

Government's New Bill Will Cause

# CIVIL WAR IN THE TOWNSHIPS

## "Community Guards" To Enforce Apartheid Laws

LAST week the Government introduced three Bills which will vitally affect the lives of the African people in the Republic. They are:

● **The Urban Bantu Councils Bill**, providing for the establishment of partly elected, partly appointed councils in the African townships and the establishment of "community guards" to enforce Government policies. **THIS BILL WILL BRING CIVIL WAR TO THE TOWNSHIPS.**

● **The Undesirable Publications Bill**, which makes the production and dissemination of "undesirable" literature a criminal offence. **POLITICAL PUBLICATIONS WILL BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THIS BILL.**

● **The Liquor Amendment Bill**, which makes it possible in certain circumstances for Africans over the age of 18 to buy, possess and consume any type of liquor.

While Cops Were Batoning George Peake

## "DON'T KILL MY DADDY!"

Screamed His Daughter

CAPE TOWN. **CAPE Town City Councillor and executive member of the Coloured People's Congress George Peake was arrested by Special Branch police last Sunday as he tried to address a City Hall meeting called by the CPC to "defend our leaders."**

There were about 500 people in the hall at the time. Former CPC President Jimmy la Guma had just ended his speech when Mr. Peake, dressed in a white chauffeur's coat and wearing a peaked cap, ran down the aisle and made for the platform.

There was a shout of "Here comes George" and the audience stood up to greet him.

### RUGBY TACKLE

As he ran forward, however, a Special Branch man who was sitting in the front of the hall dived into him round the legs. Mr. Peake heaved himself forward to the platform, and reached up towards his wife, Mrs. Lulu Peake, who was bending down to help him up.

More Special Branch men threw themselves on Mr. Peake and dragged him away, while members of the audience tried to pull him back towards the platform.

### UGLY SITUATION

At one stage an ugly situation threatened as Special Branch men drew short rubber batons from their pockets and struck out at Mr. Peake and the crowd.

"Don't kill my daddy," screamed one of Mr. Peake's two children,

who were both in the hall at the time. In the confusion Mr. Peake was hustled from the hall and out through a back door to Caldon Square.

Members of the audience milled about in the gangways trying to find out what had happened to Mr. Peake, but their way was barred by Special Branch chief Major van der Westhuizen and a number of his plainclothed men.

The audience then made a quick exit. (Continued on page 5)



George Peake speaking at a meeting of the Coloured community in Durban last month.

## URBAN BANTU COUNCILS BILL:

THIS Bill provides for the establishment of what are called urban Bantu Councils, the conferring of civil and criminal jurisdiction on approved Government stooges and the creation of home guards for the enforcement of Government policy in the African townships in urban areas.

Here are the salient features of the Bill:

● Any urban local authority (city council, town council, village management board etc.) may establish an urban Bantu Council (a) for any area or (b) for any ethnic group of Africans living under its jurisdiction.

Thus there may be set up urban Bantu Councils for, say, areas like Alexandra and Orlando as a whole, or separate Councils for all Zulus, Rasthosi or Xhosas living in Johannesburg.

● The initiative for setting up such Councils will rest with the urban local authority in the first place, but the Minister may direct the local authority to establish such a Council if, "after consultation with the Bantu community in such area," he is "satisfied that such community desires that council to be established."

### NO MORE ADVISORY BOARDS

● Before establishing an urban Bantu authority on its own initiative, the local authority must consult the advisory board for the area concerned. If there is no advisory board, the local authority must consult "the Bantu community"—the manner of such consultation is not specified.

● After the Bill becomes law, no further advisory boards are to be elected anywhere in the Republic.

● An urban Bantu Council shall consist of as many elected and selected (appointed) Africans as the (Continued on page 8)



The police constable who promised to bring Mr. Mdule back from Inanda is seen here with Mr. Mdule leaving the offices of Mr. George Mbele in Durban.

## POLICE SHOT HIM DEAD BUT WOULDN'T MOVE HIS BODY

From M. P. Naleker  
DURBAN.

A MAN was shot dead by the police last Thursday. On Saturday his blood-spattered body, swelling after two days of neglect, was still lying in his hut—the police refused to remove the corpse to the mortuary on the grounds that the area is "dangerous."

### IN THE MEANTIME THE MAN'S WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN WERE FORCED TO LIVE WITH THE CORPSE.

The events leading to the death of Mr. Mqemba Dhladhla could only have taken place in a country like South Africa where African life is cheap and callousness on the part of some in authority is becoming commonplace.

In 1959, when the rural peoples of Natal organised one of the greatest demonstrations against the policies of the Verwoerd Government, the people of Manku Location, in the Inanda District, also demonstrated against the forced labour imposed on the women in their location by destroying the local dipping tank.

### DEMANDS IGNORED

Repeated demands by the Native Commissioner that the tank be repaired were ignored by the people (Continued on page 6)

## Whole School Sent To Jail

PORT ELIZABETH. **WHERE ELSE HAS IT EVER HAPPENED? The entire student body of more than 300 boys of St. John's College, Umntata—boys whose ages range from 14 years upwards—were locked up in jail last week.**

And this happened because a Government lorry caught fire on the premises of the institution.

The African students, who are the most exposed to indoctrination as the Nationalist apostles try to drum into them the theory of the superiority of the White man, are now revolting against it.

The Maritzburg resolution has given fresh hope to the youth and they will not tolerate the tyranny of apartheid.

The mass arrests at St. John's College follow only a few days after the closure of the oldest and biggest centres of learning for Africans—Healdtown, Fort Hare, Enfundweni (now re-christened Botha Sigcau High School), and both schools at Lovedale.



# VOTES FOR ALL IS A CRIME

—Says Prosecution

## African Leaders In Court This Week

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**THE 12 African leaders of the African Continuation Committee which launched the Pietermaritzburg all-African Conference appear in court today (Thursday, June 15) to face a charge under the Unlawful Organisations Act—the law which banned the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.**

They are to be tried before the Regional Court. The penalty under this law is a maximum of 10 years in jail. The charge against the 12 is that they performed acts calculated to further the achievement of any of

the objects of the African National Congress.

**DETAILS**

The acts are then set out as follows:

- "1. To unite the African people in a powerful and effective instrument to secure their own complete liberation from all forms of discrimination and national oppression."
- "2. To strive for the attainment of universal adult suffrage and the creation of a united democratic South Africa on the principles set out in the Freedom Charter."
- "3. To support the cause of national liberation and the right to independence of nations in Africa and the rest of the world."

The 12 leaders are, in order of their appearance on the charge sheet:

**Advocate Duma Nokwe**—formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress and one of the treason trialists who stood trial for 4 years and was then found not guilty.

**Mr. Marks Shope**—Chairman of the African Laundry Workers' Union and national treasurer of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

**Mr. Joe Molefe**—formerly an official of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, and one of the treason trialists discharged at the end of the four years.

**Mr. Julius Malle**—formerly Transvaal organiser of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Paul R. Mosaka**—Orlando and Pinville businessman, formerly a member of the Native Representative Council, formerly an official of the African Chamber of Commerce.

**The Rev. B. Rajulu**—Minister of the A.M.E. Church, secretary of the African Ministers' Interdenominational Federation (IDAMF) and a member of the Progressive Party.

**Mr. W. B. Nqakane**—formerly deputy-president of the Transvaal African National Congress; one-time field and research officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**The Rev. N. B. Tantsi**—Minister of the A.M.E. Church; official of IDAMF.

**Mr. G. Mhata**—field officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**Mr. Jordan Ngubane**—journalist; vice-president of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. H. Bhegwe**—attorney; prominent Natal member of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Movan Mbeki**—journalist; Port Elizabeth representative of the African National Congress.

All 12 are out on bail.



Two young Indians held under the 12-day no-bail law were released on bail during the week. They Esop Pahad and Faried Adams, seen just after their release.

## First 12-Day Detainees Allowed Out On Bail



Mr. Tom Nkobi, just released from jail, is cheerful despite the bruises on his wrists caused by handcuffs screwed on too tight.

# WHY WERE THESE MEN ARRESTED?

## No Charges Against Some 12-Day Detainees

The first releases of men held under the 12-day no-bail conditions of the General Laws Amendment Act were released from prison last week.

In some cases all charges were withdrawn against them and they were released unconditionally. In others bail was allowed.

**BLOEMFONTEIN.**

On May 24 Mr. Caleb Mustshabi and Mr. Richard Shilling were arrested and told they were being held under the no-bail Act for 12 days. On June 1 they were both released unconditionally.

On the same day Mr. Thomas Nkobi and Mr. Gabriel Dchabe were released on bail of £150 and £50 respectively. Their cases were adjourned to July 3.

**TOM NKOBİ** came out of the Bloemfontein jail showing bruises on his wrists three weeks after the police had screwed too-tight handcuffs on him during a Special Branch interrogation.

He complained to the magistrate about his handling by the Special Branch, and said he was punched during questioning.

**JOHANNESBURG.**

In Johannesburg 17 were remanded to June 17 on charges under the Unlawful Organisations Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are: Messrs Patrick Mtembu, Vincent Kumalo, Henry Makopitso, Patrick Gabufolele, Paulus Vatsha, Simon Makubha, Amosden Slumko, Esop Pahad, George Xorle, Cameron Bhehile, Chandra M. Vallab, Faried Adams, Isaac Ramasela, J. S. Mathebe, and Mesdames Marile Sodinda, Kate Mofale and Selina Mofale.

They were released on R50 bail, or bail surities, except for Amosden Slumko, who was released on his own recognisances.

The charge against trade unionist John Tshele was withdrawn.

Two more arrests of former Congress activists took place in Johannesburg last week-end. They are Mr. Alfred Nzo and Miss Ruth Matsosane. Mr. Nzo was released after questioning, while Miss Matsosane, who was arrested in town while shopping with her young child, was remanded and released on bail.

**CAPE TOWN.**

**TWENTY-THREE** Africans were arrested and brought to court last week in connection with the alleged stoning of buses at Nyanga East on Monday, May 29.

They were remanded in custody until June 14. They are Mbayisane Ndabambi, James Matyoto, Mani Martins, Wilson Martin, Jacob Mawo, Stanley Maziko, George Zondeka and 16 youths between the ages of 14 and 18.

Others arrested in Cape Town in connection with the demonstrations were Nelson Kalsko, Njoli Myatha and Gerions Mlotywa, charged with intimidation.

**James Williams** and a 17-year-old youth, both of Woodstock, charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and refused bail for 12 days.

**Sidwell Mvinjwa**, charged with incitement, at first refused bail for 12 days, later granted bail of £10. His case will be heard on June 16.

**Wilford Stuurman**, Mountain Quambis, **Howard Marawu** and **Wilfred Hlatshini**, charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, allowed bail of £25 each. Mr. Hlatshini alleged that he was assaulted by the police in the Phillippi cells.

**Livingstone Ganea**, charged with assault and remanded in custody to June 13.

In addition three former members of the PAC—V. Sineku, Victor Teteyane and Lemington Gwile—were arrested on May 30 and have been charged under the Illegal Organisations and Suppression of Communism Acts.

**niem Acts.**

A 17-year-old European school-boy, charged with pasting strike stickers on to the windows of a bus, was sentenced in the Juvenile Court to 5 strokes with a cane. He was not defended in court.

Charges of promoting an illegal organisation between February and May were dropped against Look-smart Solwandle, Dwaisha Mqikela and George Nqunqe last Friday. They had been arrested before the May demonstrations and detained for 12 days without bail.

**Archle Sibeko**, **Tofy Bardin**, **Zoot Mabonmond** and **Wilfred Brutus**, charged under the Unlawful Organisations Act, were released on bail of £100.

Arrested on Saturday was Mr. Tom Walters, a member of the Liberal Party and an attorney, charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act in connection with alleged malicious injury to property. He was released on Monday on bail of £25 and remanded to June 26.

## 34 DAYS IN JAIL ON PERMIT CHARGE

**SCHOONOORD.**

**TWO** former members of the now banned African National Congress, **John Nkadiemeng** and **Steven Makola**, were fined £25 and £5 respectively when they appeared in the Magistrate's Court at Schoonoord charged with attempting to enter Sekukhuneiland without a permit.

The trial took place after the men had already been held for 34 days, during which time the case was remanded three times so that "further investigations" could be made. Mr. Nkadiemeng told New Age that when he applied for a permit to fetch his mother, who lives in the area, the Commissioner told him that he could enter without a per-

## Vryberg Schools Were Boycotted

**VRYBURG.**

No pupils attended classes on the 29th and 30th of May in the Tlengeng, Kgogole, Dithibeng, Gaborona and Loopeng areas in the Vryburg District.

In other areas, such as Genstebuthong and the Kuruman District, attendance was down to 50 per cent of the enrolment and there was widespread refusal to accept Republican flags and commemorative medals.

mit as long as he went straight to her home and came out again. He was on his way when he and his driver were arrested.

Mr. Nkadiemeng's young wife gave birth to a son while he was in prison, said that he saw scores of policemen patrolling in Sekukhuneiland Government villages. Cars were stopped and searched, and papers demanded.

Constant arrests were taking place in the area, and to Bantu Authorities who have been deprived of their land (on charges of illegal ploughing). The Chiefs had been given Government orders to bring the prisoners to court.

Mr. Nkadiemeng said "Sekukhuneiland has become a hell."



Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Natal), was arrested last Friday at about 2.30 p.m. At about 4 p.m., while in the custody of the police, he was served with a notice banning him from leaving the magisterial area of Durban and prohibiting him from entering any factory and also from entering African locations, hostels and villages. This banning notice follows a notice given to Mr. Nair on the eve of the recent stay-at-home prohibiting him from addressing any gatherings. Charged with having addressed a meeting in defiance of his ban and of inciting the workers not to go to work on May 29, 30 and 31, Mr. Nair was eventually released on £50 bail.

# Anna Louise Strong In Laos

## An Exclusive Interview With Souphanouvong, The People's Prince

By Anna Louise Strong, of the U.S. National Guardian  
SAM NEUA, LAOS.

**PRECISELY** where I met Prince Souphanouvong must be off the record. But with three other correspondents (I was the only American and the only woman) I sat and talked for an evening with the half-brother of Laos' exiled Premier Souvanna Phouma, who organized and for 15 years has been the chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Patriotic Front of Laos, better known as the Pathet Lao.

The meeting place was not far from the Prince's present base, in the capital of Sam Neua Province, the north-eastern province of Laos, in a simply furnished reception room.

The Prince is a solidly built man, bronzed and muscular from outdoor living, with thick black hair clipped close. He wore an ordinary civilian tan suit, with a tan and dark red necktie showing. His manner was confident, without exaggeration and his words were clear in a way that indicated long experience in politics and battles, combined with a quick keen analytical mind. He spoke English correctly but rather slowly and was more at home in French. So the talk was mainly in French, with his interpreter translating, but the Prince quickly picked up questions in English and seemed to check carefully the translator's means.

### WHAT IT MEANS

"How shall I most simply explain to Americans the meaning of the 'Pathet Lao'?" I asked. The Prince said: "The name was given us in Geneva. Our official name is 'Neo Lao Haksat'. We were organized to fight for the independence of Laos against the Japanese and then against the French. We fought as did similar patriotic organizations in Vietnam and Cambodia until the famous victory at Dien Bien Phu. Then we sent our delegates along with others to Geneva to negotiate the peace."

"We had the habit of putting the words 'Pathet Lao' at the head of our documents and letters, to distinguish them from all the other documents. The words mean 'Land of Laos'. So the French began calling us the 'Pathet Lao'."

### CEASE FIRE

The talk began with recent reforms in Sam Neua and passed by easy stages to the question of negotiation and a cease fire. The Prince at all times spoke without hedging, but he prefaced his remarks on the last question by saying that the matter was "delicate" and the situation subject to change.

If the "beautiful words" of the Americans about peace and neutrality in Laos are sincere, he said, "if they really want peace, unity, neutrality and independence in Laos, then we can come to agreement with them." But, he said, it was difficult to believe the Americans were sincere because both their past actions and their present "are not directed towards peace."

"Why is the U.S. just now demanding a cease fire?" he asked. With a smile he continued:

"You are journalists and to you the reason must be clear. Our patriotic forces are winning while the enemy forces are demoralized and even disintegrating. So those who are losing want to negotiate."

"Now, since our basic policy is peace and neutrality, we also are willing to negotiate. Our Neo Lao Haksat has declared that we are for any talks that will establish peace in Laos. But we want to feel sure that what we are getting this time is a permanent peace, a permanent cease fire. We think the U.S. wants just a temporary cease fire in which to strengthen their disintegrating forces and prepare a bigger counter-attack."

"They use beautiful words, but what are their actions? They are parachuting troops into new areas to widen the war. They are bringing in new and heavier weapons, and helicopters for wider troop transport. They set up bases in Thailand close to Laos for more rapid invasion. They issue war threats by eight nations through SEATO and stage big war maneuvers in the Bay of Tonkin. The U.S. Fleet keeps threateningly close to our borders. This is not the spirit of peace that the U.S. shows, but the spirit of an invading war."

### THE "ADVISERS"

As the Prince saw it, the question was not even whether or not the U.S. forces would invade. In his view, they had already invaded—in December, 1960, together with "several thousand troops from Thailand, China, and Laos," and several hundred Filipinos and Americans, the latter as "advisers" but actually in command. "The question, therefore, was: 'Will the U.S. widen the present invasion into a large-scale war or will she stop invading and negotiate?'"

"For us it is a big concession to negotiate, for we are winning," said Souphanouvong. "But in view of the American actions, we must be vigilant. In our view, the conference of the Fourteen Nations is the only correct and reasonable way."

Such a conference, he said, including the big powers of the Geneva settlement, the smaller nations neighboring on Laos, had the ability to ensure neutrality and peace in Laos. In his view, such a conference could authorize and direct an international control commission, no such commission derived from an

earlier situation had the power to halt what the Prince regarded as an American-aided war of invasion.

### EXAMPLE OF KOREA

Bitter Asian experience lies behind Souphanouvong's suspicions. In Korea the cease fire promised a later political conference to unify the nation; but in 10 years Washington has blocked this and Korea remains divided. In Laos, the Pathet Lao, winning against France, were promised in Geneva that they would be incorporated into the Royal Army with officers' ranks preserved and that the Neo Lao Haksat would be legalized as a political party in free elections.

The Pathet Lao turned in their arms (5,000 rifles, according to Prince Souphanouvong) and dispersed most of their men to their homes. Two battalions remained for incorporation into the Royal Army. The First Battalion was split into small groups under new commanders, with their officers' ranks unaltered. When their leaders protested, an American-aided coup d'etat installed a new premier, who rescinded the parliamentary immunity of the Neo Lao Haksat leaders and jailed eight of them, including Prince Souphanouvong himself. At that time he was Minister of Reconstruction and Planning in the cabinet.

### THE JAIL-BREAK

The Second Battalion of the Pathet Lao, with its political leaders jailed, was encircled by a vast number of hostile troops which sought to disarm it. But the battalion collected its families and together they fought their way through successive encirclements for more than a year, and finally made their way to home bases to organize and await events.

ON MAY 23, 1960, AFTER 10 MONTHS IN PRISON, SOUPHANOUVONG AND THE OTHER SEVEN LEADERS MADE A SENSATIONAL JAIL-BREAK, TAKING THE JAIL GUARDS WITH THEM OUT OF VIENTIANE.

"We were without arms and our forces had been dispersed to their home provinces," the Prince recalled in our interview. "I myself walked all the way to Sam Neua. It took many months, for I had to organize every step on my own in order to get through."

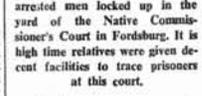
By the time I reached Sam Neua the bloodless coup by Capt. Phou Keng Lac in Vientiane on August 9, 1960, had returned to power the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, while the American-inspired coup had thrown out more than a year earlier. Then all over Laos the people began throwing out the American-aided government. America's strong man General Phouma Nosavan. Sam Neua was liberated at the end of September, 1960.

"We began rebuilding our forces at once."



## PUBLIC COURT — BUT NO ROOM FOR THE PUBLIC

ABOVE: About 700 arrested Africans locked into the yard of the Johannesburg Native Commissioner's Court, and thick crowds of relatives outside, waiting for hours to see if their missing men are in the court, to pass in money for bail and food for the prisoners. The hearings are supposed to be in public but the court is too small to accommodate all who want to get in. RIGHT: NO CASUAL PEEP-SHOW THIS, but a search for arrested men locked up in the yard of the Native Commissioner's Court in Fordburg. It is high time relatives were given decent facilities to trace prisoners at this court.



## Mass Arrests Cause "An Ocean Of Misery"

Women's Deputation To Johannesburg Official

**JOHANNESBURG.** The mass arrests of hundreds of African workers in Johannesburg last month charged with various petty pass offences in order to smother the anti-Republic demonstrations have merely increased the burden on the African residents of Johannesburg, and the City Council will have to take the consequences of this police swoop.

There are now more people behind with their rent payments than before the advent of the Republic. Thousands of residents have already been prosecuted and many convicted for failing to pay their monthly rentals. Now more workers are out of work owing to the arrests. Their families suffer terrible hardship.

A women's delegation led by Mrs. Ruth Matsone told the Senior Superintendent, Mr. De Ross, that the situation had become intolerable.

"It fills us with indignation and resentment to have our husbands and some dragged before courts like common criminals," she told Mr. de Ross. "But what is more intolerable is that those people branded 'idlers' and 'hostile elements' by the police are responsible workers who merely failed to have their passes signed by their employers or who are in arrears with their general tax. Now more people are out of work because of the arrests."

Mr. De Ross gave the women's delegation a sympathetic hearing. He said the Johannesburg City Council was aware of the difficulties of some of the residents in the Township; that the City Council had dropped certain cases against defaulters, although the Council was faced with an amount of R500,000 in arrears to be collected; and that in cases of severe hardship food and parcels were being issued.

The women acknowledged this but added that it was just "a drop of good in the ocean of misery."

# HUNT FOR SCAPEGOATS AT FORT HARE

## Student Solidarity Places Rector In a Dilemma

**JOHANNESBURG.** FORT Hare students ordered home after the closing of the College for three weeks as a result of the 100 per cent stay-away there on May 29 and 30 are amazed at the recent statement by the College Rector that packing them off home had nothing to do with the strike.

Mr. Nkandimeng, one of the staunchest opponents of Bantu Authorities in his area, was charged in 1958 with incitement to protest against existing laws, and sentenced to two years in jail. On his release, and before he even had the chance to visit his home, he was banished to a remote corner of Northern Zululand, where he has been ever since.

Mrs. Nkandimeng, who spoke of her difficulties during this long period with courage and a quiet strength, said that her husband had not seen their small son since he was four months old. She had lived alone all this time, and had cared for their land by herself.

Mrs. Nkandimeng said that she did not know whether her husband had been able to obtain work. She told New Age that it was through the assistance of the Human Rights Welfare Fund that her journey had been made possible.

## 'Don't Kill My Daddy'

(Continued from page 1) whip-round to raise bail money for Mr. Peake, passed a resolution of protest at the brutal methods which had been used to secure his arrest, and marched in a body to Caledon Square to find out what had happened to him.

After learning that he had been arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act, and that his wife and lawyer would be allowed to see him, the crowd dispersed, heartily booing the Special Branch men who stood on guard at the entrance to Caledon Square.

**SPEAKERS** Earlier the meeting had been addressed by a number of speakers. Chairman Mr. Cardiff Marney said: "We will continue to combat the tyranny under which we suffer. We demand the total abolition of apartheid."

Mr. Zolite Malindi: "Phase one of the struggle announced by the Maritzburg conference is over. Now we must prepare for the stage of non-co-operation with the White Republic. Close your ranks and await the next call."

Adv. Abile Sachs: "The CPC's interim leaders are to be congratulated on organising this meeting so soon after the lifting of the ban. They are holding the flag of liberty for all who want freedom in South Africa. We stand by our leaders. They can lock us all up, they can cram the jails, fill Robben Island to overflowing, but there will always be South Africans to carry on the fight."

There was thunderous applause when Mrs. Sachs called on the names of the arrested leaders—Mrs. Peake, Mrs. La Guma and Mrs. Mohammed—to come and sit on the platform.

The student went on to say that they had been most heartened by the solidarity shown by the Rhodes students, who had stayed away from all lectures and sporting activities for two days last week in protest against the closure of Fort Hare.

**HEARTENED** The student went on to say that they had been most heartened by the solidarity shown by the Rhodes students, who had stayed away from all lectures and sporting activities for two days last week in protest against the closure of Fort Hare.

He said: "The militant spirit of students of all races in our country will help to ensure the establishment of the type of non-racial democracy that will enable us to hold our head high in the community of African nations."

**FOOTNOTE:** The closing of Fort Hare is condemned in a statement by the Natal Indian Congress as "another cowardly act of the Nationalist Government in dealing with legitimate and genuine grievances of the African people." The Congress demands that the college be re-opened immediately and the students allowed to complete their studies.



Sixty-three African furniture workers in a Johannesburg factory were brought to court last week on a charge of striking illegally. Their case was postponed to July 22.

## Furniture Workers Charged with Illegal Strike

## BOSS DIDN'T COMPLAIN BUT STATE LAUNCHED PROSECUTION

**JOHANNESBURG.** SIXTY-THREE African furniture workers appeared in the Magistrate's Court here last week charged with participating in an illegal strike.

The charge is a sequel to a dispute between the workers and the owners of Marshall Manufacturers in January this year, when the workers asked for an increase.

Mr. Rudolph Samuel, a director of the company, told the Court that he was approached by representatives of the workers on a Friday prior to the strike. The spokesmen requested a general increment in wages. He explained to the workers that the Company would not give a general increase in wages, but that increments would be given when

they were merited. The workers then left.

**DEPUTATION** On Monday—the day of the alleged strike—he was summoned to the factory, where he found all the workers standing outside the gate instead of at work. He received a report from his foreman on the situation, and as a result a further deputation of workers came to see him.

In the discussion with them he repeated his earlier promise and promised further that an incentive bonus scheme would be introduced in sections of the factory to enable these workers to earn more. After the deputation had reported back to the workers he was told that they would accept his offer on condition that they were paid for

the two hours work that they had just missed. Mr. Samuel told the deputation that the firm would only pay them for half this period. At this the entire labour force went home, but they returned to work the following day, and there had been no further difficulties.

**LOW WAGES** Under cross-examination Mr. Samuel admitted that the wage of £2.5 a week was very low. He said that at no stage had the workers threatened that both these and earlier wage discussions had always been amicable, and that his firm had definitely not wanted to institute proceedings. (The case was brought by the Department of Labour.) Mrs. Muller is appearing for the workers, and the case is proceeding.

Verwoerd thinks "Civilisation" was made by and for Europeans only, but the facts show that Black Civilisations flourished in Africa long before the coming of the White man

# HISTORY AND CIVILISATION

DR. Verwoerd recently assured us once again that "it is the White man to whom all progress must be ascribed of which people all over the world at present boast."

The learned Doctor obviously knows nothing or prefers to know nothing about the history of Europe, Asia or Africa. He finds it more convenient to replace history by myth, just like his admired model, Alfred Rosenberg, the "philosopher" of Nazi Germany.

According to one of the most cherished myths of the racists Europeans created civilisation out of nothing, rather like God creating the world out of chaos.

But the blessings of civilisation are not the property of any one human group which they can gratuitously distribute or rightfully keep, as they see fit. Civilisation happens to be the product made out of a whole and to its development peoples from all over the world have contributed. No group, least of all the people from the North and West of Europe, who arrived so recently on the historical scene, can claim a monopoly of contributions to civilisation.

## West Came Late

One wonders where civilisation would be if Asian and African peoples had not invented the use of writing, discovered how to smelt iron and cultivate grains, created the wheel, produced multiplication tables and minted coins thousands of years ago before the people of Europe emerged from the most primitive savagery.

We could easily fill several issues of New Age if we tried to give an exhaustive list of Asian and African contributions to civilisation because it would turn out to be practically a history of human civilisation as such.

"White civilisation, in the 'purity' with which it is propagated in Verwoerd's South Africa, does not compare too well with the ancient civilisations of Asia and Africa.

Just to take one example from the material sphere, it may surprise some of the pundits of apartheid to know that the elaborate drainage system of the ancient Indian cities was well advanced on the river Indus about 4000 years ago was superior to that provided by White civilisation in that part of the town which it refers to as the "location."

## Moral Ideas

And the moral ideas of these ancient civilisations would have risen to a conception of universal justice and human brotherhood which is far beyond the grasp of the "civilised" defenders of Afrikaner tribalism.

"Behold it is not to make for himself slaves of any people," stated the traditional address delivered by the Egyptian Pharaoh two thousand years before the birth of Christ.

Upon assuming office, high state officials in Ancient Egypt were told: "Forget not to judge justice... Look upon him who is known to thee like him who is unknown to thee; and him who is near the king like him who is far from his house."

The social philosophy of Ancient Egypt reached its climax in

The first of 4 articles written for New Age by A Special Correspondent

the universal moral doctrines of Ikhnaton (fourteenth century B.C.). In his beautiful hymn Ikhnaton makes no distinction between his own people and foreigners.

All men are in the same degree God's sons and must respect themselves as brothers. For the first time in human history religion is conceived as a bond uniting men of differing colour, language and custom.

## Greek Learning

The wisdom of the Bronze Age civilisations of the ancient Near East provided the basis for the later cultural achievements of the Greeks who were great traders and travellers and so were able to benefit by learning from the Asian and African peoples with whom they came into contact.

Subsequently the barbarian invaders from Northern Europe destroyed the old Graeco-Roman slave civilisation and most of its cultural achievements. Europe entered the long period of its Dark Ages, while the cultural heritage of the ancient world was productively being developed by the great civilisation of the Arabs.

When the Crusaders from Western Europe invaded the Near East from the end of the eleventh century A.D. onwards they were amazed to find themselves in the presence of a civilisation far more advanced than they were. The same discovery was made by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo when he visited China in the thirteenth century and found there a degree of culture which made people of Europe look like a jungle.

## Surprise In Africa

And a similar surprise awaited the readers of the first reliable description of the Negro civilisation

of West Africa to be published in Europe.

Its author, Leo Africanus, described to his astounded readers the huge libraries of African scholars in university towns like Timbuktu, the great wealth of the African rulers and merchants, their efficient and peaceful administration and other matters which might make many an inhabitant of war-torn sixteenth century Europe feel envious.

Civilisation has never been confined to particular human groups but has grown a step by step through the contribution of people of every race and colour. At different historical periods different kinds of contributions have been made by different kinds of people. Some contributed new technical discoveries, others new ideas and others again new kinds of artistic production.

The European pirates and traders who penetrated into the Indian Ocean during the sixteenth century did not and could not consider themselves more civilised than the ancient communities which they attacked, they killed and plundered in the name of the Christian religion, not in the name of "White Civilisation."

Western technical superiority is hardly more than two centuries old, and it is already being lost again.

(To be continued next week)

# AFRICAN IN COURT IN PYJAMAS

JOHANNESBURG.

AN African arrested during the police pre-emptive swoop on Alexandra Township spent 22 days in the cells and finally appeared in court dressed in a pair of pyjamas.

In court he was sentenced to 60 days in prison or a fine of R20.

James Musa Sadika was arrested in the early hours of the morning of May 17 between his room and the lavatory in the yard where he lives. The police refused to allow him to dress. He was put in a van and driven to the Wynberg police station.

From there he was sent to the Modder B jail where he spent the cold winter days in his pyjamas.

His wife had given birth to their first son the day of her husband's arrest and was unable to send any clothes to him in the cells. When she tried a few days later she could not get in but whereabout.

In court the same day that Sadika appeared were numbers of other so-called "foreign" Africans rounded up and charged for pass offences as part of the mid-May mass arrests.

FOOTNOTE: New Age readers have met James Musa Sadika before. He was the African, sent illegally to the biggest farm under the farm labour scheme, who was traced by New Age and freed by a habeas corpus application to court. He was shown in the sacks in the cover picture of the New Age booklet 'The Farm Labour Scandal' by Ruth First.

# POLICE SHOT HIM DEAD

(Continued from page 1)

who said that they would only repair the tank if they were paid for their labour and if their womenfolk were to be filling the tank week by week.

In an interview with New Age, Mr. Vitus Mdunde a tribesman, said that the people in the area were brought before a magistrate on two occasions and on each occasion they were discharged.

On Thursday the police arrived at the kraal of Mr. Dhladhla to serve him with another summons. Fourteen Non-White and five White armed police were in the contingent which arrived, said Mr. Mdunde.

Mr. Mdunde did not know what happened between the police and Mr. Dhladhla, but when the police left, Mr. Dhladhla was lying dead

in a pool of blood in his yard with three bullets in his body.

Mr. Mdunde rushed in to Durban on Friday morning to report the matter to the lawyer who appeared for the people in the area when they were charged.

POLICE DIDN'T KNOW?

Mr. George Mbele, acting on behalf of Messrs N. J. Naicker and Company, phoned the Inanda police and was informed that the police were surprised to hear that Mr. Dhladhla had been killed.

In the meantime, however, according to a press interview published in the 'Natal Mercury' the following morning, the police had stated that they were fired on by Mr. Dhladhla at point blank range, that his gun misfired and that when he tried to fire again the police were compelled to shoot him.

After they had told Mr. Mbele that they did not know of the death of Mr. Dhladhla, the police asked that Mr. Mdunde, who had reported the matter to Mr. Mbele, should go to the Inanda police station to make a statement.

They promised to send a van to pick him up and take him to Inanda so that he could accompany them to Mr. Dhladhla's kraal.

I was present when the police arrived to meet Mr. Mdunde. They promised that nothing would be done to him and further promised, said Mr. Mdunde, that Mr. Mbele, to bring Mr. Mdunde back to Mr. Mbele's office.

SENT HOME

The next morning (Saturday) a boy from the location arrived with a note stating that the police had refused to take Mr. Mdunde to the kraal and that he had been sent back to his home.

The youngster said that Mr. Mdunde had therefore sent him with a note which stated that the police refused to go to the dead man's kraal and asked Mr. Mdunde to get the people to carry Mr. Dhladhla's body about five or six miles to a spot which was "water."

This the people said they could not do as there were not enough able members of the tribe available to carry the body such a long distance.

Even telephone calls to the local magistrate failed to get the police to go to the area to investigate this matter.

Frantic efforts were being made to get the body to the police station over the week-end.

## As Legislative Council Meets

# BATSWANA DEMAND REFORMS

WIDESPREAD PALAPYE. has been voiced in Batswana land because no move has been made to amend the constitution in regard to the establishment of the Legislative Council.

The Council, which is due to meet this month, consists of non-African members elected by the White and Asian communities and Africans chosen by the Chiefs in their African Council.

The creation of the Legislative Council has been welcomed everywhere, but not its colour-bar constitution, which deprives the African people of the direct vote, although White Asians and Europeans enjoy this right.

UPHEAVALS LIKELY. Both Mr. Patrick Tshane, chairman of the Palapye Branch of the Bechuanaland People's Party, and Mr. K. K. Motshidi, the secretary, have issued statements in New Age condemning the present set-up.

Mr. Tshane says that if the Legislature does not reconstitute the Legco, this will provoke controversy and upheavals which might well make the Legco unworkable. A resolution demanding polling by ballot on a common roll based

on universal suffrage for all races, tribes and peoples of Bechuanaland was passed unanimously at the first public meeting of the Bechuanaland People's Party held in Lobatse recently.

The resolution demanded an African majority in place of the present minority, and postal voting for Bechuanaland citizens living temporarily outside the territory.

JOBURG DELEGATION. More than 300 people, including seven delegates from the BPP's Johannesburg branch, led by the branch secretary Mr. Anderson Mbatike, attended the meeting.

Speakers included BPP President and Secretary-General, Messrs K. T. Motsepe and Motswani K. Mpho respectively, and Messrs K. K. Motshidi, G. Mogosi, Phillip Mantane and Mbatike.

The people of Bechuanaland must unite to form one nation, said Mr. Mpho. The people were no longer prepared to live as "boys and women" and as men one vote was the only way to peace and the present constitution should be rejected by the people.

# PLOT TO CREATE "CONGO" IN ZANZIBAR DEFEATED

Statement by Zanzibar Nationalist Party and Zanzibar and Pemba People's

## Party on the Massacre Plot in Zanzibar

**THE cowardly massacre of the people of Zanzibar by organised thugs has shocked the world.**

Hundreds upon hundreds of innocent people have been ruthlessly attacked for the sole crime of belonging to the Progressive Party which demands immediate and genuine freedom for the people of Zanzibar.

Children ranging from the age of three have been brutally murdered by gangs of thugs who conducted their cowardly and barbarous attacks on isolated families in the remote areas of the country.

Attempts were made to turn the massacre into a racial issue, into one of Africans versus Arabs. The reason for camouflaging this hideous treachery as a racial issue was to solicit sympathy from the Africans on the mainland and to justify the bloody massacre by claiming it to be a "nationalistic" uprising. It is nothing of the sort. It is cold-blooded, unprovoked and pre-meditated massacre of the innocent people of Zanzibar.

## Reactionaries Defeated

This organised massacre is the result of the predicted political defeat of the reactionaries who have been rejected by the people of Zanzibar. The reactionaries, whose only hope of continuing to bamboozle the people rested in the whipping up of racial hate,

found themselves exposed to the people for what they really are, and having failed to arouse any response from the people in their appeal to racial hate, had to resort to organisation of violence in order to intimidate the people.

**The reactionaries knew of their defeat in advance and so they resolved to wreck the elections, confuse the election results, and create conditions whereby the British Government would be obliged to suspend the constitution and continue the status quo.**

This attempt to hamper the progress of the people of Zanzibar can be traced from 1956 when attempts to introduce a constitution based on a common roll election were resisted by the reactionaries.

From 1957 onwards there has been a continuous struggle between the progressives and the reactionaries. The progressives have been making steady but sure progress, while the reactionaries have been meeting one political defeat after another.

The alliance between the Zanzibar Nationalist Party and the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party was a decisive and final political blow to the reactionaries who realised all at once that their days of continuing to reap the fruits of hate were numbered and defeat was in view.

In resisting the progress of the people of Zanzibar, the reactionaries have been helped by influential elements in Tanganyika who claimed that Zanzibar belonged to the reactionaries. These elements wanted Zanzibar to be run by the reactionaries because the reactionaries support the proposed neo-colonialist scheme of an African Federation. There are authentic reports that some people from Tanganyika were actually sent to Zanzibar in order to organise and take part

## Zanzibar Nationalist Party Leader Stands

### Down For Africans

**I**N an effort to end racial conflict between Africans and Arabs in Zanzibar the newly elected Premier of the Island has stood down in favour of an African for the post, reports the London 'Observer' correspondent in Dar Es Salaam. The report continues:

With 32 people dead and over 300 injured in this week's rioting, Sheikh Ali Mubsin who had earlier agreed to form the protectorate's first responsible government with himself as Chief Minister, decided to stand down in favour of the breakaway Afro-Shirazi leader, Sheikh Muhammad Shami Hamadi, now a member of the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, which won only three seats out of 23.

Sheikh Shami Hamadi, himself an African, will now be de facto Chief Minister of Zanzibar in place of Sheikh Ali Mubsin, who has been content to accept another Ministry for the sake of greater harmony between the Arabs and Africans.

The latest dramatic move in Zanzibar on the part of the left-wing Zanzibar Nationalist Party in giving an African leader of the calibre of Sheikh Hamadi the Chief Ministership of Zanzibar is almost certain to bring about a rapprochement between the Africans and the Arabs and will help to heal the wounds caused by the rioting in this normally peaceful protectorate.

It is almost certain now that both leaders will press for immediate independence and the establishment of a Republic with the Sultan as constitutionally a regent concludes the 'Observer' correspondent.

## AMERICA WAS A GENERAL AT THE AGE OF—NINE

**T**HE playboy of the fascist world, 32-year-old General Rafael Trujillo Jr., has stepped into the shoes of his dead father.

He at once instituted a reign of terror against all opponents. President Balaguer and the other henchmen of the dead dictator of the Dominican Republic named young Trujillo as Chief of Combined Forces, a post they specially created for him.

Rafael Trujillo Jr. has had a long, but less than distinguished military career. His father's favourite son, he was made a Brigadier-General at the age of nine.

Three years ago he made headlines in the U.S. for his friendships with film stars Zsa Zsa Gabor, Joan Collins and Kim Novak. He attended the American

in the massacre.

**THEY HOPED TO REPEAT THE TRAGIC EXPERIENCE OF THE CONGO IN WHICH THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF LUMUMBA WAS FORCEFULLY AND CRIMINALLY REPLACED BY A 'GOVERNMENT OF THUGS, GANGSTERS AND REACTIONARIES.**

But the tragedy of the Congo can never be repeated in Zanzibar, because the forces that are supporting the ZNP and the ZPPP are greater and more organised than the forces that want to hinder the attainment of the legitimate demands of the people of Zanzibar. Members of the ZNP and the ZPPP were instructed by the Executive of their party never to hit back when provoked, because such action would have resulted in a civil war which would mean a setback to the progress of the country.

Owing to strict party discipline the instructions were followed to the letter. The ZNP/ZPPP met the onslaught with unequalled courage and dignity. They knew that the progress of the whole country was at stake.

The two parties extend condolences to all those whose relatives have laid down their lives in the cause of their country's freedom and peace. . . . Those who died have not died in vain and those who today are languishing in pain and great suffering will live to see their country and its people pass into a new and glorious epoch of peace, justice and prosperity.

## AFRICA

### All-Africa Trade Union Federation Is Set Up

CASABLANCA.

**THE All-African Trade Union Federation was set up by acclamation at the African trade union conference here recently.**

The new federation's headquarters are to be in Casablanca.

The federation's charter, passed by acclamation, said members of the AATUF could not be affiliated to other international trade union bodies and gave members ten months in which to disaffiliate from any such organisations.

This applies, for example, to the Kenya Federation of Labour, led by Mr. Tom Mboya, which is a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The AATUF charter also calls for "positive neutralism" and non-alignment between blocs and demands that there should be no interference from abroad in the running of African trade union affairs.

● The conference declared support for the workers' fighting for freedom in South Africa, Algeria and Aden.

## INTER-CONTINENTAL HUG: (AFRICA MEETS ASIA) 3 Presidents in Cairo



President AHMEN SUKARNO of Indonesia greets President AHMED (SEKOU) TOURE of Guinea when they met recently at the Presidential Palace in Cairo. President ABDULL NASSER of the United Arab Republic looks on (centre). Sukarno and Toure were both on official visits to Cairo.

**Don't Miss the New Age June 26 Special Issue Next Week**

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## GHANA BANS PORTUGUESE SHIPS

Ghana has closed its ports and airfields to Portuguese ships and aircraft, except in cases of distress, in protest against Portugal's policy in Angola. The Government also announced that open sea general licences to import goods from Portugal will be revoked.

## Frenchmen Greet Algerian Negotiators

Scores of delegates from French trade unions, intellectual groups and universities, have paid visits to the Algerian delegation at Evian. They have assured the Algerians of the full support of freedom-loving Frenchmen for the cause of Algerian independence.

## ALGERIA



"Tell me, son—what sort of independence were you expecting?"

# FRESH CRACKS AT SPORTS COLOUR BAR

THIS week there have been fresh moves to have the colour-bar in our sport lifted—the beginning of a new campaign on various sports issues.

★ SASA has written to Birmingham, where a S.A. tennis team is due to play a Davis Cup match against England, pointing out that the team represents only white South Africa and that the controlling body (SALTU) rigidly excludes non-white South Africans.

David Samaai is mentioned as a player who has merited consideration for S.A.'s teams for many years (his record, including a victory over Gordon Forbes, is proof) but has always been ignored.

★ While the all-white bodies, especially S.A. Athletics, are trying frantically to prove (by exhibitions, coaching etc.) that they do not discriminate against non-whites, SASA is moving to have the matter raised again at Athens on June 21.

Since there is fresh evidence of S.A.'s discriminations, i.e. Reg. Honey's advice that non-whites should compromise with the colour-bar—the Olympic Committee is morally bound to raise the matter.

★ The Afro-Asian conference in Cairo during July will consider what fresh moves to initiate on the sports front.

## QUERY

Why has the Papwa Fund waited for the last minute to announce that it has no money to send Papwa to defend his Dutch Open title? If the public had been told earlier something could have been done. Has Louis Nelson lost interest in the fund he is supposed to manage?

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# GOVERNMENT'S NEW BILLS

(Continued from page 1)

local authority may decide, but the total number shall be not less than six, and the number of selected members must not exceed the number of elected members.

● Only Africans resident in the area may take part in the election of members of an urban Bantu Council. The qualifications for voters are not specified and are left to the discretion of the local authority.

Thus one local authority might decide on votes for all, while another might impose educational or income qualifications.

● The selected (appointed) members must be approved both by the Minister and by the local authority, and must be chosen "by and from the representatives of Bantu chiefs" specifically to represent the various ethnic groups.

## POWERS

● An urban Bantu Council will exercise all the powers of an Advisory Board, and in addition will administer such of the following matters as may be allocated to it by the urban local authority with the approval of the Administrator and the Minister:

The lay-out of the area, the accommodation of Africans not living under conditions of family life, the removal of persons unlawfully resident in the area (this covers the notorious endorsement out under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act), the unlawful occupation of land and buildings, the allocation of houses, the erection of buildings and the demolition of unauthorised structures, control of entry into the area, control of animals, provision of health, sanitary and medical services and "the moral and social welfare of persons living in the area."

● The Minister is empowered to confer on any African designated by an urban Bantu Council who is a member of the Council or the

representative of a chief the same criminal and civil powers as may be conferred on a chief or headman under the Native Administration Act.

## COMMUNITY GUARDS

● The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Justice and an urban Bantu Council, establish a "community guard" for: (a) the preservation of the safety of the inhabitants of the area in question; (b) the maintenance of law and order therein; and (c) the prevention of crime therein.

THIS MEANS THE BRINGING OF THE NOTORIOUS HOME GUARDS OF THE TRANSKEI INTO THE TOWNS.

● All revenue received by an urban Bantu Council (from fines, licences etc.) must be handed over to the local authority, which in turn must provide for any expenditure incurred by the urban Bantu Council.

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS BILL:

POLITICAL publications will be seriously affected by the provisions of this Bill.

The principle of pre-publication censorship and banning contained in the earlier Bill which was withdrawn by the Minister in the face of widespread public criticism, has been dropped.

Instead, the Bill makes the production and dissemination of undesirable publications or objects an offence, punishable in the courts in the same way as any other offence.

## WHAT IS UNDESIRABLE?

A publication or object (which includes newspapers, books, periodicals, pamphlets, drawings, pictures, carvings and gramophone records) shall be deemed to be undesirable if it, or any part of it,

(a) is indecent or obscene or is offensive or harmful to the public morals;

(b) is blasphemous or offensive to the religious convictions of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic;

(c) brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt;

(d) is harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic;

(e) is "prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order." (This clause is so vague that almost anything could be brought under the axe.)

The Bill also makes it an offence to disclose indecent or obscene details from judicial proceedings.

## PENALTIES

Any person who contravenes any of these provisions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 or to imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or both. It shall be no defence that the matter in question was published with a contrary intention.

No prosecution shall be instituted except on the recommendation of the Board of Censors and on the authority of the Attorney General. But if the Board states that a publication is not undesirable, no prosecution may be instituted.

## IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS

The Bill also amends the Customs Act dealing with the importation of publications which are "indecent, obscene or on any ground objectionable."

Instead of the Minister, the Board

of Censors will have the right to decide which imported books may be banned, but there shall be a right of appeal to the courts against any decision of the Board, provided that such appeal must be lodged within 21 days.

The Undesirable Publications Bill has been referred to a Select Committee before the second reading and will not be proceeded with until the next session of Parliament.

## LIQUOR AMENDMENT BILL:

THE main provision of this Bill is that Africans over the age of 18 are to be given the right to buy, possess and consume any type of liquor.

The Bill says: "The Minister or any person acting under his directions may, subject to such conditions or restrictions whatsoever as he may deem fit to impose, grant written authority to any person or the nominee of—

- (a) any urban local authority,
- (b) any association of persons,
- (c) any divisional council, or
- (d) any Bantu territorial, regional or tribal authority . . . to sell liquor or such kinds of liquor as he may determine, to any class of natives of the age of eighteen years or over, for consumption on or off such premises as may be described in such authority."

## PROFITS

Any person to whom authority is given to sell liquor to Africans must pay a fee not exceeding £200 to the receiver of revenue. All profits from the sale of liquor shall be dealt with in the manner specified by the Minister.

Asians and Coloureds: are to be given the right to buy, possess and consume liquor on the same basis as Europeans.

One clause of the Bill states that no African, Coloured or Asian may consume or be in possession of liquor on private premises without the consent of the owner or lawful occupier of such premises.

## 44 Charged With Burning Down DRC

### BLOEMPONTJIN.

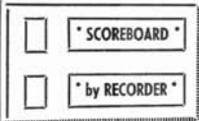
Forty-four African boys between the ages of 13 and 18 have been arrested on a charge of burning down the Dutch Reformed Church here. They have been refused bail and are being kept in the location lock-up and were due to appear in court on June 13.

## RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections:

- Milner
- SOA
- Juvenil
- COB
- Juvenil
- Danj
- Maiden
- ROY
- Mari
- Victory
- TA
- Modest
- GUN
- Progres
- Danger, Well Meant.
- Ascot Handicap (2nd): PURPLE HEART, Danger, Green Arrow.

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## MORE SOCCER

### STUMBLES

The race barriers in Natal soccer are steadily being broken down by Pro Soccer. Stanley Metavish, John Dalais and Mottie Whitley are the latest Coloured recruits. But this will only cause mischief unless transfers are properly regulated.

Soccerists must press for a set of rules and this means that the Soccer League and Soccer Federation must meet soon.

## CRICKET NEWS

There's plenty in the air with the Aussies in sparkling form. But nothing about a vital issue for us—the long-deferred meeting of our own Cricket Board.

Why are Messrs Pavadal, Varidisa and Jassat unwilling to open the innings?

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