

MASS TRIAL IS HELD IN A PRISON...

Public Not Admitted

JOHANNESBURG.

TWO hundred and twelve African miners are being tried on a charge of public violence in Ventersburg—and the court is sitting in the local jail.

The trial arises from a protest demonstration by workers in a compound at Virginia Mine on January 7.

The relatives of the accused and public, can not only not get into the jail to watch the proceedings, but they are even being kept outside the jail grounds.

The closest the New Age reporter got to the trial was a peep at the arrested miners through the heavy jail door.

The men on trial were crowded on the cement floor in a shed erected in the jail yard, their knees drawn up to their chins as they huddled into the small space allotted them.

WAT SOEK JY, JONG

"Ja jong, wat soek jy?" the warden wanted to know. We told him.

No pressman without a police press card (which the police will not issue to New Age) would be admitted, he said. The public could not enter because the jail was "not a public place."

Some pressmen did gain admission to the hearing but not an inch of report on the proceedings has appeared in the press since the trial opened.

The accused men are in custody; their relatives and friends are outside the jail fence. Throughout the first day's proceedings those who had come to listen to the case sat in the hot sun around the jail while inside the Crown opened its case.

ONLY ONE MAN HAS A LAWYER. THE OTHERS HAVE HAD NO MONEY OR OPPORTUNITY TO BRIEF DEFENCE.



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...AND ANOTHER MASS TRIAL IN A BASEMENT...

JOHANNESBURG.

Two hundred and eighty canning workers of H. Jones and Co. will hear the verdict in their strike case tomorrow, Friday.

They have been appearing for trial in the basement cells of the Magistrate's Court, charged with striking illegally after a dispute on overtime hours and pay at their factory.

Originally 287 workers were arrested and charged, 200 of them women, but charges have been withdrawn against four women and three other workers will be tried separately.

A director of the factory admitted under cross-examination the workers were paid less for working Christmas Day than they receive on an ordinary working day. Paying them overtime rates would have cost the firm £150. The annual profit of the factory is about £120,000.

The evidence disclosed that after the Xmas Day dispute the workers decided not to work any more overtime. This they were entitled to do. To cope with this the firm told

20 workers their shifts would be changed from an ordinary working day to one from 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. The workers served a petition on the firm rejecting the changed shifts and later refused to work till the new shifts were abolished.

The Chief Native Labour officer

gave evidence that he tried to settle the dispute under the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act but the workers rejected this.

Under cross examination he admitted that although he had spoken to the workers or their representatives it was always done in the presence of the factory management.

Appearing for the workers, Mr. J. Slovo argued this was not a strike but a lock-out. The employers had broken their contracts with some of the workers to compel all of them to accept overtime work at normal pay rates.

...AND ANOTHER MASS TRIAL CONTINUES IN OLD SYNAGOGUE

THE big question at the treason trial in the old synagogue is still: 'WHAT IS TREASON?'

Replying to the defence application to quash the indictment because the things it says are treason are not treason, Mr. Pirow put forward this argument:

"Any act in furtherance of a treasonable conspiracy, however innocent or lawful the act, is an overt act of treason and therefore by itself treason."

Mr. Oswald Pirow briefly out-

lined his team's case this week. "Here was a conspiracy," he said. "To further it a meeting was held, not to discuss dog racing, but to further the conspiracy. People were addressed to enlist their support. The law on overt acts is that it does not matter what the state of mind of the person incited is. What

counts is the state of mind of the inciter.

"A person who addresses a meeting to enlist its support, even if he does not disclose his aims, and on the fact of it makes an innocent speech, is committing an overt act of treason.

(Continued on page 3)

SABRA SECRET MEETINGS CONTINUE

TOURING SABRA professors held a series of highly secret meetings with selected Africans in Durban and Port Elizabeth last week.

Among those who met the professors at lengthy sessions were Mr. Jordan Ngubane, National Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Party and Mr. H. J. Bhengu a Durban attorney.

Asked to comment on the discussions that had been held Mr. Bhengu told New Age, that all discussions were "highly confidential" and that he had undertaken not to give anything away.

He added that the professors had insisted on this.

It is reliably understood that the keynote of the professors' sales talk on apartheid was to show that the pride of the Afrikaner would not allow for integration and therefore some alternative solution must be found. Their own solution it is said was the creation of 'bantustans.'

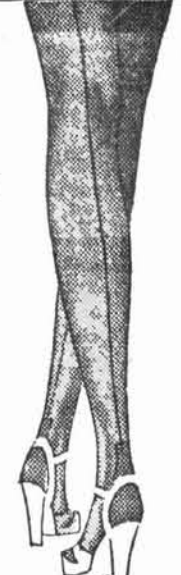
It is not known whether anyone



Some of the food and canning workers facing a mass trial.

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(Continued on page 3)



U.S. EMBASSY COLOUR BAR IS NOTHING NEW

The report (New Age, Jan. 29) about the American Embassy granting their premises to SABRA and Africanists was startling.

However, this is not the first time that the U.S. Embassy has gone out of its way, "to keep abreast with African affairs."

I recall several years ago the U.S. Information Service arranged discussions with Coloured and Indian teachers. Why it was done nobody was able to explain.

In 1956 thousands of well illustrated and bound copies of "What is Communism" and "What is Democracy," highly Americanised versions of "Soviet Tyranny (with up to date references to the 20th Party Congress) and dictatorship" as compared with the "free world," were distributed all over the country.

An agency for the distribution was the S.A. Police. When the first pass trouble broke out in Lichtenburg in the Transvaal, African policemen were seen in possession of "What is Democracy!"

During the preparatory examination of the treason trial in the Drill Hall, one of the African orderlies would study a copy of "What is Communism."

That the U.S. Embassy employs a colour bar in our country is also nothing new. Years ago when there was no question of "infringing the country's laws," a subtle form of colour restriction was being operated at the U.S. Information Service.

This took the form of a keen non-white applicant being told that, "it would be suitable and convenient" if the applicant joined one of the (non-white) libraries at the Jubilee Centre, Coronation Township and elsewhere "because," I quote from personal experience, "we have given them many books."

This was done because large numbers of non-whites would install themselves amongst the whites in the library causing obvious embarrassment to the colour bar!

Further, although there are

many Negro newspapers and magazines in the U.S.A., none of these are available at the U.S. Information Service, apart from the fact that only one (am subject to correction) "Ebony" has been banned.

PAUL JOSEPH
Johannesburg.

SOCCER TOUR

After a very successful year, 1958, the Northern Transvaal Soccer Union wishes to start early this year and intends to make a tour to the Cape and Natal.

My Union wishes to accept any team or Association to have friendly fixtures to be staged in Pretoria or anywhere else.

My Association would also like to mention that we wish to play anybody irrespective of colour or creed.

We also wish to thank all those who took part in the past, and wish all the best for the future.

Secretary, POI HING LEE
Pretoria.

We Don't Want K.K.K.

I have heard that lately that dreadful organisation the Ku Klux Klan has established itself in Cape Town, and they are busy recruiting members who will operate those dreadful acts of torture against an innocent community such as has been done in the U.S.A. It's shocking. Imagine people crossing the sea to come and lynch us right in our own country. I wish to express my thanks to those who revealed this news to South Africa, and call upon the Government to take steps to ring the death knell for this terrible Ku Klux Klan.

E. V. KHANYILE
Durban.

Prevent Political Turmoil

Since 1952 when the ANC launched a militant campaign against the supremacist rule of the white settlers in this country a new form of propaganda sprung up and grew gradually as Congress grew.

When this front was widened by the formation of the Congress alliance this propaganda began branding the movement with such terms as "communist," agitators, "deviators" and "robots."

This enemy includes almost 98 per cent of the S.A. Press including the Bantu Press, and the Africanists, certain organisations like the Bantu National Congress and the A.A.C. and other individuals.

If Congress allows these propagandists to continue unchallenged it is likely it will lead to hostile camps, thus creating political turmoil within the compass of the Liberation Front.

The only alternative to counteract these enemies of the people is

(1) All Africanist elements should be put out of the ANC if they go too far with their misguided conceptions unless they repent.

(2) Congressites should invade all anti-Congress press by writing, explaining and informing the public of our point of view and denounce everything which might endanger our solidarity.

(3) A boycott weapon could be used, not necessarily where criticisms are genuine and constructive.

STANLEY KABA
Grahamstown.

Back to the Dark Ages

The Nationalist Party Government is refusing to grant passports to academically eligible Non-White students wishing to further their studies abroad.

This action strikes at the very roots of democracy and is an ignominious violation of a basic human right.

The Nationalists claim that they are custodians of democratic institutions, but their greatest achievement since they took over the reins is the breathtaking pace with which we are drifting back to the Dark Ages.

SIPO POPO KA KOTI.
Johannesburg.

I WOKE UP SCREAMING!

I HAD a nightmare last night. It was awful. There we were at the printers ready with all the important news from Pretoria about the treason trial. The women on the go again against the passes; news of the wonderful deeds performed by the Russians both in the skies above and down here on terra-firma; all these articles so important and interesting to the people throughout the land, Africa on the move . . . and then with everything set for going to press, a shriek from someone in the direction of the storeroom. No paper to print on. I woke up bewildered and bathed in perspiration. What a relief—only a dream.

But the real shock was still to come. The relief I felt was very short-lived. Barely twelve hours after that dream, came the real thing! A note from the shippers informing us that the newsprint was due within a month and as usual cash on delivery. Eight hundred pounds of it too! No cash—no newsprint. Just as simple as that. Which means that within seven

weeks or so, New Age has to find a total of £2,800—from the time you read this till the end of March, £2,800! Just think of it—and it is no dream either.

Now we on New Age are going all out to raise this money. But we do not believe in miracles. Nor do we think that we can perform them. Unless every one of our friends, unless everyone in the Congress organisations throws in their lot with us in the next six weeks, New Age will at last have to admit that it is impossible after all to continue.

We appeal therefore to everybody who understands that the liberatory movement without New Age is like a man who can see, who can hear but cannot speak, to start from today to raise money for our paper.

This means everybody stretching from the luxurious homes of Houghton to the pondokkies in New Brighton; from the large business houses of West Street to the humble homes of District Six. Make your effort now. Organise

funds for your paper. Every penny counts. Don't wait. Remember we need £2,800 in the next six or seven weeks. It is up to you to help us—or else we are sunk. You raise the money and send it to us as quickly as you can. It is urgent. Let us all make the effort together to save our paper.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:

J.H. £3.3, M.L.A. £1. S.J.R. 1.6d., Xmas Present £25. S.K. £5. H.B. £5, Miss W. 5s., Sacred River £5, N.M. £1. C.R. 10s., H.T. 10s., T.S. £10, Literature 2.6d., Rub. £8, Harry £1, J. and J. £1, Bob £1, Ally Sisters £1, Tailor £1, S. and J. £1, Doc £5, K.M. £1, S.A. £1, Kem. £1, M.W. 10s., Premier 10s., Robot £1, Beth. £10, Nick 10s., A.R. 10s., Bliz. 10s., B.S. 10s.

Johannesburg:

Friends £20, M. and M. £5, T. Collections £14.10, Friend £5, Louis £5, Les. £5, Man. £20, J. £15, Alec 10s., Friends £20, Len. £3.10, V. £2, S. 10s., M.H. £1, W.E. £5.
TOTAL—£183 12s. 0d.

EDITORIAL

MOSLEY'S

FASCIST SCHEMES

OSWALD Mosley, British fascist leader, friend of Oswald Pirow and one-time friend of Hitler has gone, but he has left behind a nasty stink and plans for a stronger Mosley movement here.

Mosley held talks with Dr. Verwoerd and other Ministers. These were not casual "courtesy" talks as Mosley wants us to believe. Plans were carefully laid beforehand.

Oswald Mosley did not fly to the Union on the off chance some Cabinet Minister might be prepared to take time off from Parliament during the important no confidence debate week.

Mosley arrived knowing his top man here, the sacked school teacher Derek Alexander, had the appointments sown up for him.

Alexander has admitted openly that he got instructions from Mosley soon after arriving here to make contact with Cabinet Ministers and Government officials, and he made the appointment for Mosley to see Verwoerd and the others.

The events look anything but casual.

1. Alexander has been here three years. On instructions from Mosley he joined the Nationalist Party soon after arriving here and started in energetically to make the contacts that smoothed the way for Mosley.

2. In January 1958 *The Friends of South Africa* was set up as an information service to sell the Nationalist Government to people in Britain and abroad. Mosley is the Society's patron. It got quantities of material from the State Information Office, and distributed this and translations of articles and editorials in the Nationalist Party press.

3. Mosley's rag "Action" made its appearance on Government railway bookstalls. No one else would handle it.

4. In October the Europe-Africa Association was started. The Nationalists have an apartheid plan for South Africa, but Mosley goes one better. He sees all Africa divided into living spaces for Black and White. He sees Africa with "a broad White backbone from Algeria to the Cape with Black 'Bantustans' on both sides." (He must have thought that wild one up during the 3½ years spent in Holloway Prison in Britain during the war, when the nights were long.)

5. Then South African news and views columns started appearing in "Action," signed with the initials D.A. (Alexander the school teacher).

6. During December Alexander was in Britain, conferring with his boss.

He returned to the Union on January 5. Twenty-two days later Mosley himself flew in, and the day after he got here he flew to Cape Town by plane, with Alexander.

The idea was to keep it all a secret. The secretary of the Mosley movement in Britain, Jeffry Hamm, said Mosley was still on the continent.

Mosley said he was here strictly on business. He couldn't talk politics. But "see me in a couple of years," he said. "Perhaps then I can tell you some more."

One lie after another. He wouldn't see the other Oswald, Mr. Pirow, he said. But he did.

"I'm here only on business. I'm not interested in politics while I'm here." No politics—only political business with the Prime Minister!

How typical this deceit is of the whole fascist ideology with its contempt for the people.

In Britain the Mosley movement has been discredited and slapped down. It can't even get public halls for meetings.

In South Africa some of Hitler's former supporters are running the show so Mosley sees a chance to get a leg in.

The public reaction to Mosley's visit has made it clear that the masses of the people here are ready to give his movement a very hot reception if they try to worm their way in here.

West Germany is Much Nearer Than the Moon

GROMYKO WARNS ADENAUER AND DULLES

THE strongest warning given by any Soviet leader so far to the West German Government and to Dr. Adenauer personally was delivered at the 21st Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

This is another report by SAM RUSSELL, the only British newspaper correspondent at the Congress.

Addressing the Congress Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister said that some remarks made by Dulles recently were "a barely concealed threat of war" and warned him to weigh his words carefully.

Amid tremendous applause, Mr. Gromyko said that "if he scares anybody it is not the Soviet Government nor the Soviet people."

Mr. Gromyko said that the success of the Soviet Union at home and abroad had had a stabilising effect on the entire international situation.

The figures for the new Seven-Year Plan were received everywhere as proof of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union.

MOVES FOR PEACE

"Even those," he said, "who have been misled by lying propaganda can now see that a country preparing to become first in the world in its industry, agriculture and standard of living cannot be preparing for war.

"And those who for 41 years have been waiting for our country to fail are alarmed because our plans make any adventures against the Soviet Union even riskier than before.

"Never before have we taken so many peaceful initiatives as in the past three years."

Mr. Gromyko then listed the series of peace moves made by the Soviet Union and pointed out how on every occasion they had been rejected by the Western Powers.

Dealing in particular with the position in Germany, Mr. Gromyko showed how instead of stamping out German militarism the Western

Powers were doing everything to resurrect the military potential of Western Germany.

"Commanding posts," he said, "are held by those monopoly concerns who nurtured Hitler and brought him to power and they are now arming Western Germany with atomic and rocket weapons."

NEARER THAN MOON

And again Mr Gromyko warned Dr. Adenauer to remember that



"Western Germany is much nearer to the Soviet Union than the moon."

"Our attitude is not due to fear," he continued. "Hitler's former generals, who barely managed to escape from Stalingrad should realise this.

"We are opposing the atomic arming of Western Germany because it is a threat to world peace.

But the statesmen of Western Germany seem to show no appreciation of the reality of the situation.

"They seem to be suffering from atomic fever and it seems that there is some atomic virus which has hopelessly affected the West German statesmen. They seem to be counting on rearming first and dictating their terms afterwards."

Pointing out that the Soviet people had no feelings of revenge, he said it was necessary nevertheless to point out that the German militarists had not paid in full for their bloody deeds of the past.

And they must understand that if they started a new war they would receive a double punishment for launching a new war and for the misdeeds of the old Germany.

"Let these revenge-seekers not touch old wounds," he warned. "For the Soviet Union still feels these old wounds."

WOLF INTO VEGETARIAN

Then, in a direct reference to Dr. Adenauer, he declared: "It is difficult to make a wolf into a vegetarian," adding that it would be a mistake to confuse Dr. Adenauer and his Government with the ordinary German people who want peace and are opposed to the atomic arming of Germany.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was always ready to reach agreement on the German problem.

But, he added, "if through no fault of ours such an agreement is not forthcoming, then the Soviet Union together with the other Socialist States will search for other ways to solve this problem."

BERLIN QUESTION

The same held good for the Berlin question. If no mutually acceptable solution was found, the Soviet Union, in agreement with the German Democratic Republic, would carry out its projected measures.

"It is as well that no one should doubt our intention on this score," he said.

A picture of the two faces of Mr. Dulles was also given by First Deputy Premier Mikoyan, when he addressed the 21st Congress on his recent tour of the U.S.A.

Mr. Mikoyan said that he got the impression that the American people and most of the businessmen were fed up with the cold war and wanted peace and good relations with the Soviet Union.

From his talks with the U.S. Government he said he got the impression that the U.S. did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of the Socialist countries.

"From these statements by the President and the Secretary of State," said Mr. Mikoyan, "one can draw the conclusion that they are inclined to recognise the policy of peaceful co-existence.

"If this is the case it is of great positive importance for the cause of peace, but these statements must be followed by deeds and we are entitled to expect them."

Mr. Mikoyan said that it would have been natural to expect that the U.S. Government, taking advantage of the favourable climate created in the conversations, would have outlined measures to end the cold war.

Instead, however, even before he left the U.S. calls began to be made

for campaigns designed somewhat to counter the positive results of his visit.

"Things went to such lengths that the campaign for fostering the cold war was joined by two of Mr. Dulles' assistants, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Murphy, who toured the U.S. including those cities which I visited addressing the audiences I had addressed and making speeches in the spirit of the cold war.

"Apparently that did not produce the results expected and that is why Mr. Dulles brought his heavy artillery into action."

DULLES MESSAGE

Mr. Mikoyan recalled that on his departure Mr. Dulles had sent him a message expressing the President's hope that a stable atmosphere of peace and friendship would develop between the U.S. and Soviet peoples.

"Now, after all that," he continued, "to everybody's surprise Mr. Dulles made a statement on the opening day of our Congress saying that he saw nothing to indicate the true desire of the Soviet Union to put an end to the cold war and that the Soviet Union would continue the cold war and try to win the war.

"In saying this he misrepresented the Soviet proposals for peace.

"He gave as an example our proposal to develop normal trade and declared that the Soviet Union was putting forward these proposals in order to gain an advantage for itself and for international Communism.

"He did not say that in my presence nor did he say it in his telegram," said Mr. Mikoyan amid animation in the hall. "Mr. Dulles turns everything upside down. We did not start the cold war nor do we want to continue it. We want to put an end to it immediately and not try to win it."

Mr. Mikoyan said that one could not but be surprised at another statement made by Mr. Dulles attempting to create uncertainty and suspicion about Soviet foreign policy.

NEW WAR DANGER

"In our talk with Mr. Dulles," he said, "we touched on the question of the danger of a new war.

"When I asked Mr. Dulles whether he believed that we wanted a war and whether he believed there existed a military threat from the Soviet Union, he looked at me and then said outright that he did not think so."



Adenauer: Difficult to make a wolf a vegetarian.

Full Account of Accra Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

The first detailed account of the five-day proceedings of the Accra conference is contained in the February issue of "Fighting Talk," now on sale at 6d. a copy.

Written by Ezekiel Mphahlele, who led the ANC delegation to the Accra conference, this diary is a vivid description of the personalities, issues and achievements of the conference.

Also in this issue are articles on the De Wet Nel attempt to ban mixed gatherings in Johannesburg, a contribution by Mrs. Ruth Foley of the Black Sash movement on anti-Nationalist unity, the first article in a science series by Dr. Edward Roux, Jenny Joseph on "King Kong" and an article on the battle against apartheid in sport.

The annual subscription to the magazine is 7s. 6d., obtainable at P.O. Box 1355, Johannesburg.

Is C.O.D. Communist?

JOHANNESBURG.

Is the Congress of Democrats a Communist organisation?

The latest issue of COD's cyclo-styled organ "Counter Attack" deals with the charge sometimes levelled at it, urging that this bogey should not be allowed to become a dividing issue in the anti-Nationalist camp.

This bulletin also carries extracts of the ANC memorandum to the Accra conference and excerpts of the national executive report to the last ANC conference.

There is also a discussion of two points of view on COD's role in the fight against passes.

Copies are obtainable from P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg.

SABRA SECRET MEETINGS

(Continued from page 1)

who met the professors agreed with this suggestion.

IRONICAL

It is ironical that whilst the professors were meeting Mr. Ngubane last Wednesday evening at one end of the City Buildings of the Natal University, Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, was moving the following resolution at the monthly session of the Durban International Parliament to a packed house at the other end of the same building:

"The realisation of a common society is the only guarantee of peace and progress in South Africa."

Whilst the professors were speaking of inequality, separation and apartheid, Chief Lutuli was speaking on Congress's policy of the unity of all races, equality and multi-racialism to a much larger and more appreciative audience.

PORT ELIZABETH

In Port Elizabeth the meetings between the professors and leading Africans were stormy. The first one ended in disorder after one of the Africans invited expressed himself strongly against Bantu Education.

The professors were clearly upset. Africans had hard things to say about police behaviour towards their people, influx control, reference books and Bantu Authorities.

Treason Trial

(Continued from page 1)

"An act done in furtherance of a conspiracy on matter how innocent once proved to be done in furtherance of a treasonable conspiracy is an overt act of treason."

Pirow's address included references to Mau Mau and Korea and other places where "bloodshed on a big scale took place"; a "united Coloured front whose object was conspiracy"; the Freedom Charter which advocated "at the least a multi-racial socialist state"; communist doctrines "in which violence was inherent"; the fact that after the Communist Party was banned the Crown "traced some of the communists in high positions in some of the organisations"; the liberatory movement as "a world-wide movement for violence," and documents "full of references to fighting, blood and death."

With that introduction Mr. Pirow stepped aside to let Mr. Hoexter proceed with the Crown's legal arguments.

As a preface to its argument the Crown once again applied for an amendment to the indictment, this time to alter the period of the conspiracy.

The application was granted despite defence objections to the amendment without the Crown giving reasons.

ONLY ELEVEN—BUT HE HAS HAD A NIGHT IN JAIL

ELEVEN-year-old Butch, seen in the picture below, has already had a taste of the police cells.

With a 16-year-old friend he was helping Mr. Griffiths Ngale to move his own sheets of corrugated iron from a house in Tucler Street, Sophiatown.

The youngsters were pushing a wheelbarrow when they were stopped and arrested by a police sergeant. Mr. Ngale produced receipts to show that he was moving his own property but he too was promptly arrested.

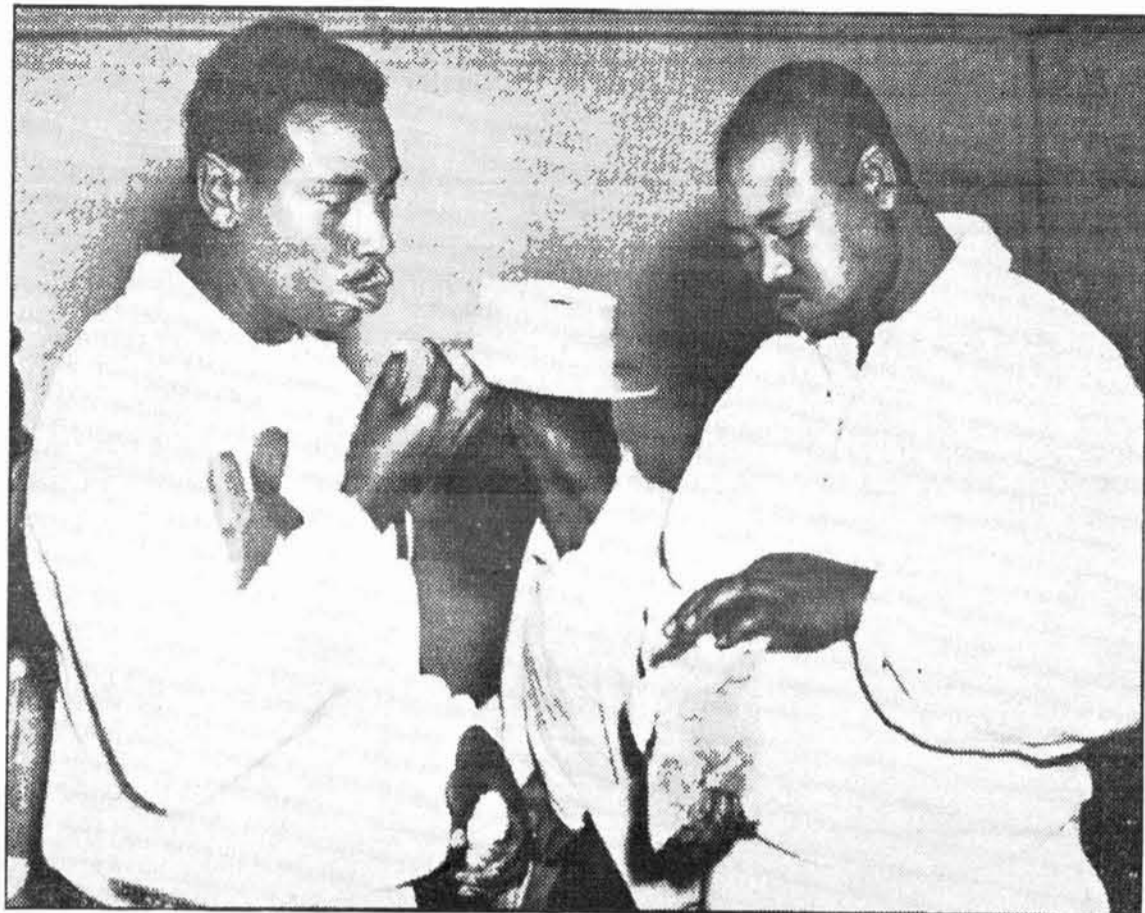
The boys sent their first night in the cells at Marshall Square, and were transferred to a detention home in Benoni only the next day.

Only after their parents had got a lawyer to help trace them were they produced at the Newlands Police Station

some time later and allowed to go home in the care of their parents.

Two days after that the case was withdrawn against all three. Mr. Ngale could hardly be charged with stealing his own property.





Boxers must also eat. Rivals on stage, the great boxer Kong (Nathan Mdllele) and the usurper (Lefty Maruping) eat together offstage.



"It'll be all right on the night, boys"—Spike Glasser (Musical Director), Arthur Goldreich (Set Designer) and Arnold Dover (Dance Director) are perhaps just wondering.

KING KONG IS JAM-PACKED WITH SINGING, DANCING, MIMING, TEARS AND LAUGHS

"KING KONG," the jazz opera playing to big houses at the University in Johannesburg, tries to do two things: to follow the single story of one man's tragedy, and to reveal the vast bursting life that goes on in an African township.

But as the township comes to life, King Kong himself seems to recede. We are always being told about the figure, there is a terrific and skilfully done build-up, great bustle on his account. Then, when we see him, his personality seems to melt. He becomes dim, hiding in his own legend.

This double theme, linked together by the commentary of three washerwomen and a stay-at-home, and revealed in flashbacks, presents difficulties that cannot always be overcome in a performance which has great feeling, excitement, humour, energy, and breadth of imagination.

Nathan Mdllele

There are points where the two strands meet successfully. Nathan Mdllele, as the champion boxer who kills the girl he loves, is an extremely powerful actor.

In the scene where first the

crowd, then a small boy, and finally Joyce, his girl, reject him, he brings out every bit of the anguish of a man on top from whom the luck of the world has turned.

His performance throughout is expressive of a bursting inarticulateness and his last song, one of the most beautiful in the opera, struck home far better than his first. Mdllele could be a considerable tragic actor.

And Joyce's shebeen, smoky and hotting up behind the gauze curtain that is used, completely successfully, to give time and depth to the township, evokes a real nostalgia for some of those crowded, crazy, rich, places that are no more. With the washerwoman, Pauline, the audience feel the power and glamour of remembrance of things past.

But some scenes did not provide such a happy fusion of background and action.

The wedding scene succeeded neither as a portrayal of an African wedding, in spite of a brief snatch of lovely choral singing, nor did it carry the weight it should have done as climax to the whole action.

Comic Interlude

The comic interludes used to link the episodes in Kong's life

and explain to the audience what is happening are most enjoyable, but distance the audience from the characters in the story.

Gwigwi Mwebi and Phyllis Mqomo particularly were delighted in this gossipy quartet—forceful and audible. But although I enjoyed every moment of their presence the construction of the play would have been better without them.

All the comedy was excellent and at times Dan Poho stole the show in the part of Popcorn. His acting has great assurance and he created a really lovable human character.

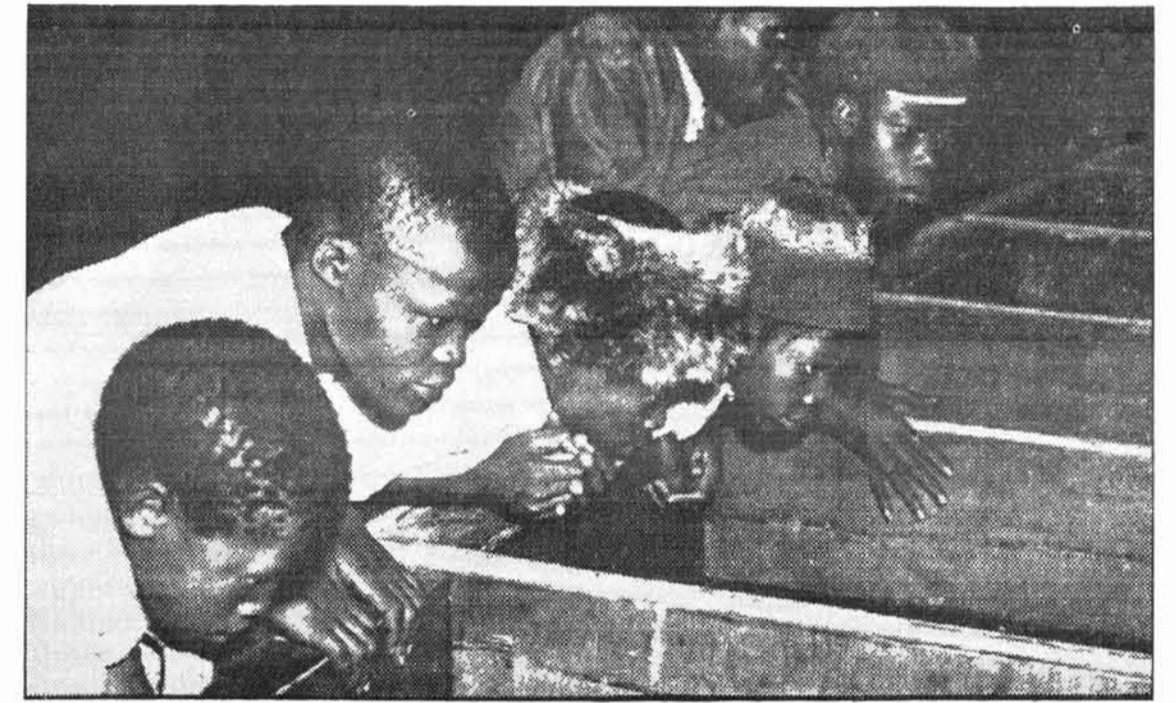
Disappointingly, the singing never really hit the back of the hall on the first night, although much of it has already begun to haunt streets and staircases. Likewise Miriam Makeba's Joyce did not pull the stops out enough, but her enchanting clear voice and graceful movement will fix the "Back of the Moon" forever in the minds of those who saw and heard her.

A high spot was the sinister knife dance of the gangsters, circling round their prey, and the hideous mirthless laughter of their leader. Lucky, played by Joseph Mogotsi, was one of the most convincing performances of the whole evening. A real thug this; a real bitter, bewildered, dangerous, thug.

There is so much in this show: singing, dancing, acting, miming, and it is jam-packed with good ideas and delightful touches.

My general first night impression was that here was an enormous show, brimful—too brimful perhaps—of excellent things, with some of the most original and pleasing music I have heard for a long time, and some really first class performances; a show that needs pulling together a bit, re-shaping a bit, and making sharper in order to become one of the best you could see anywhere.

JENNY JOSEPH.



"Strange things happen when the lights are dim . . ." the penny whistlers are fill enthralled by the whole "business" of the stage and here concentrate their attention on the orchestra pit.

PARLIAMENT CANNOT CLAIM TO REPRESENT THE PEOPLE

says Lutuli in Interview on New Session

DURBAN. "PARLIAMENT has hardly been in session one week and yet it is already clear that the people of South Africa have nothing whatever to hope for from an unrepresentative institution such as this. This has always been so and will continue to be so until all people in South Africa have an equal voice in the councils of state on the basis of one man one vote," said Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, in a special interview with New Age on the present session of Parliament.

"A democratically elected Parliament would have given serious consideration to the real issues facing

the people. It would have been most concerned at the slowing down of our industrial development. After developing for ten years at the rate of 11 per cent per year, an increase of only one per cent was recorded last year.

"A parliament of the people would have given consideration to freeing our society from the hampering effects on the economy of the Pass Laws; of backward industrial legislation that does not recognise trade unions; of such tragic notions as job reservation and the industrial colour bar; of the Group Areas Act and other legislation interfering with the right of persons to live, trade and carry on professions anywhere; of unscientific taxation methods; of increasing the buying power of the people; and the agricultural crisis facing the country today.

These are only some of the problems which cry out for a solution

but receive no serious attention from the gentlemen who preside over the government of the country," said Chief Lutuli.

Stating that externally too we are face to face with great changes and that new forces are emerging, Chief Lutuli, said, "The whole of Africa is awake, Africa is on the march to freedom. Despite all the lilliputian efforts of the Verwoeds, the de wet Nels and Roy Wéensky's Africa will be free!"

LANCHING OF LUNK

"In the world we see the vast progress of man towards the control of nature. The launching of LUNK by the Soviet scientists is a spectacular symbol of new times. New vistas of thinking are required to keep pace with these developments. In these days when man-made planets circle the sun petty racial prejudices, unscientific notions or illusions have no place.

"These tremendous developments whose pace staggers the imagination of the rest of mankind appear to have had no effect on the ilers of South Africa who are fond of regarding themselves as bulwarks of so-called "white civilisation."

Dealing with the proceedings of the present session of Parliament Chief Lutuli said that the people were being treated to a display of confused thinking—"a kind of will-o-the-wisp— a flight from realities."

BANTU AUTHORITIES

With the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, in the lead, closely followed by the Minister of "Bantu Administration and Development" parliament even bothers, in this latter half of the twentieth century, to discuss the merits of government based on the tribal ethic, he said.

"We hear talk of 'Zulu areas,' 'Xosa areas,' 'White areas' and the like within the framework of a modern industrial society. Attempts are being made to equate the noble aim of freedom, democracy and self-government in Africa with the system of Bantu Authorities which is completely unacceptable even as a system of local government.

"One can only conclude that discussions such as are taking place in parliament are being conducted by persons who have an utter contempt for the intelligence of the African people in particular and the world in general. They are in for a rude shock.

"For ourselves we can say that the plans of the present government reveal a policy that is completely devoid of any creative impulse; a policy based on constantly looking backward at the past.

Re-iterating Congress policy on parliamentary rights for the people, Chief Lutuli said that he wished to make the position clear beyond any doubt.

"The African National Congress believes that the whole of South Africa belongs to all the people. We emphatically reject the thesis whereby South Africa is sought to be divided into 'areas of liberty' for different national groups. South Africa belongs to all who have sacrificed labour and life itself to build it. The South Africa of today is the result of the common effort by all its peoples.

STERILE DISCUSSION

"Nor are we prepared to go into the sterile discussion of how much the country owes to one group or another. To do so is to indulge in abstract thinking and idle supposition. What South Africa would look like if there were no Africans or Europeans or Indians or Coloureds respectively is a speculative exercise which can be left to those who lack courage to face realities.

"South Africa can no longer afford the luxury of such idle dreamers. The time has come for all freedom loving people in our country to accept the challenge of our times; to help build a truly democratic movement capable of ousting the Nationalists from power before they plunge the country into disaster with their fantastic schemes.

"The time has come for the casting aside of all pre-conceived notions and prejudices and for all anti-Nationalists to join hand in a broad front to create a new, prosperous and democratic South Africa in our lifetime!" concluded Chief Lutuli.

AFRICA ON THE MARCH—7

PORTUGAL LIVES ON FORCED AFRICAN LABOUR

"In Angola . . . forced labour remains the flywheel of the country's whole economy."—Basil Davidson "The African Awakening."

PORTUGAL, insignificant though it may seem to be in Europe, is the third biggest colonial power in Africa. It is also one of the oldest colonisers. Its African territories, Angola on the West Coast and Mozambique (or Portuguese East Africa) on the east have been under Portuguese domination for several centuries. They are today considered its African provinces and are run from Lisbon.

Angola was once a main centre of the slave trade, which is probably why it is so under-populated today. It has a population of about 4 million, and about 80,000 to 90,000 Whites. Mozambique's African population is 5,700,000, with 48,000 Whites and about 50,000 Indians and "Mulattoes" (Mixed).

Portuguese colonial policy has been described as "striving to stand still." Angola and Mozambique are run on forced labour, and, say the authorities, justifying even the devil's work: "Forced labour is a good thing. It is an essential element in the civilising process."

SLAVERY

Contract labour — or "directed labour" as the Portuguese prefer to call it, is hardly an improvement on slavery. Throughout Angola the Government has installed *Chefe de Posto*, or recruitment officers, whose job it is to receive the requests for labour from the Portuguese planters and then to fulfil these "orders" by seizing Africans from their villages or ordering Chiefs to supply men. The *Chefe de Posto* receives not only his salary from the Government but also a bribe from the planter of ten times the wage the conscripted worker receives in six months. Forced labour is bad enough, but in addition government officials have vested interest in the system.

There is no way to escape this forced labour for the law lays down

that every African must work six months in every year. Angola's railway, the mines and the big plantation owners all get their labour supplied by the government.

The Government itself "hires" forced labour to work on the roads and these are generally Africans who have failed to pay their hut tax — and they are not paid at all.

Mozambique lives on sugar, cotton, tea and the tourist trade. One of its most important exports is labour. Under a convention between the Union Government and Portuguese East, signed over 30 years ago, 100,000 Portuguese Africans are recruited and supplied annually to work on the Union's gold mines.

Angola exports to the United States manganese and some copper

and the north-eastern corner is diamond country with the distinction of having probably the lowest paid mine workers anywhere in Africa.

The territories have purely formal representation (two deputies!) in the Portuguese Assembly, but in fact all powers lie with the local Governor-General. John Gunther says "Elections do not mean anything even if they do take place."

Basil Davidson writes of Angola "There is no point in trying to assess the degree of poverty of these people, for their poverty is absolute. They live in the desert lands between starvation and bare survival."

FLOGGING

The forced labour is reinforced

by flogging which is generally admitted and commonplace. The Portuguese refinement for corporal punishment is the use of the "palmatoria," a wooden bar pierced with holes which is applied to the palms of the hand or the soles of the feet and which sucks the flesh up into blisters.

Political prisoners, men with 'strong opinions' are deported to the old slave-and-cocoa islands of Sao Thome and Principe, and these islands are said to receive an average of five prisoners a month. Deportation is invariably for life.

A widespread Secret Police service and drastic press censorship make political organisation extremely difficult but there are signs of growing dissatisfaction, especially in



Stage people know what waiting about means, and what better place to collect than the steps of the University? This may be the last chance for many in this picture to sit at the foot of this seat of learning.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE 1936 VOTE THEFT



HOFMEYR
—one vote against robbery.

Bantu Authorities Negate Democracy

JOHANNESBURG.

The Nationalist claim that the Bantu Authorities Act is equal to the granting of representative government in other parts of Africa is "dismissed with contempt" by the African National Congress.

Its National Executive, meeting recently, says in a statement it can find nothing in common between the extension of representative government and the application of Bantu authorities, which are the very negation of democratic legislative rights.

This is demonstrated by the fact that in order to implement the Bantu Authorities Act the Nats are abolishing parliamentary representation, provincial representation and the Advisory Board system which, however unsatisfactory they have been, had some element of democracy in them. In their places the Nationalists are putting a "backward and unwanted system of administration."

Another Basuto Leader Deported

JOHANNESBURG.

BASUTOLAND'S authorities are confident that only men with bad records will be refused permits to remain in the urban areas of the Union, and they urge Basutos not to delay in applying for permits. This is the text of a letter Mr. Oriel Monongoaha carries in his wallet.

He came to the Union in 1921 to work underground in a gold mine, then worked for years in the service of the Johannesburg municipality, lived in Prospect Township and knew Johannesburg long before the first Orlando houses were built. He married a Union woman and all his children have been born in the Union.

He read the letter from the Office of the High Commissioner and confidently went off to apply for his permit to remain in Johannesburg, issued in terms of section 12 of the Urban Areas Act. The permit was granted.

But some months later, in

"WE asked for bread, but got a stone. We asked for the preservation of the political status quo, but got, instead, a new Bill embodying our political inferiority," Professor D. D. T. Jabavu reported in July 1936 after a deputation he had led to Prime Minister Hertzog had failed to induce him not to remove the African voters from the common roll.

The Verwoerd government is now taking away the stone and replacing it with Bantu Authorities—backed by the machine-guns of the army.

This article, dealing with the struggle against the 1936 vote theft illustrates the fact that no campaign can succeed unless the masses of the people are drawn into militant activity.

* * *

UNTIL Union in 1910 there was no voting colour bar at the Cape, African, Coloureds, Indians and Europeans all voted on the same basis and on a common roll, and all could stand for parliament.

When Union negotiations began, the Non-Europeans thought that Britain would insist on the same equality throughout the new territory. They were disappointed. The Union constitution barred Non-Europeans from the voters rolls everywhere except in the Cape, and from Parliament everywhere.

Soon after the election of the first Nationalist-Labour coalition government of 1924 bills were formulated

to take away the votes of the Africans and Coloureds in the Cape too, but it was not until 1934 when all the main white parties merged into the United Party with an overwhelming majority that they felt themselves strong enough to go ahead. A Bill to remove the Africans from the voters roll was intro-

FROM MY HISTORY NOTEBOOKS

By
Lionel Forman

duced in 1935, the attack on the Coloureds being postponed.

The fact that the Bill was coupled with one purporting to increase the size of the reserves bluffed nobody, and the Africans were completely united against the new measures. The exceptions were remarkably few, the only notable one being John Dube, president of the ANC at its foundation in 1912, who, in his old age, publicly declared himself in favour of the Bill.

United Front

A united front conference—called the All-African Convention—was

"FULL EMPLOYMENT," SAYS G.G.

BUT THOUSANDS ARE JOBLESS

DURBAN.

THE statement, by the Governor-General, Dr. E. G. Jansen, made on the occasion of the opening of the present session of Parliament, that the total of unemployed in South Africa was less than 2 per cent of the number of persons gainfully employed and that "a condition of full employment

therefore exists in the Union according to accepted international standards," was challenged by Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of the Durban Branch of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, in an exclusive interview with New Age.

"I cannot understand how a responsible member of the State could make such an irresponsible and misleading statement," said Mr. Mabhida.

30,000 JOBLESS

Taking Durban as an example of the serious situation developing in regard to unemployment Mr. Mabhida said that less than 48 hours before the Governor-General's speech from the throne, the Deputy Divisional-Inspector of Labour for Natal, Mr. A. van Heerden, stated that between 20,000 and 30,000 Indian workers, that is 20 per cent of the total Indian labour force in Durban, were unemployed.

The situation has reached such alarming proportions that a special representative from the head office of the Labour Department in Pretoria is at present on a visit to Durban for the express purpose of trying to find a solution to this ever-growing problem.

The Garment and Textile industries have laid off hundreds of Non-White workers since the Christmas holidays, said Mr. Mabhida.

How then could the Governor-General say that conditions of full employment exist in South Africa? asked Mr. Mabhida.

"Every facet of the Government's economic policy creates conditions for mass unemployment. Job reservation, Bantu Education, passes, factories in the reserves and the miserably low wages paid to the Non-White worker are all instrumental in creating the present situation."

called for December 16, 1935 at Bloemfontein, and men with views as diverse as Professor Jabavu, Rev. Mahabane, Clement Kadalie, and Moses Kotane worked together in organising it. The offices of the Communist Party in Johannesburg became their headquarters.

At Bloemfontein about 500 delegates—the most representative conference of Africans ever held up to that time—agreed unanimously to reject the Bills. The Coloureds were also represented through the APO.

But the majority of the delegates were not yet prepared to agree to adopt the methods of direct action which would bring the weight of the masses of the people to bear in support of their aims. The Communists and other militants urged that consideration be given to the calling of strikes and of passive resistance, but the moderates won the day and action was limited to the sending of a deputation to lobby members of Parliament.

"Compromise"

A two-thirds majority in Parliament was required and there was at first some speculation about whether the "liberal" wing of the U.P., many of whose members were elected partly on the votes of the Non-Europeans would unite to stop the Bill. Mass militant action by the Africans might have caused these men to stick to the principles they professed, but the limiting of action to that of deputations only encouraged them to see if they could find "compromises."

The "compromise" they came to with U.P. Premier Hertzog was to put the Cape African votes on a separate register, with 3 European M.P.s, and 4 senators, instead of abolishing the vote altogether, as was proposed in the Bill before Parliament.

The tactics adopted in trying to get the 30-man ANC delegation, headed by Jabavu, to accept the "compromise" are most instructive.

It is clear from subsequent events that the Bill as finally formulated was the one agreed upon irrespective of the wishes of the Africans.

But the press now began a high powered campaign to convince the ANC leaders that the "Compromise" was a great concession to them, and that if they did not agree to it, the Bill would be passed in its original form.

Thus a Cape Times editorial declared on February 13, 1936 "The All-African Congress of native leaders . . . has delayed its decision on the question of compromise. If it delays for another 24 hours, even for another 12 hours, there is the most serious reason to believe that the prospect of effecting that compromise will disappear . . . Its rejection will inevitably mean that the Bill, in its present form, will become the law. Our advice to the Congress is to reach its decision quickly this morning, and to lose no time in informing the Prime Minister that they are prepared to accept the suggested compromise."

"Dare Not"

The Africans did not accept this kind advice. The following day they announced that they had decided unanimously that they dare not "for the sake of their children agree to a compromise which would mean that they accepted a status of inferiority."

Subsequently, after the delegation had disbanded and returned to their homes, Jabavu and the Rev. Mahabane held talks with the Cape M.P.s and the press announced that they had accepted the "compromise." In fact, as the delegation had made clear all along, the deputation did not have the power, in terms of the AAC resolution appointing it, to do anything but reject the government proposals. At a joint sitting the Bill was carried by 169 votes to 11—Hofmeyr and ten other U.P. and Dominion Party members voting against.

As a result of the failure of the leadership of that time to draw the masses of the people into militant mass activity, the government was given an easy victory and the campaign ended in confusion rather than serving as a springboard to further and more militant action.

UP MY ALLEY

A RARE bit called P. Roux, possibly connected with the local Ku Klux Klan, I hear, has written to ye mayor of C.T. with the recommendation that the freedom of our fair city be granted to HERR JANSEN, being G.G. and to Ma'am SUSSANAH STRIJDOM, "so fondly remembered as a charming person." He also wanted the same done for DR. D. F. when ill, because it might cheer him up. Freedom of the city is also recommended for all future presidents of Ons Republiek.

No comment.

SOMEbody doesn't know his arithmetic. A report from Durban says there are between 20,000 and 30,000 Indian workers unemployed in Durban, while the Department of Labour in Pretoria states that the total number of unemployed in the Union is 21,982.

NAT fashion designers are not considering the black shirt this season. They're sticking to the V-for Verwoerd line.

AND the sack line heard at an industrial board meeting: "Gentlemen, we are falling behind our competitors. They fired 300 more workers than we did last month."

BY having the right ideas and knowing the right people, and

of course having the right skin-colour, you can get an easy job as a senator. It's money for jam, too, or should I say hot air.

The Senate has adjourned for a month after sitting for 24 hours this session—they have nothing to

By **ALEX**



LA GUMA



do. And calculations reveal that the 24 hours cost the tax-payers £44,000.

Further calculations have revealed that each intelligent "Hoor hoor," uttered by some honourable member from Pampoen Rivier Sonder Skaamte costs us £1.

Just think of millions of poor blighters sweating day in and day out for much less than £1 a day.



AHA! Were those a couple of play-whites I saw dodging into a local white playhouse to see a play about play-whites?

Tanganyika Freedom Movement Has Backing of Europeans and Asiatics

'Multi Racialism' Has a Different Meaning There

IN the second round of the elections being held in Tanganyika this week, the Tanganyika African National Union, led by Mr. Julius Nyerere is assured of a sweeping electoral victory. TANU is East Africa's biggest political party—so strong that even in rigged elections it has been able to establish its pre-dominance.

Tanganyika is a United Nations Trust Territory administered by Britain. There are 8,365,666 Africans, 77,000 Asians, 21,000 Europeans, but for the past nine years Britain has been treating these groups as though they were equal in numbers in granting them any measure of representation—so that 21,000 Europeans have had the same representation as 8 million Africans.

TANU has led the fight against this undemocratic system and for independence. As a result it has grown with breathtaking speed. Five years ago it had barely 500 members. Today half-a-million would be a conservative estimate.

The first part of the elections were held in October. The system devised by the British to ensure that Europeans and Asians outnumber Africans in the legislature is this: There is a common voters roll, but each voter has to vote for three candidates—one African, one Asiatic and one European.

"MULTI-RACIAL" SYSTEM

This system is known in the East Coast as the "multi-racial" system. Thus the word 'multi-racial' has a special meaning there quite different from the one which it has in South Africa, and it is important to bear this in mind to prevent misunderstanding.

TANU has proved itself strong enough to use the elections as a means of ending the multi-racial system. Instead of boycotting it gave its backing to European and Asiatic candidates who were pledged to support the abolition of the system and the introduction of a normal democratic procedure; TANU's own African candidates pledging in turn that Europeans and Asians would enjoy full democratic rights in the future African state.

As a result the candidates of the reactionary United Tanganyika Party, which backed the multi-racial system were completely trounced, and Africans, Europeans and Asiatic supporters of TANU—describing themselves as "Tanganyikans"—won all the elective seats.

Midst shouts of 'Uhuru'—Swahili for 'freedom'—Nyerere was elected leader of the elected members of the Legislature, and the new governor for the first time made the promise that TANU has been demanding for years—that Tanganyika's future government is "likely to be predominantly African."

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

This is the first time Britain has made any such promise in a country in Africa which has a permanent class of British settlers.

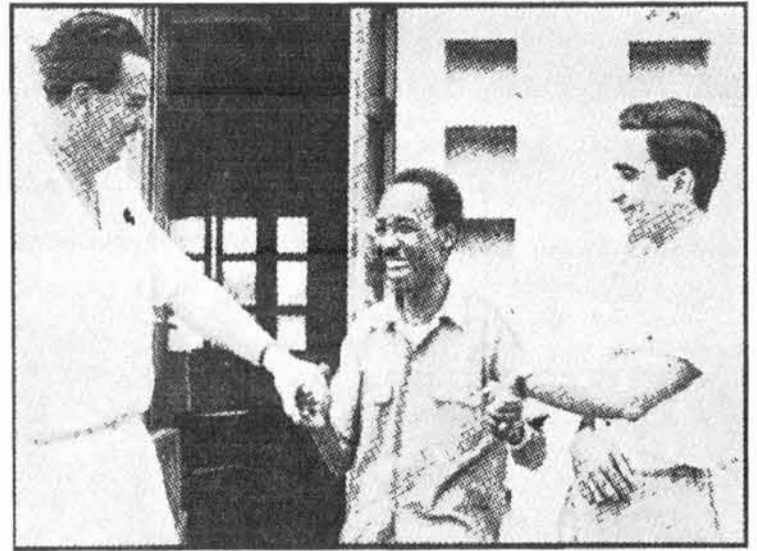
TANU is confident that it will maintain the support of the electors in this week's round of elections and

INDONESIAN LOCAL ELECTION results reveal that the Communist Party has consolidated its position as the country's biggest party. In the eight constituencies decided so far the Communists have polled 7,750,900 votes, the Nationalist Party 5,444,979; the Religious Party 5,373,800 and the reactionary Masjumi (which has lost millions of votes since it exposed itself by supporting the U.S.-backed rebellion in Sumatra) 4,185,700.

in this expectation Britain last week called an urgent conference in London of the governors of its East African territories.

They have not yet announced what concessions they are ready to offer but Mr. Nyerere has made his demands very clear—an end to "multi-racial" elections and the fixing of the date of independence.

The biggest headache for Britain is that though it might normally be good tactics to accede to these demands, Tanganyika forms a belt between Kenya and Uganda to the north and Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the south. Any step towards freedom in Tanganyika must have immeasurable consequences on these neighbours.



Mr. Julius Nyerere, probable future prime minister of Tanganyika, together with two of his supporters in the Legislature, Mr. G. T. Lewis, a European and Mr. Amir Habib Jamal, an Indian.

PRITT DETERMINED TO EXPOSE KENYATTA FRAME-UP Kenya Perjury Case

THE trial of Mr. Rawson Macharia for perjury following his statement under oath that he gave false evidence which led to the conviction and imprisonment of people's leader Jomo Kenyatta is arous-



Jomo Kenyatta—'falsely convicted'

ing immense interest in Kenya. Huge crowds of Africans are attending the court sessions.

Mr. Macharia is not being charged with giving false evidence against Kenyatta. He is charged with giving false evidence now when he says that he lied before.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C. who appeared for Kenyatta at his trial is now appearing for Macharia.

Mr. Macharia claimed that the government had promised him a college education, a job, and protection for his family in return for giving false evidence against Kenyatta, as the result of which the people's leader was wrongly sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Kenyatta is still in jail.

The crown is denying that the case against Kenyatta was a frame-up. It says that Macharia gave his evidence voluntarily.

In his opening address, however, the prosecutor, Mr. John Marnon Q.C., admitted that after the trial Macharia had been supplied with enough money to permit him to go to London to take a course in local government. When he returned after two years he was given a government job in a rehabilitation centre.

'DONT COME TO ALGERIA!'

Provisional Govt. Warns U.S. Capital

THE French government has dashed to the ground the hopes for peace which its New Year decision to free a number of Algerian political prisoners had raised. De Gaulle's puppet prime minister Debré has announced that "negotiations for a political settlement cannot be envisaged."

As a result, declared Mohammed Yazid, Information Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, "we see no prospect of peace in Algeria."

For this he blames the new French Government "who must bear the full responsibility."

NEGOTIATIONS POSSIBLE

The Algerian leaders' offer to negotiate with France in a neutral country for a political solution remained open; but, insisted Mr. Yazid, the goal of such negotiations must remain the independence of Algeria.

The Algerians were prepared to go on fighting for years if necessary, said Mr. Yazid. His speech was

followed by a marked increase in the activities of the Liberation Army throughout Algeria.

Headquarters of the Provisional Government have been moved from Cairo to Tunis and Rabat where it will be possible to keep in closer contact with the Algerian forces.

WARNING

Mohammed Yazid warned foreign capitalists of the danger they ran in signing contracts with France for the exploitation of Algeria's oil and mineral wealth.

In spite of Mr. Yazid's warning a number of U.S. companies, with government backing, are entering agreements with France for the exploitation of Algeria. Standard Oil, two weeks ago, was the first to sign an oil prospecting agreement, and other companies are in the queue.

This is giving the U.S. an increasingly great interest in maintaining French domination of Algeria and has added fuel to the already blazing hostility to U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

The crown says that he lost his job within two weeks and another job was offered to him. He did not take it. Then he was given a liquor licence.

In March 1958, Mr. Manan alleged, Macharia went to the offices of the 'East African Standard' and expressed to the editorial staff grievances about the Government. The following month he called on the editor of the 'Sunday Post' in Nairobi and alleged that the Government had broken faith with him. Later Macharia approached the police and said he had information about the K.K.M. (Kiama Kia Muingi a banned Kikuyu society with similar aims to Mau Mau).

He said he would need money for his contact and he was given £10. In November Macharia told the East African Press Exchange that he had a story about the Kapenguria trial which he wanted to sell for £500.

"NOT FRIGHTENED"

When Macharia was asked to plead he said: 'I am Not Guilty, but I have something to add to that.'

The magistrate told Macharia that he was only required to plead. Macharia said: "I think you are trying to frighten me, but I am not a man who is easily frightened."

The first witness, N. F. Kennaway, a district commissioner, said that Macharia had written to him in 1952 and suggested that the police should raid certain places where the Mau Mau and the Kenya African Union were meeting.

"PROVE A LIAR"

Mr. Pritt gave a clear indication that the defence is going to spare no punches in trying to expose a frame-up.

One of his questions to district commissioner Kennaway was: "We proved you a liar at the Kenyatta trial, didn't we? The witness did not answer."

The second important crown witness was Northern Rhodesia judge, Anthony Somerhaugh, who was prosecutor at the Kenyatta trial, and who had taken Macharia's statement.

Mr. Pritt asked him if he knew at the time that the police had suggested that Macharia should be taken to England and educated, and on his return given a job and money.

Witness said: 'No. It is the first time I have heard of it.'

Mr. Pritt suggested that on October 31, 1952, here was no case against Kenyatta and that someone like Macharia—who would tell a story like Macharia was prepared to tell, and did tell—was accepted like manna from heaven.

Judge Somerhaugh agreed that

when the case (against Kenyatta) began the defence did not know what was coming until they heard the witnesses.

Mr. Pritt then asked the witness if, in his experience before he became a judge, he found some magistrates and judges were more likely than others to accept prosecution evidence.

Judge Somerhaugh said that some judges were sometimes more receptive than others to certain kinds of evidence. There was a human variation.

Mr. Pritt suggested that "in perfect honesty" he should admit that the judge in the Kenyatta case has been a "prosecution judge." The witness was not willing to make any such admission.

Mr. Pritt cross-examined Justice Somerhaugh for over eight hours and there were several heated exchanges.

The next crown witness was Senior police superintendent Ian Henderson, head of the special branch which investigated Mau Mau activities, under the supervision of Somerhaugh.

NAMED SOMEONE ELSE

Somerhaugh admitted that one of the witnesses at the Kenyatta trial, Njui, had previously made a statement naming a man other than Kenyatta as having been responsible for the acts which, at the trial, he said Kenyatta had committed. Nevertheless, Somerhaugh had called him as a witness.

There was a sensation in the court when Henderson said that he had been suspicious of Macharia's evidence at the trial.

"I was not very convinced at the time with the information Macharia gave," he said. Apart from certain discrepancies in the evidence, the reason for this was that he had made inquiries about Macharia's background and found it "unfavourable." Nevertheless, the crown had led this evidence and relied upon it for the conviction of Kenyatta.

It is rumoured that Mr. Pritt may be calling Jomo Kenyatta as one of the witnesses.

Wherever he goes Mr. Pritt is feted by crowds of cheering Africans.

MALTA will "win her independence from Britain by hook or by crook, even if it means sacrifice and bloodshed," Dr. Borg Oliver, leader of the Malta Nationalist Party told an enthusiastic mass meeting on the island last week following his return from constitutional talks in Britain. He said that Britain had refused to accede to this demand because Malta was required by NATO as a war base. All parties in Malta are united in the demand for independence.

"On the other hand those who chose to remain aliens will enjoy only the rights of aliens in any modern state."

A WEEK IN THE TREASON COURT

By Robert Resha

MR. Justice Bekker, one of the three judges trying the treason case at the "old Synagogue" Special Court, Pretoria, asked "When are we going to start this case?" Mr. Kentridge (for defence) courteously replied "We started this case in August last year My Lord."

The defence team took five days in its application to quash the treason indictment against the 30 accused. The argument was lively, packed with high legal argument and drama with the judges flinging questions at the defence almost in every matter raised.

The accused who have to wake up at five o'clock every morning to catch the bus from Johannesburg to Pretoria and have to sit on hard wooden seats (both in the bus and in the dock) for nine hours a day were kept spellbound throughout.

DEFENCE OBJECTS

The drama came when Mr. I. A. Maisels Q.C., leader of the defence complained that the Crown had marked certain documents which were exhibits in this case.

"These are not documents of the Crown. They are exhibits in this case. We want a ruling from your lordship on what basis they are to be seen. When we take a file and look at it the Crown takes it and marks the same file. The case is sufficiently difficult without having this procedure adopted by the Crown," said Mr. Maisels.

Mr. O. Pirow Q.C., leader of the Crown team said "We did not know the defence had inspected these documents." The whole defence team and accused laughed.

Mr. Pirow gave an assurance that the documents would not be marked in future.

NO PEACE-TIME TREASON

Mr. H. C. Nicholas who led the attack against the indictment said "In this inquiry there is no assistance to be found in any reported cases. There is no precedent in our law for a charge of treason in peace time. There is no authority for treason of this kind. The indictment is bad in law, defective, vague and embarrassing."

Mr. S. Kentridge dealt with Part E. of the indictment in which seventeen accused are said to have attended the Congress of the People, participated, drafted and

adopted a Freedom Charter and pledged themselves to work together and campaign for the achievement in their lifetime of the demands set forth in it. This necessarily involved the overthrow of the State by violence, says the charge.

Mr. Kentridge attacked this section of the indictment as being vague and embarrassing to the point of being unintelligible. He went on to explain that the defence had requested the Crown to supply particulars.

The Crown was asked to supply a copy of the Freedom Charter. "They replied to say that our clients had plenty of them in their possession. We then took the Freedom Charter, which had been attached to the previous indictment, and asked the Crown to say if it was the Charter referred to. The Crown replied that they were not obliged to say 'yes or no'."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I don't understand this. Why wasn't the Charter attached to the indictment?

Mr. O. Pirow (for the Crown): We had reason to assume the defence wanted it for publication in the press.

Mr. I. A. Maisels stood up: I wish my learned friend would contain himself when he makes these statements. He had it published in the press in the first instance.

LIFETIME IS FIVE YEARS

Mr. Kentridge said that the Crown had defined the phrase "In our lifetime" to mean five years—as from July 1955. The reason for giving this period was that the Crown would argue that in this short time the accused planned to achieve the demands set out in the Freedom Charter by means of overthrowing the State.

"But how does the Crown arrive at the figure of five years?" asked Mr. Kentridge. "In their lifetime is a period of time. Who can say what the lifetime of 30 accused will be?"

Mr. Justice Rumpff: It is just a phrase.

Mr. Kentridge: Exactly My Lord, but the Crown don't say why they have fixed it at five years.

Mr. Kentridge said that there is nothing in the Freedom Charter which speaks about five years nor the overthrow of the State by violence. The defence had asked for facts on which this allegation is based. It is my submission My Lord, that there is nothing in our constitution to prevent these demands being achieved. The Crown has refused to supply the defence with further particulars of this allegation. One has no idea therefore, what the Crown is going to prove.

If the allegation was seriously made, it should have been particularised.

BILL OF RIGHTS

"I submit," continued Mr. Kentridge, "that the Freedom Charter is in a form of a bill of rights. This court is being asked to believe that no argument or persuasion would compel the legislature to change certain laws."

Mr. Justice Bekker: Must we assume that this allegation is made without the Crown having any evidence to prove it?

Mr. Kentridge: If the Crown has evidence to support this conclusion, it should have given particulars.

Mr. Kentridge was followed by the leader of the defence team, Mr. I. A. Maisels Q.C. He contended that treason is a crime distinguished by the means used rather than the end aimed at. The indictment did not tell the accused what they have done with whom, where and when, said Mr. Maisels.

"The easiest way for the Crown to prove that the accused conspired to acts of violence would be for the Crown to produce this evidence of acts of violence committed by the people incited against the State. But this it has failed to do," Mr. Maisels said.

Another drama came when Mr. O. Pirow Q.C. (for the Crown) objected to Mr. Maisels continuing to attack the indictment.

Mr. Pirow stated that the Crown was not in a position to comply with defence requests to specify where each accused is alleged to have committed or advocated violence. If their request is granted we should have to analyse all the facts and it could take a month, probably two months.

Mr. Justice Bekker: I suppose we cannot seriously dispute that normally an accused would be entitled to these particulars.

Mr. Pirow: My Lord I disagree.

Mr. Justice Bekker: You say it is impossible to give these facts. What is the position then, if the accused say they cannot go on without them and you say it is impossible for the Crown to supply? Do we quash the indictment or do the accused plead without the particulars they feel they need?

Mr. Pirow: The accused plead, if their request is refused but they can ask for further particulars at any stage.

Mr. Maisels was allowed to continue with his argument. He dealt with a number of speeches and showed in each speech that there was no violence or incitement to violence. He said, "our difficulty my lords is where does one get the violence. All we want is that the Crown must tell where it gets the violence instead the Crown is going in circles. By reason of what fact are agreed to have caused violence."

WE DO NOT RELY ON VIOLENCE

In reply to a question Mr. Pirow said that the Crown is not relying on any act of violence in South Africa on the part of the accused or co-conspirator or anybody else.

Mr. Maisels submitted that the indictment should be quashed as a whole.



SPORTLIGHT

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"DULEEP"



CRICKET BOARD REPLIES ON WEST INDIES TOUR

THE keenly awaited reply from the S.A. Cricket Board of Control to the S.A. Sports Association's objections to the West Indies cricket tour has at last been issued.

"No one in this country would be happier than the Board of Control, if overnight our dream of equal status in the field of sports is realised in this country," says the letter.

The South African Sports Association's objects were laudible but it was tragic to note that in its infancy, on the very day it was born, it attacked the Board of Control to boost its own standing. The Association has thus not played ball, it continues.

Before S.A.S.A. can call itself the representative of Non-White Sports organisations it has to win the confidence and trust of all the national organisations in this country. But it should be borne in mind that trust and confidence are not engendered overnight.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE

Some of the organisations that were represented at the conference were national in name, but nothing more than provincial in organisation. Out of the 29 people present, 24 were Natal Indians.

"The tour of the West Indies will impress upon the White sports administrator; the need for a realistic appreciation of the role the Non-Whites are playing in South African sport," the Board claims.

This statement from the Board now emphasises the fact that the West Indies tour will take place, provided of course, Worrell does not back out at this late stage, or if the West Indies Cricket Board does not place an embargo on their players who will comprise Worrell's team.

It is understood that S.A.S.A. has written letters to both Worrell who is presently in England, and to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to stop this tour on the grounds of racial discrimination, and the tone of these letters are likely to have a bad effect on the tour. Others who have also been written to are MacDonald Bailey, Dr. Cheddi Jagan and the West Indies press, appealing to them to use their influence to call off this tour.

BARNATO BOARD—REMOVE RACIAL TAGS

Most welcome news to hand is the fact that the S.A. Coloured (Barnato) Cricket Board, at its Bi-annual General Meeting in Port Elizabeth unanimously resolved to urge its affiliated units to remove their racial tags.

This news is most opportune for only last week in Cape Town, when the Inaugural Meeting of the W.P. Cricket Board took place, Messrs A. J. Freeman and H. Edross, representatives of the W.P. Col. (Barnato) C.U. were placed in an invidious position because they were the only unit who had some form of racial tag to their name.

Some units objected to this, for they contended that the fundamental principles of the Board was the removal of all racial tags.

But the ever-sure Mr. Freeman took matters in his own hands, and affiliated as the W.P. Cricket Association, a commendable decision, for the head of affairs to take, as he placed himself in a position for

much criticism from his own members. His burden has now been lightened by their parent body's decision, for now with the specific instructions, he has only to quote them.

Over again to the Barnato Board. Headquarters were handed over to Port Elizabeth from Kimberley and the following officials will handle the affairs for the next two years: N. Williamson (President), A. Jobson Secty., E. George (Treasurer), with I. E. Jardine, A. E. Docrat and Sheikh Booley as delegates to the Board.

STRANGE FACT

Strange is the fact that this national body is known in official circles as the S.A. Col. (Barnato) Cricket Board, whereas they are affiliated to the Board of Control as the S.A. Malay Board. How can one body have two names?

Thank goodness the decision to remove all racial tags has been taken by the Board of Control itself, which will ultimately mean the eradication of all racial tournaments, to be substituted by provincial ones. That means all racialistic national bodies will cease to exist in the not too distant future.

Another surprise is the omission of two notable names in the list of office-bearers in the Barnato Board, namely, Messrs Freeman and Edross. Surely these two gentlemen, with their wide knowledge of national issues, could be considered for positions such as delegates to the Board of Control or National Selectors, or even as Vice-Presidents.

Over the past five years, they in the Western Province, have been kept in the dark in many of the big issues, and to allow two such brains to stagnate is not good for the game itself. Let's hope the new officials will not overlook W.P. during their term of office.

We also note that the Barnato Board has accused the Sports Association of having racial discrimination within itself, and urged that its own house be put in order first.

WE HEAR IT SAID...

● That the South African Bantu Athletic Union are hopeful of impressing at the National Championships to be held in Durban on April 18, in the hope that some of their members will be chosen to represent South Africa at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. What wishful thinking!

● That Joe Ngidi lost his first fight in Australia against Jimmy Martinez of America, which has rather upset his plans for a proposed Empire title fight against Barnes which was scheduled for March. Is Joe slipping? We hope not, for his evasive tactics in not defending his national title here has aroused much criticism.

● That the 19th inter-provincial rugby tournament organised by the S.A. Bantu Rugby Board, will be staged in East London from the 4th-11th July. What about the Board settling the Transvaal issue, for without them much of the glamour of these tournaments are lost?

● That Milka Singh of India, who won a Gold Medal at the Empire Games in Cardiff, has been given world ranking (4th position) in 'American Track and Field News.'



"King Kong, King Kong, King Kong—King of them all." Nathan Mhledle is lifted high above the crowd in a moment of triumph for King Kong. (See centre pages).

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