

# TREASON CANDIDATE FOR COLOURED SEAT

## "The Nats Must Go"—SACPO

From **BARNEY DESAI** CAPE TOWN.

MR. Pieter Beylveid, president of the South African Congress of Democrats and one of the remaining 95 treason trialists, will stand as a Coloured Representative for the Cape Peninsula (Skierieiland) seat in the forthcoming elections under the Separate Representation of Voter's Act.



Mr. Pieter Beylveid, president of S.A.C.O.D.

Mr. Beylveid was expressly invited to stand by the South African Coloured People's Organisation who announced its nomination in a statement headed—"The fight is on. The Nats Must Go."

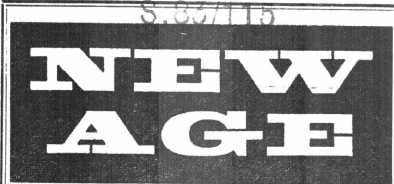
The SACPO statement says: "The nomination of Mr. Beylveid and his return to Parliament will be of nation-wide significance. It will be a dynamic challenge to white basiskap and the brutal oppression of the Nationalist Government. It is a positive rejection of the idea that the Coloured people seek their future in the bankruptcy of the United Party, and finally Mr. Beylveid's nomination by SACPO is a militant and progressive action in opposition to the sterile theorizing of the Unley Movement and its boy cot allies."

Support for Mr. Beylveid's candidature has been widespread and includes Chief Lutull, president of the African National Congress, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, banned Indian leader, Dr. G. M. Naicker, president of the South African Indian Congress, Mr. Alex Hepple, M.P., leader of the S.A. Labour Party, and Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden M.P., African Representative for Cape Western and also one of the remaining treason accused.

### APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

The SACPO statement continues: "Now that our candidate is in the field and the fight is on, we appeal to all democrats to rally around our election campaign and render every possible assistance. We require 200 volunteers to canvass the electorate

(Continued on page 2)



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IS IT THE OLD AND LAME, WHO CAN'T RUN SO FAST FROM THE SWINGING BATON, WHO GET THE WORST OF ANY POLICE CHARGE? It certainly looks like it from this picture of three of the Mabieskraal injured treated at a Johannesburg hospital for their injuries. Left to right: Magdeline Ramoupi (with a fractured arm), Leah Makgothine (fractured knee) and Emily Magase (fractured arm). For further pictures see page 2.

# SWART'S NEW BILL AIMED AT TREASON ACCUSED!

CAPE TOWN.

ONE section of the Criminal Procedure Amendment (the hanging for robbery and housebreaking) Bill which the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, is piloting through the Assembly this session, seems specially designed to get round certain difficulties which have confronted the Crown during the treason trial.

The section says that any document which was at any time on premises occupied by any association of persons, or which was in the possession of any office-bearer, officer or member of such association, and which indicates that an accused person is an office bearer or member of the association, shall on its mere production in any criminal proceedings be prima facie proof that the accused is an office-bearer or member of such association.

Furthermore, any document which appears to be minutes of a meeting of such association shall on its mere production be prima facie proof of the holding of such a meeting and the proceedings thereat. And any document which discloses any object of such association shall on its mere production be

prima facie proof that the said object is an object of such association.

### You Are Guilty Until You Prove Innocence

In other words, if the prosecutor introduces a document in a criminal case which says that an accused is a member of the executive of a certain organisation and that the executive of that organisation held a meeting on June 26 to discuss ways and means of poisoning wells and blowing up the House of Assembly, the accused will be held to be guilty unless he can prove the document false.

This is a reversal of the usual procedure in our law whereby an accused is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and the onus is on the prosecution to prove the accused guilty.

During the treason inquiry one of the main problems confronting the prosecution has been to identify the 156 accused as office-bearers or members of one or other of the Congress organisations which are alleged to be engaged in a treasonable conspiracy. The names of many of

them have appeared on Congress documents, but this has not, up till now, of itself constituted proof, and the Crown has had to lead further evidence to corroborate what appears in the documents.

With the passing of Swart's new Bill, these documents will be prima facie proof of whatever is contained in them.

### Opening the Way To Forgery

This Bill opens the way for simple forgery by agents of the Crown, of which the accused would be the victim. Its implications are frightening. It is already recognised by the courts that if it often the hardest thing in the world to prove a negative. How could one, for instance, prove that one was not a member of any of the Congresses.

The daily papers have chosen to "overlook" the evil significance of this amendment. It is urgent for all progressives to rouse a real protest—for this piece of fascism must be exposed and denounced and overruled as a foul attack on a fundamental principle of justice.

### Mabieskraal Fights Bantu Education

## VICTIMS OF POLICE ATTACK WERE OLD MEN AND WOMEN

From Tennyson Makiwane

JOHANNESBURG.

LAST week in yet another African reserve, Mabieskraal, in the Rustenburg district, the police clashed with country people following demonstrations against Bantu Education.

Several of the people in the crowd heard the shrilled command "charge!". But before they could understand the meaning of it, all batons beat down on them and they began to hurry away. Then, said some of the old country women describing the events at Mabieskraal, "the police threw chillis in the air which brought tears in our eyes".

They were referring to tear gas. Thereafter the police went beserk with their batons.

Baton charges, and of late, use of tear gas by the police have a ready-made excuse: "The Natives threw stones at us". In the case of the baton charge at Mabieskraal they are saying the same thing but after seeing the casualties at the

hospital, like an American sceptic I'd reply: "Show me".

With the exception of Ezekiel Ntlatleng who was arrested and assaulted by the police, all the in-

(Continued on page 2)

## ARCHBISHOP CONDEMNS VERWOERD'S REMOVALS

Story and Pictures on Pages 4 & 5

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## ANC CONFERENCE DECISION ON TRANSVAAL DISPUTE

I want to correct the statement made in the New Age of 28.12.57 which reported that:

"A lively and at times stormy discussion ensued in which it emerged that the Transvaal delegates were anxious that the national conference should ensure that a provincial conference be speedily called to consider complaints and iron out misunderstandings. Conference accepted a ruling from the chair that the Transvaal should hold such a provincial conference within 21 days."

That the conference accepted a ruling from the chair that the Transvaal should hold such a provincial conference within 21 days is incorrect.

It appeared from discussions at the last conference of the ANC that certain branches in the Transvaal had lodged a petition to the Provincial Secretary (after a provincial council by which amongst other things they asked for a special Provincial conference). The ruling from the chair was that since this matter was entirely in the hands of the Transvaal Provincial Executive, National Conference could not be a participant in it. This was the ruling which was accepted by conference, except the movers of the petition in question.

I therefore in my capacity as Acting President General made a personal undertaking that I would write a letter asking the Transvaal Provincial Executive to furnish me within 21 days with a report on the steps taken by them in connection with the petition and that if the Transvaal failed to furnish me with this report I would then have no alternative but to report this to the National Executive committee. This undertaking was fully accepted by all members of the aforesaid petition.

D. S. DUMISA NYEMBE  
Acting President General  
African National Congress  
Dannhauser, Natal.

## Fight Bantu Education

New year greetings to New Age and the treason suspects. I wish to draw attention to the call of the ANC to do away with Bantu Education and Bantu Authorities. We see the results of Verwoerd's schemes in University Apartheid, Nursing Apartheid and the Coloured Affairs Department.

Ghana and other countries in Asia have achieved independence, and we should be encouraged to redouble our efforts in the struggle for freedom and a future based on the Freedom Charter of the South African people.

M. M. PONGOLO  
Uitenhage.

## WHAT IS RACE?

The recent multi-racial conference has once again highlighted the question of race. The Unity Movement says there is no such thing as a "race." By way of arming us, could you in your columns define the terms "race," "racism," and "racialism?"

LEARNER.

Cape Town.  
(We suggest our correspondent reads the various pamphlets on race issued by the United Nations Economic and Social Council—Ed.)

## Garment Workers Must Make a Stand

The Garment Workers' Union, particularly in Durban, has failed to take a stand against De Klerk's job reservation. I write because I have the interests of all the South African workers at heart.

The GWU sprang up very fast and improved wages and working conditions until Mr. Solly Sachs left as a result of government action against him.

The officials of the GWU in Durban were particularly responsible for the breaking of the local Trades and Labour Council. Their secretary, then chairman of the local T and LC, said that the Trades and Labour Council was communistic and resigned as chairman of the organisation and took the GWU with him. Surely the officials of the GWU are not with the progressive forces of the trade union movement in Durban and in the country as a whole?

I do not know who they would stand in the event of a nationwide protest against the new I.C. Act, which sooner or later must be resisted.

With the present Act and the grouping of workers into different race groups what will the workers achieve? There will be no strike weapon and the decision of the tribunal will be final and binding. There will be no peace in the industries.

I hope that the garment workers will realise that the future of all workers is at stake and that they will rally behind all the workers of South Africa and build up a strong united trade union movement.

JACK GOVENDER  
Durban.



These are some of the Indian schoolboys who participated in a protest against the decision by the local education authorities to send Johannesburg Indian schoolchildren to the school at Lenasia which is 18 miles from their homes. The demonstrators stood in front of the Johannesburg City Hall carrying placards which read "Away with Group Areas" and "We want schools in Johannesburg not at Lenz."



Thomas Lebeke, aged 69—injured head.



Emily Magase—broken arm.

## VICTIMS OF POLICE ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)  
jured people I saw were old people, including a man who said his age was 69.

### This is the background to the Mabieskraal affair:

A tribal kgotla decided that the police should refuse to open the schools in the area to Bantu Education and this applied to both primary and secondary schools. On the opening day a large crowd of men and women shouting anti-Bantu Education slogans and singing freedom songs marched towards the school grounds and gathered there for a while. Almost simultaneously a large contingent of police came.

According to eyewitnesses the police there and then arrested four members of the crowd. This set off the spark and the people protested vigorously and shouted at the police. The police then ordered them to disperse and enforced the order with batons. Some shots were fired though nobody was hit.

The police story is that the people threw stones at them and at the school building and they were compelled to use their batons. At any rate, said the police, "agitators are behind the trouble".

A close examination of events leading up to the present demonstrations, however, tells a different story.

In 1955 the government deposed and deported the local chief, Chief Rakoko Mabee. His sin was the same as that of other chiefs similarly victimised: he opposed Bantu Authorities and the Bantu Education Act. Events in Mabieskraal then followed a similar pattern as in the other places where the people have rallied behind the progressive chiefs. Bantu Education and Bantu Authorities are hated like poison. In Mabieskraal the men went even further and refused to carry reference books, perhaps the only place in the Union where African men have taken that stand.

The primary school was immediately closed by the tribe in protest against Bantu Education. The

As we go to press, we learn of the latest tragedy at Zeerust, where four people have been killed as a result of police shooting.

FULL STORY IN NEW AGE NEXT WEEK.

people said that the schools had been built by them and they would no longer Bantu Education to be taught there.

Just year the women joined the fight and thousands demonstrated in front of the Native Commissioner's offices in Rustenburg against passes for women.

This year the people decided to close the secondary school too, seeing that Bantu Education had been extended there.

Judging by the people who sustained injuries, mainly old men and women, some half blind, it is clear that the police hit out recklessly. How was the shooting justified, seeing that people were fleeing and the police could only catch up with the slower old people?

## TREASON CANDIDATE FOR COLOURED SEAT

(Continued from page 1)  
from now until election day. We have opponents who have a formidable machine and can only be defeated through the hard work of SACPO members and the full assistance of the other Congresses.

The Freedom Charter which is the accepted programme of our organisation, will serve as the basis of Piet Beylwele's election manifesto. Amongst the principles of the Charter are these points:

● Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as a candidate for all bodies



Ezekhiel Ntlateng was admitted to hospital with concussion. He was arrested by the police, then released from custody, and then assaulted.



Petrus Mphahoe has a head wound and a fractured rib.

## SPECIAL BRANCH BULLIES WOMEN

BLOEMFONTEIN.  
Nine hundred African women pledged themselves to intensify the struggle against passes for women at a mass meeting called by the African National Congress Women's League.

The Special Branch behaved outrageously at the meeting. They instructed the sponsors not to start the meeting before the secretary arrived. During the two hours that the women waited for their secretary they sang songs. When the secretary arrived the meeting started. The Special Branch representative again stopped the meeting and demanded that an interpreter be provided. This was done.

Whilst the meeting was in progress Special Branch members addressed the gathering and threatened that if the women refuse to take out passes future permission for meetings would not be granted. The women pledged to fight the passes.

The Special Branch again interrupted this time to close the meeting as the time had expired. They ordered the people to quit the square in five minutes!

which make laws.

● All national groups shall have equal rights.

● The doors of learning and culture shall be opened.

● There shall be houses, security and comfort.

"Our candidate completely rejects the type of representation which denies the franchise to the bulk of the people. He will fight for the right of his people to sit in the House of Assembly. He will be the voice of the Congress in Parliament," the statement concludes.

# Former Treason Accused Banished From Evaton

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government has tried all weapons against Make. Leader of the Evaton People's Transport Council which led the epic Evaton bus boycott against higher fares to victory in 1956, he was arrested and charged with murder, in one of the numerous prosecutions arising out of the bus boycott.



Mr. Make and Mr. Molefi, side by side, address one of those huge Evaton bus boycott meetings. Mr. Make, on the right, the shorter of the two figures, has been banished to Sibasa. Is Molefi the next on the list?

The murder charge was later reduced to one of public violence. Make and his fellow accused were acquitted on that charge.

Make was one of those arrested on December 5, 1957, and charged with treason. For almost nine months he was among the 156 who sat in the Drill Hall.

Last December he was one of the 61 discharged from the case.

On Sunday morning January 20 he had a summons to report to the office of the Native Commissioner in Evaton. At that office he was handed an order in terms of the 1927 Native Administration Act, banishing him to the district of Sibasa, in the Northern Transvaal.

Less than 12 hours later, after being given a short while to return to his home to pack what belongings and settle what affairs he could, he was put on the train to Belt Bridge with an escort of two African constables.

How many more of the 61 have their fate in store for them? Make told *New Age* that on the desk of the Native Commissioner he saw a deportation order similar to his own, made out in the name of Joseph Molefi, also an Evaton bus boycott leader, and one of the 95 standing trial for treason in the Drill Hall.

If treason charges fail, will the Government seek the answer in the 1927 Native Administration Act? Deportations, banishments and restrictions on free movement? Is that to be the fate of those declared innocent by our courts?

*Footnote:* In a circular to all provinces, regions and branches of the African National Congress says that this is not a question of Make as an individual, but the beginning of a MASS DEPORTATION which could only be prevented by powerful MASS DEMONSTRATIONS. A press statement issued by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress also vigorously protests against Make's banishment order.



## STORMY WELCOME FOR POLICE

Hundreds of nurses demonstrated against passes at the King Edward VII Hospital in Durban on Wednesday, January 22. They are seen below giving the Afrika salute to the large number of spectators who gathered outside the home. The nurses shouted "Afrika" even louder when police reinforcements arrived on the scene (left).



## DURBAN NURSES SOLID AGAINST PASSES

DURBAN.

THE united stand of the nurses in Natal against passes is unique in the history of the province. Never before has government employees, and least of all nurses, presented such a solid front against discriminatory legislation.

Over 400 nurses demonstrated in the courtyard of the hospital while the Native Commissioner tried his best to make the probationers take passes. Singing of the African national anthem and shouts of "Afrika" drew a large number of spectators.

Police reinforcements were summoned. The police were welcomed

with thunderous shouts of "Afrika." The one stout nurse who signed the forms to take a pass became hysterical and collapsed in the room.

The nurses are so determined to win the fight against passes that over 450 have signed a pledge to resign should the authorities continue with their high-pressure methods of forcing the nurses to take passes.

On Friday morning the matron of the King Edward VII Hospital expelled a nurse who is alleged to have attended a meeting convened by the ANC Women's League.

The position in Durban is explosive. Mass resignations would mean suffering and hardship to Non-European patients in the various hospitals.

The hospital authorities should reconsider the stand they have taken and immediately call off their campaign to get nurses to take passes. The indivisible unity of the nurses should be a lesson to hospitals, nursing councils and to Verwoerd himself.

BENONI.

A meeting organised by the Non-colour-bar Nurses' Club to discuss the expulsion of nurses from the Boksburg-Benoni hospital resolved to appeal to nurses throughout the Reef to join in a protest demanding the reinstatement of the expelled nurses.

## George Peake Resigns

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. George Peake, vice chairman of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, has resigned from the National Council of that organisation because he is in disagreement with the SACPO decision to take part in the Coloured elections. He remains a member of SACPO, however.

"Although I disagree sharply on the subject of the election, I am determined to play my part in many other spheres of the struggle," he says in his letter of resignation.

## UP MY ALLEY

IT'S about time the Coloured people of Johannesburg did something about their transport service. Besides being an apartheid service, it stinks for other reasons too.

The bus from Albertsville to the City was scheduled for 5 p.m. last Sunday afternoon. A number of people had formed a queue at about 4.30. When I joined it at about 5, the bus hadn't pitched up yet.

A bus did pull up at 5.10. But it wasn't going to the City. I could hear mutterings and growlings starting in the queue.

That bus pulled away. The rain fell. Everybody headed to a nearby verandah.

At 5.40 another bus bumped and swayed to the scene. It was marked City, but it didn't wait long enough to take on any passengers. It simply drove off leaving the queue gasping after it.

Putco was referred to in most descriptive terms.

More waiting in the drizzle. At last! The bus for the City arrived. It was 6.10 p.m.

● That bus took us to Johannesburg all right. But the sign on the front said: Baragwanath Hospital.

★

I THOUGHT I had caught a Coloured policeman breaking the law the other day. He was patrolling a street armed with a big revolver.

But when I asked him about it he explained that he was one of a "chosen few" allowed to carry fire-arms.

● I've got no objections to non-white cops carrying fire-arms on an equal basis with their white colleagues. But watch those trigger-fingers, boys. We've got enough trigger-happy cops in this country.

★ So the Red Indians in the States have gone on the war-path again. This time it wasn't the Battle of the Little Big Horn but a party of braves in Carolina gunning after the anti-negro, anti-Jew.

By ALEX  
LA GUMA

★

anti-everything decent, and lately anti-Red Indian, Ku Klux Klan. The Klan thought more of their scalps at that moment and less about their racialism and headed for the tall timber with their night-gowns tucked around their knees.

● So the traditions of Crazy Horse and Geronimo have been revived in the defence of the redman's rights. And it may be another reason why many white people in America are proud to have Indian blood in their veins.

★

LOOKING at the world through rose-coloured glasses is what Deputy Swart is doing. Race relations have been the best since the Nationalists took over the country, says he.

Says he.

## ... AND GIVEN A HERO'S FAREWELL

From Tennyson Makwane

IT was a solemn moment as the singing of "Mayibuye Mayibuye 'Afrika" was started. The men could not look you in the face and some of the Congress women were glassy-eyed, but this was not the occasion for tears. The song gained volume as the crowd put feeling into it and the ceremony could not go unnoticed any longer. Porters and passers by stopped in their tracks and looked on. Curious heads popped out of the window of the train. A member of the special branch, like a caged wild animal paced the platform behind the crowd.

Chief Lutuli who was also there kept shaking Make's hand as if the man was leaving for good. The tension eased a bit when we began to sing the brighter Congress songs.

Mr. Make was a picture of courage and of a man who understood why he was going to Sibasa, so far from his home.

A young man, still in his twenties, he is the son of a minister of religion and was born in Boksburg but later his parents moved to Evaton. It was during the Evaton bus boycott that we began to know him as a leader and he chaired the people's transportation committee which led the people in an epic

yearlong boycott which ended in victory.

Several of his colleagues who appeared with him in the treason trial as well as scores of other Congressites and friends crowded the platform at the station to see him off.

So bewildered were the railway police at the demonstration of solidarity by the multi-racial crowd that in a stupid moment of officiousness they whisked away Dr. Ronnie Press, Mr. Fred Carneson and Mrs. Helen Joseph, telling them that they were breaking apartheid regulations. "Is it illegal to come to see friends off?" asked Mr. Carneson, "Yes," said the policeman.

But that was not their day; it was ours, and so was the whole station which resounded loudly carrying the warning of the song "Tza kunyathela IAFrika—Strydom" (Afrika will son trample upon you—Strydom).

As the shouts of "Afrika! Afrika!" rent the air, the train pulled away, gathered speed and shot into the night.

Mr. Make is going to follow his first name VUSUMUZI (shake up the home), we shall be hearing from his new home Sibasa soon.

# Embittered, anti-Communist, and quoted by Radio Free Europe, HOWARD FAST WRITES A NEW BOOK

WHAT has happened to Howard Fast, where does he stand now?

This question is being asked by many of his readers in South Africa, where his books have for a long time enjoyed great popularity within the ranks of the progressive movement.

The answer is likely to come as a shock to many of these readers.

Fast is a prolific writer of talent and story-telling power who since 1935 has written some 30 novels, plays, histories, collections of short stories, critical works and books for children.

In the late 'thirties and early '40s his novels were greeted by the "respectable" critics with hails of joy, and he was described as "one of America's finest writers of historical novels."

### JOINED PARTY

Then in 1943 Fast joined the American Communist Party and soon emerged as one of its chief spokesmen in the cultural field. The critical acclaim died and the publishers became uninterested in him.

By 1951 no big publisher in America would take his works, and he was compelled to publish them himself.

But even as his literary position declined during the Cold War years in America, his books were selling in their hundreds of thousands abroad. It is estimated that his collected works have had a world sale of 20,000,000 with sufficient royalties to keep him financially secure.

People everywhere were inspired by his stories of courageous men and women who throughout the ages had fought against oppression—Spartacus, George Washington, Tom Paine, Sacco and Vanzetti, Judah Maccabi and many others.

And nowhere was Fast more popular than in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, where

## WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

he and Paul Robeson stood as the symbols of decent America steadfastly beating back the attacks of the McCarthyites, the racists and the peddlers of Cold War.

At peace congresses Fast was accepted as the voice of the unvanquished American writer, and he spoke in that vein. In 1953 he was awarded the Stalin Peace Prize.

Then came the report in the New York Times of Khrushchev's secret Twentieth Congress speech in February 1956. Fast was greatly shocked by the revelations about Stalin, and sad in his column in the American Daily Worker.

Shortly afterwards, however, he criticised himself in the same column for being impatient with the Soviet Union.

The Khrushchev report says, he wrote, that you do not easily remake a world. "Human progress is not a picnic but a fact, and men will be like gods, but not all at once. It takes time and it takes doing, and the true wonder of the miracle is that it is done by men and women like you and me."

"I wonder how it is that we could have been so patient and understanding of the long, long night and then have so little patience with the sunrise."

### A NEW TURN

Despite these fine words, Fast himself soon showed signs of losing patience. Within two months he had stopped writing his column, and then in February 1957 in an interview with the New York Times (a paper which until then had for long sneered at his writings) he said he had dissociated himself from the Communist Party and no longer considered himself a Communist.

He said: "I am neither anti-Soviet nor anti-Communist, but I cannot write and work in the Communist movement."

After that interview, Fast's career suddenly took on a new turn. He was sought for radio and television interviews and for articles in publications which would have none of him before.

Radio Free Europe quoted liberally from him, and the U.S. Information Service spent many dollars in duplicating and distributing what he had written.

Some time last year New Age received, on request, a pamphlet from the U.S. Information Service containing correspondence between Fast and the well-known Soviet writer, Boris Polevoi. Unfortunately it was far too long to print, but Polevoi's main point

to Fast was that although Fast's decision was his private affair, he should not allow himself to be used to add fuel to the fires of the cold war.

Fast's reply consisted of an angry set of questions, which he claimed Polevoi had failed to answer. "It's neither significant nor important that the Voice of America makes capital of my actions," he wrote. "One cannot silence any and all criticism with the protest that the voice of America will use it."

### HIS LATEST BOOK

Two months ago Fast's newest book was published. It is called "THE NAKED GOD," AND IN IT HE MAKES IT QUITE CLEAR THAT SINCE HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES HE HAS BECOME BOTH ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTI-COMMUNIST.

According to a review of the book by a non-Communist American journalist, James Aronson, "the book is a disjointed one and therefore hard to follow. Strangely, for all its personal quality and the passion which should be inherent in such a history, it is a cold book, written with bitterness and conceit—and without love."

The book deals largely with why Fast came to join the Communist Party and why he recently left it.

He hates the Party leadership, Aronson writes, and he hates many of the people who help the Party financially (describing them as a bloodthirsty pack of mink-coats and their consorts).

"There are constant references to the brotherhood of man and the dignity of mankind," writes Aronson, "but in their repetition these glorious words become clichés."

"He is consumed with his battle as a writer against the Party leadership, and what he believes was their attempt to destroy him as a writer. The exchanges he describes are often petty, almost always nasty and stupid. They bring to mind the literary evaluations which until recently appeared in the Party publications—some of which read as though composed with meat cleavers."

"But Fast's contempt for his kind of criticism cannot banish the fact that his cleaver was one of the busiest of all."

Fast gives as his reason for joining the Communist Party a deep-going desire to be part of an organization that he believed to be dedicated to building a nation and a world at peace, with equality of opportunity for all.

Asking himself why he endured the torments he describes for so long, Fast writes that "serious people do not leap in and out of such organizations. . . . The picture is overlaid with a complex of a hundred thousand threads."

Aronson comments: "Complex indeed the reasons are, but at base there is still this truth—no one forced him to join, no one forced him to stay, no one forced him to leave."

### WRITER UNCOVERED

"The reader asks another question: why, if a man suffered such a history as Fast describes in the Communist Party of the U.S.A., did it require a speech by a leader of the C.P. of the Soviet Union to cause him to make his move? That one speech seemed in addition to negate for Fast the tremendous achievements of the world socialist movement; at least they find little space in his story."

"In a review of such a book it is impossible to separate the work from the author. . . . What emerges from the story is the sense of a man with a soaring ego who seems to regard himself as a figure of destiny." Aronson quotes several passages from Fast's latest book in praise of his own writing.

"The great ideals (which Fast shared) remain," the review concludes "and the people working to achieve them, the world over, are constantly showing a surer understanding of them—and of one another."

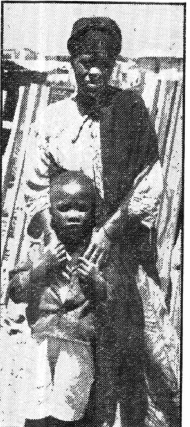
"Surely there is no room for gods, naked or clothed, in the brotherhood of man; but one is left with the feeling from this book that, in the movement towards brotherhood, it will be Fast, the writer of this book, who is left without cover."



Mrs. Winnie Mnqibisa, who came to Cape Town last September, has been married less than a year. Her husband has been working here for over 10 years. The child with her is Nosisa (9), her step-daughter.



Mrs. Evelina Katswa has been married 25 years and came to Cape Town six months ago to work because her husband in the Transkei is ill and unable to earn a living. She has three children.



Mrs. Rosie Jamela came to Cape Town in the same year as she was married—1946. Her child Good-night is 8 years old.

# "WE ARE MADE WIDOWS WHILE OUR HUSBANDS ARE STILL LIVING"

LAST week the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joes de Blank, published a statement in "Good Hope," the official journal of the Diocese of Cape Town, condemning the policy of apartheid and White Domination as "inhuman and unchristian."

If you want to know why, look at the pictures on this page, and read the articles in this issue of New Age. They show that life has become a hell on earth for the African people of the Western Cape.

Pictured on the right and left are some of the women and children who are being sent away from their homes in Cape Town because the head of the family does not qualify for permanent residence here. The women whose pictures we print all live in Biouville, but you can find hundreds of others like them in Windermere and other "black spots" in various parts of the Peninsula. The wives and children are sent to stand in the Transkei; the men are sent to "bachelors' quarters" at Langa. And Verwoerd says everything will be just fine by 1978!

### The Archbishop comments:

"Nothing could reveal this (White domination) more clearly than my recent experiences at Windermere. . . . On investigation we were left in no doubt that through its officers the City Council was acting as humanely as possible. But there is bound to be inhumanity when the law itself is inhuman.

"Christians cannot but condemn a policy which involves the deliberate breaking up of families. . . . I am quite certain that as a Christian I shall never be able to discover any justification for baasskap or white supremacy."

### AT COOK'S BUSH

The other pictures on this page were taken while the houses of the people were being demolished by the Divisional Council at Cook's Bush last week. All the families had been given notice to leave, but when the time came to go they were still living at Cook's Bush, so their homes were knocked down over their heads and men, women and children were left in the open air with all their belongings.

Asked why the people did not move to Nyanga shantytown, as ordered, Mrs. Tamela, whose home you see in ruins on the right, said: "We haven't got money to go and build in Nyanga. My husband is unemployed and has been looking for work for a week. How shall we get money to buy materials to build a new house?"

Mrs. Tamela has a 9-month-old baby on her back.

The other pictures show (below) two African employees of the Divisional Council in the act of demolishing Mrs. Tamela's home; and (below, right) a six-month-old baby of one of the families left lying in the ruins of her parents' home.



Mrs. Nongathenja Gqogqwane has been married for 14 years. Her baby Ndawenzima is only 12 months old. She came to Cape Town a bare 8 months ago.

Mrs. Elsie Zinja has been married for 12 years and came to Cape Town in 1955 to join her husband. With her is Nombiziso, aged 10.

Mrs. Priscilla Gaga was married in 1945 and came to Cape Town to join her husband in 1956. Her three children Miriam (7), Rebecca (5) and Frla (born 1956) will have to go with her if she is forced to leave.

Mrs. Enid Mathayana has been married 15 years and has lived in Cape Town since 1940. Her child Eric is 6 months old, and the other children are Mbuyiselo (8), Mvuyiso (6) and Winifred (3). There is an older child of 9 living with relatives in the Transkei.



## BABIES ARE LEFT WITHOUT SHELTER



HELP SELL NEW AGE

## WOMEN FIGHT PASSES IN SPRINGS

Tension is mounting at Springs in the Payneville and Kwa-Thema locations where the City Council is forcing all the African women to take documents which resemble passes.

Already notice has been given the Location Advisory Board to tell the residents that on February 3 this year all schoolchildren over 16 years and all women should go to the Location Superintendent who will issue them with these documents.

This system of "passes in disguise" was introduced by the City Council in Springs when employers were instructed not to employ any servant unless she was in possession of this "card."

The Springs ANC Women's League will organise a mass demonstration to the Mayor to protest against this new system.

### WILDEBESSPAN

The Native Commissioner of Wildebeespan, in the Klerksdorp district, ordered all African women here to go to the Native Commissioner's Office on January 22 to be issued with passes.

In reply the women assembled and resolved that they would send a deputation to the Native Commissioner to tell him that they are not prepared to carry passes.

### LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town: A Highgate Reader 15s., Anonymus £23.2, Harold 25.

Johannesburg: J. £15, Mr. Angel £3.

TOTAL—£46 17s.

## SHOCKERS

### NEW RACE TEST JOHANNESBURG.

Delegates to the council meeting of the Institute of Race Relations were told by an African delegate, Mr. Rathebe, that some Government officials charged with the task of classifying people as African, Coloured or White for the Population Register were in the habit of sticking pins into people who came to be classified.

Mr. Rathebe said that if the people pricked responded with the expletive "Shu"—an African expression—they were classified as African. But if they said "Eina," they were classified as Coloured.

—Reported in the Cape Argus, Friday January 17.

# FORCED LABOUR IN CAPE TOWN

## Africans Forbidden to Look for Jobs, Must Take What They're Offered

CAPE TOWN.

THE policy of forced labour at which Verwoerd has been aiming for some time is now in force in the Western Cape. Since last week, the authorities at Langa have been refusing to issue seek-work permits to Africans who have lost their jobs.

The procedure now is that any African who loses his job is forbidden to look for another job. He goes into the pool of unemployed, and may only take the jobs that are offered him by the Labour Bureau.

If an African refuses to take the job that is offered him, and his refusal is regarded by the Bureau official as "unreasonable," he is endorsed out of town.

A SENIOR OFFICIAL AT LANGA ADMITTED TO NEW AGE THAT HE HAD ENDORSED OUT OF THE AREA AN AFRICAN WHO HAD DEMAND A WAGE OF £ 15s. FROM A GARAGE PROPRIETOR.

The official said the starting wage in the garage industry was £ 1s. and the African work-seeker had no right to expect more than this. Furthermore, he was selected from about 24 people with similar qualifications who would have been keen to take the job.

### "GIVE US A CHANCE"

This Langa official said he was satisfied that if the new scheme were given a chance, it would work to the advantage of the Africans because it would lead to a leveling up in wages. He claimed that he personally had used his influence to direct labour away from people paying low wages, or had forced such employers to raise their wages before sending labour to them.

He also claimed that the Africans themselves were grateful for the pool system, because it saved them the trouble of travelling in and out of town looking for jobs, as well as the considerable expense of train and bus fares. Now all they had to do was wait in the pool for the right job to turn up.

### INDIGNANT

Africans waiting in the Langa unemployed pool, however, are most indignant at the change. They say it puts them at a disadvantage vis a vis the employers, who know they can slap down any African demanding a wage above the minimum.

And the African himself will be scared to ask for a wage above the minimum because he may be endorsed out of town as "unreasonable." In other words, there can be no bargaining when one party is not free to bargain.

Moreover, the Africans say that wage rates are uneven. In one trade a wage of £ 10s. may be common, in another the ruling wage may be only £ 15s., though there may be much difference in the type of work done. But if a man who has been in the labour rate refuses a job at the lower wage, he may again be regarded as "unreasonable" and thrown out of town.

A Langa official admitted this. "But," he said, "we try as far as possible to give people the same sort of job as they have had in the past. We might ask a teacher to go and do farm labour."

### UNEMPLOYED

Meanwhile there are about 700 unemployed Africans waiting for jobs at Langa. Last week, when told they could no longer seek jobs there, they were sent disturbances in the labour queues.

"The trouble was caused by a minority of young people," the Langa official said soothingly. "They are people born in Langa whom we are not allowed by law to endorse out of town."

In other words, free labour is likely to prove scarce and expensive—and independent. Verwoerd's labour will be dirt cheap and dictated or so he thinks.

BUT THE PEOPLE OF LANGA THINK DIFFERENTLY.

## Union-Wide Activity For Workers' Conference

Cape Town

Under the banner, "THE NATS MUST GO" the congresses in the Western Cape have started their campaign for £1 a day minimum wage, against passes, against apartheid and job reservation.

Last Sunday will over a thousand people attended meetings in Nyanga, Langa, Elsie's River, Rylands and Paarl. Resolutions were passed supporting the Congress campaign. All speakers reported a very warm response from the audiences.

Next Sunday a number of meetings will be held in the country districts and meetings will be held every Thursday during the lunch hour on the grand parade.

Durban

Last week over 50 delegates from Congress branches met to plan the campaign leading to the workers' conference on February 15-16.

Factory and area meetings have been arranged. Shop stewards reported that in some factories fund raising for the conference has already started, and they are confident that the £300 needed to organize the conference will be raised soon.

Johannesburg

A Sophiatown meeting of 2,000 last week-end passed resolutions inter alia condemning the police action in Zeerust and Middelkraal. The meeting was called by the ANC Youth League to protest against passes and permit following large-scale police permit raids in Sophiatown.

The meeting resolved to refer the pass issue to the regional conference on February 16.

Speakers also attacked the newspaper the "World" for its anti-Congress campaign aimed at sowing discord in the Congress movement and the people were warned against disruptive elements like the Africanists.

Other speakers spoke of the forthcoming workers' conference for £1 a day.



WILL THESE HOUSEBREAKERS ALSO GET THE DEATH PENALTY?

# Swart Puts The Clock Back

BY proposing the death penalty for robbery and housebreaking the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, is putting the clock back at least 150 years. For it was in Britain, at the end of the 18th century, that a Parliament representing the upper classes, terrified by the French Revolution, added the death penalty to hundreds of fresh offences in the hope of "ending the crime wave" which was surging at that time.

The crime wave was largely of its own making, for the condition of the common people of Britain in 1800 was shocking beyond description. In fact, the only parallel which can be drawn is with the South Africa of our own day, in which the apartheid policies of the Nationalist ruling junta have reduced the mass of our population to a state of helter-skelter from which the only escape, often, is a career of crime.

Similarly in the England of 1800 the desperate poverty of the people drove thousands into crime. Men and women who were forced off the land and herded into the new towns which were being thrown up by the industrial revolution very often relied on robbery and theft as a means of livelihood. For wages were abominably low, work often scarce and housing of the most primitive. Sanitation and piped water were as scarce as in our shantytowns.

STARVATION  
A social worker who visited Colne in Lancashire in 1842 reported: "I visited 88 dwellings selected at hazard. They were destitute of furniture, sawdust boxes for tables or stools, or even large stones for chairs; the beds were composed of straw and shavings. The food was oatmeal and water for breakfast, flour and water with a little skimmed milk for dinner, oatmeal and water again for a second supply." He saw children in the market grubbing for the rubbish of roofs. At

Burnley he saw the weavers "haggard with famine, their eyes rolling with that fierce and uneasy expression common to maniacs. We do not want charity," they said, "but employment." I found them all Chartists." (They would be called Communists today.)  
Are not similar conditions to be found in District 6, Cape Town, or Windermere or Moroka or Cato Manor or Korsten in present-day South Africa?

By Brian Bunting

Then, as now, the governing classes regarded crime not as a social disease but as a personal sin. They tried to stamp it out by terror. Petty theft was punishable with the death sentence, and indeed almost every crime could be so punished at the discretion of the judge. Transportation to the colonies was regarded as a fate worse than death.

### CHILDREN TOO

In 1831 the governor of a prison said he had under his charge a boy of ten who had been imprisoned eight times; in 1813 two brothers aged 12 and ten were transported for seven years for stealing some linen; in 1800 a child of ten described by the judge as "wearing a pinafore" was condemned to death for stealing notes and the sentence commuted to transportation for 14 years. In 1814 a boy of fourteen was hanged for stealing.

A woman whose husband had been transported for theft committed the same crime in the hope of joining him in exile, but the judge decided to make an example of her and sent her to the gallows instead.

The following is an extract from a London newspaper printed in the 1790s:

OLD BAILEY, Sept. 24  
The following prisoners received sentence of death for the following offences:

John Griffiths for horse-stealing. Elizabeth Hill for stealing goods to the value of £2 15s. privately in a shop.

Sarah Dancer for the same offence.  
Thomas Pearson for a robbery in an open field near the King's highway.

John Spencer for sheep-stealing. Erick Hanson Falk for forgery.

John Lewis for unlawfully assembling with twelve other persons and more, to the disturbance of the public peace, and beginning to demolish and pull down a dwelling house.

Thomas Hassell for a burglary. Henry Hale for the same offence.

Richard Smith for stealing goods of the value of 40s. and upwards, in a dwelling house etc.

William Tooke for the same offence.

"Swart is back where the English, whose penal code," in the words of one historian, "was among the most barbarous in history," left off more than 100 years ago. He has introduced compulsory flogging for certain types of offence, and is not in the least dismayed by the fact that the number of those crimes committed has increased, diminished, since his Flogging Bill was passed.

Now he introduces the death penalty for robbery and housebreaking. It is but one step to make plain theft a hanging offence. We already have the punishment of transportation under various of Verwoerd's laws.

### DRAGGING US BACK

Truly the Nationalist Government, with unparalleled sadism and ferocity, born of hatred and contempt for the majority of our people, are dragging us back into the worst horrors of the Middle Ages from which humanity has so recently and painfully emerged.

But the brutal laws of the English did not save them either from disorders or from the ultimate necessity of reform. It can safely be said that Swart and his cronies will also find that not all their savage laws will preserve their diseased apartheid society from the destruction which already threatens it.

95AACS

**DUTCH CONTRIBUTION  
TO TREASON FUND**

Over £1,000 was recently raised in Holland for the Treason Trial Defence Fund at a cultural evening and sale in Amsterdam of paintings, sculpture and books donated by Dutch artists.

A special Dutch committee, under the chairmanship of the Reverend Dr. J. J. Buskes who recently visited South Africa (and strongly condemned apartheid) decided to hold their own auction in Holland, rather than ship works to South Africa for the auction.

Their sale followed a concert in which leading Dutch artists participated and the evening netted over 16,000 Dutch florins (about £1,000). More money is still expected as some sculpture and other works still remain to be sold.

**Child Killer Fined**

LONDON.

The U.S. Army killer of a Korean youth was sentenced to two months hard labour and a \$90 dollar fine to be paid over a three-month period. Earlier, a U.S. army court martial acquitted an American guard at the U.S. army oil pipeline at Inchon, who was charged with killing a Korean child.

The U.S. State Department may refuse to recognise the People's Republic of China, but it cannot stop the Afro-Asian Governments from doing so.



OVER the last year there has been a constant stream of visitors to Peking representing the Governments and peoples of many countries in Africa and Asia.

Our picture shows the Crown Prince of the Yemen, Moha-

**TROUBLE BREWING IN KEA**

**LONDON.**  
A SERIOUS situation is developing in Kenya. The Africans of the territory are demanding a radical extension of political rights for themselves, with the eventual goal of complete equality, while the Europeans and the Colonial Office refuse to make any but the most minor concessions.

For more than half a century the Africans of Kenya have waged a courageous and determined struggle against the oppressive regime of the local White settlers backed by the Colonial office.

By 1950 hundreds of thousands of Africans had responded to the call of the Kenya African Union, led by Jomo Kenyatta, for a militant struggle for equality. African trade unions also had large memberships, and were well-organised.

The British, who at the time were seriously considering making Kenya one of their main bases in Africa, decided to smash the African liberatory movement.

**TERRIBLE CAMPAIGN**

Their first target was the trade unions, and next came the Kenya

African Union. Jomo Kenyatta was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for supporting the activities of an alleged terrorist society, known as the Mau Mau.

Then followed one of the most terrible campaigns of repression known in the bitter history of this continent. For five years the so-called Mau Mau were hunted and bombarded. More than 10,000 Africans were killed, and seventy thousand locked up in concentration camps.

By 1955 it appeared that the Africans had been completely crushed. Their leaders were either dead or imprisoned.

It was at this stage that the British thought they could afford to appease the thousands in Britain and elsewhere who had been horrified at their merciless colonial repression. Accordingly, they sought out 'moderate' Africans with whom they announced they were prepared to work out a new deal.

**NEW PLAN: NO. 1**

The vote was extended to a select group of Africans, who were allowed eight representatives on the Legislative Council. One of the 'moderate' Africans on whom the British and the settlers pinned their hopes, was a young trade union leader, Mr. Tom Mboya.

Mboya had attacked the Mau Mau but to great was the demand of all Africans in the territory for a radical extension of rights for themselves, that Mboya began to speak out more militantly than he had done before.

At the elections held at the beginning of last year the group of candidates led by Mboya gave the British an unpleasant shock by decisively defeating their 'moderate' opponents, who were regarded by the electorate as being little more than stooges of the White settlers.

Immediately on taking their seats, the newly elected African members of the Legislative Council demanded increased African representation in the Council. They refused to choose one of their number to take the place allotted in the Cabinet for an African, and the machinery of the new Constitution was brought to a halt.

Meanwhile large meetings of Africans were held throughout the country at which full support was expressed for the demands of the Mboya group of M.P.'s.

**NEW PLAN: NO. 2**

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, thereupon went to Kenya, and with the collaboration of the Europeans there, worked out a new plan for increased representation.

He admitted that the old Lyttelton constitution had become unworkable because of the militant stand of the Africans (in fact the Asians on the Legislative Council had also just expressed their support for the Africans' demands), but did not consult with the Africans in drawing up his new plan.

The Africans' demand was for a majority on the Legislative Council. All they were offered was equal representation with the Europeans, and a minority on the all-important Council of Ministers.

Moreover, the plan provided for the creation of a special Council of State, which would be largely dominated by the White settlers with great powers to delay and revise nearly all legislation.

**"GHANA OR S.A.?"**

The Africans have refused to accept this new plan. In a statement issued towards the end of last year, they said they were not surprised that the Europeans had given their support to the new plan, for the Europeans had stated that the proposals meant that Kenya would not become a new Ghana.

"Taking Ghana as a democracy with a universal franchise as its basis," the statement said, "what is the alternative that the Europeans offer us—a Central African or a South African regime?"

The African M.P.'s were given full support in their stand at a large number of meetings held in Nairobi and elsewhere.

**BATON CHARGES**

● Alarmed at the continued up-



**JOMO KENYATTA:** his 7 years of imprisonment are nearly up. When he is released, the British Plan to keep him exiled.

surge of militancy on the part of the Africans, the police became more and more active at these meetings. Tear gas and baton charges were used to break them up, and a menacing situation has developed.

● Two weeks ago the Kenya Government made illegal a Kikuyu society the Kiama Kia Muingu, or People's Party, and arrested 85 of its members.

The society was widely based, and had 25 local committees in the district and on the outskirts of Nairobi. While admitting that "at present there were no indications that the society had intended to resort to violence", the Government is imposing penalties of seven years gaol for members and twelve years for leaders.

It seems that the British are planning a new campaign of terror against the Africans of Kenya. But the events of the last few years have shown that, wherever they are, Africans are killed or locked up, new leaders will arise to take their place.

**OH, SPUTNIK!**

"Moscow . . . is unique today . . . The day to day routine of most citizens is inexpressibly dreary.

No local citizen has ever read a newspaper column or played canasta. No one has ever seen a supermarket, a drive-in movie, a motel or a golf course. Nobody has ever shopped by mail or paid a bill by check. No one has ever seen an electric toaster, a sidewalk cafe, a shoe-shine stand or a funeral home. I never saw a girl with dark glasses or encountered a Russian with a cigarette lighter. Once I showed a waitress my pocket flashlight; she could not believe her eyes.

—Inside Moscow, condensed from the forthcoming book Inside Russia Today by John Gunther, in the Reader's Digest, December 1957.

med El Badr, in conference with Chinese leaders Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. The Crown Prince of the Yemen has just concluded a tour of China which he undertook on behalf of his Government.

Last year's visitors to Peking included:

● The Deputy Prime Minister of Burma, Mr. U Kyaw Nyein, who declared that relations between China and Burma would "forever remain friendly";

● The Indonesian vice-President Hatta, who despite his strong anti-Communist leanings, stated that he was favourably impressed by what he saw;

● The Egyptian Minister of Health, who said that Egypt could learn a lot from China in building up her economy and improving her health services;

● The vice-President of India, an old friend of the Chinese people;

● The King and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, who stated that their visit would strengthen the strong ties between the two countries;

● During the course of the year the Prime Ministers of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the leaders of the Japanese Social

Democratic Party, and the Soviet President Voroshilov, also were the guests of the Chinese People's Republic;

● Last year Ghana decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Peking Government.

**WHY VENEZUELA'S DICTATOR FELL**

**LONDON.**  
THE people of Venezuela have won a great victory by ousting their hated dictator Perez Jimenez.

But the situation in the country is still tense, and it is possible that a new U.S.-backed dictator will replace him.

Last week a military junta representing all wings of the armed forces declared a state of siege in the country and forced Jimenez to flee for his life.

Jimenez seized complete power in 1952, when in defiance of the will of the Venezuelan people as expressed in elections held that year, he continued as head of the junta which ruled the country.

**WASHINGTON'S SERVANT**  
For the seven years of his rule he acted as the obedient servant of the American State Department, who were anxious to see that the extremely rich oilfields of the country remained under complete U.S. control.

His ruthlessness knew no limit. Opponents were shot out of hand. Thousands were imprisoned without trial. Of all the dictatorships of Latin America, his was the worst.

Yet Jimenez's very ruthlessness led to his downfall, for it united all the forces of the country against him. The pressure against his dictatorship had reached such proportions recently that the country was threatened with a civil war that would inevitably have led to his overthrow.

Reports coming back from Venezuela are incomplete, but the probable picture is that the ruling circles around him realised that Jimenez was being unpopular that he threatened the downfall of all of them. Hence he was offered as a sacrifice to the popular wrath, in the hope that the people would look upon them as their liberators.

Whatever the position, there is no doubt that public pressure for a new democratic Government with

an independent policy, is extremely great.

**FIVE TIMES**

The leaders of the United Republic Democratic Party, Dr. Jovita Novoa, returned from exile in New York to his country. In the 1952 elections the URD Party secured five times the number of votes polled for the Jimenez clique.

After the seizure of power by Jimenez, a unity was gradually developed between U.R.D., the small right of centre Copei Party, the illegalised Actio to his country, and the Communist Party.

Dr. Villalba has now called for a truce between all the political parties of the country, and the building up of a sound and independent economy.

One thing is sure, however, and that is that Washington will recognise no truce when its oil interests are involved, and the situation will remain extremely tense.

**Prostitutes For Chiang's Army**

TAIPEH.

Chiang Kai-shek's army men are encouraged to visit prostitutes to bolster their morale, according to Taiwan reports.

Hundreds of prostitutes are especially provided for the forces in Quemoy Island and Matsu Island. A good proportion of the more than 250 brothels in Taipei are for exclusive army use. Each army brotchel has a portrait of Chiang Kai-shek and flies the Kuomintang flag.

**Passport Victory**

NEW YORK.

Screen writer Donald Ogden Stewart, long blacklisted by Hollywood, obtained his passport after a 5-year legal battle. He is now living in North London and told a British reporter he had been charged, among other things, with "deliberately associating with Charles Chaplin." Stewart asked, "What the hell are Americans so afraid of?"

# U.P. Takes Fright At Plans For Workers' Conference

UNITED Party M.P.s spent a few uncomfortable hours in Parliament last week dodging accusations by the Government that they were helping the African National Congress to foment "trouble."

The acting Prime Minister, Mr. Swart, laid the charge first, and as usual it was neither specific nor substantiated by evidence. It was based on rumours and exaggerated Press reports, and embellished by Mr. Swart's own imaginings.

He would like to deal with the matter in some detail. Here is an example of the "panic" atmosphere which the Government manages to create so skillfully wherever the activities of the national liberatory movement are concerned.

Here is an example, too, of how abysmally ignorant the U.P. leaders are of the actual state of affairs in the liberatory movement. The entire discussion in the Assembly on the A.N.C. passed off without a single Opposition M.P. getting up and stating the facts.

## Trouble

THE whole matter hinged on the National Workers' Conference which the Congress are calling for mid-March to discuss the 41-day campaign and the pass laws, etc., as well as to decide on future action. But apparently none of the M.P.s were aware of these facts. All that they knew was that Sir

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De Villiers Graaff and Mr. Swart got their information from garbled reports in the Nationalist Press.

At no time was Parliament acquainted with the fact that the Congresses are going about their business in an orderly way and in full public view. They have nothing to hide. Yet the impression was created that they are employing hole-in-the-corner methods and are simply out to create a state of anarchy.

Surely, in its own interests, the U.P. should have taken the trouble to obtain the facts and place them before Parliament?

Instead, it became involved in a tug-o-war with the Government over the issue. For every allegation that the U.P. was the "ally" of the A.N.C., the U.P. hurled a similar allegation back across the aisle.

## PARLIAMENT

By C.P.E.

Why pursue these idiotic tactics? The Nats cannot be beaten at this sort of game.

## Clean Hands

LET me trace the stages of the "tug-o-war—pull by pull—so to speak."

First, there was Sir De Villiers Graaff's reference to newspaper reports about possible strikes before the election. These reports have appeared in papers like *Die Vaderland*, *Die Transvaler* and *Die Burger*. They are all the same. They allege that the A.N.C. is preparing to plunge the country into a state of chaos—and they add that the Special Branch is investigating the matter.

Sir De Villiers raised the matter first, so that he could show a clean pair of hands before Mr. Swart laid the blame on the U.P.

But Mr. Swart went ahead just the same and laid the blame on the U.P. He said that he was in possession of information that the A.N.C. was preparing to come out "with all sorts of trouble and strikes" and that "it wants to ensure that the U.P. is brought into office."

"The A.N.C. wants to cause chaos in the country," said Mr. Swart. In an attempt to bring the U.P. into control in the country. It believes that it will fare better under a U.P. regime."

## Advice to Swart

THEN it was Mr. S. F. Waterson's turn to throw the charge back at the Government. Mr. Waterson, a former U.P. Cabinet Minister, said loudly that "the Government had played right into the hands of the African National Congress, who regarded the Government as the strongest possible card in driving their people together."

Mr. Waterson was pursuing the "line" set by Sir De Villiers. He merely pursued it, whereas the next speaker, Dr. Louis Steenkamp (U.P. Member for Hillbrow) positively galloped along it.

Dr. Steenkamp said that if disturbances occurred, as predicted by Mr. Swart, "the Opposition trusted that the Minister would deal with the situation in the proper way and not in the weak fashion he had done on previous occasions."

Imagine if Dr. Steenkamp is talking Mr. Swart not to be weak-kneed!

Finally, the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, resumed the tugging from his end. He repeated Mr. Swart's allegation that those who wanted political rights for the non-Whites vested their hopes in the U.P. Race relations were improving, and not deteriorating, declared Dr. Verwoerd stoutly, but "in so far as there were any difficulties in this field he laid the blame squarely on the shoulders of the United Party because of their false interpretation of the Government's policy."

## U.P. Bashful

WHEN the Nationalist press took no the cvr.

*Die Burger* commented: "With the approach of the election, the U.P. has become terribly bashful of the A.N.C. It wants to get as far away as possible from this Native organisation. It wants to dissociate itself (temporarily) as far as possible from demonstrations and other ventures that the A.N.C. might undertake on the eve of the election."

"The U.P. cultivated this stand-offish attitude also before 1953, when (to the consternation of its liberals) it supported the legislation against the defiance campaign."

"But in between elections it does nothing to help against this extremism. It finds excuses. It uses it as an argument against the Nationalist Government, and the more vigorous the extremists the more vigorous its arguments. But now it wants no extremism, please! It hopes fervently that the A.N.C. (which wants to see the Opposition in office) will disappear until April 16."

## What Leaders

THERE you have the whole sorry story. Here is White politics at its most pathetic—and its most dangerous! The U.P. has succumbed totally to the Nationalists' panic propaganda.

# NON-EUROPEAN STUDENTS' FUND

## Postal Vote For Coloured Elections

CAPE TOWN.

A Bill to amend the Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1951 lays down that more than one polling station may be established in a polling district for the convenience of voters, but that no polling station shall be established in a polling district in which less than 30 voters are registered.

Voters who are registered in polling districts where there are less than 50 voters, and voters who live or work more than five miles from the nearest polling station, may vote as absent voters (i.e. by post).

## Racing at Milnerton

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Cape of Good Hope Guineas: BARD OF AVON. Danger.

Council Rock. Danger.

Jubilee Handicap: FALACIOUS. Danger, Escorn.

Milnerton Handicap: FISHERMAN. Danger, H. E. Arnos' selected.

Ascot Handicap: ZIEGFRIED. Danger, Clovelly.

Owners' Progress Ten: AZTEC. Danger, Supermal.

Progress Six: KAMI. Danger, Peasant.

Three and Four-Year-Old Stakes: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger, Queer Love.

Juvenile Stakes: STAN. Danger, Cumanus.

CAPE TOWN. A limited number of bursaries will be available for Non-European students qualified to enter the University of Cape Town for the first time in 1958.

The amount of each bursary will depend upon the needs of the students, but it is unlikely to exceed the amount of the annual fees. The bursaries will be granted in the first instance for the year 1958 only.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Non-European Students' Fund, P.O. Box 4728, Cape Town, from whom forms of application may be obtained, to arrive not later than February 8, 1958.

Applicants are asked to submit full details of their proposed course of study, matriculation results and family financial circumstances, together with a personal reference from their headmaster.

## Two Arrested on Strike Charge

CAPE TOWN.

A court summons has been issued to Louisa Kellerman, union organiser, and John Motlohele, chief sales agent for *New Age*, charging them with "instigating a strike or inciting employees of Messrs. Kaaplandse Ham and Spektabrek to continue a strike". It is alleged that they spoke to workers at the factory on April 27, 1957.

Kellerman and Motlohele will appear at the Bellville Magistrate's Court on February 4.



"The Agitator," a painting by Coloured artist Peter Clark, is one of several hundred items which will be auctioned at the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town, on Friday and Saturday, January 31 and February 1, in aid of the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

On sale will be paintings, drawings, lithographs, etchings and sculpture, as well as autographed books, valuable Africana, antiques, rarities and objets d'art donated by artists and collectors in South Africa and abroad.

The sale will be opened on Friday morning by the Fund's Chairman, Senator L. Rubia, and on Saturday morning by the Fund's President, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank. Auctioneers will include Mr. Theo Smitzer, Mr. Sam Kahn and other well-known personalities.

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Mr. Clark opened this week at the Africana Gallery, 212 Parliament Chambers, 47 Parliament Street, and will remain on view until February 15.