

# VERWOERD WANTS HIS POWER TO END ALL BLACK - WHITE CONTACT

## NEW AGE

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### BACK TO 8 PAGES—BUT NOT OUT OF DANGER!

WE are back to 8 pages this week—for two reasons:

1. We have so much interesting news this week that we just couldn't squeeze it into four pages.
2. Our crisis appeal evidently touched the hearts of many of our readers, who have contributed over £1,300 in the last two weeks.

May we take this opportunity of thanking all donors on behalf of the whole progressive movement in South Africa. We know for a fact that almost every individual who gave us money to help us out of the crisis has made a considerable sacrifice.

Many people have gone short of what they needed in their own homes in order to help New Age. We want to assure them—the old age pensioner who gave us, as well as those men and women who gave large sums—that we deeply appreciate what they have done. And the whole of South Africa stands in their debt.

#### A Tribute

The list we print below is a proud tribute to the service New Age is rendering in the fight for freedom—and to the devoted band of men and women who have made the cause of New Age their own to ensure that it survives.

So many people have come forward these last two weeks that it is hard to single out any for special mention. Nevertheless, we must gratefully acknowledge the magnificent efforts of our readers in Northern Natal, C.O.D. members in Johannesburg and the country friends in the Transvaal, who between them have gone more than half-way towards our total. A special word also for the Port Elizabeth branch of the Federation of S.A. Women, who sent us £5.5s.

We also want to assure all donors that this was no fabricated crisis on our part, YOU WHO HAVE GIVEN MONEY IN THESE LAST FEW WEEKS HAVE SAVED NEW AGE!

Thanks to you, we are back to 8 pages this week. Thanks to you, we will have a New Age next week. Maybe the week after, as well.

But we must stress that New Age is not yet out of the wood. Please don't slack and think "Oh well, we don't have to

worry about New Age for a little while."

You have to keep worrying about New Age. We are fighting with our backs to the wall, and it is only by ceaseless struggle that we will be able to keep the paper going. If you let up, even for a single moment, we will be back where we were—in crisis again.

#### Some Are Missing

And here we want to appeal to those among our supporters—including some big names in the progressive movement—who have not lifted a finger to help us out. We say to you: "You who are supposed to be leaders, where is your leadership? Like many generations in history, you are leading from behind. What about a big donation from YOU next week? And what about YOU taking a hand with collections for a change? There is no room for slackers on the battlefields of progress."

Yes, New Age is a battlefield today, in its pages you can read of the people's struggles and victories. Its headlines and stories pass the people's verdict on the history of our times.

The task of keeping New Age on the streets is of the most vital political importance. Those who shoulder that task are front-line fighters for the paper's ideals. But, like the fighter pilots in the Battle of Britain, they are only a handful. Never have so many

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## Amended Bill Still Completely Unacceptable

CAPE TOWN.

VERWOERD'S amendment to section 29 of his Native Laws Amendment Bill (the Church clause) has been hailed by press and politicians as a great retreat in the face of overwhelming public criticism.

IN FACT, HOWEVER, HE NOW HAS WIDER POWERS THAN HE HAD BEFORE. The only difference is that the manner of their application has been changed.

Under the old section 29, no church, school, hospital, club or other institution or place of entertainment outside a location which was not in existence before 1938 and to which Africans were admitted could continue to function without the permission of the Minister; and no meeting attended by Africans could take place on premises outside a location without the Minister's permission.

The only safeguard in both cases (if it can be called a safeguard) was that the Minister could not act without the concurrence (agreement) of the local authority. But that only meant that the Minister could not give permission for the establishment of such church, or school etc, unless the local authority agreed. It did not mean that the local authority could prevent the Minister from exercising his ban, which became automatic once the law was passed.

#### SEVERAL CATEGORIES

The amendments which the Minister has now introduced divide the institutions for which the Minister is legislating into several categories, and provide different rules for each category.

In the case of CHURCHES, there will now be no blanket ban. The Minister may by notice in the Government Gazette direct that no African should attend any church outside a location if in his opinion (1) the presence of Africans there is causing a nuisance to residents in the vicinity, or (2) it is undesirable that Africans should be there at all.

Whereas under the old clause, it was the person who conducted the church who committed an offence, it is now the African who attends such a church who commits the offence.

The only safeguard is that no notice may be issued by the Minister in respect of a church without the concurrence of the local authority

concerned, and the person conducting the church must be given notice of the Minister's intention and an opportunity to make representations to the Minister. The Minister is not, however, obliged to pay attention to what the church has to say.

It can be said that in so far as the churches are concerned, the Minister has retreated. There is no blanket ban, and therefore the Minister has deprived the clergy of the opportunity of defying him by refusing to apply for his permission, as they threatened to do. Even when he issues a notice, the clergy cannot defy him, as the responsibility for obeying his order does not rest on them, but on the Africans.

Thus, although the churches' objections to the clause will naturally remain, the Minister has neatly deprived them of their role as leaders of the campaign of defiance against his Bill.

BLANKET BAN

A blanket ban remains in respect of a SCHOOL, HOSPITAL, CLUB or "similar institution" admitting Africans, which may not be conducted in any urban area outside a location without the Minister's permission, given with the concurrence of the local authority concerned. (An injured African may, however, be admitted to a hospital in an emergency.)

The only exceptions to this blanket ban are institutions which were in existence before 1938, but even

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## 700 ARRESTED IN NEWCLARE RAID

JOHANNESBURG.

OVER 700 Newclare men and women were arrested by the police in one fell swoop on the township last Saturday morning.

The raid started at about 3 a.m., and shortly before 9 a.m. the last prisoners were removed to the Newclare police cells.

Most of the arrests were on permit charges.

This was a fast-moving military operation. The police moved from house to house, from room to room, banging people up and herding those arrested into groups.

Then those in custody were taken to a vacant plot at the corner of Hamilton and Wandersers Streets in Newclare where tables had been set up and police were ready to sort out their prisoners and take down preliminary particulars.

This was done in the full view of

the whole township, relatives, friends and crowds of children from the nearby streets watching this procedure.

As the arrested people filed past the police at the tables, rows of kwela-kwelas, pick-up vans and other police vehicles ran a ferry service from the Square to the Newclare police cells.

The police have announced that they are "stepping up their campaign" to clean areas of "illegal Native elements."

Newclare, under the Native Re- settlement Board and now feeling the pinch-grip of the operation for the first time of permit regulations, is a top-priority target.



Arrested men and women are marched from their homes by the police during last Saturday's raid in Newclare

## INSIDE

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- A.N.C. Protests Against Banning Threat —page 3
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### Don't Ban The A.N.C. The Meaning Of Congress

We hear with dismay that the Government are planning to ban the ANC under the Suppression of Communism Act because they believe that the ANC is behind the bus boycott in Johannesburg.

It is the case, then, that when you are demanding better conditions in this country you are preaching Communism? We have coming legislation to increase African taxes, to make African women pay income tax, and to carry passes; the cost of living has sky-rocketed and now finally the bus fares are increased. Yet when the Africans voice their disapproval of all this, they are told they are preaching Communism.

Mr. Patmore, M.P.C. says there must be a secret ballot in the African townships so that Africans can decide for themselves whether they want to ride on the buses. We say give the people the proper ballot box to vote for whichever Government they prefer, and not just for the buses.

And finally we say, give the workers in Southern Africa a substantial wage increase and we shall all be happy and the Government can forget about banning the ANC.

K. J. VAN STANDE

Secretary SACPO, Benoni.

### Stop This Bill!

When this new Bill is passed which makes it a crime to "interfere" with the police, Boereusens will be able to play about with our women, as they are already doing. Some time ago a European policeman arrested an African woman in Durban for not having a "night special". Instead of taking her to the police station he took her to the bushes and forcibly had relations with her.

When this Bill now before Parliament is passed, all this will be law. Nobody will have the right to lay a charge against the police because it will be "interfering".

The Africans must demonstrate in the streets against this Bill.

MICHAEL SEGALO

Van der Bijl Park.

### Who Sent Mafora To The Drill Hall?

I would like to tell the world of what I heard in a public meeting here in Bloemfontein on February 6. The meeting was called by the Advisory Board member in connection with the elections. A certain lady, Clara, said she was not prepared to vote for W. S. Motlatsi because she failed to help her during his term as blockman. To this Mr. Motlatsi replied that he would send her where he had sent Mafora. I wish to know: Who sent Mafora to the Drill Hall?

Here is the result of the Advisory Board election in the particular block where I stay:

- R. Mornikile ..... 341
- D. Dimpane ..... 26
- W. S. Motlatsi ..... 22

Motlatsi was defeated by 319 votes.

(Mrs.) IVY MAFORA

Bloemfontein.

### Nat. Government Is Broken

I am 21 years old and live in Sophiatown. I was outside the Drill Hall on December 20 when the treason trial started and when the police opened fire on the crowd I was shot in the leg. Now I have organised the youth all over the stars of Africa. We want to get our lands back and our leaders in Parliament. God will help us, almighty Congress. We are the stars of Africa. Do not be afraid of anything, my friends. The Nationalist Government is broken.

ABEY MOLOKWANE

Sophiatown.

### Help The Treason Defence Fund

Your editorial is just the right reminder that the 15 accused are still caged at the Drill Hall without any means of providing for themselves and their dependants. Their last hope hangs on the success of the Treason Trial Fund.

I appeal to you all to contribute to the Treason Defence Fund regularly, even though it be in a small measure.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 spectators assembled at the Drill Hall when the trial first started to "Stand by our Leaders". Supposing then that those 5,000 decided to donate 1/- each in Postal Orders per week, then the sum of £1,000 could be received from them every month. And how much more if the sponsors spread their message to every corner of South Africa!

MOTLATSI MATHE

Durban.

### Can Rademeyer Read A Dictionary?

I was shopping for presents for my children when I saw the crowd outside the Drill Hall chased down Twist Street by the police. I would consult his dictionary and find out what the word "Police" means and what they are for. I thought they were stop trouble, not to start it. These are not the peacemakers.

It is high time that Africa came back to us. We gave the leadership to those who came from overseas thinking that with their education they would understand their own writing, but to our big surprise they don't understand.

ISAAC G. MOGALE

Sophiatown.

### No Freedom Of Movement

If we have to move from one city to another, we are not allowed to, because there is no freedom of movement for us. Yet when the authorities were in difficulties in Port Elizabeth, they took people from the Transkei and East London to fight against the dockers who were struggling hard for their life and against bad laws.

We have no place to go, while those who work have no place to live, as there are no houses for the people. I wish you could explain to me what is really happening in our country.

JAMES AFRICA

East Bank Location.

East London.

### Workers Must Help

The New Age must help contemplated for the stand it is taking by going all out to help the Non-Age who carry on with renewed vigour to achieve their freedom which is long overdue.

Recently unfortunately some prejudiced persons or fifth columnists started a deliberate fire at the offices of New Age and extensive damage was done. However, New Age will carry on with renewed spirit; this is a time when sabotage failed miserably. New Age, we salute you.

To all faithful friends in South Africa and overseas I appeal to keep New Age going and pledge say is, a week—if every worker were to do this our freedom would dawn sooner.

"LET US PRAY IN GOD WE TRUST"

Chairwood, Durban.

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left so much work to so few. Once again, thank you all for what you have done. Keep it up! BUY OUR MUST WE! MORE RECRUITS TO HELP SPREAD THE BURDEN.

### LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Johannesburg: Members of COD £231; J. Collections £13; M. £10; J. £50; Lucky Girl £5; Old Age Indian Pensioner 18; Jazz £50; Vie £5; Theo £5; Mx £3; Jack £25; I. and L. £10; Bob £5; Rub. £30; Colls. £16; 2 Fordsburg Readers G. and K. £14.5; Old Friend £50; Country Friends £346; Another New Sympathiser £30; B.H. £72; P.C. £710; A.G. £1; Indian Youth £413; Collection Tin £2.

Northern Natal: £223.12.6.

Port Elizabeth: Friend £1; Donor 5s.; E.D.R. £2; Gee Sea £2; Fed. S.A. Women £55; Friend £5.

Cape Town: Gown £3; Collection Tin 4s.; E.K.K. Matala 5s.; Unity £22.6; L.F. 2.6d.; Mary £100; Sundries £97.16.6.

TOTAL—£1,319 8s. 9d.

★  
WHERE IS YOUR DONATION ?

### Editorial

# WHAT VERWOERD'S BILL MEANS

IN all Union towns and cities all meetings attended by Africans, even meetings of committees, trade union branches, etc., as well as private social gatherings may be banned if the Minister of Native Affairs and the local Town Council don't like the idea of them.

This outright Hitlerite provision of Dr. Verwoerd's new Native Laws Amendment Bill is being largely overlooked by the country. It is so mixed up with other poisonous features—such as the threat to the churches founded since 1938 admitting Africans—that many people are not even aware of the full implications of the Bill.

The spirited reaction of the churches, which warned that they would defy the provisions affecting them, has forced Verwoerd to retreat on that clause of his Bill. But even so his amendments announced last week are wholly unacceptable to democratic opinion throughout the country.

The clause giving the Minister power to ban "any meeting, assembly or gathering (including any social gathering), which is attended by any Native, in any urban area outside a Native residential area" or to "prohibit any person (European or Non-European) from holding, organising or arranging such a gathering" grants to the Government wider powers of banning than are contained in any existing legislation.

Under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act and other such laws, meetings may be banned by the authorities if they think the aims of Communism will be furthered or racial hostility created by such meetings. There is some limitation of the scope of the law. Only certain types of meeting could fall within its ambit.

Under Verwoerd's new law, any meeting can be banned if the Minister and the local Town Council think it will constitute a "nuisance", or that it is "undesirable" anyway. Who is the judge? The Minister. The safeguard at all. As Verwoerd announced in the House last week, local authorities are to be compelled to conform to Government policy.

Thus in future, not only public political meetings, but also

- A meeting of the committee of a sports or cultural club,
- A trade union branch or committee meeting,
- A meeting of any Congress branch committee, or Joint Council or Race Relations or Mothers' Benevolent Association or S.P.C.A. or Wesleyan Jumble Sale Sub-Committee, or joint employer-employee production committee,
- A private party in your own home.

In fact, any gathering outside a location at which a single African is present may be banned if Verwoerd says so. And already entry into most locations and the right to hold meetings there are restricted.

Verwoerd's law is not aimed only or mainly at the churches. It is aimed at anybody and everybody who stands for black-white co-operation in any sphere. Who says so? Verwoerd himself.

IT IS A LIFE-AND-DEATH MATTER FOR ALL ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS THREATENED, WHETHER OR NO THEY ARE POLITICAL. TO GET TOGETHER TO KILL THIS BILL BEFORE IT REACHES THE STATUTE BOOK.

## How Are The Basutos To Get Justice?

While appreciating the meeting to be held at Thabakwini sponsored by the reduction of livestock and indirect methods of ploughing, even the forcing of the Basutos to the mines with meagre compensation. The people to be blamed are the members of the Basutoland Council, who are responsible for the passing of such unjust and bad laws in the territory of Basutoland.

Neither Russia nor India is conversant with the long-lived agreement of protection concluded by the King Moshoeshoe and Queen Victoria in 1868.

As a Mosoto, born and bred in Basutoland, I strongly advise those sponsors of the above meeting to reconsider this matter.

MAC.P. MOTTA

The British are prepared at all times to meet Basutos half-way. It was not the British that im-

Red Hill, Natal.

# END OF BUS BOYCOTT IN SIGHT?

## Bishop Trying To Raise £10,000

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE fresh initiative taken by the boycott leaders to end the 10-week-old Rand-Pretoria bus dispute (Alexandra boycotters have now walked about 1,000 miles since January) has met with a favourable response from Johannesburg's Commerce leaders just returned from a national indaba on the matter in Cape Town.

New Age understands that the only stumbling block at the moment is that the Pretoria boycotters are not yet covered by the settlement terms—and the Rand boycotters insist that they are not prepared to give up until Pretoria also shares the benefit.

Bishop Reeves of Johannesburg is attempting to raise £10,000 to subsidise the Pretoria fares to overcome this obstacle and the Chamber of Commerce is prepared to add a further £2,500 if he succeeds. Some leaders are objecting to the plan whereby tickets with 5d. on

them will be exchanged for 4d. vouchers issued by the Chamber, but the opinion of responsible Congress leaders is that it doesn't matter what is printed on the tickets so long as the people pay 4d. Negotiations are continuing.

### SWART BANS

The Government is apparently bent on defeating any negotiated settlement—has taken further provocative steps against the boycott movement. Last week Swart banned two of the most prominent boycott leaders of the Witwatersrand-Pretoria Joint Transport Co-ordinating

Committee. They are both members of the Moroka-Jabavu Transport Committee, which has played a vital role in leading, and in preventing violence in, the solidarity action in these areas:

Mr. Isaac Mومakoe—joint secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee, already previously banned from the ANC and trade union movement: five years ban on gatherings;

Mr. Aaron Madide, prominent Moroka citizen: no gatherings for five years and ordered to resign from, and not to participate in 37 organisations, including the Transport Committee and the Bishop of Johannesburg's Treason Trial Defence Fund.

The banning notices were dated March 3 and delivered on March 20.

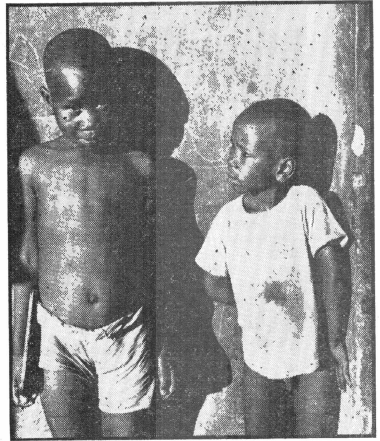
### MEETING DISPERSED

A boycott meeting at Moroka on Sunday was broken up by the police. The meeting was in protest against the ban on the Moroka boycott leaders, threats of banishment and to hear the latest developments in the transport negotiations.

The station commander of the police told the chairman the meeting was not authorised by the Chief Clerk and must disperse. The chairman, Jerry Joe, protested that no ban had been imposed on a meeting of the opponents of the boycott.

The people decided to demonstrate in procession through the township to express their protest against both the banning of Mr. Mومakoe and Mr. Madide and the dispersal of the meeting. The procession was peaceful until it was attacked by "Russian" gangsters and fighting ensued.

## What's Happened To Mummy?



The mother of these two young children was arrested in front of them in their home for not having a permit to be in Newclare. She was one of a large number of women arrested in one of the police raids. (See story on page 1)

## "No Sacrifice Too Great For Freedom"

### ANC Protests Against Banning Threat

JOHANNESBURG.

**"WE consider no sacrifice too great in the defence of our Congress and the cause of our freedoms,"** says the African National Congress in a statement of protest against the Government's reported intention to ban the Congress.

### Africans Shun Stutterheim Cenituary

PORT ELIZABETH.

"We shall not eat the cursed meat, nor drink the cursed beer, nor dance and rejoice at the oppressor's Centenary Celebrations," says a statement issued by the ANC (Stutterheim) on the eve of the centenary celebrations that were due to start on March 23, 1957.

In widely distributed leaflets the people have been called upon to shun the celebrations and rather to regard the day as one of mourning and reedication to the cause of freedom. The leaflet goes on to enumerate the hardships which the people have suffered in the hundred years since the arrival of the first German immigrants in the area.

"The people have been robbed of their land, the people have been denied the right to own stock; and on the hundredth year even the limited pasturage that there was is being denied the people and they are compelled to spend large sums of money to defend the last of these rights in courts of law.

"What have we to celebrate?" asks the leaflet. "A re-enactment in 1957 of the Nongause episode of 1857 when the forbear poor as the present oppressors seized the land?"

New Age learns that the people are determined not to attend the celebrations and that even those who are not generally supporters of the ANC are solidly behind the boycott of the centenary celebrations.

In recent months the people in this area have been fighting one court case after another to resist ejections. Large numbers who were thrown off the farms under the Squatters' Act are again being uprooted and dispersed in order to force them back to the farms as labourers.

"We regard it as the duty and responsibility of every Congressman, every African and every true South African to defend and fight for the right of the African National Congress to remain a legal mouthpiece of the African people of this country."

In 1950, when the Suppression of Communism Act was being piloted through the House of Assembly, the African National Congress, together with many other organisations and individuals, warned that this was only the first step in the Nationalist plan to destroy all its opponents.

"At that time the country responded to our call to action by embarking on the June 26 national stoppage of work. History has proved our warning correct; the political rights of all—regardless of race, colour or political affiliation—who are not Nationalist Party members or supporters are at stake.

"It is therefore absolutely imperative that every democratic organisation, society or institution, and every freedom-loving person in this country should do all in its or his power to defeat the threat and frustrate the intention of the Government.

"For the African people there can be no greater tragedy than the banning of the Congress at this time, and that Congress should be allowed to be destroyed. It would be a tragedy because contrary to Nationalist Government beliefs and fears the ANC is no threat to the existence and welfare of the Whites in the Union of South Africa since it works through non-violent methods for the realisation of a common society in the Union where all its people shall live in peace and friendship as equals."

### Canning Workers Want Higher Wages

PORT ELIZABETH.

In a memorandum submitted by the Food and Canning Workers' Union to a Wage Board here on March 12 the Union representatives, Mrs. L. Abrahams and Mr. Oscar Mutha, dealt with the tremendous progress that the industry had made in this country during recent years. They quoted figures to show that 30,000 workers in the industry had been responsible for more than trebling output in the brief period of three years. The output had increased from 49 million lbs. in 1952 to 15½ million in 1955, valued at £167 million.

The union representatives recommended a minimum wage of £3.10 per week for the unskilled workers. Pointing out the effect of low wages and the increase in the cost of living on the health of the poorly paid workers, the union representatives said: "It is well known that the health of the working people is bad; the tuberculosis rate among the Coloured and African workers is about the highest in the world. The Coloured infant mortality is four times as big as the European. Whereas the white man in South Africa has an average life expectancy of 68 years, the Coloured man has only 44 years. This is the price our working people must pay for low wages, bad food, bad housing and overstrain."

## WIDE BACKING FOR £1 A DAY CAMPAIGN

### New Union Formed in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE African National Congress has decided to give full support to the campaign being conducted by the Congress of Trade Unions to recruit 200,000 new members to the unions behind the demands for £1 a day national minimum wage and an all-round increase in wages

ANC General Secretary Mr. Oliver Tambo, told New Age last week that Congress members throughout the country had been asked to give wholehearted support to the campaign.

"Every Congressman should appreciate the importance of this campaign. Every African worker should apply to SACTU for trade union membership," said Mr. Tambo.

### NEW UNION

First fruits of SACTU's mass trade union organising campaign is the formation of the African Building Workers' Industrial Union last week. The foundation meeting was held at Mavis Isaacs Hall, Jabavu. A strong committee was elected with Mr. Qgabi as chairman and Mr. M. Somana as organising secretary.

The meeting voted full support to SACTU's £1 a day campaign.

"The aim of this African Building Workers' Industrial Union is to unite in the spirit of brotherhood and the solidarity of all workers employed in the building industry. It is going to reject any attempts to sow disunity among the African building workers irrespective of a man's trade or profession," the Organising Secretary, Mr. Mziwenyathi Somana, said.

He continued: "The future of the people of South Africa is in the hands of its workers. Only the working class, in alliance with other progressive minded sections of the community, can build a happy life for all South Africans, a life free from unemployment, insecurity and poverty, free from racial hatred and

oppression; a life of vast opportunities for all peoples."

### IN PORT ELIZABETH

In Port Elizabeth canning workers demonstrated to the employers' office and demanded £1 per day, while the Wage Board was in session at the Bay last week.

At many bus boycott meetings held in Johannesburg townships over the week-end speakers called upon the people to join in the trade unions' campaign for £1 a day and an all-round increase in wages.

### Treason Accused's House Raided

JOHANNESBURG.

Special branch detectives carried out a raid on the home of one of the treason trial suspects, Dr. Arthur Letele, treasurer-general of the African National Congress last week. Dr. Letele's home and surgery were searched, and among other things, the detectives removed a typewriter.

Dr. Letele was sitting in the Drill Hall during the raid.

**HELP SELL  
NEW AGE!**

# "THE WHOLE NATION OUGHT TO RISE UP AGAINST THIS BILL"

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
THE Separate University Education Bill gives Dr. Verwoerd power of life or death over African University Colleges. Professors and scientists are to become direct employees of State Departments such as the Native Affairs Department, or the Department of Education, Arts and Sciences. This is a negation of University traditions and standards, and in keeping with a policy of indoctrination.

These are the points made by Professor Z. K. Matthews of Fort Hare in a question-and-answer interview with New Age this week.

**NEW AGE:** What are the main effects of the Bill?

**PROFESSOR MATTHEWS:** Up to now the Universities have been governed by autonomous University Councils representing various interests in the community. The Bill places University control in the hands of a body described as a council which could consist of as few as three people, appointed by the Minister.

This will give Dr. Verwoerd the unfettered power of life or death over the universities, colleges for Africans. He can establish or disestablish any college. He appoints the Principal and prescribes his duties and functions. He can sack and dismiss the staff. He appoints the Senate, the principal academic body in a university.

## A.N.C. Protest

JOHANNESBURG.

The Separate University Education Bill is "calculated to undermine the whole concept of university education as understood in the modern world, and is contemptuous beyond belief of all the values that we associate with a university," says a statement issued by the African National Congress.

"This is a forlorn attempt on the part of the separatists to destroy the fabric of the social and economic ties that unite us and to break up a common society. This attempt, which is doomed to fail ultimately, cannot but cause incalculable damage to peaceful and harmonious relations between the different sections of our multi-racial society."

The ANC urgently appeals to "all organisations, churches and the public generally to join the universities directly affected in their vigorous resistance to this monstrous Bill."

The effect of this contrived bodies responsible not only for administrative but also all other academic matters, is incalculable and unpredictable. Where a Senate knows that it is indebted to the Minister for its appointment its members will consider even academic matters with an eye on the direction taken by Government policy.

The Minister is to give the power to approve students. How will this work? Are the colleges to institute a screening process whereby the students' political views may be a barrier to his higher education? Normally students are considered for university admission principally on the basis of academic qualification.

**Ir an exclusive interview with NEW AGE, PROFESSOR Z. K. MATTHEWS, a pioneer student of Fort Hare, its first graduate and acting principal at the time of his arrest last December on a charge of high treason, describes the Separate University Education Bill as a complete negation of university traditions and standards.**

**Q:** For what reasons might students not be approved under the new dispensation?

**A:** A university is a place where people of differing views, scientific and otherwise, meet. This is the exciting ground of the views of all schools of thought. Are all students now to be supporters of apartheid before they can enter Dr. Verwoerd's Universities? This is one of the few points on which the Bill is silent.

**Q:** What will be the effect on University standards?

**A:** A considerable proportion of the Bill deals with disciplinary clauses against University staffs. It will become an offence for any staff member to make any adverse comment on any aspect of the administration, national or provincial.

A sinister aspect is that it is "public" and not "private" comment that is proscribed, for this is subversive of university tradition which expects a man to make his comment publicly so that his colleagues can challenge his premises or his conclusions. Truth and knowledge can only be advanced in this way.

If the disciplinary treatment detailed in the Bill applies to staff, what is in store for the students? The Bill is better imagined than described.

The disciplinary code is also retrospective. That seems to indicate that purges of staff must take place when the Bill is in operation.

## Worcester Africans Launch Bus Boycott

WORCESTER.

A BOYCOTT of the bus service from Kwezi location, Worcester, to the centre of the town was launched at 5 a.m. on Monday following the rejection by the company of the demands submitted by the People's Transport Committee on behalf of the African people.

The boycott decision was taken at a public meeting last Sunday. The Transport Committee had asked for a reduction in fare from 6d. to 3d. but the company refused to negotiate and referred the Committee to the City Council.

On Monday only a handful of people boarded the buses, and most of the township walked the distance of 2 1/2 miles to town. The township was swarming with armed police, but there were no incidents.

The bus service is run by the Fortuin Brothers, a private coloured bus company.

### STATEMENT

In a statement issued last week, the People's Transport Committee, comprising representatives of the ANC and all leading organisations in Worcester, said:

"We are sorry to take this drastic action against our Coloured

**NEW AGE:** How do you feel about the future of Fort Hare?

**PROFESSOR MATTHEWS:** I was a pioneer student of Fort Hare, its first graduate and have been associated with the College for the last 33 years. I feel a personal grief for the future of Fort Hare under this new Bill.

**NEW AGE:** What is the aim of the Bill?

**PROFESSOR MATTHEWS:** The object of the Bill would undoubtedly appear to be to indoctrinate African intellectuals. The Government is apparently not satisfied with the products of Fort Hare, or the open universities.

Students who have developed independence of thought and action are in consequence not amenable to confinement in intellectual strait-jackets. The Government seems anxious to produce leaders of African opinion who will be content to occupy a subservient position in South African society as indicated by the Report of the Eiselen Commission on African education. The Government probably thinks that if one can control the leaders of thought and thought itself, one can control the people.

**NEW AGE:** Will you comment on the Bill's disciplinary clauses?

**PROFESSOR MATTHEWS:** A considerable proportion of the Bill deals with disciplinary clauses against University staffs. It will become an offence for any staff member to make any adverse comment on any aspect of the administration, national or provincial.

A sinister aspect is that it is "public" and not "private" comment that is proscribed, for this is subversive of university tradition which expects a man to make his comment publicly so that his colleagues can challenge his premises or his conclusions. Truth and knowledge can only be advanced in this way.

If the disciplinary treatment detailed in the Bill applies to staff, what is in store for the students? The Bill is better imagined than described.

The disciplinary code is also retrospective. That seems to indicate that purges of staff must take place when the Bill is in operation.

## HERE THEY ARE

Here they are the leaders. Here they are Look upon them people Look upon them On their faces you will see The look of our South Africa to be.

Africa sits splendid on a chair accused of being an ancestry of curly hair India sits by its side accused of asking equal citizenship in its pride With Europe Which can still present its finest part Here in the hall Where beats a single heart,

Guilty they are of smooching off the beaded sweat of shame From the brow of Liberty Guilty they are For did they not spread wide the word of Freedom Equal in its might with time and tide And did they not bring to the aid of weak-mouthed tongues The word they dared not utter Freedom Freedom Freedom In a language that resounds anew to the many from these few.

So look upon the leaders Here they are And here they yet will be When the accusers are accused When facts of birth are no more abused And to the harmony of Europe Asia Is added Mayibuye Afrika.

ABRAHAM BELL.



On trial for treason: (from left to right) The Rev. Thompson, Dr. G. M. Nkomo, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Mr. J. Slovo, Mr. P. Beylleveld, Chief A. J. Lutuli.

### "TREASON" ENQUIRY

# HOW DETECTIVE TABETA GAVE HIS EVIDENCE

From Lionel Forman

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

BECAUSE the notes he made at an ANC meeting contained certain things favourable to the accused, a detective was told to change the notes, defence advocate Vernon Berrange alleged in cross-examination at the "treason" enquiry last Friday.

Mr. Berrange told the detective, John Tabeta, that three witnesses were ready to testify that Tabeta had made this admission to other policemen during an adjournment after he had "failed" in a court test of his ability to keep an accurate record of a speech.

Tabeta denied he had made any such statement. Little wonder then that there was an air of expectancy in the court on Friday morning. The proceedings are deadly monotonous and the idea of having a motor-cycle in the witness-box, complete with detective perched on it, was one which appealed to everyone.

But we were disappointed. The orderly reported that the motor-cycle concerned was one with a side-car and that it wouldn't come through the door.

**TENSION PROLONGED**  
If Tabeta came in keyed up for his test he found the tension prolonged. Mr. Berrange wanted to ask a few questions first. "Do you remember anything about this meeting apart from what is in your notes?" he asked.  
**Berrange:** Do you remember from your own memory that the speaker Sejake spoke in English?  
**Tabeta:** Sejake spoke in English.  
**Berrange:** I am asking you if you remember that?  
**Tabeta:** Sejake spoke in English.  
**Berrange:** For the third time—do you remember that?  
**Tabeta:** Sejake spoke in English.  
**Berrange:** The fifth time he put the same question and got the same reply. Mr. Berrange warned Tabeta that he was going to ask the magistrate to intervene. Tabeta was deliberately evading the question, he said. Or if he was too stupid to understand it, he was not fit to be in the police force.

Back came Tabeta's reply, "I know that Sejake spoke in English. The eighth time the question was put, Tabeta at last answered. "Yes, I do remember that."

**Berrange:** Then why did you tell his worship that you don't remember anything about the meeting other than what is in your notes?  
**Tabeta:** I did not say that.  
**Magistrate:** It is my recollection that he did say it.  
**Mr. Liebenberg:** I don't know. I wasn't here yesterday.  
**Magistrate:** No, no, it was this morning.

**Berrange (continuing):** What language did Hlangane speak?  
**Tabeta:** Sesutho.  
**Berrange:** How do you remember that?  
**Tabeta:** Because Sejake read from a document.  
**Berrange:** Don't talk nonsense.  
**Magistrate:** Let him continue. It may make sense later.

**Tabeta:** The paper had the word 'Lincoln' on it.  
**Magistrate:** I must agree that that doesn't make sense.  
**Tabeta:** There were no Europeans present.  
**Berrange:** There were no Europeans present.  
**Tabeta:** Then they always speak their own language.  
**Berrange:** Do you always make a note of such occasions?  
**Tabeta:** Yes.  
**Berrange:** Show me your notes. Where did you write it?  
**Tabeta:** I did not note it.  
**Berrange:** Why did you just say you always note these occasions?  
**Tabeta:** I never said that.

Then all was set for the test.

# TREASON ACCUSED PROTEST AGAINST MASS HANGINGS

## Both Police And Africans Victims Of Racialism, Says Lutuli

JOHANNESBURG.

While grieving relatives from Natal waited outside, 22 Africans were hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison last week, for the murder of five policemen at Bergville, Natal, a year ago. All had been refused leave to appeal against the death sentence. This was the first time in the Union's history that so many persons were hanged on the same day.

The sense of shock at these mass executions was expressed by a former Judge-President of the Orange Free State, the Hon. F. E. T. Krause, who described the hangings as "gruesome."

The 22 were convicted after a 2-month trial in Maritzburg last year for the murder of two European and three African policemen who were raiding their lands for dagga. The accused alleged that they had been attacked first, and that they had been subjected to numerous provocations by the police.

After the attack hundreds of policemen and five aeroplanes took part in an intensive search for those responsible.

Three other Non-Europeans were also hanged on the same day last week, making a total of 25 executions.

### SYMPATHY

As a token of sympathy with the convicted men all the 156 treason accused at the Drill Hall were mourning and fasted on the day of the executions.

In a statement issued on behalf of the accused, Chief A. J. Lutuli said:

"It is reported in the press that the treason trial accused were mourning on the day of the execution of the Bergville clash with the police. The reports give rise to the impression that by so doing the accused condone the killing of policemen in the execution of their duties."

"We wish to make it clear that we condone neither the killing of policemen nor the retaliatory mass executions. We are opposed to the use of violence and killing whether by the civil population or by the state authorities."

"On the other hand we consider the tragic affair at Bergville arose from the general hostility of Africans towards the police engendered by the whole system of race discrimination in South Africa, and the simultaneous opposite hostility of the police towards the African citizens."

**VICTIMS OF RACIALISM**  
"In our opinion the policemen killed at Bergville no less than the Africans executed are victims of South African political conditions and deserving of the deepest sympathy and compassion of all their fellow men."

"It is in this spirit that we appealed to the Minister of Justice to reprieve the convicted men and commute their sentences. This appeal (Continued from previous column) will attempt to keep conditions similar to those at a meeting as possible, the test begins once more."

**Berrange:** Afrika! Sons and daughters of Africa, Just as the sun rises in the east . . . **Magistrate:** Does Tabeta understand? He mustn't sit there and gape. He must try and take it down.

**Tabeta:** He continues to sit, expression unchanged.  
**Magistrate:** It may not be a fair test. He has just been through a severe cross-examination.

**Tabeta:** The speech was translated both into Sesutho and Zulu.  
**Berrange:** Very well. We'll have my speech interpreted twice to give you until after the tea interval to recover from the cross-examination.

**Magistrate:** Is the witness satisfied?  
**Tabeta:** There were three interpreters.  
**Berrange:** Three!  
**Tabeta:** There is a roar of laughter in the court in which the magistrate joins.

**Tabeta:** Also the speaker does not read from a paper.  
**Magistrate:** What difference does that make?  
**Tabeta:** A great difference.  
**Magistrate:** Tabeta, are you ready to begin now or would you like to wait until after the tea adjournment?  
**Tabeta:** I am ready.  
**Magistrate:** Everything is prepared once more for the test.

**THE TEST BEGINS AGAIN**  
**Berrange:** Afrika! Sons and daughters . . .  
**Magistrate:** Tabeta seems to be agitated.  
**Berrange:** I think he is very worried.  
**Magistrate:** I know you think it is simulated.  
**Berrange:** No, no. Not at all. I'm sure it's genuine.  
**Tabeta:** After I would like another interpreter.  
**Magistrate:** After considerable further discussion, during which Mr. Berrange reassures the witness that he (Continued in next column)

## ICFTU GIVES £250 TO TREASON FUND

JOHANNESBURG.

IN response to an appeal from the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has decided to donate £250 to the Bishop of Johannesburg's Treason Trial Defence Fund.

In a letter to Mr. Leslie Massina, SACTU general secretary, Mr. H. Oldenburger, ICFTU secretary, writes from Belgrade.

"A sub-committee of the executive board met in Brussels from March 11 to March 13 and had under consideration the serious position prevailing in South Africa and particularly your request for financial assistance to help in defence of the arrested trade unionists and in compensation for the dependants of the accused. The sub-committee decided that a donation of £250 should be contributed."

The money is to be transmitted directly to Bishop Reeves as a trustee of the fund.

## Statues Of British Imperialists To Be Removed

CAIRO.

The statues of two British imperialists, Kitchener and Gordon, are to be removed from their present sites in Khartoum.

This will be done in execution of the decision of the Sudanese Council of Ministers. The statues will be taken to the Khartoum Museum.

Kitchener was the first British Governor-General in Sudan.

The bridge crossing the Jordan River leading from Palestine to Jordan has been renamed after King Hussein instead of Lord Allenby, reports a Middle East News Agency despatch from Amman. This change was made by the decision of the Council of Ministers.

Lord Allenby was the commander of British forces which occupied Palestine in World War I.



IT IS WORTH ONLY 9s. 8d., BUT

# NAT. BUDGET BUREAU NEEDS OF THE HURTING MAN

THE Budgets of capitalist Finance Ministers are presented as if they were an end in themselves. Not the needs of the working population, but the sacred "principles of economics," are viewed as the supreme target.

Take this extract from Mr. Naudé's Budget Speech last week: "It is the same old refrain that we continually hear in the field of finance: on the one hand an appeal for lower taxation, on the other hand pressure for more subsidies, bigger pensions, and more comprehensive free services, so that every Tom, Dick and Harry can spend more and enjoy a higher standard of living."

So that every Tom, Dick and Harry can spend more! What a revealing insight into Mr. Naudé's mind. Any Minister of Finance who truly had the interests of the working man at heart would exult at the thought of enabling "every Tom, Dick and Harry" to spend more and enjoy a higher standard of living.

## NOT CONCERNED

Mr. Naudé is not even concerned about the Nationalist working man. He admits that the 1938 £ is worth only 9s. 8d. today, that "less prosperous years" lie ahead; that the income tax-payer has been squeezed until his tax payments are fully up to date and there is a recession in the building industry. Yet the Budget hardly mentions the working man.

The shocking thing about this Budget is that the only people to benefit from it are the rich, particularly farmers, who will now be able to leave estates worth tens of thousands of pounds and pay hardly any duty on them. Mr. Naudé said that "which used the Budget to catch votes deserved to lose the respect of the public; but if the concession to farmers is not vote-catching, then what is?"

The Budget not only fails to ease the cost-of-living burden on White workers; it also imposes a 10 per cent compulsory savings levy on White taxpayers. But the Non-White worker is even worse off. Not only does the Budget fail to hold out any relief to him—at a time when even the Association of Chambers of Commerce has pleaded for an inquiry into the economic plight of urban Africans—but it takes away from him.

## TOMLINSON REPORT

The estimates of expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1958, contain not a farthing for expenditure on the Tomlinson report, which recommends that the spending of £10,000,000 annually for 10 years. Last year the Prime Minister himself announced that £3,500,000 was being set aside to launch the Tomlinson Report's programme for developing the Reserves. This year—nothing.

On the Bantu Education Account, one notices that the subsidy for school feeding, which was £640,000 last year, is cut to £100,000 this year.

And we have read elsewhere that the poll-tax paid by every African male is to be increased from £1 to a minimum of £1 10s. and a maximum of about £4 a year, while African women teachers, nurses, etc., are to be made to pay tax too, according to a sliding scale.

These items—the withholding of money due to the African people and the imposition of extra taxes—mean a loss of millions of

pounds to the African people. Yet the rich Nationalist farmers and the English-speaking business men can leave huge tax-free estates!

Contrast this with the following "Native Affairs" items in the Estimates: "Subsidies, Allowances, Presents and Rations" to Chiefs, Headmen, etc., £86,100." Or "Central Reference Bureau, £108,000." Or "District Administration, £661,017." Or "Publicity Expenses, £4,000." Or "Promotion of Efficiency of Chiefs and Headmen, £2,500." There seems to be plenty of money for apartheid theories.

## NATIVE LAWS BILL

I want to switch now from the Budget to the Native Laws Amendment Bill, which was debated in the Assembly last Thursday. The new clause affecting the attendance of Africans at churches in urban areas is dealt with elsewhere in this issue. I want to deal with other aspects of the Bill, which is a horrifyingly accurate quote apart from the "church clause." A statement by the S.A. Institute of Race Relations says "the Institute has carefully studied the Bill and considers it the most serious threat yet to inter-racial harmony and goodwill in South Africa."

Introducing the Bill, Dr. Verwoerd explained that, among other things, it is going to help him "clean up" Alexandra Township. He said that while he is studying Alexandra's present population of 95,000-110,000 to about 30,000. It will be recalled that this is in terms of the Mentz report, which recommended that only Africans

working in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg should be allowed to continue living in Alexandra. The others must go and live in locations in the area where they work. Dr. Verwoerd also intends applying "proper, strict control" to Alexandra.

Then there are clauses in the Bill which further extend Dr. Verwoerd's authority over municipalities. Dr. Verwoerd "explained" that municipalities were there merely to carry out the National policy of the central government, and that he could not tolerate

## Looking At Parliament

rate "20, 30 or 40 different ways of Native administration." Dr. Verwoerd said there should be no discussion about this. "No town council should be able to claim for itself the right to carry out a policy of integration if the national policy is apartheid." This is a clear warning to municipalities that they are going to be ruled with an iron hand in future.

Dealing with the clauses aimed at preventing inter-racial contact, Dr. Verwoerd mentioned specifically the inter-racial clubs in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the Liberal Party, social gatherings in private homes, and places of entertainment. Dr. Verwoerd claimed that at private "mixed" parties, the Whites and Non-Whites were ostentatious about

their defiance of convention, and that they threw open the doors and windows, or "hung out of the windows."

Dr. Verwoerd's whole approach was that Whites and Non-Whites never mix socially because they find genuine pleasure in each other's company, but because they want to be yoked, and that they never behave like normal human beings, but brag and shout and put themselves on display. If Dr. Verwoerd were to attend some of the "mixed" social gatherings he fears so much, he would see that the persons concerned behave themselves much better than the White hooligans one reads so much about these days.

To stop this "mixed" party-going, Dr. Verwoerd is taking powers either to ban the host from giving any more parties, or to put a ban on the house or flat concerned, or to ban the entire street or vicinity or "part of the city." What a fantastic conception!

## NEW OFFENCE

Other provisions in the Bill were dealt with in "New Age" when the Bill was first published. But there has been further clarification of their scope:

One clause will make it an offence for any African to enter premises either with the permission of the owner or occupier. A similar prohibition exists in the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1953, but there the African (or anyone else) had to enter the premises "without lawful reason." These words have been omitted, and now if the African is visiting a friend, or calling on a previous employer to recover wages owing

to him, he immediately commits an offence. However legitimate his visit, it becomes an offence unless he first obtains permission to enter the premises.

Another clause amends the notorious Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. At present no African may stay longer than 72 hours in a town without a permit unless he is born or permanently resident in that town or unless he has worked for the same employer for at least 10 years or has worked continuously in the town for at least 15 years.

This is all changed. The words "permanently resident" are changed to "continuously," so that even if the African was born in the town but leaves it to go on a short holiday he forfeits his right to return. As Dr. Smit said, if he goes to one of Dr. Verwoerd's new tribal colleges, he will not be allowed back into the town without a permit.

As far as the provision referring to 10 years in the employ of one employer or to 15 years continuous employment in the town is concerned, this too is changed. Now, even after completing either the 10 or 15-year period, the African must continue to reside in such areas and must not be employed outside it. Even temporary absence from the town deprives him of his right to return to it.

## RESERVATION OF JOBS

A further clause forbids the registering officer to register a contract of service in respect of such classes of jobs as the Minister may determine. A similar provision exists in the Industrial Conciliation Act, enabling the Minister to reserve certain jobs for certain races. But whereas in the I.C. Act a rather tedious procedure was laid down, here Dr. Verwoerd is empowered simply to regulate the country's economy according to his political views without reference to anyone else.

Dr. Smit's final words on the Bill were: "It is another chapter in the long list of miserable trammals that fill our goals with many thousands of innocent people."

C.P.E.

# VERWOERD'S PROCEED TO END ALL BLACK-WHITE CONTACTS

(Continued from page 1)

here the ban operates automatically if the number of Africans attending such institution is greater than it was in 1938.

As if this were not guarantee enough that few institutions would escape the blanket ban, the Minister lays down three conditions in which he may direct that Africans may attend any such institution anyway. They are if, in the Minister's opinion: (1) their presence there is causing a nuisance to residents in the vicinity; (2) it is undesirable that Africans should be there at all; and (3) such institution is "conducted in a manner prejudicial to the public interest."

In all three cases the Minister may make an order whether or not the institution was in existence in 1938.

In case (1) and (2), the Minister also requires the concurrence of the local authority concerned before he can issue an order, but he does not require such concurrence in the case of (3).

This completely negates the value of all his other "concessions" for the effect of this clause is now that the Minister may, without the concurrence of the local authority concerned, arbitrarily order that no African attend any

institution if, in his opinion, it is "conducted in a manner prejudicial to the public interest."

Both the person who conducts such institution and the African who attends are guilty of an offence if such an order is disregarded.

In this respect, the Minister clearly acquires powers far beyond those he had under the old clause.

## CINEMAS, DANCES ETC.

Another clause in the Minister's amendment gives him the power to issue an order prohibiting an African from attending any PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT outside his own area if he thinks their presence there is causing a nuisance to the residents in the vicinity, or if he thinks it is undesirable that Africans should be there at all. He requires the concurrence of the local authority before he can issue such an order. But, in person who conducts the place of entertainment and the African are guilty of an offence if such an order is disregarded.

## MEETINGS

The most serious clause from the political point of view is the "MEETINGS" clause. Under the old clause there was a blanket ban on all meetings attended by Africans in urban areas outside a location unless the Minister's permis-

sion was first obtained. This blanket ban falls away, but the Minister now takes power to prohibit the holding of any "meeting, assembly or gathering (including any social gathering)" which is attended by any African in an urban area outside a location, or to prohibit any African from attending any such meeting, assembly or gathering, if, in the Minister's opinion:

(1) the holding of such meeting is likely to cause a nuisance to persons resident in the vicinity, or (2) it is undesirable that Africans should be there at all.

Both the person who "holds, organises or arranges any meeting, assembly or gathering" and any African who attends in contravention of such a notice are guilty of an offence.

The Minister must advise the local authority concerned of his intention to ban any gathering and give the local authority time to lodge objections. He may not issue a notice if the local authority lodges an objection within the specified period. The Minister may not issue any such notice with reference to any gathering connected exclusively with any church or school, hospital, club or similar institution or any place of entertainment—naturally because he already has

powers to deal with such gatherings under the other clauses of his Bill.

But all other meetings may be banned by the Minister—not only public political meetings in a square or a hall, but trade union meetings and non-political meetings of any sort to which Africans may be admitted. Even a private party in a person's home, or a social, may be banned in this way.

## OVERALL EFFECT

The overall effect of the amendments to clause 29, therefore, is to strip the Minister of Native Affairs sweeping powers to prohibit the right of Africans to associate with other races in urban areas outside a location, whether in church, cinema, International Club—even in the privacy of the home.

It is part of the Government's plan to reduce the level of African people permanently to the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water, and to isolate them from all contact with races in urban areas outside the role of servants.

This Bill must be fought to the bitter end by all who believe that relations between black and white must be founded on friendship and co-operation instead of the hatred and antagonism that inspires all Nationalist legislation.

FOREIGN NEWS ROUND-UP

# ASIA AND MALAYA IS TO GET A NEW CONSTITUTION

**GHANA** was the first British colony in Africa to achieve independence. In August one of the last British colonies in Asia will reach a new stage in its struggle for political freedom.

After a year's delay the commission appointed to draw up a constitution for an independent Malaya has produced its report. The plan drawn up by the commission envisages a Federation of Malayan States governed by a sovereign Federal Parliament.

The draft constitution provides for the right of all adult citizens to vote for a House of Representatives. The demands of the large Malayan Chinese minority and the smaller Malayan Indian minority for citizenship have been substantially met by the constitution which lays down that anyone born in Malaya after August this year, or who has been resident there for a certain period, will be regarded as a Malayan citizen.

There will also be a Senate, largely elected by the Assembly of the Malayan States. The Head of State elected by the Malayan States; and Cabinet Government, with the head of the main party in the House of Representatives as Prime Minister.

In cases of dispute the Senate will have a limited power of delay only. The present largely appointed councils in the Malayan States are also to become largely or entirely elected bodies, and citizens of Malaya are to have rights of free speech, assembly and movement.

**REMAINING ISSUES**

There are two major issues, however, which the commission has not faced up to and which, if not satisfied with, will render the democratic rights set out in the proposed constitution practically ineffective.

The first is the continuation of the state of emergency in the country. In terms of the military agreement concluded last year, the country will still be occupied by British forces who will still have the power to hunt down Malaysians, and to arrest and detain them without trial. It is obvious that unless there is acceptance of the repeated renunciation offers of the Communists, against whom the emergency legislation is directed, Malayan sovereignty will be incomplete.

The other issue is the continued division of the Malayan Federation and Singapore which the commission's plan does nothing to heal. The people of Singapore demand unity with the mainland much as the Cypriots demand unity with Britain, but just as with the Cypriots are determined to maintain the island as a military base.

## HUNGARIAN PARTY CONFERENCE

**THE** Hungarian Workers' Party, now over 190,000 strong, is to call a national party conference within a few months. A report of the central committee of the H.W.P. states that membership of the party is increasing by 8,000 to 12,000 per week.

The Party, formed during the uprising last October, now has organisations in three-quarters of the villages apart from its cities and organisations. Its paper, *Nepszabadsag*, prints 620,000 copies a day, 690,000 on Sundays. Individual subscribers total over 250,000.

The conference is to discuss the Party's tasks, the report states, "to exchange experience of Party work and to strengthen and to continue in the leading organs of the Party."

The central committee had taken effective measures to secure inner-Party democracy, and that Party activities should be based on voluntary work," said the report.

The staff of the Party machinery had been cut by 64%, it added. The report called for the starting of work by Parliament as soon as possible, co-operation with the trade unions and the workers' councils, the working out of a new three-year plan with strict regard to the country's own resources, the establishment of a Communist youth organisation and the re-establishment of contact amongst those intellectuals at present showing a "reserved attitude."

**SENTENCE**

Meanwhile a "big sensation" has been caused in the country by an article by Josef Reval in *Nepszabadsag*. Reval holds no office in the Party but was one of the main Party leaders under Rakosi and Gerö.

Reval stated that the mastermind and political leaders of the counter-revolution were Imry Nagy and his followers. One of the decisive mistakes of the former leadership had been its failure to expose Nagy's opportunist policy and factional activities in open struggle in the pre-October months.

Reval added that the mistakes of the Rakosi-Gerö leadership could not be placed in the same category as those of the Nagy group. It was not Rakosi, he said, who concluded an alliance with the counter-revolutionary forces against the dictatorship of the proletariat, prepared and organised an armed struggle against the People's Party, the State and wished to tear Hungary away from the socialist camp. These were the crimes of Nagy.

He criticised the tendency to take into consideration past mistakes alone. "This leads to a negative assessment of the development since the liberation 12 years ago," he said, "and to the disregard of the tremendous successes achieved by the Hungarian working class under the leadership of the Communist Party."

**CRITICISM**

Reval's article has been criticised in another article in the same paper written by a journalist, Karolyi Szamosi, who said that many members of the H.W.P. did not agree with Reval. They also did not like the tone in which he had written.

Szamosi said that it was "one-sided and unjust" of Reval to blame mainly present Party leaders and members for "confusion of thought" in the Hungarian workers' movement, which in reality began in the pre-October months.

"The tone and style of the article of comrade Reval, brooking no contradiction, cannot be our model," said Szamosi. "But boys to carry out our policy by arguments, facts and words of enlightenment. If we should again try to dictate, the masses of our Party would become smaller and not broader."

He said that former Party leaders "espulated in the face of the counter-revolution" but boys Communists fought on. They began to form a new Party "under conditions of savage counter-revolutionary terror and persecution."

## NEWS BRIEFS

**IN** a powerful plea for national birth control, China's Health Minister, Li Teh-chuan, said recently that the Government "with great reluctance" was going to legislate induced abortions and sterilisation on request. She was speak-

ing on the eve of the opening of an exhibition to popularise birth-control in Peking.

China's population was increasing at a rate of 15 million yearly and that continued, the country could not achieve prosperity, she said.

\* \* \*

The Government of West Germany's Hesse State has decided to reject the establishment of U.S. guided missile bases in areas within its jurisdiction. This decision was made by the state government, which is composed of two former opposition parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Refugee Party, acting under the pressure of many local assemblies.

Earlier reports stated that the U.S. had already obtained the assent of Bonn's Defence Ministry for the establishment of "Nike" type remote control guided missile bases in the West German States, including Hesse.

\* \* \*

The Polish Jewish State Theatre is due to leave Poland this week for a three-week season in England.

\* \* \*

Despite the renewal of international tensions, the Leipzig Trade Fair recently opened in East Germany has had a record number of exhibitors from 40 countries.

# PROTEST AGAINST EXPULSION OF PEACE COUNCIL FROM AUSTRIA

JOHANNESBURG.

**STRONG** protests against the dissolution of the World Peace Council Secretariat by the Austrian Government and the Council's expulsion from that country have been sent to Vienna by the South African Peace Council, the African National Congress, the Congress of Democrats, and other organisations and individuals.

A letter sent to the Austrian Minister in Pretoria by the Reverend Douglas Thompson, the President of the Peace Council, describes this action of the Austrian Government as one against the cause of peace.

"The World Peace Council is a body elected at congresses by delegates who represent nearly all countries in the world and who speak for people from every walk of life and holding different political and religious beliefs," says the letter.

"During the eight years of its existence the council has worked steadfastly and exclusively for peace and has attracted to the peace banner hundreds of millions of people. Its work has made enormous contribution to the ending of localised wars and to the avoidance of world war."

"In particular your Government should remember that it was due to the relaxation of international ten-

sion, an object for which the World Peace Council constantly strove, that Austria was able to achieve its freedom.

"The action of your Government is against the cause of peace. The South African Peace Council expresses its strongest protest against such action and joins with all peace-loving people in demanding the withdrawal of your Government's decision."

## Japanese Exports To U.S. Restricted

LONDON.

The Japanese-U.S. agreement on Japan's "voluntary controls" over its cotton textile exports to the U.S. has caused dissatisfaction in Japanese textile circles.

The five-year agreement which was reached after four months of talks in Washington provided that from January 1, 1957 the annual quota of Japanese cotton textile exports to the U.S. would be fixed at 235 million square yards, Japan had originally hoped for 270 million square yards.

Koito Abe, Chairman of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, has expressed regret over the American restriction.

# "ART NEEDS FREE DISCUSSION AND COMPETITION"

## Chinese Culture Stimulated By New Policy, Says Minister

LONDON.

"THE policy of 'letting flowers of many kinds blossom, diverse schools of thought contend' has greatly enlivened the work of science, literature and art in China since it was put forward six months ago, according to Mao Tun, Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

In an interview with an Indian reporter shortly after the recent Asian Writers' Conference held in Delhi, Mao Tun dealt with the achievements which the policy had to its credit in the short time since it was put forward.

The policy had been adopted under definite social conditions which had ripened in China in the last few years, Mao Tun pointed out. They were: that the socialist transformation had won a decisive victory in China, that there was a fundamental change in the class relations of society, and that the Chinese intellectuals, inspired by the changes in the people's life which they saw with their own eyes and the social reforms and the movements for reconstruction in which they participated personally, had adopted a new outlook.

**FREE DISCUSSION**

"The growth of science, art and literature calls for free discussion and competition," he said, "for discussion brings truth to light while variety adds lustre to art. Scientists and writers are not to work according to orders or directives, but to give full play to their arduous mental labour and creative talent."

"To achieve this they must think

independently. They must try to get stimulus from each other in debates and competition if they want to be really creative."

Dealing with the concrete achievements of the new policy, Mao Tun stated that it had evoked an ardent response reflected in the emergence of a large number of articles dealing with the subject in newspapers and magazines. There had been heated discussions proceeding from different viewpoints or angles, on many vital problems relating to science, art and literature.

"Penetrating and effective criticisms have been made on such shortcomings and deviations as have appeared in our cultural work," he continued, "among them dogmatism in theory and formalism in literature."

**WIDER VISION**

"Scientists and writers have widened their visions, exploring from the cultures of their own country and other countries the positive factors which are beneficial to the people, and developing and adapting them to the new ideological contents. As a matter of fact, Chinese and foreign classical works, including philosophical, art and literary works, are being re-edited and translated (Chinese classical

works being rendered into vernacular language) according to plan, and the Chinese folk arts, particularly local dramas, are flourishing in full glory.

"In the field of art and literature alone, more vigorous efforts have been made to produce creative works since the defects found in the leadership of cultural administrative work were pointed out and remedied. Over one hundred art and literary journals have been published and critical articles on various aspects of our social life have appeared in increasing number.

"In creative works, a wide range of themes have been touched upon. Veteran writers, who unfamiliar with the new life, had been idle for years but who were inspired by this policy for science and literature have taken up their pen again."

**PROGRAMME**

It is reported that as part of the new policy three publishing houses are arranging the publication of over 1,000 works of different schools of philosophy, economic history, international relations and geography in the next ten years. Included amongst the books are the most important writings of Hegel, Spinoza and Keynes.

# SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT

by  
**Robert Resha**

## WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE ALL BLACKS?

IT was in August last year that the two associations that control soccer, the South African Bantu Football Association and the South African African Football Association met in Johannesburg to discuss the future of football in this country.

The meeting was attended by the officials and executive members of both Associations. Also present was the energetic, but indefatigable Mr. Soccer—George Singh, the secretary of the South African Soccer Federation. He was as interested and anxious about the outcome of this meeting as everyone else.

To Mr. Singh a constructive decision by this meeting would not only be a long stride in settling administrative problems in soccer and bettering the position of the players; it would also be a great help to the Federation in its application for F.I.F.A. membership.

Many people, fans and players alike, did not expect much from this meeting. For years petty differences had kept these two Associations apart—differences which had been perpetuated by officials of these organisations either for personal reasons or lack of vision.

### SOBER DECISION

The decision of this meeting went beyond expectations. In the interest of sport and the welfare of the ordinary humble player, the two Associations decided not only to sink their age-old differences but to dissolve their individual organisations and form one mighty body to control African soccer, the South African All Blacks.

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the drawing up of a constitution for the new organisation to the two senior officials, the presidents, Messrs. L. P. Ntibanani (African) and Ntshaka (Bantu). It also left to them the task of calling another meeting for the acceptance of the constitution and election of office bearers.

Everybody was excited about this decision. The other Associations, Coloured and Indian, felt that it would not be long before there would be only one association to control football in this country, irrespective of colour or race, now that the African Associations had come together.

### WHAT HAVE THE PRESIDENTS DONE?

Since that time, eight months ago, nothing has been heard of the All Blacks. No constitution has been drawn up. No meeting has been called. As far as one can see, no work has been done. Could it be that the two officials entrusted with nurturing this new body have neglected their duty? Or is it possible that the All Blacks is no more?

Only the two officials can give a reply to these questions, but their silence has brought about confusion to everyone connected with soccer. The season is about to begin and most officials are blank about the future of African football.

It is high time that the two presidents were called to account. They must give a report of their activities during the past eight months, where they have not done their work then they must quit their positions. There are many individuals who are prepared to do the work. It is time that the clubs, district unions and provincial bodies to press for information. Football must go on; it must be improved, and only those willing to work can be an asset to our soccer today.

## "The World Of Sholom Aleichem"

After a most successful run in Johannesburg, producer Cecil Williams has brought "The World of Sholom Aleichem" to the Hofmeyr Theatre in Cape Town, where he should be assured of good audiences for the duration of his stay here.

"The World of Sholom Aleichem" is not at all, but a series of dramatic episodes by divers hands which add up to an atmosphere—the atmosphere in which Jewish people lived in pre-revolutionary Russia and other countries of Eastern Europe.

It is an atmosphere in which the Jews' reaction to anti-Semitism, the peasants' simplicity and superstition, the shopkeepers' cunning, the strong affection which binds a family together, the self-pity of the victimised and the hope and courage of the youth who fight against oppression and discrimination combine to give this evening's entertainment an unmistakable flavour of its own. Here is material, as Cecil Williams pointed out in his address to the audience on the first night, which is a refreshing contrast to the mixture of sex, violence and sadism which

# THIS IS ONE BATON CHARGE THE POLICE DIDN'T GET AWAY WITH

## Biting Criticism by Chief Magistrate

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN police charged a women's anti-pass demonstration in Lichtenberg on November 11 last year, the local M.P. Van Niekerk wired his congratulations to Minister Swart on the conduct of his policemen. But a very different view was taken by Chief Magistrate S. C. Allen in a courageous judgment this week acquitting eight Africans, three of them women, on charges of public violence and assaulting the police.

The order to disperse was unlawful, and the baton charge was also probably unlawful, said the chief magistrate. The police had no right to strike, with their bats all old and sundry who were in front of the crowd.

The chief magistrate said it was improbable the police were speaking the truth when they said stones were thrown at them prior to the baton charge, as it was proved no policemen were injured. He was satisfied the anger of the crowd was caused by the baton charge, and this led to retaliation.

Earlier in evidence witness Lucas Masilo admitted he took a baton from a policeman.

"I told him it was obvious he didn't have a wife and that women were not to be hit. I took his baton and threw it away."

Chief Magistrate Allen said he could not accept the Crown evidence and discharged the accused. Adv. George Bizos, instructed by Mrs. S. Muller, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Allen said inquests were being held into the deaths of the Africans killed. The trial evidence would be

## 500 At Pretoria Conference

PRETORIA.

Five hundred women of all races attended the Pretoria district Women's Federation conference on Sunday.

A committee was formed to launch the women's pledge campaign against-passes for women, also to collect signatures for the Group Areas protest.

Before the conference started two Coloured women were arrested for distributing leaflets, but were later released.

The speakers at the conference were Mrs. H. Moosae, Mrs. Pillay, Mrs. Moeckers and Miss June Chabaku. Mrs. M. Godberg presided.

## Congress Protests Against Verwoerd's New Bill

JOHANNESBURG.

The Native Laws Amendment Bill is a serious assault on the rights to free association and assembly of the people of South Africa, says a statement issued by the African National Congress.

The vehement opposition of the churches and their determination to defy the provisions of this Bill have compelled the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, to feign a retreat. However, the modified Bill remains fundamentally the same and is intended to destroy all forms of political, economic, social and religious activities which are not approved by the Nationalist Government.

It is the duty of all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to prevent this Bill from becoming law. All organisations, institutions, associations, and individuals must unite to oppose this attack on the civil rights of the people, and protect what remains of our rights to free association and assembly which are so seriously threatened by this Bill.

### WORSE THAN BEFORE

A Press statement issued in Cape Town by the African National Congress, South African Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats rejects in toto the provisions of Dr. Verwoerd's Native Laws Amendment Bill and the proposed amendments to it.

In many respects the new provisions are more dangerous and sweeping than the old, says the statement.

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