

AFRICA DAY ISSUE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Africa Day Freedom Declaration to be taken at public meetings and rallies throughout the country this week says: "We hail the peoples of the African states whose emergence to independence has become an inspiration to the struggling masses of Africa."

"We declare our uncompromising opposition to imperialism and White domination. We claim the right to self-determination as the inalienable right of the African people.

"We call for the abandonment of foreign or racial domination of the peoples of Africa before it is too late. We demand that all governments in Africa adhere to the U.N.O. Declaration of Human Rights.

"We warn the imperialists and colonialists that no amount of persecution and coercion can stop the rising tide of freedom and independence in Africa. We demand the withdrawal of the imperialist forces from Algeria and an end to the military operations in the Belgian Congo and Central Africa.

"We demand the release of Kenyatta, Banda, Kaunda and other political prisoners and of our own leaders from the treason and other mass trials.

"We pledge to dedicate ourselves anew to the struggle for freedom against imperialism and racial discrimination and for the liberation and independence of Africa."



Tom Mboya, chairman of the Pan African Congress Committee.

Peace Council Cables Welensky

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council has cabled Sir Roy Welensky, Federation Prime Minister, its grave concern at "the new danger to peace caused by events in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Africa's problems cannot be solved by guns and repression," says the cable. "Only an end to racial discrimination can remove this danger."

LIBERALS JOIN CONGRESS RALLY

As AFRICA WEEK drew to a climax here this week with mounting preparations for the final rally this Sunday in Alexandra Township, it was announced that several bodies and groups had decided to join the African National Congress and its fellow Congresses in the Sunday rally.

- The Liberal Party will take part officially in the open air rally, and has appointed Mr. Jack Unterhalter to be a speaker there.

- Branches of the Church of Zion will join in the day's events.

- A massed choir was rehearsing for the rally.

- The Congress announced that its deputy president-general Mr. Oliver Tambo will open the Alexandra rally.

In Port Elizabeth the ANC announced that Africa Week would be celebrated with a go-slow and an economic boycott of Nationalist products.

In Cape Town meetings are to be held in the townships over this week-end.



Premier Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghana, host to last December's Pan-African People's Conference.

16 Sekhukhune Tribesmen Sentenced To Death — See Page 5

NEW AGE

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SOUTHERN EDITION

Thursday, April 16, 1959

6d.

POLICE SPY IN COURT

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Ben Turok M.P.C.

A EUROPEAN charged with fraud and forgery for selling passes to Africans told the court in evidence in his defence that he had been approached by the head of the Special Branch on the Witwatersrand, Lt. Col. A. T. Spengler, to spy on African National Congress leaders and

Lt. Col. Spengler gave evidence for the defence in this case, at the close of which Paul Haroldus Marais was found not guilty on eight counts of fraud, forgery and uttering, but was remanded to April 17 on a charge of theft.

The magistrate said he could not find Marais guilty as charged because (Continued on page 5)

THERE ARE NOW THREE TREASON TRIALS!

61 Must Appear in Court On Monday

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE are now three Treason Trials in South Africa. Indictments and notice of trial have been served on the 61 accused who have not been before court since the indictment was withdrawn by the Crown last October. But there are now two new indictments and two sets of summons and

the 61 have been split into two groups: one of 30 accused, and the other of 31.

Counting all the amendments to indictments before the court at various times the two new indictments served last week must bring the indictment score up to at least a dozen, probably more. Even the lawyers are losing count!

SAME DATE

Both new trials are set down for the same date, Monday, April 20. Both are set down to take place in the same Special Court in Pretoria and before the same Bench of three Judges.

But two of the three Judges are engaged in other courts for some time ahead.

The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, has been appointed to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein for six weeks starting on May 1. Mr. Justice Bekker will be sitting in the Springs Circuit Court from April 14 for three or four weeks.

It is clear from this that the Crown has no intention to proceed with the cases on April 20. In addition the important appeal to the Appellate Division from the first treason trial, where the Defence will argue vital points on the indictment, will not come up in Bloemfontein until the middle of June.

The 61 accused must nevertheless present themselves in court in Pretoria on April 20. This will involve them and the Treason Trial Defence Fund in hundreds of pounds of travel expenses.

It was not known at the time of

going to press what attitude the Defence will adopt when the case is called on Monday the 20th and the new indictments formally produced in court.

POSTPONEMENT SUGGESTED

When the first trial of the 30 came to a surprise close in February, with the Defence being granted leave to appeal on the indictment to Bloemfontein, Mr. Pirow, Q.C. leader of the Crown team, suggested that proceedings on April 20, gauged many months before, should be postponed.

The Bench pointed out this could not be done by the court and suggested that the person who could arrange this was the Minister of Justice.

(Mr. Pirow raised a laugh when he interjected that he was against bringing anyone extra into the case.)

But it seems the Crown has not tried to avoid the appearance of the 61 accused on April 20 when it could easily have been done by ministerial notice in the Gazette.

INDICTMENT

The indictment in the trial of the first 30, now to be argued on appeal has been used as the master indictment for the two served last week. These new indictments are brought into line with various amendments introduced by the Crown during the first hearing, and are identical with the exception of the periods during which the accused are alleged to have been in the conspiracy, and the speeches and documents relied upon for the various batches of accused.

(Continued on page 6)

CONGRESS FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM



Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the ANC, will be addressing Congress meetings in Cape Town on Sunday, April 16, and Tuesday, April 28.



Mr. O. Tambo, Deputy President-General of the ANC, and Mr. P. Beylved, President of the Congress of Democrats, will be the main speakers at the Africa Day Rally at Alexandra Township on Sunday, April 19, at 10 a.m.



SHADOWING OF UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

THE debate on the second reading of the university apartheid Bill (christened by the Nats as the Extension of University Education Bill) would not have been pathetic, were it not so tragic.

For the Nationalists had no defence at all except blind prejudice, and it has become unfashionable in Nat circles now to talk openly in terms of prejudice—but not, however, to think and act in a way which would make Simon Legree look like a philanthropist.

The United Party, barred on the question of whether or not they wanted "integration," could only take a stonier stand on the right of universities to decide themselves who should be admitted.

Fearful of appearing "liberal," the United Party "might" be like that of an old punch-drunk boxer, reeling and hitting at shadows and phantoms.

For these reasons it would be simply a waste of time to attempt any sort of serious analysis of the debate, except in so far as it ex-

posed the shallowness, and the lack of reality and principle, which is shared by our colour-blinded Parliamentary parties.

NAT INTENTIONS

The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Serfontein, made the Nats' intentions quite plain when he introduced the motion for the second reading.

He said flatly that in the tribal colleges which the Government proposes to substitute for the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, the Non-White students would be educated to maintain the colour bar.

In some peculiar manner African students would be made "bearers of their own culture."

Mr. Serfontein, who spoke for about 90 minutes, made one of the most incompetent speeches ever to come from a Cabinet Minister, which is saying something.

It was very difficult to follow his reasoning. What it all seemed to boil down to, though, was that mixed universities are "unhealthy," and that South Africa now finds itself at some strange crossroad between apartheid and integration.

COMMUNISTS TOO

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, in similar vein, said there were not only Non-White lecturers

By Our Parliamentary
Correspondent

on the staffs of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, but Communists were also there.

In an exchange with Mr. Hamilton Russell (J.P., Wynberg) of the United Party attitude became clear.

Mr. Swart asked if the United Party would allow social mixing at universities—including dancing and sport—if the university authorities at any stage decided to permit it.

"Of course we won't allow it," indignantly replied Mr. Russell.

"What happens to your policy of university autonomy then?" asked Mr. Swart. "I think this episode has sufficiently proved the hollowness of the United Party's stand in this matter."

Much as it pains me, I find myself agreeing with Mr. Swart.

Mr. W. Vause Rau, a former United Party senator, a large, bluff and hearty man with all the trademarks of the group in Natal he comes from, was just as explicit.

The United Party, he said, had always stood by South Africa's traditional pattern of apartheid. In fact, it was the United Party which had given South Africa its pattern of social segregation. The United Party was also fighting against schools of mixed races.

One of the so-called United Party "liberals," who were having a difficult time in this debate, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said it was quite right that Non-Whites should be discriminated against in social gatherings and at sport at the universities.

This discrimination, he lamely said Mrs. Suzman, was offset by academic advantages.

AFRICAN "CULTURE"

The Nationalist arguments, if they can be dignified by that word, were mainly that the Africans would be able to realise their "culture" in these racialised colleges, and that it was unfair to expect unhappy Non-White students to be exposed to discrimination at the open universities.

The Minister of Public Education, ponderous Mr. De Wet Nel, even quoted the Accra conference, and

said that the tribal colleges would be a help towards evolving the "African personality." It was a pity, he added, that the speakers at Accra could not address the assembled ethnic units in their own languages.

One of the most revealing speeches on the Government side, however, was the maiden speech of Mr. J. Heyteck, who has fittingly taken the place of the late Mr. Strijdom as the representative of Waterberg.

Mr. Heyteck, a big and slow man, said the reason for university apartheid was the "fact" that Africans have inferior intellect to Whites.

This outmoded belief, based on prejudice and justified by faulty intelligence testing, was received with obvious approval by most of the House.

Mr. D. J. J. Mostert (Nat, Witbank) who was one of the members of the Commission on the University apartheid Bill, also excelled himself. The Nats, he said, would be quite happy to leave it to Africans to develop their own universities if only "the liberals who have plagued the country for 300 years" would leave.

Mr. Len Lee-Warden brought a welcome breath of sanity to the proceedings when he said that the continual references to allowing Africans to develop along their own lines were only catch phrases used by the Government to cover up some piece of dirty work they wished to legislate.

After an all-night sitting, spent mostly in wild blows at flying shadows, Sir De Villiers Graff put the United Party case—segregation and all—and Mr. Serfontein replied with even less distinction than when he introduced the motion.

The real issue—which is not the right of universities to decide admission, but the right of any man to learn—was virtually ignored by both sides.

For in spite of all fine words, what the Nationalists propose to substitute for fairly unfettered inquiry and instruction is education in the art of saying "ja, baas" to the white man.

CAPE TOWN LIBERALS CELEBRATE AFRICA DAY

CAPE TOWN.

"THERE is no future for the people of South Africa without co-operation with the remaining states of Africa," said Senator Leslie Rubin addressing a meeting organised by the Liberal Party on

RACING AT MILNERTON

These are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Parow Handicap: ASTRAY or AS-COT PARK; DANGER. Suceegee.

Accep Handicap: KING DICK. Danger. Mascovie.

Maitland Handicap: PANAMA. Danger. Maitland Cat.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: SUSPICIOUS. Danger. Gar Arrow.

Progress Five: ARTILLERY. Danger. True Panda.

Juvenile Handicap: FRESH BREEZE. Danger French Drama.

Maiden Plate: ORENISIS. Danger. Insignia.

EDITORIAL

Education For Slavery

THE "Extension of University Education Bill" is merely the extension of Bantu Education into a higher sphere.

Verwoerd said, during a Senate debate on Bantu Education in June 1954: "There is no place for him (the Bantu) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour... For that reason it is of no avail for him to receive a training which has as its aim absorption in the European community... Until now he has been subject to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he was not allowed to graze."

Dr. Abraham Jonker, Nat M.P., in a speech at a meeting reported in the press last month, said, in connection with the proposed tribal colleges:

"We will appoint professors and ensure that the right people are there to educate the Non-Europeans. We will see to it that they are educated in the right way. The United Party can shout as much as they like that they (the colleges) are State institutions, that the rights of Non-Europeans are being taken away... But we will see to it that they are supervised till we are absolutely certain that they are on the right path."

The Minister of Education, Mr. J. J. Serfontein, said in Parliament last week: "The future Bantu leaders must be trained and educated not to break down the colour bars but to maintain them in the best interests of both European and Non-European."

The openly admitted main purpose of the Apartheid Education Bill is to perpetuate the colour bar and racial discrimination so that White Supremacy may survive. All the other Nat arguments are nauseating hypocritical claptrap which deceives nobody. There can be no question of "separate but equal facilities" when the whole point of separate education is to train students to accept inferiority.

The Bill may go through and the colleges be set up, despite the massive and impressive protests from the whole civilised world and from inside South Africa itself. But it will not achieve its purpose. The flame of freedom is burning in the breast of even the illiterate African today, and not all Verwoerd's Bantu Education will suffice to put it out.

On the contrary, the passage of this Bill, and the complete exclusion of Non-Whites from the educational pastures of the Whites, will only strengthen the determination of all progressives to redouble their efforts to smash the colour bar so that our country can be returned to the ways of sanity.

In the words of the Freedom Charter: "The doors of learning and of culture shall be opened... The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished."

Treasure Fund Art Sale Next Week

CAPE TOWN.

Some of the world's most famous artists have donated works towards the auction sale in aid of the Treasure Fund Defence Fund, which will be held in the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town, next week.

The auction of paintings, lithographs, drawings, etchings, sculpture, as well as Africana, rarities and objects d'art will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22.

On the Tuesday, the sale will be from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and again from 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., continuing on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m.

The collection of items will be on view to the public in the Cathedral Hall on the Monday, April 20, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

On sale will be works by Ben Shahn, America's leading expressionist; Rockwell Kent and Saul Steinberg, world famous illustrators and cartoonists; Guttuso from Italy, Fernand Léger from France, as well as over 30 paintings from England, including John Piper, John Fargeigh, Edward Bishop and Gilbert Ledward.

There will also be a representative selection of works by South African artists, including May Hill-house, Lippy Lipschitz, Moses Kotler, Maud van Esche, Eleanor Esmonde-White, Irma Stern, Katherine Harries, Huo Naudu, Maud Sumner, Gregoire, Ienis Maurice, Bruce Rank and Skotko.

Items of Africana, and African handwork from Nigeria and Ghana will also be on sale.

Old Clothes with a Silver Lining

YOU have probably noticed little advertisements running in our columns for a few weeks now, reminding you that we can turn your old clothes into good money at our Jumble Sales.

Just how much your cast-offs can mean to us has been demonstrated by our Johannesburg Committee, which has just raised the magnificent sum of £150 12s. 6d. at a monster Jumble Sale held there last week. The sale, no doubt, meant a great deal of hard work on the part of many people, and our thanks go to all of them.

So please remember us when you look through your wardrobe. Remember us, too, when you go through your pockets or your purses. Just as one garment added to another makes a tidy pile, so one penny added to another soon makes a pound.

This truth, unfortunately, applies to expenditure as well as to income. The increases in postal and telephone rates have hit us hard. We send out a lot of letters and have to make a lot of phone calls.

That little extra added to your donation will help us meet these increased costs.

HOWEVER SMALL, OR HOWEVER BIG, WE NEED YOUR DONATIONS.

PLEASE SEND IT TODAY.

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Jumble Sale £150 12s. 6d., Friends £20. Dr. A. E. R.R. £5, H.R. G. Doctor J. M.M. £2, W. E. B. £2, N. E. £10.

Cape Town: A.R. 10s., Nick 10s., Rubar £7 10s., S.R. Sacred River £5, S.A. £1, C.R. 10s., Double Yoke £2, Harry £1, Ally 5s., E. Premier 5s., M.W. 10s., M.Sweeney £1, L.L. 10s., J.O. 5s., R. and B. £2, Katie (Jumble) £1, Ray (Rummage) 7s. 6d., Dr. H. £1, Dr. K. £1, Cars £1, Somasir £1, Mica £1, Benden £1, Music Evening £15 10s., H.B. £2, Dora £5 10s., Anon 11 6d., Mrs. S. £5.

TOTAL: £262 10s. 9d.



Our picture shows the three non-white Brazilians on the right, together with one of their team-mates with whom they travelled by sea to Lourenço Marques.

New Age Interviews The Brazilians

"IT HAS NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE"

CAPE TOWN. "It has never happened before," a Brazilian soccer player told New Age, when his Non-White team-mates were discriminated against while the team was in Cape Town on their way to Lourenço Marques.

The match between the crack-Brazilian team, Portuguesa De Santos, and Western Province was banned by the President of Brazil because of the discriminatory treatment meted out to three members of the team last week-end.

The three non-white players were told to remain aboard ship while in Cape Town because South Africa's apartheid policy did not allow them the same facilities as their white team-mates. The rest of the team were put up in a Garden hotel.

"COMPLICATIONS"

They and another white player proceeded to Lourenço Marques by ship, which sailed on Friday afternoon. It had been decided that the

non-whites should not disembark in Cape Town because "possible complications as a result of the Union's colour-bar laws." For the same reason the non-whites were excluded from the team which was due to play Western Province at Harleypole on Saturday.

On Friday a number of South Africans cabled the President of Brazil informing him of the discriminatory treatment meted out to the three Coloured players and this resulted in the President in Rio De Janeiro contacting the team and ordering them not to play the match against Western Province.

"NOT LIKE BRAZIL"

In an interview with New Age, one of the White players, Narciso Adelson, said that the team had not received this kind of treatment before. "It is not like Brazil," he said. "The other three (Non-Whites) play very good. Especially Gouveia. South African people would like to see them, I'm sure." Congress organisations sent a

wire to the captain of the Brazilian team protesting against the discriminatory treatment meted out to the non-white players and calling for the cancellation of their matches in South Africa.

"CHRISTIAN STAND"

In a cable to the President of Brazil, the S.A. Soccer Federation, the non-colour-bar sports body, said: "South African Soccer Federation representing all Non-White soccerites in South Africa thank and congratulate you on your noble Christian stand in calling off Cape Town match as a protest against the colour bar in South African sport."

O.F.S. LEADER BANNED

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Mr. Caleb Motshabi, leading Congressman of this capital of the Free State has been served with a ban prohibiting him attending any gatherings for a period of five years. The ban is served in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Foul Play



THEY WILL CELEBRATE AFRICA DAY



Conducted by Mr. James Hadebe, secretary of the Transvaal ANC, the People's Choir rehearses for the Rally.



In Basuto blanket and on horse-back this Congress member will join the Africa Day procession to the Alexandra Township rally on Sunday.

Women's leaders will be at the rally in national dress. Here is Mrs. Dorcas Nongwa wearing Xhosa traditional dress.



Led by the Rev. M. Mgonezulu, the Free Zion Christian Church prepares to take part in Africa Week events.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 18th APRIL

FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.

10/- QUINELLAS

AND

£1 DOUBLE

BUSES leave at frequent intervals for Course from Dock Road, at Corner of Adderley Street, and from Lower Buitenkant Street (Near Castle Entrance).

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Telephone: 5-2249 and 5-3781.

In New Age Next Week:

"Basutoland Prepares For Elections", by a Special Correspondent

The British Plan for Basutoland and Verwoerd's Plan for Bantustan are Not the Same

BANTU SELF-GOVERNMENT MEANS RULE BY SJAMBOK

THE British Government's plan for Basutoland was "almost similar" to the National Government's plan for Bantustan, said the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, during the debate preceding the first reading of the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill.

Almost, but not quite. While there are some similarities, there are fundamental differences between the two plans. Here is a comparison of the main features of the Basutoland White Paper and the Bantu Authorities Act.

POWERS:

Basutoland:
The proposed Legislative Council for Basutoland, to be known as the Basutoland National Council, will have power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters except (a) external affairs and defence; (b) internal security; (c) currency, public loans, customs and excise; (d) copyright, patents, trade marks and designs; (e) posts, telegraphs, telephones, broadcasting and television; (f) the appointment, appointment, conditions of service of officers in the public service.

The British government will continue to legislate for Basutoland through the High Commissioner, who must, however, consult the Basutoland National Council before he announces any law.

All Bills passed by the Legislative Council will require the approval of the High Commissioner. Even where his approval has been granted, they may be vetoed by the British government. The High Commissioner will also have the power to legislate if the Council fails to pass laws which he considers necessary "in the interests of public order, public faith or good government."

Thus the British government will retain final power in Basutoland, and will be able to override any of the decisions of the National Council if they wish to. Nevertheless, within its limits, the Council will be the source of law for all who reside in Basutoland, and everybody will be subject to its jurisdiction, irrespective of race or colour.

South Africa:

The proposed territorial, regional and tribal authorities to be set up under the Bantu Authorities Act will have jurisdiction over their areas only, and will have no power to legislate for Europeans (officials, traders etc.) who reside in the reserves.

The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill expands the definition of the powers, functions and jurisdiction of territorial, regional and tribal authorities. A territorial authority, it says, "shall assume a leading role and where necessary afford assistance to tribal and regional authorities within its area in connection with matters affecting the material, spiritual, moral and social welfare and the educational interests of that area."

The only specific powers outlined in the Bill are "to provide for the establishment of markets and pounds; the control of the erection and maintenance of buildings; the licensing and allocation of streets; and other sites in respect of natives;" and such other powers as may be assigned to it by the Gov-

ernor-General. It may, in addition, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, be granted a limited power to raise taxes and it may be granted certain rights in the land in terms of the Native Trust and Land Act.

Overall legislative control of the reserves, however, will continue to be exercised by the central Parliament, in which the Africans will have no representation whatsoever.

ELECTIONS:

Basutoland:
The Legislative Council will consist of 80 members divided equally between elected and non-elected members. The non-elected element will be composed as follows:
(a) An official element, consisting of four senior members of the Civil Service;
(b) An element consisting of 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who will be entitled to membership ex officio;
(c) A nominated element consisting of 10 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief.

The elected element will be elected from among the members of 10 District Councils elected by the District Councils, which will serve as electoral colleges for this purpose.
Four District Council elections there will be single voters' roll for Basuto and Non-Basuto British subjects and British protected persons.

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(a) An official element, consisting of four senior members of the Civil Service;
(b) An element consisting of 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who will be entitled to membership ex officio;
(c) A nominated element consisting of 10 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief.

The elected element will be elected from among the members of 10 District Councils elected by the District Councils, which will serve as electoral colleges for this purpose.
Four District Council elections there will be single voters' roll for Basuto and Non-Basuto British subjects and British protected persons.

The British government will continue to legislate for Basutoland through the High Commissioner, who must, however, consult the Basutoland National Council before he announces any law.

All Bills passed by the Legislative Council will require the approval of the High Commissioner. Even where his approval has been granted, they may be vetoed by the British government. The High Commissioner will also have the power to legislate if the Council fails to pass laws which he considers necessary "in the interests of public order, public faith or good government."

Thus the British government will retain final power in Basutoland, and will be able to override any of the decisions of the National Council if they wish to. Nevertheless, within its limits, the Council will be the source of law for all who reside in Basutoland, and everybody will be subject to its jurisdiction, irrespective of race or colour.

The proposed territorial, regional and tribal authorities to be set up under the Bantu Authorities Act will have jurisdiction over their areas only, and will have no power to legislate for Europeans (officials, traders etc.) who reside in the reserves.

The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill expands the definition of the powers, functions and jurisdiction of territorial, regional and tribal authorities. A territorial authority, it says, "shall assume a leading role and where necessary afford assistance to tribal and regional authorities within its area in connection with matters affecting the material, spiritual, moral and social welfare and the educational interests of that area."

DURBAN DOCKS STILL TAILED WITH SHIPS

New Labour Unable To Reduce The Backlog

DURBAN.
IN spite of overtime worked for four hours each day by scab labour employed at the Durban docks after the disgraceful dismissal of nearly 1,000 dock workers last week (not 2,000 as previously reported by New Age), there is still great congestion of shipping in the docks.

Last Friday there were 42 ships in port. Despite the introduction of new labour recruited from the outlying areas of Durban, after a whole week the authorities have not been able to reduce the number of ships awaiting berths. On the average, ten ships at a time have been without berths since the African stevedores banned overtime on March 26.

Within ten days of the overtime ban, the shipping editor of the "Natal Mercury," in a report appearing on the front page of his paper, complained that shipowners had lost over £50,000 through the action of the workers.

At the meantime, repercussions of the ban were being felt by the ways and by most of the industrial concerns in Natal and on the Rand. Yards adjoining the docks were "jam-packed" with trucks awaiting loads to be taken inland. European crane drivers lost £1 10s. per day in overtime pay as a result of the ban.

SCABS INJURED
It is understood a number of scabs have been injured at work. One such worker with a knee injury sustained on duty reported at the offices of SACTU appealing for assistance. He told officials of the

way he had been recruited. He had been promised a decent job, but when he was injured he was dismissed without even receiving his notice pay.

SACTU officials refused to take up his complaint and told him that they were representing the workers whose jobs had been taken by the scabs.

SACTU officials Moses Mabhida and Billy Nair are at present contacting the dismissed dock workers with a view to taking their case to court.

They claim that the dismissals were in fact a "lock-out" and that under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, this is a criminal offence.

Already 153 workers have been contacted and statements have been taken for submission to the Attorney General with a request that the employers be prosecuted. Unfortunately the majority of the workers have already left for the reserves and could not be contacted.

LESS PAY
In a statement to New Age, Mr. Nair said the employers' claim that they did not know why the overtime ban had been imposed by the workers was not valid.

The workers had repeatedly stated that since they had been employed on a weekly-paid basis following their strike for higher wages early last month, they had been losing £1 4s. per week on ordinary time work. The three men were sentenced to a fine of £50 each. The remainder being £10 each.

Still pending are the appeals of about 300 other women. There are seven appeal cases still due to be heard.

tem workers always took off time to rest, while the scabs will be. Under the present system they were compelled to work a seven-day week and found it extremely difficult to cope with the heavy work involved.

"Any reasonable person can see that it is impossible for workers to be satisfied with conditions such as have been imposed by the employers," said Mr. Nair. "If they think they can solve their problems by the methods they have adopted they are in for a rude shock."

"I have no doubt that those who have scabbed today will in a short while also be fighting against the intolerable working conditions imposed on them."

Women Win Anti-Pass Appeal

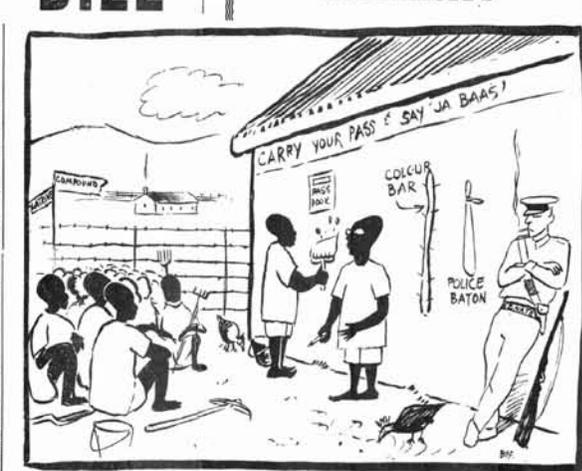
JOHANNESBURG.
Only three out of 57 Alexandra women who demonstrated against passes during their introduction in Johannesburg some months ago had their convictions confirmed when the case of the 445 was heard on appeal.

The judges found there was no evidence that the women, apart from these three who had spoken to the police officer in command that day, had heard or understood the police order to disperse.

The three women were sentenced to a fine of £50 each. The remainder being £10 each.

Still pending are the appeals of about 300 other women. There are seven appeal cases still due to be heard.

VERWOERD'S BANTU UNIVERSITY



TEACHER: "While Mma Nhlaphi whitewashes the wall for the next lesson, you can go and plant the mealies."

JOURNALIST QUESTIONED ON MIXED PARTY REPORT

CAPE TOWN. know there is no legal precedent for any correspondent of the Johannesburg "Star," was summoned. At this point the magistrate interrupted to order members of the United Transkeian Territories Council (the Bunga) in November 1955, when it accepted the principle of Bantu Authorities:

"We are now giving you the horse to ride (when I say 'we' I mean the Government) but do not forget while you are riding it, the Government will be behind it with a big sjambok to see that it goes and you must not think, or let the people think, they can just get on that horse and go to sleep."

SO MUCH FOR "THE PROMOTION OF BANTU SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL." IT PROVIDES MERELY FOR THE CONTINUATION OF RULE BY SJAMBOK IN DISGUISE.

PRIVATE PARTY
The function he attended was a private dinner party. Mr. Openshaws wrote in his "Star" article. He did not give the name of his host, but he said Europeans and Non-Europeans were present and wine was served. The guests chatted amicably and informally on general topics. There were no "excesses," and Mr. Ben Turock, after arriving in Cape Town to cover the present session of Parliament, Mr. Openshaws was informed.

Some days later he got into conversation with a group of Africans. Stating that it was standard news talking together during the lunch paper practice to refuse to disclose how he had been contacted with the paper refused to answer the police questions.

He was then served with a sum for which this Africans had taken to men to appear before a court. Chief A. J. Lutuli, who will attend two meetings here towards the end of this month.

The first meeting, which will be held under the joint auspices of the four Congresses, will take place at the Drill Hall on Sunday, April 26, at 3 p.m.

The second meeting, which has been arranged by the Congress of Democrats, will take place at the Rondebosch Town Hall on Tuesday, April 28, at 8 p.m.

PROTEST AT BAN

A demand for the immediate and unconditional removal of the ban imposed on Mr. B. M. Kies, together with those imposed on all other persons in support of the Suppression of Communism Act, has been made in a statement issued by the National Anti-CAD committee.

HARVEST OF BANTU AUTHORITIES

16 SEKUKHUNEL TRIBESMEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

JOHANNESBURG.
SIXTEEN Sekukhune tribesmen, among them Chiefness Madingo Pholokwe of the village Madiobong and one other woman, were sentenced to death on Monday afternoon at the conclusion of a five-week long trial on two counts of murder arising out of the unrest in Sekukhune.

Sentence of death was passed after the accused had been on their feet the entire morning and till four in the afternoon to hear the lengthy judgment. Last week three others, including a young girl, her husband, the village head, had become the tribal wife of his brother-in-law John Kgolane, one of the murdered men.

So of the 25 original accused who have been in jail ten months, 16 were left to hear that the court could find no extenuating circumstances and they were sentenced to death.

All 16 took the verdict and sentence unflinchingly. Some in the crowded gallery filed out after the proceedings without fully realising the trial had come to an end with this score of death sentences. The accused were charged on two

counts of murder arising from the deaths of a former sub-chief and the husband of Madingo John Kgolane, also his bodyguard Mokoropedi Mafiri. Only Madingo Pholokwe was found guilty on both murder counts. The rest were found guilty on the first count only.

The killing of the two men took place in May, 1958, at the height of the unrest in Sekukhune. Following the banishment of Paramount Chief Madingo Pholokwe, Madingo Pholokwe, following his opposition to Bantu Authorities, his deposit and exile had caused general unease among the Pedi people.

Against this general background took place the events in the village of Madiobong. Here Madingo Pholokwe, after the death of her husband, the village head, had become the tribal wife of his brother-in-law John Kgolane, one of the murdered men.

kgukhune, withdrew recognition of Kgolane as chief and installed Madingo Pholokwe as chief. The Native Affairs Department continued to recognise Kgolane.

DEPOSED
The dispute continued until the Paramount Chief himself was deposed and the tribe as a whole gathered in large numbers to protest against this. The tribe was in a state of anarchy, and the judgment. When the Native Commissioner produced a successor to Madingo Pholokwe, the tribe broke into tumult and rioting.

At Madiobong, Kgolane left the village for a week and the court found that in his absence there was a conspiracy to kill him when he returned. He came back with a police escort and directed police vehicles in a search for tax receipts. He was arrested by seven men and left shortly afterwards an armed group pursued Kgolane and killed him in the house of a blind woman where he had sought refuge. Mokoropedi was killed shortly after.

said the judgment, so she was found guilty of a double murder.

The 16 sentenced to death are Madingo Pholokwe, Madingo Pholokwe, Mahas Jack Mariri, Matchele Johannes Ngwako, Sekopope Jim Marisi, Moroti Masingane, Madingo Madingo, Mareshe Mabinane, Kgoloko Malingane, Sibilo Madihloko, Monabane James Motubati, Maphetle Kgoloko, Morwane Frans Swaledi, Kgoro Jim Magedleni, Leshun Jack Nkdameng, Matchelele Johannes Mofifi.

Among them is one old man aged 75.

ON LICENCE
Pleading in extenuation, adv. E. Haddad, for the defence, said the banishment of the Paramount Chief had been withdrawn and to this the Crown rejoined: "The Paramount Chief is back purely temporarily and on licence."

Mr. Haddad said the District Commissioner had handled an inflammable situation tactlessly. The murdered chief Kgolane had not been recognised by the majority of his people as Paramount Chief. Mr. Justice Theron said the court could find no extenuating circumstances. "It is a sad day that we have to sit in judgment on 16 human lives."

WORLD STAGE THE COMING By Spectator SUMMIT MEETING EAST WIND HAS BLOWN THE WEST APART

NOT for a long time have the diplomats of America, Britain, France and West Germany been in such a flurry of anxious activity as that which we are now witnessing as a result of the "Berlin crisis" which has forced them to agree to the holding of a top-level meeting with the Soviet Union—a meeting which is to be preceded by a conference of foreign ministers at Geneva next month.

While the leaders of all the big powers have been emphasizing the urgency of finding agreement, and the political commentators have been unanimous in stressing the dangerous situation which exists, it is a striking fact that the general public does not seem to feel the same sense of alarm.

This may be because there have been so many crises that people are becoming immune to them. Or it may be because they feel that the desire of the ordinary people of the world for peace and their horror of an atomic war, are so strong that no government would dare to launch a war.

But nothing could be more dangerous than for the ordinary people to lapse into a sense of complacency.

diplomatic activity is not a smokescreen. The crisis is serious.

GERMAN STORM CENTRE
Any international dispute which centres on Germany must, of necessity, be dangerous. For Germany is a powerful nation slip in the middle of the world's storm centre.

It was Germany which launched both of the great wars of this century.

And now, before a peace treaty terminating the Second World War has even been signed, and the occupation forces which conquered Hitler still in West Berlin, Germany has risen once more from the ashes to rival both Britain and France as an economic and military power and the same militarist and revenge-seeking groups which brought Hitler into power are back at the helm.

These groups are not growing in spite of the western occupation powers. They are growing because of them. It is this which makes the question of Germany so vital for the Soviet Union.

SUSLOV TELLS LABOUR
For as Mr. Suslov, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the Soviet parliament told the British Labour Party during his recent visit to England: "The ruling circles of the western powers, regardless of the bitter lessons of history, are helping to revive German militarism, are counting on turning Western Germany into the main striking force of N.A.T.O., and are equipping their armed forces with nuclear weapons."

"That is a short-sighted policy. It can turn against the western powers themselves."

In approaching the German problem, it is absolutely necessary not to underestimate the danger of the arming of today's German revenge-seekers with nuclear and rocket weapons would enable them, in the near future, to assume a dominant position in Western Europe and to dictate their terms to the western countries.

"The ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany are already trying to exploit, not only

the differences between the Soviet Union and the western powers, but also those between the western powers themselves."

SOVIET PROPOSALS
While the Western powers have confined themselves to vague formulations and aggressive bluster, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of very clear proposals for bringing an end to present tensions in Europe.

They suggest the liquidation of the Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation or, as the first step, the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the parties concerned, the creation of an atom-free zone in the centre of Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a general reduction in the world's armed forces in this zone (approximately by one-third), and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of Europe to their own countries or a considerable reduction of those troops.

The Soviet Union says that it believes that it is time, now that the war has been over for more than fourteen years, for a peace treaty to be signed with Germany so that there is no longer be any uncertainty about the rights of Germany—and her obligations—in relation to all of the war-time allies and the world at large.

It is very hard for anyone to deny that the desire for the signing of such a peace treaty is a perfectly reasonable, indeed self-evident, one. Why then is it causing such distress in the West?

WHO WILL SIGN?

The first reason is that before peace is signed there has to be agreement on the party with whom it must be signed. That means either coming to a decision about the reunification of Germany, or agreeing to sign treaties with both West and East Germany.

Either of these alternatives would strike a blow at those who wish to wage war against the Soviet Union, and neither of them would be harmful to anyone else.

The war-inciters realise that a united Germany would mean an end to the rule of the extreme right-wing Adenauer regime, and its replacement by a middle-of-the-road, probably Social-Democratic government which might reduce the control of West Germany to be used as a base for atomic weapons or for military aggression generally.

On the other hand, the signing of treaties with both parts of Germany would mean the recognition of the government of the German Democratic Republic and an acceptance of the fact that people's democracy has come to stay in East Germany.

HULLBALLBOO

Until now the West has made its biggest hullabaloo about the Soviet proposals for the termination of four-power control of West Berlin. All sorts of sinister implications have been seen in the demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from their control of West Germany, and the heart of socialist East Germany. Western commentators predicted that if the Soviet Union signed a separate treaty with East Germany that country would then close the supply lines of the western troops in Berlin—and the American generals hastened to add ferociously

that they would then shoot their way through.

In what has been recognised all over the world as a diplomatic master-stroke, Khrushchov declared that one on the head in his Berlin speech last month.

He declared: "If need be, we are even ready to have the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, or neutral countries, to maintain in West Berlin a minimum of troops to assure the observance of the free city status, without the right, however, to interfere in the city's internal life. With such guarantees no one would dare to infringe upon the independent life of the free city."

EAST WIND

With absolutely no basis left for delaying the holding of talks the West has now agreed to them. But the east wind is beginning to approach gale force and western policies are being blown free from the American grip which held them together.

While the Soviet Union strides forward with a clear vision the U.S. seems to have gone into a decay symbolised by its two leading spokesmen. As Malcolm Muggeridge said of Eisenhower and Dulles: "The New Statesman last week: 'Out of the decrepitude of the U.S. and the fatal illness of the other, the government is scarcely operative.'"

And he adds that the Americans seem to like the governmental instability. "Consciously or subconsciously, they are aware of forces making for disruption and change, which they want to disregard. Like a man in a cold bath, their impulse is to keep perfectly still."

But the world can't stand still, and the western foreign ministers, preparing for next month's meeting are anxiously asking themselves, in the words of last week's Economist:

"What sort of united front can be presented at the conference table with Russia when the Atlantic world is itself in dispute over disengagement, over the future of Germany, over the disposition of new weapons and the command structure for conventional forces, over policy in Africa and Asia as well as their friends are out to get him."

THREE TREASON TRIALS

(Continued from page 1)

The accused are charged with conspiring to overthrow the state by violence and substitute for it a Communist state or some other state. Among the means used was the Congress of the People, the recruitment of a corps of Freedom Volunteers, the advocacy of illegal and violent action, and the organisation of various campaigns against existing laws and their administration.

In the case of the 30 accused, headed by H. Barsel and 20 others the accused are alleged to have joined a conspiracy from October 1952 to December 31, 1954. In the case of the 31 headed by L. Bernstein the period of the conspiracy is alleged to have been from October 1st 1952 to October 31, 1953.

The accused in the one trial are: H. Barsel, Andries Chamile, Fish Keitsing, Aaron Malangu, Tempe Mkwikane, J. Makwe, Sanyie



25,000 ft. in the clouds
Alan Williams in the News Chronicle.

UP MY ALLEY

IF the D.R.C. had its way we'd be burning witches in the village square. The bigotry of the holy fathers who are trying to guide us to that Nirvana where all true Christian Nats will be playing in the orchestra and all blacks stoking coal has now advised us that ice-cream and cigarettes on Sundays are bad.

As a scowling recipient of the news said to me: "Their minds are so narrow they overbalance every time they use them."

I didn't.

★
I SEE that the pilot who led the atom-bombers over Hiroshima and Nagasaki is now admitted to a mental institution. He holds himself responsible for the death of 100,000 Japanese and claims their friends are out to get him.

Another victim of atomic war.

★

Malupe, Bertha Mashaba, Jonas Malou, Theophilus Musi, Obad Moshabi, Suliman N. Nathie, P. N. Nthine, Ronald E. Press, Benet Sechiso, Nimrod Sejake, Henry Tshabalala, Sonia Bunting, D. Mgunyeka, George Peake, Ben Turuk, J. Jack, L. Kepe, W. Maiti, V. Mini, T. Mqouta, A. Noyaga, S. Dhlamini and P. Slovo, Douglas C. Thompson, Fred Carneson, Lionel Forman, I. O. Horvich, Alex La Guma, J. G. Matthews, Z. K. Matthews, G. J. Hodgson, Moses Kotane, Paul Joseph, Jerry Kumalo, Frank Madiba, H. M. Moosa, Ahmed E. Patel, Sydney Shall, Joseph Slovo, Ruth Slovo, Douglas C. Thompson, Fred Carneson, Lionel Forman, I. O. Horvich, Alex La Guma, J. G. Matthews, Z. K. Matthews, G. J. Hodgson, Moses Kotane, Paul Joseph, Jerry Kumalo, Frank Madiba, H. M. Moosa, Ahmed E. Patel, Sydney Shall, Joseph Slovo, Ruth Slovo, Douglas C. Thompson, Fred Carneson, Lionel Forman, I. O. Horvich, Alex La Guma, J. G. Matthews, Z. K. Matthews, G. J. Hodgson, Moses Kotane, Paul Joseph, Jerry Kumalo, Frank Madiba, H. M. 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FOR THIS CARTOON AMERICA SENDS MAN TO CHAIN GANG

AN American Negro trade union leader, Ashbury Howard, is now serving a two-month sentence, shackled in

chains, because he was responsible for this cartoon. Howard, the international vice-president of the Miners,

Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, was convicted of violating an Alabama law against "obscene, lewd, nude, scurrilous and libellous publications."

When he left the court he was set upon and severely beaten by a mob of about 40 white men. His son came to his rescue and was also beaten. Some 15 policemen were in the building which also houses the police headquarters.

They permitted the mob to disperse and then arrested the son, Ashbury Howard Jr., on a disorderly conduct charge.

Howard himself was taken unconscious to hospital where his head and neck wounds required sixteen stitches.

LIKE IS SILENT

The Superior Court rejected his appeal and President Eisenhower and the Department of Justice ignored requests from trade unions, civil liberties bodies and Negro organizations for their intervention.

The symbolic chains which bound the wrist of the Negro figure in the cartoon became real chains for 52-year-old Howard. He was shackled and sent to a prison farm to work on the streets of Bessemer in the neighbourhood of his home.



POPULAR FRONT IS GROWING

French Communists Claim

STRIKING progress in the struggle to build a strong united front of all working-class and democratic forces is one of the most important results of last month's elections in France, the Communist Party of that country has declared following a detailed country-wide analysis.

In spite of the opposition of the right-wing Socialist leaders, hundreds of popular front lists (joint lists of Communists, Socialists and other left candidates, standing together as Republican Unionists) were put forward.

In many cases these lists won; very often the number of votes cast on them in the second ballot was higher than the combined total of the separate lists in the first ballot.

OLD POLICY

In spite of the so-called fight against "the two extremes," the Right-wing Socialist leaders united with the worst enemies of the Republic and the people, thus confirming the same policy which first enabled the rule of de Gaulle to be

established. It is due to these alliances that the defeat of the reactionary and fascist candidates was not more resounding, say the Communists.

In those places where the Socialists collaborated with the Right wing or persisted in their putting forward their own list, to split the Left vote, not only did a number of Socialist voters condemn this policy by voting for Communist or left-only lists, but also there were numerous cases of active Socialist Party workers publicly condemning these alliances.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, which lost almost one-third of its members at the time of the revolt in Hungary has swiftly filled the breach with newly won recruits and now has 26,749 members, only 271 short of the pre-Hungary figure, it was announced at the party's annual conference last week. "We are very well after our blood transfusion," said the party secretary. "We lost the old, the hesitant, the weak or the cowardly, and they have been replaced by the young, vigorous and determined."

HO CHI MINH, Communist president of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, has returned to his country following a state visit to Indonesia. He and Indonesian President Sukarno issued a joint communique expressing their readiness to support the struggle for independence of all peoples in the colonial countries." President Sukarno has accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

FREE JAILED CYPRIOT LEFTISTS, Says Makarios

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS announced in Nicosia last week that he had recently asked the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, to lift the ban on Akel, the Cyprus Working People's Party, and other organizations of the Left which was imposed in 1955.

He added that he hoped this would take place simultaneously with the ending of the state of emergency.

Makarios has also announced the names of about 50 Greek Cypriots, including members of Akel, as members of a consultative body to advise him and members of the transitional Cabinet.

The 50 men will also include the mayors of major towns and representatives of the trade unions and of professional and commercial or-

GHANA'S Convention People's Party has briefed a well-known Accra advocate, Mr. K. Mills Odoo, to help to represent the Nyasaland African Congress at the commission of inquiry which has been appointed by the British government to investigate the causes of the violence there.

Mr. Odoo will work together with

Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., M.P., who has been briefed by the Africa Bureau for the same task. The Convention People's Party is also contributing £5,000 to the Bureau's fund.

The Commission will begin its sittings shortly, but they are expected to be held in secret.

Congress will probably present a damning indictment of the violence and lawlessness of the authorities, and will show that the government bears the whole blame for the disturbances.

VILLAGES BURNT

Evidence is being collected of atrocities committed by the troops in the field against Africans. One village of soldiers, sent to raid a village for suspects and finding it deserted, is alleged to have set fire to the whole village.

And it is said that when the troops come across a road block it has become normal procedure to burn down the nearest village without further ado.

Communal fires are also being imposed. One such case was that which occurred in the tea growing district of East Manje in the Southern Province where there are large European-owned tea estates at the foot of the Manje Mountain.

Here every adult man among the 5,800 in the area has been ordered to pay 30s, through his Chief into a special fund set up by the Government.

To collect the fines were 39 headmen called before the Manje

District Commissioner last week.

ARRESTS PLANNED

There is also evidence that the government prepared for the arrests well in advance. The Detention Camp outside Bulawayo to which arrested men were taken before they were dispersed to various jails had been waiting ready some time before the Emergency was declared. A week before the arrests workers could be seen getting the camp ready.

Jailed Congressmen have been dispersed to several jails. While Dr. Banda and others are being detained at Gwelo, there are a large number in a prison just outside Bulawayo.

The men in jail here complain that they are still wearing the vests in which they were arrested, and without extra clothes are feeling the cold. They are being "treated like criminals," they say.

900 JAILED

New arrests are still taking place, at times daily, in Nyasaland. The figure of arrests was recently announced as over 900, and is probably higher by now.

Police patrols are raiding villages looking for informers who will point out so-called Congress supporters to them.

Some of those arrested have nothing whatever to do with Congress. Even in the first batch of 300 arrested at the height of the so-called Emergency, 50 were later released—a pointer to the fact that arrests are carried out in many

AFRICAN APOCALYPSE WILL REPRESENT CONGRESS AT NYASA ENQUIRY

Evidence of Govt. Atrocities Is Mounting Up

cases on the flimsiest of evidence. At Ncheu in Nyasaland's Central Province an African was sent to prison for 3½ years for assisting in the management of the now banned African National Congress.

Other sentences meted out were imprisonment of one African for 18 months for intimidation; and jailing of a third for a year for "criminal trespass."

ZAMBIA MILITANTS

The only Africans arrested in Northern Rhodesia were members of the Zambia Congress led by Kenneth Kaunda. This body broke away from Harry Nkumbula's African National Congress because they charged that Nkumbula had thrown in the towel in the battle against Federation. Nkumbula himself has agreed to accept the machinery of Federation and was recently elected to the Legislative Council.

The Government attack has been launched directly at the more militant Zambia Congress.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF SPEAKS OUT

The declaration of the Emergency and the widespread arrests of Congressmen are having a boomerang effect on the Government. Many Chiefs who were formerly uninterested in Congress are now turning to it.

For example Paramount Chief M'Mbelwa, ruler for 30 years of the 190,000 members of the Central Nyasaland, said last week: "I am not on the side of the Government—I am on the side of my people."

"How foolish would I be to support the Government and be pleased to see my people being terrorized with guns and shot," he said in a written Press statement. "Can I be a paramount chief of dead bodies?"

Chief M'Mbelwa said his people, which he said were at home or in prisons outside Nyasaland, were behind him in opposing federation, which was the cause of all the trouble in Nyasaland.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex la Guma



SPORTLIGHT

by "DULEEP"

Non-White Brazilians Humiliated

The whole of Cape Town and probably South Africa was thunder-struck when news leaked out that the three non-White members of the Brazilian soccer team, Portuguese de Santos, were humiliated and embarrassed by not being able to accompany the rest of their team-mates. While their light-skinned colleagues were accommodated at a Cape Town hotel, the darker-skinned members were refused the right to disembark, debarred from eating, drinking and sleeping with their team-mates.

Local members of the Non-European community, namely Messrs. H. E. Parker and Leo Maslamney (President W.P. Indian F.A.), endeavoured to accommodate and entertain the Non-White members, but were sadly disappointed when they found that nothing could be done. Mr. Hosking, White President, could give no guidance in the matter, and in fact never co-operated over the whole issue.

These men were victims of the apartheid conditions in this country. Once when the Non-White members went to the hotel where the rest of the team were staying, they were allowed on the verandah, but could not even partake of the soft refreshments the Whites had ordered. While the Whites had their lunch, the Non-Whites had to go for a walk.

With the despicable set-up, a bona fide sporting organisation who wish to remain anonymous at this stage, immediately sent cables of protest to Brazil explaining the position and requesting the cancellation of the match in view of the disgraceful treatment meted out to the Non-White members of the team. The result of this course, is history, for the object was achieved, and the match cancelled on the demands of the President of Brazil and the Brazilian National Sports Council who said: "We must accept racial prejudice in friendly countries, but we must not co-operate with it."

Subservient Soccer

Further disturbing news has come to hand in the soccer world. The Pretoria Bantu F.A. are negotiating with the N. Transvaal (European) F.A. for affiliation. They feel that more advantages can be gained by such an affiliation. What advantages are there? The United F.A. in the Western Province, affiliated to the Whites, have gained no material benefit apart from seeing a few films, instructions in refereeing, and the use of the Hartleyvale grounds for their finals, which was a financial flop for hardly 500 people saw the matches. All this and probably more could have been gained within their own ranks and from their own people, if they were prepared to put their shoulder to the wheel.

How disillusioned they are going to be, for if it is a tour they are expecting to materialise, to or from this country, it is only going to be against Non-Whites as long as they remain under the banner of the Whites.

The White bodies who do accept Non-White affiliation are merely using them to show the world that they do not practise discrimination, which is very far from the fact,

for it is against their principles and the laws of the country to treat them as equals. Non-Whites will be subservient as long as they accept White domination, but united with their own brothers, their struggle for better conditions and everything appertaining to the game will be honourable and possible of achievement.

From my observations, it is not the players who want this sort of affiliation but the administrators who are seeking glorification for themselves and are thus misleading their followers. The leading officials are contacted, unofficially of course, and showered with hospitality and false promises, with the result that they take it upon themselves to influence their Association to join up with the Whites. The clubs and players have very little say in the matter, for their representatives, like the officials, are easily influenced to cast their vote in favour of the official campaigning for such a move. Thus, it is the duty of right-thinking people to educate the ordinary player whose sole concern is that he be provided with his football each Saturday afternoon. Some officials have been taking advantage of this and have forsaken principle, pride and struggle for better conditions for the Non-Whites in all spheres of life.

The man who can and should do something about it, and soon, is Mr. George Singh, Secretary of the Soccer Federation. I would suggest that he immediately pack his bag for a Union-tour to enlighten all sportsmen on the evils of joining up with the Whites and help in any problems that exist in their respective provinces. There is much to be done internally which would uplift us into a strong body, but it should be tackled immediately and by the highest officials in the country.

We Hear It Said . . .

● That Basil D'Oliviers, when scoring 131 recently, recorded the 75th century of his cricket career, record that probably no other cricketer in this country has achieved. At the age of 26, he has still many more years of cricket ahead of him, and it is confidently hoped that in the next two or three seasons he will reach his century of centuries.

● That the City and Suburban Rugby Football Union in Western Province, one of the strongest units, at their A.G.M. deleted from their Constitution the Clause prohibiting Moslems from becoming members of the Union. Moslems are now eligible for membership. A commendable decision indeed.

● That the Cape District F.A. should follow likewise and also delete this discriminatory clause. Only junior Moslems are permitted to play in this Association.

● That Mr. W. J. Herbert, prominent W.P. and S.A. administrator, who last season signified his retirement from administration duties has made a "come-back" and was elected President of the W.P. Col. Soccer Board last week. None would regret this decision, for Mr. Herbert has proved himself over the years as an able and sincere sports administrator.

MASS RALLY

Chief LUTULI'S

DRILL HALL AT 2.30 p.m. — SUNDAY

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HELP SELL NEW AGE

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