

POLICE BATON

WOMEN, BABIES

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE THE VICTIMS OF TWO VICIOUS POLICE ATTACKS LAST WEEK. ON BOTH OCCASIONS THE WOMEN HAD GATHERED TO PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPTS TO ISSUE REFERENCE BOOKS TO THEM.

IN PRETORIA

PRETORIA. POLICE'S police went into action on two successive days last week in an attempt to keep the people of Lady Selborne "in their places."

WOMEN AND BABIES WERE SEVERELY INJURED BY POLICE BATONS.

Lady Selborne is still counting its casualties. One man told New Age he had personally met and counted 86 persons who were injured.

AMONG THE INJURED WAS A 90-DAY-OLD BABY TAKEN TO THE MEETING ON HER MOTHER'S BACK.

Leading the police in an attack on defenceless women was the notorious Sergeant Van Rooyen, the huge, burly policeman who struck terror into Zerst and Sekhukhune land with his reprisal raids in those reserves.

For probably the first time police baton-charged the women inside a hall. The women had gathered there all day in a protest against passes for women and were about to hear a report back from nine women elected to see the Native Commissioner on their behalf. Police in UDF trucks, in jeeps. (Continued on page 8)

IN VEEPLAATS

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH. POLICE armed with three-foot staves charged the women at Veeplaats on Friday, February 27, when they demonstrated against the issuing of passes. After an order to disperse had been given by the officer in charge, the police rained blows on undefended women who were driven against the wall of the location superintendent's offices.

The women had to struggle out of the trap while they were being beaten by the police. Within moments of the attack there was a shower of stones as the women wormed their way out to more open ground.

(Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE

Vol. 5, No. 20 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, March 5, 1959 6d.

IN THIS ISSUE

Little Libby

— see page 6



Mrs. Biko is arrested and led away to a pick-up van on a charge of addressing an illegal meeting at Veeplaats.

CONGRESSES APPEAL TO WORRELL:

CALL OFF WEST INDIES CRICKET TOUR

JOHANNESBURG.

THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT HAS ASKED WORRELL TO CALL OFF THE TOUR OF WEST INDIAN CRICKETERS.

The Congresses have also urged that the Cricket Board of Control think better of this tour and cancel it in the interests of the struggle for international recognition of Non-White sport.

This decision was taken at a joint meeting of representatives of the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, SACPO, SACTU and COB.

It would be a rare treat for South Africans to watch the play of the West Indies team, the Congresses say in their letter to Worrell. The tour would help raise the standard of the game in South Africa.

MORE HARM THAN GOOD "But, on balance the tour will do more harm than good."

The S.A. Cricket Board of Control, the Congresses say, erred in consulting the Government about its apartheid requirements for the tour. Sportsmen are fighting to overcome the apartheid barriers that White sportsmen have erected on the sporting fields and which the Government approves.

While a Non-White cricket team from Kenya toured recently and played against Non-White teams here there was at that time no controversy with the Government.

And, since then, many things have happened.

Sporting bodies which have no colour bar constitution but because of the colour bar observed by the Whites are largely if not entirely.

(Continued on page 4)

ANC Warning on Rhodesian Emergency

JOHANNESBURG.

THE state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia, the banning of the Congress and the arrest of leaders are unwarranted and tyrannical acts, and a direct result of the imposition of Federation against the will of the African people. The British Government has a duty to intervene immediately.

This is the view of the African National Congress whose secretary, Mr. Duma Nokwe, issued a statement last week on events in the Federation.

Declaring a state of emergency in the face of the people's demands is becoming a familiar act of repression, said Congress. The Southern Rhodesian Government pretends that these drastic measures have been adopted to prevent disorder.

Experience in other countries shows that far from preserving peace, chaos, violence and atrocities follow in the wake of these desperate acts. It is the state of emergency that triggers off disorder. Already in Natal Federal troops are preparing for military operations against unarmed people.

Government measures in the Federation might achieve a false calm but will really generate an explosive situation later, warns Congress.



Some of the victims of the police baton charge in Lady Selborne, Pretoria. The woman on the left was hit on the back of the head. The woman on the right had her arm broken.

MIDDLE EAST

NASSER DENIES DISPUTE WITH SOVIET UNION

PRESIDENT Nasser has emphatically denied the rumours widely circulated in the western press that there has been a cooling of the relations between the United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the celebrations last week of the first anniversary of the merger of Egypt and Syria, President Nasser said that it was necessary to "thwart the deliberate attempts by the imperialists to use my criticisms of the Arab Communists as a means of creating rifts in Arab-Soviet friendship."

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was with President Nasser on the platform at the Cairo rally.

The Egyptian president said that the UAR had not altered its position. It stood "for Arab Nationalism and the United Arab Republic, and against domination by East or West."

LETTER TO KRUSHOV

President Nasser disclosed that he had been so concerned by the "imperialist-inspired" reports in the Western press—the London News Chronicle actually published a report that the Soviet Union was plotting to assassinate him—that he had decided to send a friendly letter to Mr. Khrushchev asking if there was any change in the Soviet at-

titude to the Arab cause.

Mr. Khrushchev had immediately replied refuting the imperialist slanders, said President Nasser. Although there were ideological differences the ties of friendship between the countries remained as strong as ever.

Jewish Immigration

Western diplomats who were eagerly awaiting an attack on the socialist countries following the decision by Rumania to allow free emigration of Jews to Israel were bitterly disappointed.

Mr. Nasser, in the words of the London Times (Feb. 23), was careful to lay no niere at the door of the Communist countries. Instead he concentrated his full fire on the West.

The Jewish immigration, he said, "is part of a Zionist plan, assisted by imperialists and enemies of Arab nationalism, to establish a Zionist nationalism as a dominant force in this part of the world."

Move To Left In Iraq

AFTER changes in the Iraq Cabinet the government of Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem has consolidated itself as the most popular in the country's history.

Members of the Baath Socialist and Iqbal Parties (which took Syria into the United Arab Republic) have been forced to resign from the Iraq Cabinet following disclosure of the trial for treason of Abdul Salem Arif implicating them in a plot to kill Kassem, join up with the U.A.R., and halt the land and oil right reforms which have been started.

ARMS FOR ALGERIA

Shortly after the Cabinet purge Premier Kassem made a dramatic announcement showing how far his government has committed itself in the fight against imperialism.

"Not a week goes past without one or two planes flying from Iraq arms for the Algerian rebels," he declared.

Kassem and his close associates are by no stretch of the imagination Communists. They are in fact, described by the New Statesman (Feb. 14) as "moderate Socialists led by old pupils of Harold Laski, who constitute the sanest and most businesslike political group in Iraq."

But they are backed by the powerful Iraq Communist Party, draw considerable strength from its support and work in close harmony with it.

FRIENDSHIP WITH NASSER

At the same time the Kassem government has stressed its desire for friendship and solidarity with the U.A.R. on a basis of full equality. It has called an end to its part in the press and radio war raging between the newspapers of the two countries.

Kassem announced to the Iraq press last week that it was his desire that Iraq should set the example by making no further at-

tacks on Nasser's policies. "If you feel or notice that any foreign newspaper is attacking me, I request you to print that newspaper," he told newspaper editors.

Cairo is, however, not following the example offered. The U.A.R. press continues to charge the Kassem government with being a tool of Imperialism, Communism and Zionism.

RELATIONS WITH IRAN

Developments in Iraq have had a profound effect on the people of neighbouring Iran, whose government has entered into an unpopular pact with the United States.

The leaders of the left-wing Iran party the Tudeh are known to have friendly contact with Kassem, and he also has links with the leaders of the Kurdish people who inhabit both Iraq and Iran and are strongly opposed to the oppressive policies of the Iranian government.

Call For Democracy in Syria

Syrian progressives are calling for a change in the present undemocratic form of government in the United Arab Republic in which any power is vested in the Nasser military regime.

In a recent statement the Syrian Communist Party suggests the establishment of two democratically elected parliaments, one in the Syrian province and one in the Egyptian province, together with a freely elected central parliament which would deal with such matters as defence and foreign policy.

Other demands are the restoration of the freedom of the press, public meetings and trade unions, together with the right to strike.

Stress is laid on the need for firm friendship with Iraq.

DENIES



Nasser: "Against domination by East or West."

ASIA U.S. LAOS PUPPETS BREAK GENEVA PACT

CHINA has called upon Britain and the Soviet Union to take action against the new U.S.-backed military dictatorship of the Indo-Chinese state of Laos as a result of its repudiation two weeks ago of the Geneva agreement which brought to a close the hostilities between the people of Indo-China and their former French rulers. The British and Soviet Foreign Ministers were joint chairmen of the conference.

In terms of the agreement Laos was pledged to a policy of neutrality. The government has now announced that it intends to permit the establishment of U.S. military bases on Laos territory, and to establish links with the anti-Soviet South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

In a strongly worded note to the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and British Secretary of State Selwyn Lloyd, China declared:

"The spokesman of the U.S. Department of State not only openly supported this unilateral action in serious violation of the Geneva agreements and the peace of Indo-China but further claimed that the U.S. would 'freely' send a military

300 Jailed In Pakistan

The entire leadership of Pakistan's progressive united front organisations, the National Awami Party, are among the 300 people who have been held in prison without trial since the U.S.-backed military dictatorship took power last October.

The Party was formed in 1957 as the result of a merger of five organisations in 1957, adopting a common programme of land reform, a neutral foreign policy with friendly relations with neighbouring countries, regional autonomy, the guarantee of civil liberties and the strengthening of parliamentary democratic institutions.

Among the leaders in jail are Faiz Ahmed Faiz, editor of the Pakistan Times and recognised internationally as the most outstanding living Urdu poet, and Hamid Hashmi, news editor of Imroz and secretary of the Punjab Union of Journalists.

LASHES FOR STRIKERS

The workers at a jute mill in Dacca who were last week convicted for participating in a strike against work on Sundays were sentenced to from five to six years in jail and eight lashes. Twenty thousand workers participated in the strike.

EUROPE

COMMUNIST

VOICE UP IN FRANCE

THE French Communist Party won substantial gains in votes—and in proportion of the total poll—in three by-elections held last week.

At La Rochelle the Communist candidate gained 2,147 votes more than last November, his percentage of the total poll rising from 18.9 to 28.7.

At Romans in the South-West the Communist won 2,760 more, increasing his percentage to 25.6, from 15.2, and at Huningue in Alsace the Communist candidate won 225 extra votes and increased his percentage by 3.4.

In all three constituencies the Communist gains took place despite an increase in the number of people abstaining.

The November votes had been invalidated for technical reasons. The Catholic M.R.P. holder of the seat at Huningue, and the two Cen-

servatives in the other places again topped the poll but there the G.U.I.R. and the Socialists stood they dropped votes.

Fascist Slogans at Olympics

THERE was uproar in Rome's City Council last week when Communist, Socialist and Republican Socialist members united to put forward a motion calling for the removal of the many fascist inscriptions which still remain on the Italian Forum in time for the opening of the Olympic Games in Rome next year.

Some of the sporting events will be held in the stadium and swimming pool at the Forum, which was begun in Mussolini's time and completed after the war.

It still bears carved references everywhere to the Fascist era, and dates in the rise of the Fascist Party and of Italian adventures abroad under the Duce's leadership.

The motion was disallowed by the Christian Democratic mayor.

Nigeria Prepares For Elections

NIGERIA is preparing for the holding of country-wide elections to the new Federal Legislature uniting the Eastern, Western and Northern regions of the country as agreed upon at the recent constitutional reform conference in London.

The Prime Ministers of the Eastern and the Western legislatures—Dr. Azikiwe and Chief Awolowo—are expected to stand for important seats in the Legislature, but the Sarduna of Sokoto, leader of the Northern People's Congress and Premier of Northern Nigeria, has stated that he does not desire to go to the Federal House.

Dr. Azikiwe's National Council of Nigeria and Camerons (N.C.N.C.) and the Northern People's Congress are likely to form a coalition against Awolowo's Action group.

The elections are expected to be one of the biggest political battles in Nigeria's history. Registration began on January 5. There are 4,438 registration, electoral, and supervisory officers engaged in this task in 73 constituencies, some of which are accessible only on foot and by canoe.



U.S. AID.

They're Frightened To Bring Kenyatta To Nairobi

MR. D. N. PRITT Q.C. has protested vigorously against the decision of the magistrate hearing the perjury charge against Mr. Rawson Macharia that when Mr. Jomo Kenyatta is called as a defence witness the court will be adjourned to Kitale, about 200 miles from Nairobi.

The whole of Nairobi has been preparing to give Mr. Kenyatta a hero's welcome when he is brought to give evidence to back up Mr. Macharia, who is being charged as the result of his disclosure that Kenyatta was convicted and sent to prison for seven

years as the result of a frame-up by the prosecution.

At the close of the crown case last week Mr. Pritt claimed that Macharia had no case to meet. He was not really being prosecuted because of his perjury but because "the Government was faced with the problem that, if something was not done a would be virtually impossible to resist the demand for a judicial enquiry."

Prosecution witnesses admitted in the course of the crown case that over £10,000 was paid out to the witnesses who gave evidence against Kenyatta.



AFRICA ON THE MARCH—9

ARABS FIGHT FOR NORTH AFRICAN FEDERATION

IT is sometimes said that there are two Africas. Along the northern coast of Africa and stretching inland to the desert, separated from "Dark Africa" by the sea of sand, the Sahara, lie the three territories of French North Africa.

One third of all Arabs in the world live in North Africa and some hundreds of years back the greater part of these peoples were united under a single government, so the frontiers between Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are artificial. Not only are the three countries of the Maghreb (the Arabic for "West") intimately bound together by ties of culture, race, religion, language and geographical position, but all have engaged in the struggle for liberation from the same colonial power, France, and this has given rise to strong moves for a Pan-Maghreb Federation.

CAIRO COMMITTEE
A Committee to direct and coordinate the North African Liberation Struggle is centred in Cairo. It has three main sections: the military wing (some graduates of the Baghdad military academy; others former North Africans who fought for France in Europe and Indo-China); the propaganda division which operates the radio "Voice of the Arabs"; and a supply section which sends arms and money across the desert wasteland from Egypt.

The French conquered Algeria in 1830, Tunisia in 1881 and Morocco in 1912. French imperialism in North Africa is an imperialism of settlement as well as of conquest: there are sizeable French populations in all three countries, especially in Algeria where there are over a million Europeans.

Since the end of the war all three Maghreb countries have determined to ferment but French imperialism, as blind in North Africa as it was in Indo-China, refuses to acknowledge that the old

French order is on its way out. The National movements of all three countries tried negotiation with the French many times but the French ignored or intimidated them, then resorted to brutal repression. When, under the mounting pressure of discontent and open revolt, the French did turn to negotiation, it was always to offer too little too late.

Morocco and Tunisia won formal independence from France in 1956. In Algeria the bitter war now raging has been described as "technically unwinable by the French" (The New York Times, March 12, 1958).

Despite Tunisian and Moroccan Independence France still has 20,000 troops in the former country and 30,000 in the latter (where there are also Spanish and American forces and the naval installations at the port of Bizerte, also vital air bases).

Economically Tunisia and Morocco are still in the franc area, and limited to certain maximum import duties on French goods. Mining industry and mining in North Africa are a French monopoly, with, for example, four companies owning 23 per cent of all French iron ore production.

RELATIONS STRAINED
Tunisian relations with France have been strained by France's unwillingness to evacuate her sold troops, by her insistence on Tunisian concessions in return for financial aid and by French policy in Algeria.

Washington, seeing the days of France in North Africa are numbered, is standing by to take over what it can. So America has sold arms to Tunisia and made overtures to the Sultan of Morocco and Bourgha of Tunisia. Soon or later Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria will form a Maghribi Federation, as the main political movements in all three countries are committed to it. Whether this new Federation will achieve genuine independence or be reduced to some sort of NATO Mediterranean alliance under United States pressure remains to be seen.

From a Special Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.

CRIMINAL LAWS AMENDMENT BILL CHANGES SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT

In the view of Mr. Swart this Bill introduces radical and beneficial reforms in our penal system. In the view of the United Party's Mr. Smit, this Bill sets the seal to Mr. Swart's career as "The Whipping Minister" because it extends the range of offences for which a compulsory whipping must be imposed by a court.

The main aim of the Bill is to provide for a new classification of prisoners and to make the punishment fit their crime.

Periodical Imprisonment: People convicted of minor offences may, in lieu of any other punishment, be sentenced to "periodical imprisonment for a period of not less than one hundred hours and not exceeding one thousand hours" (not less than five days and not more than 50 days).

The effect of this provision is that the prisoner may be ordered to serve his imprisonment over week-ends, instead of in one continuous stretch, so that his capacity to earn a living and provide for his family will not be affected.

There is no doubt this is a beneficial reform—the only question is: Will it in practice be applied to Non-European prisoners as frequently as it undoubtedly will be to Europeans? As things stand there is a likelihood that the administration will concentrate primarily on the rehabilitation of Whites, though the

Act itself does not provide for discretionary imprisonment.

Imprisonment for corrective training: If a court is satisfied that a person convicted of an offence "requires training and treatment for his reformation", it may sentence him to imprisonment for corrective training, which is defined as equivalent to a period of two years. For certain types of offence, persons with a certain number of previous convictions must be sentenced to imprisonment for corrective training, i.e., the court has no discretion.

The Bill does not specify what the corrective training consists of. It merely says: "A person sentenced to imprisonment for corrective training shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws relating to prisons and gaols".

Mr. Swart's other Bill, the Prisons Bill, however, states that a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for corrective training "shall be detained in prison for a period of at least two years but not exceeding four years, to be determined by the Minister after a prison board has made a recommendation".

Imprisonment for the Prevention of Crime: The provisions of this

section are similar to those for corrective imprisonment, only the period of imprisonment is longer—a minimum of five years and a maximum of eight years.

Finally, if a prisoner continues to go wrong, he may be declared an *habitual criminal*, which means he will be imprisoned for a minimum of nine years.

DEFECTIVE INDICTMENTS

One section of Mr. Swart's Criminal Law Amendment Bill which has aroused a lot of opposition in legal circles reads as follows:

"Whenever an indictment or charge in respect of any offence is defective for want of the averment of any matter which is an essential ingredient of the offence, the defect shall be cured by evidence at the trial in respect of the offence proving the presence of such a matter which should have been averred, unless the want of such averment was brought to the notice of the court before judgment".

The purpose of this clause is apparently to put an end to the practice whereby lawyers remain silent about a defective indictment in a

plea to a higher court must succeed, even though one on a technicality. From now on, no one may appeal against his conviction on the grounds that the indictment was defective—unless he raises the matter before judgment in the lower court.

LEGAL VIEW

The legal profession has objected strenuously to this clause on the ground that it cuts across the principle that no person shall be convicted and punished unless he has been properly and fully made aware of the nature of the charge against him. This clause makes it possible for an accused to be convicted without knowing from beginning to end of his trial what offence he was charged with.

The clause could NOT, however, be invoked by the Crown in the treason trial, where the defence has raised the question of the defectiveness of the indictment right at the outset of the trial.

REDUCED ARRESTS?

There are two further provisions in this Bill which Swart claims, are designed to keep people out of prison.

The first says that if a peace of-

ficer (which includes a policeman) has reasonable grounds for believing that the court should impose a sentence of a fine not exceeding £15 for any offence, he may, instead of arresting the accused on the spot and taking him to jail, issue him with a notice to appear in court on a certain day to answer a charge of having committed such offence.

In other words, alliance in minor cases may in future be summonsed instead of summarily arrested. The second provision enables the authority to deduct the fine money from a convicted man's wages, whether or not the accused agrees. Previously this could only be done with the accused's consent.

Chief Lutuli speaks to White South Africans

New Congress of Democrats
Booklet on Sale Now
"FREEDOM IS THE APEX"

Price 6d.
Bulk Orders—100 Copies and more
3d. each
Write P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg

FREEDOM IS COMING TO AFRICA

AFRICA'S drums are beating. Freedom in our lifetime, they are saying.

From Algiers to Pretoria, from Leopoldville to Blantyre, soldiers and police are resorting to violence and brutality in frantic efforts to silence the freedom drums.

And from Alaines to Pretoria from Leopoldville to Blantyre, the people are finding—each in their own way—methods of combating that violence and brutality.

Freedom in our lifetime is no longer a slogan or a hope. It has become a certainty. Africa's tragedy is that the little men of violence—the Verwoeds, Welensky and Masus—are willing and able to throw the continent into bloody cataclysm in a last ditch fight against democracy.

Events are moving with dramatic swiftness. Only a few years ago Asia was the centre of the world struggle against imperialism and Africa lay silent.

Africa has awakened. Now she occupies the centre of the world stage.

EFFECT OF GHANA CONFERENCE

The new wave of activity came immediately after the Pan-Africa Conference in Ghana.

Those timid souls in South Africa who have rushed into the press to deny that the Conference had anything to do with the recent struggles are wrong.

The Ghana delegates did not sit down and work out a master plan for revolt. But their meeting was a symbol of the united determination of all Africans to end colonialism and its oppression.

More than that, it gave the guarantee that no African people fighting for freedom would be fighting isolated and alone. Its success was proof of Africa's new strength and this proof was in turn a stimulus creating yet greater strength.

Congo Beginning

The first new struggle was in the Belgian Congo. This was all the more significant for the liberation movement there had been more ruthlessly and effectively suppressed in the past than in any other colony with the exception of the Portuguese slave territories.

The Congo demonstrations were met with the utmost force. Hundreds of Africans were killed and all the people's leaders arrested, including the delegate to the Ghana conference. Nevertheless, the struggle resulted in swift and dramatic concessions.

Within days the Belgian government had announced a policy of reform, the granting of "skeleton" representative institutions, and had made a promise of independence at some unspecified date in the future.

The fact that this is not enough and that the people are continuing their fight for more, must not be allowed to obscure the very important fact that this first struggle resulted, not in defeat, but in the winning of concessions.

Belgium will certainly not easily give up the super-profits she obtains from the exploitation of African labour in the Congo. Belgium is a small and poor country and the Congo is an extremely important source of her wealth. The recent mine strike in Belgium resulting from the closing of a number of coal mines indicates that her two big "partners" in the European Common Market, Germany and

France are bent on squeezing her to death.

Cameroons

The fighting in the Congo was followed very shortly afterwards by an armed revolt in the French Cameroons, a territory lying half-way between the Belgian Congo and Ghana.

This outbreak, though it received far less publicity in our press, was every bit as significant as that in

ing the most of the Nyasaland violence. It has been fighting to have a showdown both with the ANC and with the British Colonial Office for some time and has been eager to seize upon this excuse.

There is a definite conflict of interests between the rulers of the Rhodesias and the British. Britain wants to keep control of Rhodesia, a territory lying half-way between the Rhodesian whites and the Coloureds who want control for themselves.

Britain has to bear in mind the effect of her policies on other African states. She is pursuing a particular strategy of peaceful economic control of such countries as Ghana, Nigeria and Tanganyika, while handing over the political machinery of these countries to the people.

She does not wish to antagonise the leaders of these countries by taking drastic action against Dr. Banda, leader of the Nyasaland African Congress, who is linked also, through the Pan-African Freedom Movement for Central and East Africa with Tom Mboya of Kenya.

Southern Rhodesia is hampered by no such considerations. Like South Africa she bases her rule on naked force and faces world hostility with defiance. For, again like South Africa, Rhodesia is economically able to do this because of the steady support of British and American business.

The Chinese press, which takes an immense interest in Africa, is already describing the Cameroons fighting in the same terms as that in Algeria.

"The armed struggles conducted by the peoples of the Cameroons and Algeria have become anti-colonialist volcanoes in arid North and South of the Sahara Desert and a growing inspiration to the national independence movement in the whole of Africa," said the Kwamning Daily (Feb. 18).

Last month saw violent sporadic fighting in that part of the Congo which is ruled by the French and in Somaliland which imperialism has divided up into no fewer than five parts, ruled by Italy, Britain, France and Ethiopia and Kenya.

The need is greater than ever before for all South Africans, irrespective of colour or political belief to unite in their determination to work together for a sane future in which, to use the words of the Freedom Charter, "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white."

Our own concern is South Africa. What is the answer we can give? Can we allow our Government to continue its policy which brings violence and misery to our land?

This municipality made over half a million pounds last year from beerhall profits.

Pimville, the oldest African location in Johannesburg, has no more than one water tap for 100 people, nothing but bucket lavatories, no lights and no street paving, not even a gate to prevent children from stumbling on to the very dangerous railway line.

BUT: IT HAS A BEERHALL. Opened towards the end of last year, Pimville's beer canteen is rather than beer hall, for the beer is carried away in large tins to the people's homes) and the activity round it hits you in the eye as you approach the township.

On Saturday morning brisk business is done. Women collect their week-end supplies, walking in long dignified lines with four-gallon petrol tins on their heads.

To the women who register at the entrance each day to collect beer on the next, it means a livelihood. At 2s. a gallon wholesale price, they retail it at 1s. a scale, making about 16s. profit on an 8s. outlay.

Week-ends they can sell as much as they can get. Officially what they can get is 4 gallons, for the two days.

The beer canteen has given the shrewd owners a nasty knock, but it has resulted in fewer police raids for liquor and illegal drinkers and that is a relief all Pimville is sigh-

ing the most of the Nyasaland violence. It has been fighting to have a showdown both with the ANC and with the British Colonial Office for some time and has been eager to seize upon this excuse.

There is a definite conflict of interests between the rulers of the Rhodesias and the British. Britain wants to keep control of Rhodesia, a territory lying half-way between the Rhodesian whites and the Coloureds who want control for themselves.

Britain has to bear in mind the effect of her policies on other African states. She is pursuing a particular strategy of peaceful economic control of such countries as Ghana, Nigeria and Tanganyika, while handing over the political machinery of these countries to the people.

She does not wish to antagonise the leaders of these countries by taking drastic action against Dr. Banda, leader of the Nyasaland African Congress, who is linked also, through the Pan-African Freedom Movement for Central and East Africa with Tom Mboya of Kenya.

Southern Rhodesia is hampered by no such considerations. Like South Africa she bases her rule on naked force and faces world hostility with defiance. For, again like South Africa, Rhodesia is economically able to do this because of the steady support of British and American business.

The Chinese press, which takes an immense interest in Africa, is already describing the Cameroons fighting in the same terms as that in Algeria.

"The armed struggles conducted by the peoples of the Cameroons and Algeria have become anti-colonialist volcanoes in arid North and South of the Sahara Desert and a growing inspiration to the national independence movement in the whole of Africa," said the Kwamning Daily (Feb. 18).

Last month saw violent sporadic fighting in that part of the Congo which is ruled by the French and in Somaliland which imperialism has divided up into no fewer than five parts, ruled by Italy, Britain, France and Ethiopia and Kenya.

The need is greater than ever before for all South Africans, irrespective of colour or political belief to unite in their determination to work together for a sane future in which, to use the words of the Freedom Charter, "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white."

Our own concern is South Africa. What is the answer we can give? Can we allow our Government to continue its policy which brings violence and misery to our land?

This municipality made over half a million pounds last year from beerhall profits.

Pimville, the oldest African location in Johannesburg, has no more than one water tap for 100 people, nothing but bucket lavatories, no lights and no street paving, not even a gate to prevent children from stumbling on to the very dangerous railway line.



Not a gold rush, but a beer rush. It's Saturday morning and the queues have begun to form from 5 and 6 a.m.

BEERHALLS MUST CLOSE BY JUNE 16

WHERE DO THE PROFITS GO? DRINKERS WANT TO KNOW

JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG'S beerhalls are under orders to close down before June 16 and the City Council is wrestling with all manner of ideas to keep the beer flowing. Beer "gardens" in the townships is one plan; travelling beer tankers moving about the city central area is another; and the latest plan is to be taken to the Minister at the moment being kept secret.

Municipal beer supplies cannot lightly be turned off.

This municipality made over half a million pounds last year from beerhall profits.

Pimville, the oldest African location in Johannesburg, has no more than one water tap for 100 people, nothing but bucket lavatories, no lights and no street paving, not even a gate to prevent children from stumbling on to the very dangerous railway line.

BUT: IT HAS A BEERHALL. Opened towards the end of last year, Pimville's beer canteen is rather than beer hall, for the beer is carried away in large tins to the people's homes) and the activity round it hits you in the eye as you approach the township.

On Saturday morning brisk business is done. Women collect their week-end supplies, walking in long dignified lines with four-gallon petrol tins on their heads.

To the women who register at the entrance each day to collect beer on the next, it means a livelihood. At 2s. a gallon wholesale price, they retail it at 1s. a scale, making about 16s. profit on an 8s. outlay.

Week-ends they can sell as much as they can get. Officially what they can get is 4 gallons, for the two days.

The beer canteen has given the shrewd owners a nasty knock, but it has resulted in fewer police raids for liquor and illegal drinkers and that is a relief all Pimville is sigh-

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

But the big snag is the whole scheme is that the Council makes great sums of money from the drinkers, and yet nothing seems to be spent on Pimville.

On a Saturday between 6 a.m. and 12 noon 7,000 gallons of beer come in to Pimville.

The population of Pimville is about 20,000 in all. £700 in a morning is not bad going—no wonder the authorities have in the past urged Africans to drink their beer; no wonder the alternatives to Council-run beerhalls have so far been turned down.

The most sensible way to drink it



Members of the family large enough to walk and carry the paraffin tins have been spanned in: all hands to haul the beer home.

TUP MY ALLEY

THE Afrikaner saw the Coloured man as a good neighbour, said Herr Botha, Underminister of the Interior, but good neighbourship required proper boundary lines.

Of course Herr Botha implies that the Afrikaner should decide how far away his neighbours should live and where. One can be a good neighbour if one lives in a camp somewhere out in the country miles away from the luxury flats of the master race.

And job reservation was justified to protect the whites in the interests of racial peace and a Christian state! And the Coloured people must be protected from the Africans, via Group Areas and the aforesaid job reservation.

Private enterprise and business competition can go on among the whites, but non-intervention from the others. They can strangle themselves in their own areas—provided they can raise the cash to go into business.

All this was met with applause from the Botha boys, but what it all proved was that the people

S.A.C.O.D. Condemns Special Branch Raids

JOHANNESBURG.

"As an organisation which has been plagued by the Special Branch because of our active and steadfast opposition to all forms of racial discrimination and infringements of civil liberties, we extend our support to student leaders in their courageous action in exposing the spy racket at Wits," said a statement by the S.A. Congress of Democrats on the recent Special Branch raids on Witswatersrand University.

S.A.C.O.D. urged all South Africans to protest against the growing police intimidation which is creeping into all spheres of South African life.

Surprise Turn in Nokwe Assault Case

Johannesburg development last week in the case in which two policemen are being charged with assaulting Adv. Duma Nokwe, secretary-general of the African National Congress. The prosecutor attacked a police sergeant who had been called as a Crown witness for "going behind his back" to make a statement on the legal representatives for the policemen.

The two constables charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm are Milk and Stoltz. Their superior in the force, Sgt. J. T. Swanepoel, was called by the Crown to give evidence of the activities of the two policemen on the night of November 14, when the assault took place.

Immediately after he made his brief statement, he was cross-examined by the defence on information he had given it.

The prosecutor protested that a circular issued in the Bar & 1948 laid down that defence lawyers should not interview Crown witnesses. British authorities upheld this because "the temptation to tamper with witnesses is great".

Counsel appearing for the policemen said they were prepared to stand trial for their behaviour.

The burden of the police sergeant's evidence was that some hours before the alleged police assault on Adv. Nokwe he had seen Mr. Nokwe "with blood on his face and clothes and in a drunken condition".

The case is continuing.

against whom the Coloured people need the most protection are the Nats.

EX-SPECIAL Branch dick Tiny Davis, now just an ordinary flatie at a local station, was overheard to say: "Thank God I'm out of the S.B. Now I can look after my wife and kids."

NAT M.P.s are also submitting an exhibit to the Cape Show now in progress down here—ball.

AS we predicted in this column some time ago, the new bur-

By ALEX LA GUMA

ber batons issued to the cops were used on women.

THE poor White problem no longer exists. If a person is still in the position of a poor White it is his own fault.—P. O. Sauer, Minister of Lands.

Three cheers for job reservation.

A HIGHLY intellectual debate has arisen in younger Nat circles I see. The future of the new generation depends on its outcome. Are Volkspolel smart!

Nat YES: Couples have been seen to leave the floor two-by-two. Nat NO: Women taking part wear long dresses and thick white stockings and bare legs could not be seen.

Dig those crazy cats, man.



Mr. Alan Paton. Ex-Justice Feetham.

"AN ACT OF ROBBERY"

Jo'burg Mass Meeting Condemns Group Areas Act

SOME Indians believed that if they accepted residential segregation they might be able to gain some measure of security.

This was a false impression, warned Mr. Alan Paton last Sunday when he spoke in the City Hall at a meeting against the Group Areas Act called by the Transvaal Indian Congress.

"Do not co-operate with the Group Areas Act; it has no future," said Mr. Paton.

The crowd of about 800 applauded loudly when Mr. Paton, Ex-Justice Feetham and Chief Lutuli met on the platform and shook hands warmly.

Ex-Justice Feetham described the Group Areas Act as "hostile and confiscatory".

Chief Lutuli said the Act was an act of robbery. "The Government is trying to protect the Whites by using the law of the jungle."

The meeting called on the Government to repeal the Act, and called on the Indian people to follow Congress leadership in the struggle against it.

Following the successful meeting of European citizens at the Durban City Hall last week, to protest against a decision to the Planning and Development Committee of the City Council to implement the deci-

A resolution called for the de-proclamation of Cato Manor was also sent to the City Council by 122 doctors, mainly white, and the Limbulo Burgesses' Association.

These protests have had an effect on the Council which at a meeting last Monday decided to refer back the plan for Cato Manor to its planning committee, with a recommendation that predominantly Indian areas be left for ownership and occupation of Indians.



Homeless Women Force Showdown With Mayor

Land Allocated in Durban

From Mandlha Nkoi
DURBAN.

MR. S. BOURQUIN, Manager of the Municipal Native Administration Department, and his entire staff were held in a "state of siege" for several hours in the municipal buildings last week when hundreds of women, many with babies on their backs, banged on doors and demanded an interview with him.

This followed an angry interview the previous day when the women manhandled Mr. Bourquin and tore his shirt because he refused to listen to their pleas for homes.

After four days of determined demonstration and a display of courage seldom shown by such a small group of women, the Mayor of Durban acceded to their demand and instructed Mr. Bourquin to allocate land in the area from which they had been moved. He also put a Municipal bus at the disposal of the women and gave them £2 for food. The women refused a further tea billings offered by Mr. Bourquin himself.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

The trouble started when 40 homes were demolished, without notice being given to the occupants, at Kwa Myanassana, Cato Manor, Durban last week.

As no alternative accommodation had been provided, the women and children moved over to the Native Administration Buildings and squatted outside. The officials ignored them.

After a 24-hour long wait and having slept the night on the open ground adjoining the buildings, the women forced their way into the office of the manager of the Native Administration Buildings.

When he refused to speak to them unless they elected a delegation of eight, they lost all patience and attacked him.

After this incident they were promised an interview with the Mayor of Durban. On the following day the Mayor, instead of meeting the women at the N.A.D. offices, went off to a women's hostel about a mile away. The women refused to meet the Mayor at this new venue and demanded that he meet them at the N.A.D. offices.

When it was learnt that the Mayor would not meet them there, the women decided to march into the N.A.D. buildings and see Mr. Bourquin again. Before they could get organised, however, Mr. Bourquin, with the assistance of the

Municipal Security police, closed and bolted all doors. The Municipal police were hard-put to keep the crowd from breaking out. At this stage a detachment of armed police were brought in.

PRAYER

An ugly situation was avoided when leaders of the A.N.C. Women's League took command of the situation and called on all the women to sit down in prayer. After about an hour the police were called off.

The main complaint of the women is that they have been refused homes because they were "illegally" in Durban. The women reply to this allegation by showing the officials their babies and saying that, even though they may not have pieces of paper to prove that they are married, their children are ample proof of their marital status.

MANAGER MUST GO

Within a few hours of the Mayor's decision, the Natal African National Congress came out with a circular headed: "Bourquin must go!" Copies of the circular have been sent to all Advisory Boards, Church leaders and others, with a request that they join Congress in the demand that Bourquin must be dismissed, "as he is no friend of the African people".

LIBERATION

The new issue of "Liberation" (March, 1959) is literally packed from cover to cover with interesting material: articles run right up to the back cover.

"An Advocate" deals ably with the problems of "Formulation of Mass Tents"; Dr. Simons begins a penetrating study of what "Apartheid" really means—quoting at length from exponents of this strange theory and tracing it to its (rather surprising) source.

The concluding section of the absorbing essay on "Formation of Nations in Africa" by the Soviet expert Professor Pothekin is also published in this issue; and the Editorial deals with "The 'Bantustan' Fraud"—and whom it is meant to deceive.

"Liberation" also publishes a lengthy letter from Mr. V. S. Goldberg, a member of the Congress of Democrats, criticising its December Editorial.

The magazine is available at a shilling a copy from P.O. Box 10120, Johannesburg.

STOP CONVICT LABOUR!

JOHANNESBURG. Convict labour is increasing unemployment and under-cutting workers' wages on an ever bigger scale in South Africa.

Any private individual may have a gang of convicts for any work.

Convict labour is used on an extensive scale by farmers throughout the country. The Government uses convict labour widely and there have been reports recently of convicts employed in construction and maintenance work at the post office and on the railways in Port Elizabeth.

Convicts are used for the upkeep of grounds and buildings owned by state and provincial authorities.

The country's largest sugar planters employ thousands of convicts in the Natal sugar plantations.

These facts and others have been sent by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions to the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. The ILO is urged to make serious representations to the S.A. Government on the use of convict labour.

The hiring out of convict labour—drawn largely from the ONE MILLION Africans arrested each year for technical offences and under-cut by law-made international labour conventions against forced labour meanings.

"These convicts work at the cheapest possible rate to the employer and undercut all other workers who have won wage increases and improved conditions," says SACU which has lodged its complaint also with the Minister of Labour, the Director of Prisons, and firms using convicts.



"We are unarmed and you can kill us if you like," said these women protesters to a strong detachment of 40 armed European police and 30 African police who came to the assistance of the NAD officials besieged in their office in Durban last week.

Police Broke Their Strike, But

Durban Dockers Win Weekly Wage Contract

DURBAN.

FOLLOWING a strike of Durban stevedores which paralysed the docks here last week, daily-paid (togt) labour has been abolished and workers have been taken back on a permanent weekly-paid basis.

Togt labour has long been a source of friction between the workers and the employers, and the introduction of a weekly-paid permanent labour force is a definite gain by the workers.

The strike itself, however, called in support of a demand for higher wages, was smashed by police terror.

At least four African dock workers were seriously injured and 87 were arrested after a baton charge by a detachment of police who broke up a gathering of over 1,500 strikers in the dock area.

Covered in the background by some members of the South African police armed with sten guns, the police pushed into the crowd with drawn batons systematically beating up the unarmed workers, who fled from the scene of the meeting. Many batons were broken during the ruthless attack.

Thirty minutes after the attack at least four seriously injured workers were still lying on the ground in pools of blood.

Of the 87 who were arrested for trespass, 11 who pleaded not guilty will be defended by a team of lawyers briefed by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The remainder who pleaded guilty to the charge were fined £5, with the alternative of 25 days compulsory labour. It was alleged that they had refused to leave the compounds when ordered to do so. SACU is consulting its lawyers with a view to appealing against these convictions.

HIGHER WAGES

The strike was sparked off on Tuesday last, when over 200 stevedores from one company refused to work unless given an increase in wages. On the following day the entire labour force joined the strike, after refusing to work overtime on Tuesday night.

Conquest at the docks became serious and on Thursday at least two ships were awaiting berths outside the harbour. The Union Castle mailship "Cape Town Castle" left Durban almost 24 hours late, after having been loaded by members of the crew, later assisted by dock workers recruited from East London.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions has written to the British Seamen's Union and to the British Trade Union Congress complaining that members of the crew on this ship had acted as strike breakers and calling on the TUC to take strong action against those who were responsible for this breach of international working-class solidarity.

Mr. Leslie Mastina, General Secretary of SACTU in express letters addressed to the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions called on these bodies to do everything possible to assist the Durban dockers in their struggle. Another letter from the Local Committee of SACTU called dock workers in England, America, Australia and other countries to take action against ships and from South Africa.

EYE-WITNESS

An eye-witness account of the events preceding the baton charge was given to New Age by an ex-dock worker and a member of the Natal African National Congress, Mr. Fanyana Majosi.

He said that the workers had gathered to meet their employers when a strong detachment of police arrived at the meeting place.

The workers immediately started shouting that they did not want the

police but their employers, and that the basis for discussion was an immediate increase in wages.

In the confusion that followed, an induna from one of the companies tried to address the workers and called on them to disperse. When the workers remonstrated with him, the police moved in and attacked those in his immediate vicinity. Almost simultaneously a stone was thrown towards the police and although no one was injured the police made their charge.

NOT FINAL

In a statement to New Age, Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, said that whilst welcoming the move for the establishment of a permanent labour force in the docks, the wage of £3 a week offered to the workers would not solve the frequent disputes that arose between the dockers and their employers.

"Although the majority of the workers did not earn this amount, on an average many carried much more under the togt system," he said.

"But, with the establishment of a permanent labour force it is now possible to organise the workers into a union and we hope that the employers will negotiate with this union and avoid any further trouble in the docks."

GOVT. PRESSURE FORCES WOMEN TO TAKE PASSES

JOHANNESBURG.

DAY after day African women are queuing at various points here and taking passes galore.

Official letters to the women, some of them on official letterpaper with the Union coat of arms, seem to be having their effect.

Women are queuing at the Government pass office in Market Street, at Orlando's Plantation Square and in Meadowlands.

In the South West region, the most thickly populated African area, the Johannesburg Council seems to be working hand in glove with the Native Affairs Department to do all they can to get women to take out passes.

Municipal officials have been delivering the letters from the N.A.D. to all houses in the affected areas. These name the date when the wo-

men should call for their passes. Some municipal police have threatened women with arrest if they fail to turn up on the date named.

RENDS ISSUE

But most effective pressure of all seems to stem from the failure up to now of the residents' legal action against the rent increase in the townships. Thousands of tenants are as much as 16 months in arrears with their rents, since during the legal dispute over the higher rents, they did not pay the increased rents. It is calculated that £130,000 in back rents is owing in the Johannesburg townships; £86,000 by tenants in Orlando East and West Jabavu.

It was reported to New Age that women are being told that they will be ejected from their homes if they don't pay their rentals up to date, and when they go to pay they are ordered to take out pa's books.

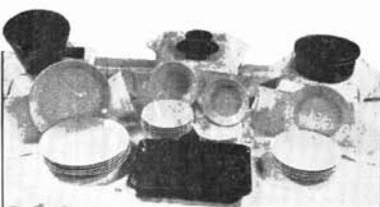
THIS IS THE PRIZE IN OUR FUND-RAISING COMPETITION

A FEW weeks ago we initiated an appeal for funds by means of a competition which is open to all who are interested in New Age. A prize was very kindly donated to us and it is to be given to the person who by his or her efforts is judged to have excelled above all others in raising money for the paper.

While, of course, it is absolutely necessary to collect as much money as possible, the determining factor as far as the award of the prize is concerned will be the effort which went towards raising the money which must reach any of our offices before the end of April.

It follows therefore that if a person raises 2/6 in Blikkiesdorp but in doing so had to walk miles and miles from house to house getting the pennies and tipples together, he will have as good a chance as the man from Johannesburg who had a car at his disposal to collect £50.

We are therefore anxious to hear from everybody who enters for the competition. Write in to us and tell us what you did to collect the money. Only by hearing from you will we be able to judge the winner of



the beautiful dinner set displayed on this page.

Previously perhaps our readers were in the dark as to what to do to collect money for New Age. Now everybody knows that there are several ways of doing so—as suggested in New Age on February 19: collection drives, dances, jumble sales, small bazaars, donations etc. But it is up to you to think of the best methods which you want to use in collecting this money for us.

Remember we have huge bills to meet this month in respect of newspaper and other expenses. You can help us to

overcome our difficulties by becoming New Age money-conscious and sending your donation today!

Last Week's Donations:
CAPE TOWN:
 E.M. 9s. F.W.V.E. 4 6d., The boys Durban £2, Nightingale £2.2. Dress 10 6d., Lib. £3 G. and A. £4. Collections £3 D.G.H. 19s., B. and R. £2.
Johannesburg:
 Wedding £2, Visitor £5, R.R. £2, V. £2, Sheila 10s., For £1.1, Industrial Council Workers 11s., Louis £10, Zac £3.2, Mary L. £10.
TOTAL—£54 9s. 0d.

EDITORIAL

FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME

EVERYWHERE, AFRICA IS AFLAME.

In Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Algeria, Rhodesia—from all parts of the continent come reports of the upsurge of the people's fight for freedom.

Some African states have been promised independence by the imperialist powers—soon. Some have been promised nothing, but have made up their minds to fight.

In Africa, as in Asia, the end of the imperialist epoch is in sight. The generations of oppression and exploitation by foreign powers, the humiliation and insult, the colour bars and discrimination—all this is to be swept out of Africa "in our lifetime." It is happening now, before our very eyes.

And are we, in South Africa, to be untouched by the freedom fire which is raging in the rest of the continent? Does Verwoerd think he can go on building his apartheid ghettos at the tip of an Africa which has its feet firmly set on the road to liberation? By what magic does he think he can insulate South Africa from the currents which are sweeping across the world today?

We say to the white supremacists—and to the faint hearts in the ranks of their opponents—wake up and look around you. Learn the lessons of Ghana, Nyasaland, the Congo, Rhodesia, Algeria. The South African way of life based on apartheid will not, as Verwoerd boasts, last for 1,000 years. It will crumble and disappear—"in our lifetime."

Not that we must look outside our borders for our liberators. The South African people themselves have given plenty of signs that they are willing and able to fight for their own freedom. The thousands of workers who, in the last few weeks, have demanded and, in some cases, won better wages and working conditions; the women who refuse to take passes; the bus boycotters; the treason trial and all it stands for—these are the battle flags under which our people are marching towards their emancipation.

All the signs now—in Africa, in Asia and in our own country—point to an early solution of the conflicts which have tormented us for so long. The era of apartheid is doomed even before it is properly started. An awakened world, an awakened Africa—and we ourselves—will not tolerate it for much longer.

FORWARD TO FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME!

Pen Pal Wanted

I would like pen-friends from Africa (girls or boys). I am 17 years old and like jazz, rock-n-roll, films, classical music and good novels. Please write to me at the address below.

EBERHARD DORNTGE.
 Hallstraße, Wielandstr. 14, Germany.



More on West Indies Tour

It is strange that your sports columnist should print without comment what he alleges is a reply by the Cricket Board of Control to attacks for having sponsored an apartheid-tour from the West Indies.

It must be noted (a) the Board has not in any way denied that this is an apartheid tour; (b) they have by implication defended such a tour and all it stands for; and (c) they have not said a word about fighting for full international recognition for all South African sportsmen.

We expect New Age to give a lead in all these sly attempts to foist apartheid on the people.

YORKER.
 Port Elizabeth.

SABRA Meetings With Liberals

The Natal Provincial Executive of the Liberal Party has considered a report, published in your issue of February 12, of a meeting between representatives of SABRA and Mr. J. Ngubane, a Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Khengu, also a member of the Liberal Party. Since we have knowledge of similar meetings between the leaders of the A.N.C. and SABRA, and of meetings between leading Africanists and SABRA, we should like to ask whether your report was designed to give the impression that the Liberal Party befriends SABRA while others fight it?

We are concerned about reports of this nature because we stand for co-operation between all who fight for a free and democratic South Africa without the colour

bar, and we do not expect political reporting biased against the Liberal Party to be found in the opposition press.

HANS MEIDNER.
 Maritzburg.

[No offence was intended. New Age has published reports that the SABRA professors saw members of the A.N.C. in Johannesburg, and mentioned the names of a number of A.N.C. leaders who were on SABRA's visiting list (New Age, January 22). All these reports have been printed as fact, without any editorial comment or bias.—Ed.]

Africanists Encourage Passes for Women

The mobile unit has once more attacked Queenstown. This time the acceptance of reference books was encouraged by the Africanist leaders who influenced women to take passes because "it is an offence for women to be without passes".

The Africanists, when interviewed about their treacherous action, said: "Congress will not be responsible for arrested women."

These honourable political puppets mistakenly said "Congress" instead of "the Africanists are not responsible for people."
 Now that they have no room in Congress these Africanists are seeking by all foul means to create friendship with the Government and support it in the implementation of unjust laws.

Africa might deal with consideration with reasonable and patriotic opinions, but as for traitorous elements—be heaven scorned!

D. L. P. YALI-MANISI
 P.O. Bolotwa.

TREASON TRIAL - DEFENCE TO APPEAL TO BLOEMFONTEIN

JOHANNESBURG.

The treason trial is over for the time being and the accused have once again dispersed to their homes. The bail has been thrown to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein since the judges of the Special Court last Monday granted a defence application to take points of law excepting to the indictment to the Appellate Division before the trial proceeds.

The first dramatic development of the morning was the bench's refusal of the defence application for the quashing of the indictment. It rejected the defence arguments of exception on the grounds of misjoinder and particularity. It upheld the Crown argument that words spoken or written in furtherance of any conspiracy constituted overt acts of treason even when the words themselves were not seditious or inciteful.

The only dent the bench's judgment made in the indictment which the defence has attacked for weeks on end was to order the Crown to supply particulars to each accused on which facts, speeches and documents it relied in support of the inference that it was the policy of the organisations mentioned to use violence against the state.

PIROW JUMPS UP
 Immediately after this judgment Mr. Pirow Q.C. jumped to his feet to say the Crown would supply

these particulars within a fortnight.

That, said Mr. Maiseis, was rather a different story from what Mr. Pirow had said during argument when he said these particulars could not be produced in six months.

Mr. Maiseis then applied immediately to the bench for the points of law to go on appeal to the Appellate Division.

Some legal argument followed with Mr. Pirow arguing that the accused could only go to the Appellate Division if there was a conviction and it was inconceivable that the Appellate Division intended to give the accused the right to "run to the Appellate Division not once but twenty times."

Mr. Justice Bekker said it was for the trial court to prevent abuses of this type. Without adjourning Mr. Justice Rumpff said the case would be postponed till the A.D. decision was made known.

Then it was Mr. Pirow's turn again. One of the former accused had disappeared, he said, and he understood there was probably a second too. He wanted the previous bars and it was inconceivable that the Appellate Division would make that application?

Mr. Maiseis: Under what section of the code does my learned friend make that application?

Mr. Pirow: The alternative is to arrest the accused. If Mr. Maiseis wants that he can have it too.

Mr. Maiseis: Is that intimidation? If it is we resent it.

Mr. Maiseis told the court that the accused were no longer on bail because the Crown had not brought them to trial within a certain period of time.

RESUMPTION
 Mr. Pirow applied for the trial to resume on May 18.

The fate of the second treason trial of 61 accused then came up.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I take it there will be an application for postponement?

Mr. Pirow said there would obviously have to be a postponement—unless, Mr. Justice Rumpff interjected, "a new court is appointed!"

Fixing May 18 as the next date of the trial resumption presumes that the Appellate Division will have given its verdict by then. But that is by no means certain and there may have to be an even further postponement.

A.D. matters are already set down for this session and unless the treason trial matter is pushed in as a special and urgent priority it will be some time in the second half of the year before the matter comes up at Bloemfontein.

It is pretty certain too that the trial of the 61 is further than that even.

PRETORIA BATON CHARGE

(Continued from page 1)

patrol vans and squad cars descended on Lady Selborne suddenly, surrounded the hall where the women were meeting, blocked all exits from it and then invaded it with batons flying.

The police also opened fire and bullets splattered indiscriminately through the crowd.

Women jumped through windows and struggled outside the hall only to meet more police batons in action there. Babies were dropped in the flurry, clothing torn, shoes, umbrellas and parcels abandoned.

EYE-WITNESSES ARE EMPHATIC THAT THE POLICE GAVE NO WARNING OF THE CHARGE AND THE WOMEN WERE GIVEN NO CHANCE TO DISPERSE.

A number were treated in hospital, among them a young boy shot in the leg, and a young girl who was still unconscious some days later.

A number of Congressmen and women were arrested, among them

the Africanist, Dr. P. Tsele. He and nine others are being charged with holding an illegal meeting, and were remanded to March 17.

Dr. Tsele was batoned and arrested at the meeting and was taken straight from the scene to the cells, though quite severely injured. Part of the time he was in the cells he was unconscious.

MASS RAID

Lady Selborne had barely recovered from the shock of this police attack when on Saturday morning of last week she awoke to a massive police raid. "Everywhere you looked you saw police," said one resident. Police in two's surrounded Lady Selborne, were posted on the hillside running at the back of it, and stood ready at every street corner. Other police went from door to door pulling men and women from their beds.

In all 347 people were arrested, for pass and permit offences, on tax and liquor charges.

Among those held in the raid were several members of the Transvaal provincial committee of the

A.N.C. and the New Age reporter. They were held for questioning by the Special Branch and then released.

Some dispute within Pretoria A.N.C. stirred up by Dr. Tsele and his Africanist supporters is being exploited even more since the baton charge.

Some Africanists have the nerve to go about Lady Selborne and say that because the Transvaal A.N.C. committee had doubts about the timing of the demonstration they must take the blame for the police intervention and for the raid. A.N.C. officials are outraged at this slander and the ANC Youth League officials publicly attacked this lie at Sunday's rally in Lady Selborne.

VEEPLAATS

(Continued from page 1)
The trouble started in the morning when hundreds of women staged a demonstration at the offices of the local Superintendent when a mobile unit had been stationed for the issuing of reference books to women. This was the first day that the unit started work in the area. At first the women dispersed after the police officer had given them five minutes to do so. By 10 o'clock, however, more than 2,000 women had assembled some distance from the offices. The people throughout the whole location were standing in groups while the police stood around the unit. No women came forward to take out the reference books.

DEMONSTRATION

After some time a group of demonstrators returned singing as they marched up the road. They took up their position next to the unit's trucks and sang freedom songs and hymns. The atmosphere became tenser and tenser as the singing continued. Some of the women who had been looking out came forward to join the demonstrators. In the meantime the police were lined up opposite the women.

When they began singing "Sezenzisa" (what have we done that we should be so treated?) the atmosphere had become so tense that an old woman who had been standing some distance away could no longer contain herself. She started screaming. A few others also did so and some were joined the demonstrating group.

At this time one of the demonstrators, Mrs. Biko, was arrested ostensibly for addressing an illegal meeting. Shortly thereafter the women were given an order to disperse in three minutes. Some started to walk away. When the time had expired while the remainder were still sullenly and slowly moving away, the police charged.

POLICE ACTION

As I raised my camera to eye-level to take a picture, a policeman seized me from behind and lifted me off the ground. When I regained my balance, I saw several of them beating a severe woman.

I held my breath as I saw a hefty man raise his stove which landed with terrific force on her head. She plunged forward headlong and lay there motionless.

As I swung round to take her picture the police officer called me and remonstrated with me for not using my influence to have the women dispersed. He charged that I had in fact influenced the women (Continued at foot of next column)



SPORTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP"

COLOUR-BAR RUGBY TEST CONDEMNED

THE outspoken views of "Swart Wit Pens" on the question of the colour-bar rugby Test at Bloemfontein, as expressed in an article in a Cape Town daily, have been well received by all progressive-minded people.

He explains how the Bloemfontein Council took its decision to prevent non-Whites from "befouling" the benches at this new stadium, but asks the question: "Who paid for the Stadium?" To his replies ratepayers, right enough, but there are several classes of ratepayers, such as property-owners who make a direct contribution to the rates, while on the other hand, customers, mostly non-Whites, spend money in a shop also make an indirect contribution to the rates of the city. Hence, he feels that the Non-European inhabitants have made a substantial contribution towards the £150,000 spent on the new stadium. So why bar them?

He then criticises the S.A. Rugby Board for taking away Durban as a Test venue and substituting Bloemfontein in its place, knowing full well that there was a colour bar imposed on spectators at that centre. This step might endanger the 1960 All Blacks tour, for already an Auckland, N.Z. newspaper published a letter in October last year, that the All Blacks were required to play at Bloemfontein where a spectator colour-bar exists. The clergyman of that country, immediately took the matter up and this together with the Maori question, has started a national controversy.

Coming back to the S.A. Rugby Union, "Swart Wit Pens" accuses the members of being mainly inefficient and out of touch with affairs, and suggests they should give way to South Africans, who know their job. Either the Rugby Union is blind to moral issues or ignorant.

He concludes with the suggestion that the national body should advise the OFS that unless at least one stand is made available to Non-Europeans, no Test can be held at Bloemfontein in 1960. And he warns that there is not a sports

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

transacted by
BARNEY DESAI
"Chez-Nous," Cambridge Street
Cape Town

Phone Home 53898 Office 21731

(Continued from previous column) to return and cause the trouble.

He said that even if I could have told the women to disperse I would have exposed myself to arrest for addressing a meeting of more than 10 people. He said he had marked me.

TAKEN BY FORCE

During all the time I was there I saw only two women take out reference books. Later in the day the police were hunting for people who had been reported to have taken the reference books by force from those who had them.

Some women with lumps on their heads were taken to hospital for treatment.

man in the country who is not perturbed at the prospect of S.A. being denied the privilege of participating in the Olympic Games as a result of the colour-bar.

WE HEAR IT SAID . . .

That the Metropolitan Cricket Union of Western Province, who won the Inter-Union Board Trophy for the sixth consecutive season (1953-54-1958-59), is one of the strongest unions in South Africa, with such talented players as D'Oliviera, Witten, Erickson February and others.

That Mr. B. Gaskin, manager of the West Indies side in India, was being a bit over-courteous, stating that India was dogged by bad luck and that they (West Indies) were not so much better than India. India has nothing to despair about their cricketer," he said at the farewell dinner. Who is Mr. Gaskin kidding? India's cricketer is at present in the Test series. There is something radically wrong, what with players withdrawing and captains giving up their positions in the middle of the Test series.

That the leading contender for the British Empire fly-weight title, Pancho Butchajai, may still come to South Africa, if he overcomes his visa problem, to fight Sexton Mabena in Durban. Sexton, by the way, is expected to be married this month, after which he hopes to go to England.

That yet another negro athlete has hit the world's headlines by breaking the world indoor high jump record of 7 ft. 11 in., at the American championships in New York. He is a 17-year-old student, John Thomas, from Boston.

That John Minkmalk, fly-weight title holder, after his successful defence against Fred Napier, is pushing himself into the forefront and should now make efforts to go overseas for higher stakes and money. In his division the chances are rosy for higher claims.

That the contention of the white administrators that no non-white at the present moment warrants selection in an Olympic Games team may or may not be the case, but if there is an athlete, boxer, weight-lifter or cyclist better than any of the white candidates, we only hope he will receive consideration. Leading Non-White administrators feel, however, that other excuses will be submitted, such as that the government policy is against the mixing of whites and non-whites; or else the easiest way out will be taken—no visas and no reasons for the refusal.

That Mr. Otto Mayer, chancellor of the International Olympic Committee, has received an official statement from the S.A. Sports Association about the government recognition at the Olympic Games. The matter will be discussed at the Munich meeting.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRS

Satisfaction guaranteed by experts. No job too small, no job too big. B. J. Thomas, Telephone 7-7858, Hamilton Road, Claremont.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., 101 and 103, Adderley Street. This newspaper is a member of the Anti-Burdeners' Association of Circulations. New Age offices: Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Barrack Street, Phone 2-3197. Johannesburg: 117 Victoria Buildings, 124 Commissioner Street, Phone 22-4425. Durban: 703 Lockwood House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 6-8897. Port Elizabeth: 1 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Phone 48511.

NOW ON SALE!

WHO RUNS OUR NEWSPAPERS?

THE STORY BEHIND THE NON-WHITE PRESS

By Brian Bunting

Price 9d., Post Free Order Now!

A New Age Pamphlet now on Sale at all the following New Age offices:

Cape Town: 18, Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.
Johannesburg: 102, Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.
Durban: 703, Lockwood House, 118 Grey Street
Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

Ben Turok in C. Town

Cape Town
Mr. Ben Turok, Congress M.P.C. for the Western Cape, is in Cape Town and will remain here until the trial of the second batch of 61 treason accused opens at the end of April.

Mr. Turok hopes to meet many of his constituents and has informed New Age that all who wish to see him should call at 41a St. Plein Buildings, 151, Plein Street, Cape Town, or phone 2-9411.

Racing at Kenilworth

These are Damon's selections:

Cape of Good Hope Stakes, Fillies: 1. GAY MELODY; 2. Ethyl Wood; 3. Thunder By Gad.
Wynberg Handicap B: LET'S DIVE, Danger, Panama.
Wynberg Moderate Handicap: FLIGHT, Danger, Dstraight.
Kenilworth Handicap: QUEER LOVE, Danger, Rebuik.
Wynberg Stakes: GOLDEN HONEST, Danger, Steteline.
Kenilworth Stakes: WILD HEATH, Danger, Aloft.
Juvenile Maiden Plate: FAST CAR, Danger, Scroze Shah.
Maiden Plate: LUNAR GLOW, Danger, Derwick.

(Continued from previous column) since when children have been fed by voluntary contributions from the public.

If the full scheme cannot be introduced, the City Council should ask for a modified feeding scheme to be established, said the Health Committee report.

School Feeding Deputation

Cape Town
The Cape Town City Council has been asked by its Health Committee to appoint a joint delegation together with the Divisional Council to interview the Administrator of the Cape in order to urge the re-introduction of the School Feeding Scheme.

The scheme was stopped by the Provincial Council in April, 1958. (Continued on next column)

ARNOLD'S PARCELS

Please note that New the first One Pound Cent to Customers after

1. So be prompt with