mixed bathing will have to do it beyond the three-mile limit.

AND speaking about the sun, the Yanks are trying to sell Mr. Mikoyan some super sun-tan lotion for use by Russian spacemen.

OVERHEARD in the White House: Why the heck should we bother how far into space those Ruskies get? We still got Brick Bradford.

WAS that one of our local cloak-and-dagger boys I

saw skulking around the Michael Kalinin in the Table Bay harbour? Was he looking for treason or for caviar? Will he find any? Don't miss the next episode of The Kreeper Krawler Karound The Kalinin.

IN the U.S.A. a judge sent two little Negro boys to the reformatory because they kissed a little white girl during a game they were all playing together. Pretty Grimm, huh?

IN Umtali, caddies at the Hill-side Golf Club demanded an increase in their fees after two lions were seen near the clubhouse and a lioness padded down the fairway.

I'm sure they're entitled to danger pay of at least £1 a day.

THE anti-racial sportsmen have their guns drawn over the proposed visit of Frank Worrell and his West Indian touring team, and we cannot

TREASON TRIAL OFF TO BAD START

(Continued from page 1)

and were bringing the accused to Pretoria. The court adjourned till after tea only to hear then that the police transport had developed engine trouble and broken down en route.

The court adjourned once more and this was just as well because the loudspeaker arrangements were also faulty on this first day.

RECORD TIME

Just before lunch a grey "nylon" pick-up van roared to a stop outside the converted synagogue and, singing Congress songs, the 21 missing accused clambered out. The police van had done the trip in record time—25 minutes.

"We rolled about in there like sacks of mealies," said one.

The police vehicle, brought along to rescue the accused standing on a street corner near the station from 7.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. and introduced by the police driver with an apologetic "Sorry this is the best transport we have for you," had twice developed ignition trouble, but a garage on the Pretoria road had finally righted it.

By 2.15 p.m. the court proceedings could at last get moving.

CHANGE OF VENUE

After the formal constitution of the special court, Mr. Maisels Q.C., leader of the defence team, at once launched into an application for a change of the trial venue to Johannesburg.

Not one of the accused was resident in Pretoria, he said. On an average the accused spent six

(Continued from previous col.)

reserves. We hope that the day is not far when we shall rid ourselves of the passes."

PROPAGANDA

In the townships the propaganda by the Municipal police is "It is no use refusing to take reference books: your leaders, Mrs. Viola Hashe and Mrs. Mabel Balfour have already taken out books."

When I interviewed Mrs. V. Hashe, she said: "Mrs. Balfour and I still stand by our resolution not to take reference books. Very soon the lies of the Government agents will be exposed and those who have been bluffed will know the truth. The fight against passes is continuing in Roodepoort."

hours travelling time daily. There would be extreme difficulties in the way of the accused and co-conspirators consulting with defence counsel.

There were at least two courts in the Johannesburg Supreme Court suitable for the trial and able to accommodate the 30 accused without the Government having to spend a single shilling on alterations.

The physical and mental strain of the accused during the long-drawn-out proceedings would be intensified by long hours of travel each day.

Mr. Maisels then dealt with the police reasons against Johannesburg as a venue and Mr. Justice Rumpff interjected: "Isn't that the real point?"

Mr. Rumpff added there need not be demonstrations near the courtroom but the mere presence of hundreds of people who had come to see their leaders would create a strain. For trouble to occur there need be only one drunk in the crowd or one policeman losing his temper.

Mr. Maisels replied that apart from the opening day's trouble the preparatory examination had gone on for over a year without there being any incidents. There was great public interest in many criminal cases and this was natural and the reason why the courts held open doors.

NOT AFRAID

Referring to police affidavits on the danger of demonstrations near the court, Mr. Justice Rumpff said: "I'm not afraid of the safety of the court—not for a moment."

The Attorney-General, Mr. W. J. Mackenzie, who made a special appearance in this trial to deal with the change of venue application, argued that the court had no power to change the venue. The powers of fixing the venue of the special court had deliberately been taken out of its hands and vested in the Governor-General.

If trouble broke out, he said, it would be said the police, prosecution and judges were to blame.

APPLICATION REFUSED

On Tuesday morning the application for the change of venue to Johannesburg was rejected. Reasons will be given later.

Mr. O. Pirow intervened to say: "The big cities are nothing short of dynamite. The public safety is more important than the convenience of the accused."

By ALEX LA GUMA

"No Pass, No House" Threat to Women

JOHANNESBURG.

Officials deny it, but men being ejected from Sophiatown, now proclaimed a "White area," are being told they will not get houses in Meadowlands till their wives take out pass books.

Last week there was the case of Mr. S—, a carpenter, ordered to quit his house within a few days. He went to the Resettlement Board to apply for a house in Meadowlands and was told nothing could be done for him until his wife had presented herself to be issued with a pass book.

Mr. S— wasn't having anything of that. When tackled, the Resettlement Board quickly climbed down and denied that any such condition had been made. Back to the Board Mr. S— went, to be politely told he should notify the officials immediately he was ready to move to Meadowlands.

In Newclare, it is reported, many women have been forced to take out passes in this way.

blame them for wanting to line their sights on games against all-black teams only.

But instead of telling Frankie boy to stay away, wouldn't it be more effective if he did come and was made to kick up a fuss of his own right here under the noses of the officials of apartheid sport?

IF sickly liberalism triumphs in South Africa it will mean self-destruction for Europeans, suicide for the Coloured people and enslavement for the Natives under a chaotic policy of terror.—Dr. Otto du Plessis.

Come, come, Otto. That's not sickly liberalism you're talking about, it's apartheid.

PEOPLE are now belly-aching about the Cuban Castro oil purge.

THERE'S something I seem to miss this week. Strike me, it's that seat in Pretoria!

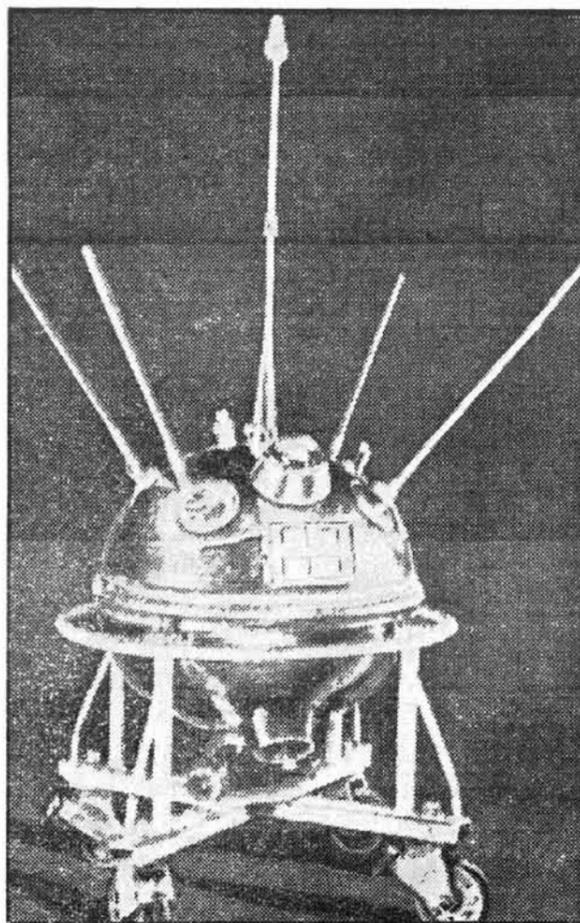
Catholics Move Towards Co-Existence With Communists

THE new Pope, appears to be modifying the policy of rigid anti-communism followed by his predecessor.

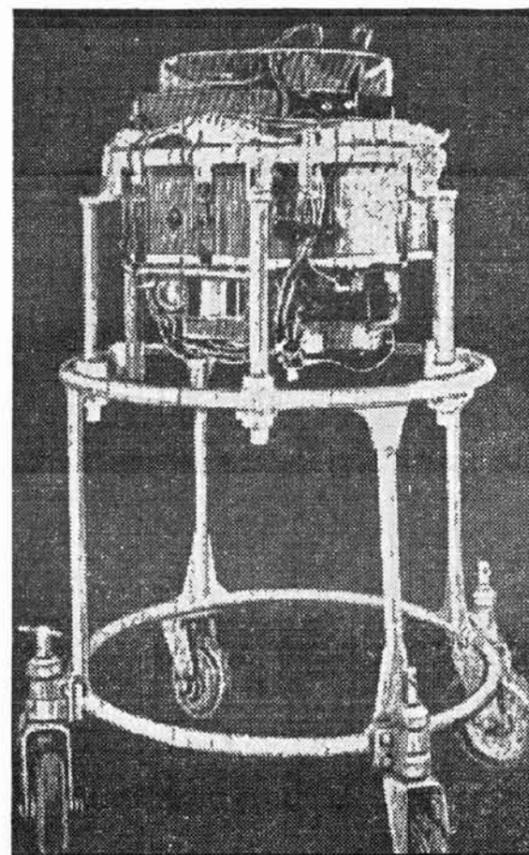
He has withdrawn recognition from the missions accredited to the Vatican on behalf of the anti-Communist "Polish" and "Lithuanian" so-called governments-in-exile—a gesture of obvious importance—and has eliminated some of the worst of the die-hard anti-Communists at the Holy See.

And now the Pope has followed the discussions he has held with the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynsky—who finds it possible for the Catholic Church to work in harmony with the Polish Communist government—with an invitation to the acting-head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, Archbishop Grosz of Kalocsa, to visit him.

The governments of the socialist countries have always made it clear that they recognise and protect the full freedom of the Catholics and other religious groups to worship. But in most countries the chief source of conflict has been the refusal of the church—which before the revolution was a huge land-owner, drawing great profits from the exploitation of the land-workers—to accept the land-nationalisation laws. In all these countries, Catholic church officials have played a big part in the counter-revolutionary attempts to overthrow the governments and re-establish capitalism.



Orbiting the Sun



THE SOVIET PLANET. These pictures, reproduced from Pravda, show (left) the scientific instrument container now orbiting the sun and (right) the instrument frame and battery container. They are resting, for display purposes, in wheeled laboratory trolleys.

ADENAUER PREPARING 'NEW STALINGRAD'

—Say Social-Democrats

The German Social-Democrats, the official opposition party, have launched a sharp attack on Premier Adenauer following his statement last week that the Soviet proposals for a peace treaty should be rejected out of hand.

Adenauer is "preparing a second Stalingrad for the German people," an official Social-Democrat statement declares.

He is accused of having wasted eight years in pursuing a hopeless "policy of strength." Not only has this policy failed to bring reunification any nearer, the Party says, but it has proved itself futile in the face of such a world power as the Soviet Union.

The Manchester Guardian (Jan. 14) comments on Adenauer's statement that at the time he made it, Adenauer "was suffering from a feverish cold, and this always goes to his head in more senses than one."

CUBA'S new government has announced that it will lift the ban on the Popular Socialist Party—the country's Marxist working-class party, which was underground for many years. Lazaro Pena, secretary of the Cuban Workers' Federation has returned from exile.

AFRICAN YOUTH FESTIVAL

THE first African Youth Festival, organised by the youth of the eight territories of French West Africa, was held at Bamako on the Niger River in French Sudan recently.

Backed by over 900 youth organisations the Festival was held in preparation for the great gathering of Youth and Students to be held in Vienna at the end of July, and is a clear indication that African youth has entered the world scene as never before in history.

The festival had the full backing of the government of French Sudan, which gave subsidies and fare reductions to ensure the biggest possible participation. Staff members of government ministries worked closely with the festival committee. The Mayor of Bamako and the President of French Sudan spoke at the opening.

IRAQ

After meeting an international youth delegation, the Premier of Iraq, Abdel Karim Kassim, has pledged his support to the festival and given his assurance that a large delegation of Iraqi youth will be present.

This development is all the more significant when one remembers that under the previous regime, the youth delegates to the Festival had to slip out of the country illegally and were imprisoned on their return.

Cosec (the Co-ordinating Secretariat of Students) is participating together with the International Union of Students in the international student commission preparing for the festival.

D. N. PRITT INVESTIGATES HUNGARY TRIAL

'Nagy Was Guilty,' He Declares

MR. D. N. PRITT, one of Britain's most distinguished lawyers, has written an article for the U.S. periodical New World Review in which, after obtaining first hand information in Budapest, he says about the trial of the former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy:

"I have the clear view that Nagy was guilty, that it was morally impossible, when the facts were ascertained, not to prosecute him, and that the sentence of death which was passed on him would have been passed for a similar crime in at any rate most other countries."

Mr. Pritt has a lifetime of experience fighting for the accused in political trials all over the world—

in India, Pakistan, British Guiana, Singapore, Uganda, Algeria, Gibraltar, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

A former Labour M.P., he now belongs to no political party.

POLITICAL TRIALS

He expresses his opinion of Nagy's guilt "notwithstanding that, after a long experience of political trials, I frankly do not like them, and approach them always with suspicion. And I express it although I know that, for a long time after the events of 1956, many well-informed Hungarians thought that Nagy had been nothing worse than a weak and irresolute person confronted with a situation which was more than

he could face.

"And I feel pretty sure that I should still hold the same opinion if I had started with the idea, so jealously cultivated by many writers in the West, that the events of 1956 were no more than a spontaneous rising of the democratic masses in Hungary against tyranny, instead of—as I am fully convinced after long study—a carefully organised attempt to restore a Fascist regime in Hungary."

He points out that Nagy was tried by the regular courts under the regular procedure—not by a special court or under emergency laws.

DEATH SENTENCES

Of the sentence Pritt says: "I do not like death sentences; few people do, and those few are to be found almost wholly in the circles who are protesting so loudly against the execution of Nagy."

"But the Courts of almost every country would have sentenced him to death, as I have said above, for the crimes of which he was convicted, in the circumstances in which he committed them."

Discussing evidence of organised massacres which took place after Nagy had come to power, Pritt says:

"Throughout that time, Nagy the Prime Minister, who should have been working actively to suppress the massacres, remained silent and inactive, doing nothing to prevent them; and at the trial he professed to have known nothing of what was happening. These and other derelictions of duty on his part were long thought to have been due to weakness and vacillation; and it was only when full investigations were held into the activities of his group that it gradually emerged

that Nagy himself had been working to bring about a rising and install a new regime, with himself at the head of it, and had been restoring many 'Horthy' fascists to office for that purpose.

"It then became clear that he had been guilty of something very different from weakness and vacillation—the evidence consisted largely—as already mentioned—of documents bearing his handwriting, and for the rest of testimony from eyewitnesses as to what he was saying and doing at the vial period. His own explanations and denials in the witness-box, and his attempts to throw the blame on others, seem in retrospect only to make the matter worse.

"There it is. It was a sad aftermath of a cruel and brutal attempt to set back the march of history in Hungary, an attempt which failed only by a narrow margin.

"Anyone who sees Hungary at work today rejoices that the attempt did fail, and that the country is now building up its strength again. But any careful study of the case of Nagy should bring conviction that his prosecution and execution were a necessity, regrettable only in the sense that it is always regrettable to have to rake over the past and mete out punishment to those whose guilt is clear and whose crimes very great."



This team from Togo will be the first African soccer side in history to participate in the Youth Festival Sports.

Arab Common Market

The Arab League Economic Council has decided to establish an Arab financial development bank. It is to work towards an Arab common market spurred on by fears that the European Common Market will discriminate against Arab States.

An Anti-Soviet Canard Exposed

Landstem's Space Story Shot Down in Flames

CAPE TOWN

"THE Landstem Phones Russia and We Receive the Big News—THE RUSSIANS HAVE A MAN READY FOR SPACE TRAVEL."

So read the main headline, in huge letters, on the front page of the Cape Town weekly Die Landstem last week.

The Landstem claimed that its London correspondent had approached the Soviet Embassy with the request for a telephone interview with either Premier Khrushchov or Prof. Anatoly Bagonravov, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an expert in space travel.

"The Russians there (at the London Embassy) quickly had him put through to Moscow where he conversed with the great Russian expert (Blagonravov) o bring this exclusive interview direct to you," said the Landstem.

According to the interview Russia had already selected and started training the first man to be rocketed into space—a 30-year-old bachelor named Ivan gorsky, 6ft. 2ins. tall and weighing 180 lbs.

GUINEA PIG

"The man will be a guinea pig. He has already been chosen from among more than 1,00 who placed themselves at our disposal for the test," Professor Bagonravov is reported to have said.

The Russians planned to land men on Venus and Mars in September, he added.

From the outset the interview struck a phoney note. The professor sounded chauvinistic and aggressive. "Within a year we shall be in a position to destroy any city in the world . . . We want peace but at the same time we must be in a position to demonstrate the might of Russia . . . The capitalist world will have to bow the knee to Russia before the end of the year because Russia is today the master of the world."

The professor claimed to speak on behalf of Nikita Khrushchov.

ASTONISHED

The press world was astonished by the Landstem's "scoop" and immediately bombarded Moscow for confirmation. But the story was at once shown up as a sordid fraud.

"Highly developed fantasy," Professor Blagonravov exclaimed when told of the interview he was supposed to have given.

"Clearly the London correspondent of Landstem used a hitherto unknown achievement of technology enabling him to receive my thoughts by telepathy. I have been out of Moscow during the last few days and gave no interviews to anyone in London over the telephone.

"And, as so often happens, the new 'invention' was imperfect, and there were obvious distortions in the deciphering of my thoughts."

The Professor added that so far no one had flown in a space rocket and that such a flight would take place only when there would be "an assurance that the man would return."

The denial was splashed in the South African press even before the Landstem was officially on the streets that week. The paper's scoop had been killed stone dead.

Asked by New Age for an explanation, the acting editor of Landstem said: "We received the story from our London correspondent and printed it in good faith. We have cabled for an explanation which we will publish in the next issue."

ANOTHER STORY

Far from apologising for taking the public for a ride, however, the Landstem's next issue tried to claim credit for its slander by claiming in equally huge headlines on the front page: "Landstem Anticipates the Russians with their own News." The paper tried to make out that Pravda had confirmed the Landstem's story by announcing the following week that the next step in Russia's space programme was to send a manned rocket to the other planets!

The Landstem boasted of its canard: "This was the first time in the history of Afrikaans journalism that the name of an Afrikaans newspaper was on thousands of lips in the foremost cities of the civilised world."

Even if the lips were curled with contempt.

THAT TELEPHONE

There remained the little matter of the alleged telephone interview with Professor Blagonravov which the Landstem couldn't laugh off, however. But still the paper tried to make the best of a bad situation.

"The Landstem wishes to express its regret to him (Professor Blagonravov) that our London correspondent attributed all the news to him

"This was a misunderstanding. Our representative made use of the services of the Russian Embassy in London and also of persons in West Germany who are in touch with the Russians by underground channels and from whom he obtained the facts about Russia's plans for the future."

When the truth goes underground, who will bring it to light? Certainly the Landstem missed the mark. They printed a story which was proved to be false and didn't have the courage to make a proper correction. On the contrary, they tried to brazen it out.

But even though they put a brave face on it, we hope they have learnt their lesson and won't do it again. A repetition of such incidents might ruin their credit for good.

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SPORTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP"



SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR—REPERCUSSIONS

The Sportsman of the Year competition inaugurated by our contemporary, the Golden City Post, has met with a setback. It announced the name of Basil D'Oliviera as the winner of the award, with Muleya second in the general poll.

D'Oliviera was the obvious choice on merit to receive this signal honour, and Capetonians are proud of him, but it is the award of the Coca-Cola Trophy that has created an uproar. This world-wide mineral water company has presented the trophy together with an inscribed wristlet watch, the Golden City Post reports.

Cape Town's sporting Councilor H. E. Parker immediately made contact with the leading sports administrators, deprecating the introduction of commercialism into amateur sports. Full support was given to his views and in no time a telegram was despatched to the Post's headquarters in Johannesburg, expressing their displeasure that a business house should present a trophy of this nature. The context of the telegram reflected that an award of this nature should come from newspaper or sports writers as is the practice throughout the world when making sporting awards.

The average sports fan, although delighted with the news that D'Oliviera had won the award, frowned at the prize of a Coca-Cola Cup. Could it not have been just simply the Sportsman of the Year Trophy? If the trophy was presented in sincerity, with no business interest whatsoever, then why the insistence on its being known as publicised? Oh no sir, we like our sportsmen to be honoured, but not in this way. D'Oliviera himself signified, after the announce- . . . he would not want this award to be commercialised, and would definitely not accept any of the awards if they were to be merely a publicity stunt.

The idea of a sportsman of the year, mooted by the Post, is a highly commendable one, for some form of recognition must be given to our leading sportsmen, but why not emulate the system as practised in other parts of the world when making this choice? The ballot system as practised by the Post was farcical. I overheard a remark that one reader filled in over ten forms with his cross next to his "pal." Similarly many readers submitted not one vote but many, for a coupon was in every issue from December. The aggregate figures in this poll did not reflect a high percentage of voting, so that the actual voting was unrepresentative.

To overcome this difficulty one has to form a Sports Writers' Association comprising all sports-writers throughout the country, who shall be the sole judges in choosing the Sportsman of the Year, for they are in the best position to do the job.

The formation of such a body is an immediate necessity in view of the controversy that has arisen.

READER'S VIEW—WEST

INDIES TOUR

In connection with the West In-

dies tour, Mr. Markat Ali, of Vrededorp, Johannesburg, has an interesting angle on why the West Indies tour should not be supported. Here are his points:—

1. It conveys submission and acceptance of apartheid conditions by the S.A.C.B.C.

2. The tourists are open to insult and abuse under the various racial laws of the Union.

3. The tour cannot be a financial success, with only three tests, apart from the total cost of £15,000 for the entire tour, much expense will also be incurred while the tourists are here.

4. The S.A. Board cannot, as in the Kenya tour, expect financial support from Non-European business-men.

5. The West Indians too should realise that, by their acceptance of the tour, they are giving consent to racial discrimination.

6. If the West Indians, White and Black, believe in fellow team-spirit, then they should totally oppose this insult by the Union government which is not prepared to grant visas to a mixed touring team.

In summing up, Mr. Ali feels that South Africa is now faced with a grave decision—either to accept the Non-White West Indies tour and suffer racial discrimination, or sacrifice the tour and uphold and vindicate our honour.

Sound reasoning, Mr. Ali, but the minds of the cricket administrators have been made up, according to latest reports, and Worrell with his twelve Non-Whites will be here in November, happen what may.

WE HEAR IT SAID . . .

● That Mr. Matt October, famed physical culturist and prominent compere of musical shows, has been appointed Superintendent of the newly built swimming baths at Athlone, Cape. This has been a wise and a good choice, for Matt is well known throughout South Africa, in wrestling, cycling and swimming, and with his versatility will no doubt prove a great success in his new post. He is the first Coloured man to receive such an appointment.

● That Mr. H. Hendricks, manager of the W.P. cycling and athletic team, lodged his objections at the S.A. Athletic Championships in Durban over the appointment of White officials to administer the events. The Board President, Mr. E. I. Haffeejee, informed those concerned that Natal did not have sufficiently qualified men, thus being forced into accepting White help.

● That Mr. Hendricks did not mind having White officials, but since they belong to a body which does not agree with our Association, how can we employ such people? This may jeopardise our claims for Olympic recognition, he said.

● That Simon Cox Nlipo, in retaining the S.A. Open golf title for a score of 272 over 72 holes (16 under par), with the following scores:— 67, 70, 68, 67, can claim himself as the wonder golfer of South Africa. But for the colour of his skin, he would have gained world recognition, for to return such brilliant figures on the inferior type of courses Non-Europeans play on, is indeed fantastic and worthy of being lauded to the rooftops.

GOLDING'S PETITION BASED ON BLATANT RACIALISM

CAPE TOWN.

THIS petition against an Indian cinema-owner in Athlone, submitted to the Group Areas Board by Mr. G. J. Golding, is an example of the racialistic outlook engendered by the Group Areas Act.

"Sir, we the undersigned residents and ratepayers and occupiers in the proclaimed area of Athlone herewith record our strong protest at the erection of an Indian-owned cinema—a wit—by either an Indian or European individual or company or both.

"Our reasons for protesting against this occupation are as follows:

"The opening of the Kismet Cinema—built by an Indian, Jeram by name—and to be occupied either by the Indian himself or by African Consolidated Theatres (Pty.) Ltd. will mean the financial ruin of two of the present cinema owners in Athlone, one of whom is a Coloured man, viz. Mr. John

D. Starck, owner of the Regent Cinema in Athlone.

"In terms of the Group Areas Act, Athlone has been proclaimed as a Coloured Group area, especially chosen by the Government as an area which will serve as a testing ground for the application of the positive aspects of apartheid. Since it has been earmarked as the area where the Coloureds will be given every assistance and every encouragement to develop business and commercial enterprises amongst their own people, Athlone should at this stage not become the grave of Coloured business, as will be the case if the Kismet is allowed to open under non-Coloured occupation.

"We object to the admission of Chinese and Indians to the said Kismet Cinema which admission is contrary to the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

"For these reasons we protest most vehemently against the granting of a permit for occupation of the Kismet Cinema by a non-Coloured group, and we earnestly request the Group Areas Board to refuse to grant such a permit or exemption for such occupation.

"Sgd. Geo. J. Golding and others."

A similar petition was submitted by a body called the Coloured Business and Professional Association.

BIRTHS

To Philippa and Norman a daughter. Both well.

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