

Said His Mother was Beaten in Jail After
Cato Manor Killings

BA 320 05 NEW
C 35710

SON HANGS HIMSELF

NEW AGE

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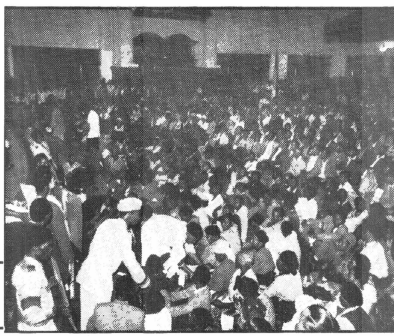
Their belongings lying about in the open, a Cato Manor family watch as a Council demolition squad, backed by a strong force of armed police, bring their house down with a crash last week.

From M. P. Naicker
DURBAN.
MR. Sampson Hope, father of three children, is dead. He was found with a strand of wire around his neck, hanging from a tree.
He died, according to his father, because he could not rest after seeing his mother in jail with a bruised, swollen face as a result of the beatings she is alleged to have received from police interrogators.
She is one of the 69 people who are under arrest in connection with the recent Cato Manor uprising in
(Continued on page 5)

Alexandra Leaders Face Banishment Threat

JOHANNESBURG.
A CLERGYMAN and a politician who have fought the Peri-Urban Areas Board in Alexandra Township have been threatened with banishment from the township.
They are the Rev. A. A. W. Tanci, 76 years old, who has lived in Alexandra for about 30 years, and Mr. Dan Mokonyane who was born in the township.
The notice threatening to ban them charges the two men with activities "detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order".
The two were given till this week
(Continued on page 5)

Congress Call For Boycotts, Strike To Halt Cato Manor Removals

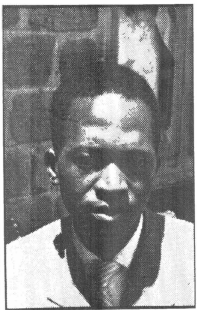


From Mandla Nkosi
DURBAN.
A THREE-PHASED, militant mass struggle against the forced removals at Cato Manor and the proposal of the Group Areas Board to proclaim this area "white" was announced at an enthusiastic mass meeting held at the Durban City Hall last Thursday.
● Phase One of the campaign will be the boycott of all Municipal beer halls;
● Phase Two will be a citywide boycott of Municipally-owned transport in which all sections of the population will be called upon to participate;
● Phase Three will be a Province-wide stoppage of work!
BIGGEST EVER
The meeting, organised by the Natal Congress Alliance, was the biggest ever held at the City Hall, which was crammed to capacity. Several thousands left disappointed when they could not gain admission.
Announcing the decisions of the Joint Executives of the Congresses, Mr. Moses Mabhida, Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Natal ANC Working Committee, said the City Council was the agent for the implementation of Verwoerd's apartheid policy.
"In a fighting speech punctuated with wild applause and shouts of 'Africa!', Mr. Mabhida said that the vicious plans of the Group Areas Board to declare Cato Manor a "white group area" must be opposed with all the strength that the Non-European people possessed.
Stating that the spirit of the 1946
(Continued on page 4)

A section of the capacity crowd which attended the all-in Congress meeting at the Durban City Hall last week.



The Rev. A. A. W. Tanci.



Mr. D. Mokonyane.

WORKERS' CONFERENCES THIS WEEK-END

Workers' conferences called by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions are being held in the main centres this Sunday, February 28, starting at 10 a.m.

JOHANNESBURG: At the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street.

DURBAN: At the Bantu Social Centre.

CAPE TOWN: At the Railway Institute, Salt River.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, ANC secretary-general Duma Nokwe issued a call "to Africans everywhere, farm workers and miners," to attend these conferences in their thousands.

The ANC call says: "Branches and members of Congress must leave no stone unturned in organising the workers not only in their residential areas, but in the factories and compounds. Each industrial area must be zoned so as to make sure that no area or factory is not represented at these very important conferences.

"Our people must realise that the workers are the backbone of our own organisation; they are the most powerful force as the pillar of the economy of the country. Boycotts and strikes depend on how thoroughly and efficiently the workers are organised. This is not only the task of SACTU, but that of Congress as well.

"There are three important issues that will come up sharply at these conferences: the need for an increase in wages, the attack on pass laws, the increase in taxation and its extension to women.

"The enforcement of our demands for the abolition of the pass laws and an increase in wages depends on the unity and the success which these conferences will register."



A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE FORT HARE VICTIMS

Last year the whole world was shocked when seven Fort Hare staff members were arbitrarily dismissed by the Minister of Bantu Education as "saboteurs" of apartheid.

Now once more the honourable Minister Mr. Mase, has "axed" twenty four Fort Hare students; and no reasons have been given.

It is an irrefutable fact that Fort Hare has now been turned into a brainwashing institution where the mind of the African child is to be conditioned to "develop" along Verwoerd's own lines. We are the victims of a political situation and that is why we must not divorce education from politics, as some stupid educationists say.

When I asked the new Registrar why we had been refused admission, he turned red and said should go to Pretoria and find out from the Minister. He gave me twenty-four hours within which to leave Fort Hare.

This is a challenge which should be met by our people. Should South Africa fail to meet this challenge there is going to be a

Burdens in Rural Areas

I am just one month in the rural area of Chief Mhlambise's region. I have spoken to a lot of people and they tell me about the new laws and growing taxation from the B.A.D. and the chief. They also have to pay for Bantu Education. Dr. Verwoerd is also making his monthly magazine "Bona" into the schools.

He is organising the people to take part in a great show with music on May 31 and the local ANC in the Cape to send some leaflets to the rural areas and ask ministers of religion to conduct prayer on that day.

I also notice that unemployment is growing. Men are not allowed to go anywhere except to work in the gold mines in Johannesburg.

L. K. NOUDLE

P.O. Middlerift

headlong collision in the not too distant future—the oppressed cannot live stunted and underdog lives as at present.

My comrades, this is the time to fight uncompromisingly for the realisation of the new Africa—the realisation of the Freedom Charter. Our people are living in the gutters of grinding poverty. Don't you feel the new life coming? Are those shouting drums of freedom not marshalling you together for the realisation of your ideals? If so, why let South Africa be the citadel of oppression? The pillars of capitalism are already crumbling down and the capitalists are trotting away. Let us fight till the dawn of freedom.

Freedom in our lifetime.

A. K. GANYILE
Fort Hare, Alice.

Treatment of Mr. Mase Disgusting

I learn with disgust and indignation about the demolition of Mr. Mase's private workshop at 42 Mowbray Ave., Langa, by the local authority.

The treatment meted out to Mr. Mase, the Secretary of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress, is not inconsistent with the general procedure followed by our oppressors in persecuting our active members who are in the forefront in the fight for freedom and national liberation.

Given notice is nonsense considering that he could not acquire premises in the industrial and commercial areas of the city except in Langa where he had already been refused permission to occupy any of the few new business premises available there.

Let Mr. Mase operate from his present premises or give him a suitable place where he can operate from.

ZOLLIE Z. MALINDI
Athlone.

THE CREATOR OF APARTHEID

It seems that the British Prime Minister, Macmillan is the great creator of apartheid. The Government of South Africa got its powers from Britain, and Sir Roy Amidge of Nyasaland got his power from Britain. In Central and West Africa black people have lost their blood because of the British Government.

Terrible things happen to us at No. 4 when we are arrested for Passes. The Dutch police let African criminals in Nyasaland do what they rob them. We are kept in very small rooms and 140 people sleep on top of another and they fight all night because there should be only 25 in these rooms.

A SUFFERER
Johannesburg

Youth Hungry For Liberation

The second All-African People's Conference in Tunis has decided that the struggle for liberation on the continent must be continued with all possible means. What we need is manpower to speed up the freedom wheel.

What can make things go faster than the young people? Nothing could make the Congress Party in Basutoland stronger than bringing the youth to the forefront. And the youth are hungry for liberation in all parts of the continent.

The Congress Party can do a big job teaching its rank and file about politics.

JOHN MOTLOHELOA
Mafeteng

Africans Are Too Heavily Taxed

We Africans of South Africa are over-taxed by the Government.

Rents are paid according to our wages. This year both husband and wife have to pay income tax of £2 and £1 if they each earn more than £180 a year.

The sad part is that our children are not taken into account. The Government forget that we Africans have more children than any other race in our country. In the reserves we also pay the following taxes per year: poll tax, quit rent, stock rate, general levy, and some other moneys required by the Government Chiefs.

To-day our people are in a critical condition because of these higher taxes.

E. B. MKABILE
Springs

Farm Squatters Forced To Pay High Rent

The people of Dwasol Farm No. 249 and Ormook have a population of 5,000 people who are forced to pay rent of £3 10s year, married or unmarried. Even old pensioned men and women are forced to pay the same. They must also pay for cattle 10s, sheep 6/6, sheep or goat 5/- each.

This is not done by the owner of the farm but by the manager. When the people complained he told them that he was acting on Italian law and had nothing to do with the Union Government. This was reported to the Star and New Age in 1956, when the rent was still £3, having just risen from £2, which is the normal rent for married people on commons. Cattle were then 6/6 a year. Now the people have been told that by 1961 rent will be £4, cattle at 1, a mule 15/-, sheep 10/- each.

L. MASHILE
Bushbuckridge.

THE OVERSEAS BOYCOTT AND OURSELVES

NEXT Sunday the economic boycott of South African goods is to be launched at a mass rally at Trafalgar Square, London. For the month of March the British people are being asked to boycott all goods made or produced in South Africa as a gesture of their abomination of and protest against the apartheid policies of the Verwoerd Government.

The boycott has the official support of the Labour Party, trade unions, co-operatives and other organisations in Britain, and is also being supported to a greater or lesser extent in a number of other countries. Though the Nationalist Government tries to pooch-pooch the whole affair, there is no doubt the effects of the boycott will be severely felt by the South African ruling class.

We unreservedly welcome this demonstration of sympathy from the outside world, which has greatly heartened all those engaged in the freedom struggle in this country. At the same time, it is as well to point out that there is no question of the boycott bringing the Nationalist Government to its knees, or causing a fundamental change in race relations here. The boycott is of limited duration and is intended merely as a gesture, a demonstration, like our own potato boycott last year. If it makes clear in a tangible form the depth of international feeling against the crime of apartheid, it will have achieved its purpose.

The stepping up of international pressure against apartheid is, of course, a great help to all those in this country fighting to end Verwoerdism, even though many of them, like the Progressive Party and others, haven't had the courage to admit it. But still, the main effort must come from the people of South Africa themselves. Our deliverance is not going to be brought to us from abroad, through U.N.O. resolutions or British boycotts. It must be created by our own blood, toil, sweat and tears. It is only when we are ready for the change that the change will come.

From that point of view our own economic boycott of Nationalist products is of greater importance to us than the one overseas. What has happened to it in recent months? Does every Congressman still know about it? Can you, dear reader, remember the names of all the boycott products? It is to be hoped that coinciding with the overseas boycott, our own boycott of Nationalist goods will be brought to a pitch during the month of March. It would be a disgrace if, while our friends overseas were making a determined effort on our behalf, we were to be resting in our tents behind the battle lines.

Our Chance

To give every Congressman, every worker, the chance to play his part in the struggle, workers' conferences are being held in all the main centres of South Africa, also on Sunday February 28. These conferences must put an end to the lull on the local political front. The campaign for human rights must be stepped up.

Never has the atmosphere been so favourable. Throughout Africa the people are on the march to freedom. One state after another is to get its independence this year, including the Belgian Congo where two years ago nobody, neither Black nor White, was allowed any political rights at all. Even the imperialist Macmillan has been compelled to trim his sails to the "wind of change" and utter his condemnation of apartheid.

Never have the White Supremacists in South Africa been so isolated and despised in the world company, so uncertain of themselves and their policies, so vulnerable. They comfort themselves with Saracens and Sten guns, not with ideas. Their very inflexibility is testimony to their weakness, not their strength. Fighting with their backs to the wall, they feel they can make no concessions, for if they do, the whole game is lost.

Now is the time for the Congress movement to give a mighty shove, to raise the struggle to a new level. The millions of our oppressed peoples must be mobilised for action, organisation must be perfected, policies and slogans explained and understood.

IN THE YEAR OF VERWOERD'S UNION FESTIVAL, FORWARD TO THE PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM!

£1,380 FROM TREASON FUND COLLECTION

THE treason trial street collection held in Johannesburg last Friday raised the record total of £1,380 counted by Monday morning with some tins still to be opened. This is the highest total ever, thanks to generous donations from all sections of Johannesburg's citizens and the tremendous collection effort put in by members of the Congress movement. ANC collectors took all-stands in the townships, at bus queues, in factories, some fill-

ing two and three boxes to the brim. One tin handed in by a South African Indian Congress collector from Market Street shopkeepers yielded 295 17s. 1d.

Treason Trial Defence Fund spokesmen said Congress put in "a tremendous effort".

Four ANC members—three women and one man—arrested for collecting on railway premises, were released on bail pending their court appearance.

NEWSPRINT CRISIS IS BACK AGAIN!

OUR business manager is up in Johannesburg expressing on people the importance of keeping New Age alive and he seems to be making quite an impact. In fact this week's total looks magnificently impressive. It is impressive—only our expenses which have to be chalked up against this total are even more impressive!

We find that our newspaper crisis is once more upon us and that NEXT Week in addition to our monthly commitments, we will have to pay out £850 for our next shipment of newsprint.

Our manager is on the job NOW. Make his job easier by giving him the necessary funds to pay for both our newsprint order and our printing order. And if he can come away with a small nest egg which will tide us over the next crisis (these come with monotonous regularity), we can all sit back and relax for a few weeks!

If you are called on in the next few days, please treat them as urgent and give till

it hurts. If you are not called upon, we hope this appeal will induce you to post us your donation anyway, without delay.

DELAY NO MORE! YOU DARE NOT TAKE THE RISK. SEND YOUR DONATION TO-DAY!

Last Week's Donations:

Port Elizabeth: Rump, £1; F.D.R., £2; Doc, £1; Babs, 10s. 6d.

Johannesburg: Collections, £15; With the compliments of Bram Fischer (thanks due to the Minister), £75; Anonymous, £4.4s.; Friend, £2; K., £15; Moosa, 10s.; D.M., £25; Country, £11s.; Man, £25; Friend, £10; Friend, £25; Bill, £15; Eli, £10; Friend, £15; Vic, £5; A Friend, £2.

Cape Town: B.W., £3 3s.; J. & H., 5s.; Bork, £3 3s.; Len, 10s.; A.G., 6s.; Jumble (per Louis), 2s.; S.K. (New Present), £25; Jumble (per Sonia), 15s.; Nick, 10s.

TOTAL: £466 17s. 6d.

24 VICTIMS OF REFUSED READMISSION BECAUSE THEY WERE "UNCO-OPERATIVE"

Refused Readmission Because They Were "Unco-operative"

BANTU Education in the Universities has started with a vengeance this year, 1960.

● At least 24 students have been refused permission to return to Fort Hare to continue or complete their courses.

● 84 African students who tried to get into Wits have been refused permission by the Minister of Bantu Education.

● Coloured students are being turned away from Cape Town University and shunted off instead to the converted primary school at Bellville which, says the National Union of South African Students, is not a university and it behoves no one but the Government to pretend that it is.

FORT HARE

Among the students who have been refused permission to return to Fort Hare are the remaining members of last year's Students' Representative Council and some senior students who had held positions on the committee of some col-

Jo'burg Special Branch on The Prowl

JOHANNESBURG.

SPECIAL Branch detectives have been on the rampage here again in recent weeks.

Eleven members of the Special Branch obeying their way into a meeting of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union last week and sat in the hall as the workers' meeting proceeded.

When asked what they wanted, the detectives produced a warrant authorising them to remain in the meeting as they were "investigating incitement"

In recent months Special Branch members have been keeping a watch on the offices of the African National Congress, scrutinising those who go to the office, scribbling notes, and searching Africans ostensibly for passes but then confiscating papers for which they scribble rough receipts.

Detectives not only roam through the offices, but enter by front and back entrances, and have taken to searching the lavatories in the yard.

An African organiser of the African Milling Workers' Union carrying files from one office to the other was stopped by a European and two African Special Branch men who demanded to see the papers he was carrying. They confiscated membership forms and cards, pay envelopes, complaint statements from workers, members' hospital cards, workmen's compensation claims and an envelope containing £11 0s. 6d.

tural organisations on the campus. The authorities have given no reason for victimising these students other than that they were "unco-operative". As the present authorities have only just taken over at the college, it is difficult to see how they have had time to find out who and what is not "co-operative".

New Age understands that the new authorities are taking strong measures to "clean up" Fort Hare which, they allege, has been a nest for the production of Communists in the past.

One of their first steps will probably be to ban NUSAS at Fort Hare and sever completely all association between Fort Hare students and external organisations. The composition of the S.R.C. is to be reviewed to ensure that it falls into line with official policy.

REGULATIONS

To assist it in its task, the Government recently gazetted regulations for the control of students at Fort Hare. These regulations, says NUSAS in a statement, will turn out schoolboys, not students.

Here are some of the regulations: Every student applying for admission must submit a testimonial of good conduct from a minister of religion, a Bantu Affairs Commissioner or a Magistrate.

When he signs the registration form a student must undertake to comply with all the rules and regulations of the College.

Resident students may not leave the College without the permission of the Rector.

A student may not have a visitor in the hostel without the permission of the hostel superintendent.

Any student organisation or student activity is subject to the prior approval of the Rector.

No meetings may be held in the College grounds without the permission of the Rector.

No magazine or publication for which students are responsible even "in part" may be distributed without permission of the Rector.

No statement may be made to the press without the Rector's permission.

No collection lists can be circulated without his permission.

Women students may not be outside their hostels after 7 p.m. without permission.

A student breaking any of these regulations is guilty of an offence and must appear before the Disciplinary Committee. He is allowed no legal representation at such an inquiry, the procedure at which is determined solely by the Rector.

WITS.

Johannesburg City Council burials for Africans to study engineering have had to be stopped because the Minister of Bantu Education has refused permission for any African student to be accepted at the University of the Witwatersrand.

No engineering courses are available at any of the new tribal colleges. The Minister's statement that there was no point in African taking engineering courses because there was no opportunity for them to use their degrees.

Yet Johannesburg's Council establishing engineering bursaries in 1956 because it needed African engineers for the south western town-

ships where over half a million Africans live. One student is in his fourth and final year, another in his second year. These students will complete their courses but no further bursaries will be granted.

Cabinet undertakings that Non-Whites would be admitted to the "open" Universities where there were no alternative facilities for them have thus proved to be worthless.

BELLVILLE

At Bellville students are being offered courses in "Practical English" and "Practical Afrikaans". Says NUSAS: "If this place is not an indoctrination centre for an authoritarian government, then we need some official explanation from the Government of firstly, the appearance of these remarkable subjects; secondly, the shocking conditions at this little converted primary school on the sandhills, and thirdly, the absence of such facilities as Medicine, Engineering and Architecture".



"My God, I forgot—we're all breathing the same air!"

52 PAARL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

CAPE TOWN.

FIFTY-TWO of the 72 accused who were arrested in Paarl on a charge of public violence following the riots which accompanied the banishment of Elizabeth Mafeking last November, were discharged by the magistrate last Monday.

THE ACCUSED, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN LANGUISHING IN JAIL FOR THREE MONTHS, WERE ACQUITTED EVEN BEFORE ARGUMENT WAS HEARD, THE MAGISTRATE, MR. I. DEKENAH, REMARKING THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE AT ALL AGAINST SOME OF THEM AND THAT THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE OTHERS WAS WEAK.

Meanwhile a number of the persons acquitted and discharged have lost their jobs and are having difficulty getting re-employment, because, as one says, "the names are in the paper."

The trial has already lasted nearly six weeks. There are 19 accused left facing a charge of public violence, and judgment in their case is likely to be given later this week. A twenty accused is to be tried separately.

DEFENCE CASE

Counsel for the defence has argued for the acquittal of the remaining 19 accused. The defence counsel allege the police investigations were conducted in an irregular and improper manner. Accused persons were assaulted and the evidence of the police was irregularly prepared before the trial.

Defence counsel also alleged that there was a number of mysteries about the police evidence which the persons in charge of the investiga-

tions had refused to clear up. Those found not guilty would still be held as there were other charges against them.

David Swarts, 28; Piet Joubert, 19; Abraham Borley, 28; Stanley Hansen, 19; Johannes Cupa, 20; Daniel Pakker, 25; Johnny Franke, 31; Carstens Titus, 43; Piet Jacobs, 29; Johannes Cyster, 32; Johannes Parnee, 26; Hohn Matthews, 47; Nicolaas Viljoen, 31; Fritz Jordaan, 24; Daniel Apollis, 21; Marinthus Francken, 21; Henry Fredericks, 19; George Sas, 3; Jacob Davids, 19; Solly van Zyl, Willem Miller, 23; Dennis Fredericks, 20; Richard Abrahams, 22; Arthur Abrahams, 22; Arthur Adams, 27; Samuel Afrika, 33; Sydney Jensen, 30; Gert Agulas, 19; Jan Dombas; Japie Adams, Andrew Nditi, 37; Ernest Sibeko, 22; WORM Casame, 31; Samuel Theo, 23; Johannes Maleke, 56; and 17 youths.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT KENILWORTH

(By kind permission of the Committee of the Turf Club)
SATURDAY, 27th FEB, 1960
 FIRST RACE 1.15 P.M.
£9,000 The Cape of Good Hope
 10/- QUINELLAS
 10/- FORECAST
 AND

5/- JACKPOT 5/- on Races 5, 6, 7, 8
 Jackpot forms available at Club's Totalisator Office, 1st Floor, Monarch House, 60 Long Street, Cape Town, and at all suburban depots as listed in the Race Card. Turnstiles open at 11 a.m. Regular train and bus services (from Claremont Station). Telephone: 5-2249, 5-3781.
 R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Mr. Dekenah said that five of those found not guilty would still be held as there were other charges against them.

Most of the accused were represented by Messrs. I. J. Bleiman, A. L. Sachs, S. Aaron and W. S. Geitz, instructed by S. Kahn and Co. and Messrs. Miller, Malsels and Co.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
 Progress Twelve: TASTY DISH, Danger, Marfarross.

Ascot Handicap A (2nd): REPRODUCTION, Danger, Kami.
 Milnerton Handicap (2nd Div.): AFLLOAT, Danger, Naval Honour.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: FAIR BET, Danger, Creditable.

Cape of Good Hope Nursery Stakes:

1. BILLY PANATA.
2. Country Cousin.
3. Courtella.

Ascot Handicap B (2nd Div.): KING DICK, Danger, Brilliant Wit.

Progress Five: OVERPROOF, Danger, Miss Parce.

Milnerton Handicap (1st Div.): MUSCOVITE, Danger, Golden Honest.

Invitation Challenge Stakes:

1. ASTRAY.

TREASON TRIAL

Bid To Link Accused With Communist Party Before 1950

From Robert Resha
ON the grounds that the accused were exhausted after almost five weeks of unbroken sittings in oppressive heat Mr. Justice Rumpff, presiding judge in the treason trial in Pretoria, adjourned the case from 1 p.m. on Thursday, February 18, until Monday, February 21.

Earlier in the week Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence) asked the Court not to allow Detective Sgt. Gladwill Ngali to refresh his memory from his report. After quoting authorities in reply to the Crown, he argued that if the original notes taken down at a meeting were lost, a witness might use a true copy of the original notes. He emphasised that it must be a true copy.

RECOLLECTION
He argued further that if the witness had no independent recollection and relied on his notes or a true copy of his notes, then that copy must be produced in Court.

Mr. Kentridge argued that this was especially important when the witness was not expert in the language he used in taking down his notes.

Mr. Hoexter (for the Crown) argued that the report of a police witness who goes to a meeting, takes rough notes and thereafter makes a report where the words are still fresh in his mind should be accepted even though the original notes are destroyed. He made a submission that Det-Sgt. Ngali should be allowed to refresh his memory from the transcript.

COMMUNIST PARTY
There was another legal argument when the Crown sought leave from the Court to allow Sgt. S. H. White of the Special Branch, Cape Town, to give evidence on the existence of the Communist Party and its activities in Cape Town before its dissolution in 1950. In the evidence-in-chief Sgt. White said the Communist Party held meetings in various parts of Cape Town and held lunch-hour meetings at the town's Grand Parade on Thursdays.

At these meetings, Sgt. White said, the Party exploited national and local grievances. They attacked apartheid. The speakers at these meetings said that the Africans had no vote and could not therefore bring about changes. And that there was a need to overthrow the present system—a need to overthrow this system by violence.

HE KNOWS THEM
Sgt. White further said he knew Mrs. S. Bunting. She was a member of the Communist Party before the Party she spoke at the meetings of the Congress and was a member of the South African Congress of Democrats.

He knew Lionel Forman was a member of the Communist Party. He spoke at the meetings of the Communist Party and was later a member of the S.A. Congress of Democrats.

He also said he knew Reggie September and Alex la Guma, he knew James la Guma who was the father of Alex la Guma. He knew Mr. Nkato as well. They were members of the Communist Party.

He said he knew red Carneson and that he was the secretary of the Cape District of the Communist Party. He knew I. Horvich as well. Sgt. White said that Horvich often addressed meetings of the Communist Party and "I think he was the chairman of the Cape District of the Communist Party," said Sgt. White.

Asked if he knew Moses Kotane, he said he did and that Moses Kotane was the general secretary of the Communist Party up to the time he left Cape Town.

Concluding his evidence-in-chief, Sgt. White said that about the time of the dissolution of the Communist Party the African National Congress was almost non-existent in Cape Town.

Mr. Kentridge (for the defence): Did all these people who spoke at meetings enunciate the same policy? —Some differed.

Mr. Kentridge: Can you give us an instance?—I remember one meeting when apartheid was introduced in suburban trains in Cape Town. Some people felt that people should go to the station and tear off the notices and Sam Kahn did not agree.

Mr. Kentridge: Who were the prominent people during the period 1946 to 1950 in the Communist Party?—Some do not come into this inquiry.

Mr. Kentridge: Who were the prominent people in the Communist Party during the period 1946-1950? Sgt. White gave about half a dozen names including Kotane, Carneson, B. Bunting and I. Horvich.

Mr. Kentridge: What do you mean they do not come into this inquiry?—I mean not in this case.

NO ARRESTS

In reply to questions put by Mr. Kentridge, Sgt. White said he did not arrest anyone on the speeches they made and that there were no prosecutions. Replying to another question by Mr. Kentridge, he said that in 1952 he gave evidence in the Select Committee inquiry on Mr. Fred Carneson.

Mr. Kentridge: Before that Committee you said nothing about the advocacy of violence?

Sgt. White: It is possible. **Mr. Kentridge**: The report is here and I take it you have not heard the advocacy of violence at Communist Party meetings?—I never heard Sam Kahn speak of violence.

Mr. Kentridge: If you had heard this advocacy of violence you would have told the committee?—I answered the questions put to me.

Mr. Kentridge then read Sgt. White's report before the Select Committee where Mr. B. Bunting, where he had said that he never heard Mr. Bunting advocate force, violence and revolution.

Mr. Kentridge: Have you heard Mr. Kahn advocate violence?—Not in so many words.

Mr. Kentridge: What do you mean?—It can be said in many ways.

At the Select Committee you said you never heard Mr. Kahn advocate violence?—Yes.

Mr. Kentridge: You have never given evidence on Moss Kotane?—I can't remember except at the preparatory examination of this case.

Mr. Kentridge asked the witness when he was asked to give evidence, he replied "Last Friday."

Mr. Kentridge: You spoke of exploitation of any local or national grievance. What do you mean by exploitation?

Sgt. White: Taking an advantage. **Mr. Kentridge**: You mean talking about them?

Mr. White: Making use of them. **Mr. Kentridge**: Have you heard other political parties do that?—Yes.

ARGUMENT

Mr. Kentridge addressing the Court said that as he had cross-examined the witness, he was satisfied that if his witness was allowed to give evidence "we will have a second trial."

"I have 70 reports of this witness," said Mr. Kentridge, "from which it appears that his statement to the Court said that at the stage we must submit that the evidence of White was said at the meetings of the Communist Party should be ruled out of this evidence applies to the"

Mr. Justice Bekker: In spite of your cross-examination? **Mr. Kentridge**: Yes, My Lord. **Mr. Kentridge**: I agree My Lord, but the Crown has not said so. Arguing the Crown's case Mr. Hoexter said that the paragraph in



S.W.A. LEADERS CANVASS SUPPORT IN AFRICA

Two representatives from South West Africa, Mr. Mburumba Kerina and Mr. Fanuel Jarietuduo Kozonguzi, attended the All-African People's Conference in Tunis recently and presented the case of their people to the delegates. The conference passed a resolution condemning the policies of the South African Government and calling on the African states to ensure that immediate action was taken by the United Nations to bring South Africa to justice.

Mr. Kerina had conversations with President Bourguiba of Tunisia about possible action to be taken on South West Africa by the Security Council and before the World Court. After the conference he travelled to Guinea for conversations with President Sekou Toure, and planned to visit

Liberia and Ghana on the same mission.

"In my discussions with the heads of African states," he writes in *New Age*: "I am emphasising the boycott of South African goods as one possible way of bringing pressure to bear on the Nats."

Believe me, the South West Africa and South African delegations to the conference worked hand in glove for the good of all our people. We must work together to get rid of the Nats and in this we need freedom fighters behind us."

Our picture shows Mr. Kerina (right) in conversation with Mr. Fanuel Jarietuduo, a member of the United Arab Republic, during the emergency meeting of the United Nations on South West Africa which was called following the Windhoek riots.

UP MY ARSE

I WAS holding up my favourite lamp-post the other day when I observed two characters in overalls carrying an assortment of paint pots and brushes. (N.B. The characters were carrying the pots and brushes, not the overalls.) Now this is by no means an unusual sight in this town as there are always gangs going around drawing white lines on our streets, and many motorists are still wondering what they are for. However, when they drew abreast of me, I was tempted to ask: "Going to draw some more lines, fellows?"

"Garn," says one of them, "White lines, my eye. We're working for the Race Classification Appeal Board, not the ruddy Traffic Department."

"R.C.A.B.?" I ask them with some interest. "Doing what?"

"Listen, stupid," the second bird said. "We're the blokes that changes the complexions of the applicants."

"Appellants." I corrected, just to show them how clever I am. "See this pot? Whites for a Coloured who has been classified white. Then this pot, brown for white who has been classified coloured, and red for chinamen, red for Englishmen's necks, and turps to remove the tint off whites, and lavender water to

sprinkle in the board-room when ever there's a session. Yes, sir. We're kept pretty busy here that the Appeal Board is sitting."

"But," I asked curiously, "what that spotted paint you've got in that pot?"

"Well," he said, "one of them is what they moved off. 'That's in case somebody gets classified Other Coloured.'"

"WE whites are done for" is the attitude of Kenya settlers to the results of the constitutional conference held in London. And in Cape Town, Mr. Douglas Mitchell of the I.P. said at a meeting: "... when the policing of the European nations has been withdrawn, Africa will lie open to the buccaner and the brigand."

Wrong, Mr. Mitchell, Africa will be CLOSED to imperialist pirates. ★

A PART from shooting off over the six thousand quid worth of fireworks, the City of Cape Town will produce a play about the signing of Union at the National Convention in 1910.

All races are welcome, so they say. Especially non-whites, so that they can see their rights being signed away.

ALEX LA GUMA.

some of the co-conspirators before the period of the indictment could be relevant here. If I joined the conspiracy in 1952, things I said before I joined are irrelevant and inadmissible evidence.

The policy of the Communist Party before the conspiracy is irrelevant unless something is shown which took place after the date of the conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: If the policy of the Communist Party before its dissolution had as its philosophy the overthrow of the state by violence, what is the difference?

Mr. Kentridge: To say that before the period of the indictment, there was a Communist Party simply just does not tie up. What the Communist Party did before 1950 is not required here.

Mr. Justice Bekker: At what stage should there be an objection? Assuming the Crown said that an accused was a member of the Communist Party and assuming the Crown said "I have proof that X was a member of the Communist Party before 1950 and I have proof that X had full knowledge of the policy of the C.P. and that X advocated the policy of the C.P. during the period of the indictment."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The Crown case is that the accused and co-conspirators conspired to overthrow the state by force and violence and to substitute it by a Communist state.

The Nazi Party advocated the destruction of the Jews four years ago, is it correct to infer that any member knew the policy?

Mr. Justice Bekker: Yes, My Lord, by family association.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: That is the Crown's case.

Mr. Kentridge: I agree My Lord, but the Crown has not said so.

Arguing the Crown's case Mr. Hoexter said that the paragraph in the Crown's summary of facts in the indictment was not produced for information only, but to show also that there was in existence a Communist Party before 1950. He then quoted authorities showing that it was correct for the Court to hear the evidence of Sgt. White.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Is the Crown saying that a Communist is a man with a hostile intent and does the Crown suggest that this evidence is admissible because X was a Communist before 1950? Is the Crown case that you had a hostile intent before 1950 and you are likely to have had that hostile intent later?

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is your argument that you are entitled to lead this evidence because you want to show the Court that there is a hostile intent?

Mr. Hoexter: Yes, My Lords.

COURT'S RULING
The following day (Wednesday) the Court gave its ruling on the two legal points, the evidence of Det-Sgt. Ngali and that of Det-Sgt. White.

Mr. Justice Bekker ruled against the objection of the defence in regard to witness Ngali. He said that it was common cause that the witness could not remember what was said at these meetings. Dealing with the meeting in dispute held on December 13, 1953, Mr. Justice Bekker said Ngali prepared his report from his notes after the meeting, so that his report was as accurate as possible. Mr. Justice Rumpff and Mr. Justice Kennedy concurred.

Mr. Justice Kennedy gave judgment in the other two judgments. Mr. A. Fischer Q.C. (for the defence) said that the defence was reserving its right to take up these matters later.

Latin America

Will Eisenhower Get a Hot Reception?

ON the eve of President Eisenhower's trip to Latin America, a number of South American newspapers have made critical comments about his intentions.

The Cuban paper "Diario Nacional" condemns the hypocritical nature of so-called U.S. aid which, it says, was not meant to serve the interests of the Latin American countries but only the interests of Wall Street.

Eisenhower would probably talk about extending American aid to Latin America, the paper said, presuming that the Latin American people did not know what to do about warding off starvation.

The Latin American people had seen what President Castro had



Eisenhower—will he have the last laugh?

done, without U.S. aid, to promote rapid advance in Cuba. A similar determination to transform national life would spread to the whole of Latin America.

The newspaper "Combat" said that the Cuban people had clearly seen who were their enemies and who were their friends. The enemies of Cuba were in Washington. Friendship could be expected only from those governments which did not exploit the peoples of other countries.

Through Soviet Vice-Premier Mikoyan's visit, the Cuban people had seen the hand of friendship extended to them from a country which wanted neither to take over Cuban sovereignty nor to place on Cuba conditions that would hinder her economic development.

The Peru paper "Unidad" said it was obvious that the forthcoming South American tour of President Eisenhower was aimed at strengthening colonialism.

If the U.S. was really concerned about peace, said the paper, it should stop the smearing and provocative campaign against Cuba, withdraw from the entire Latin America, and recall its military missions, F.B.I. agents, technicians and experts of various hues. The notorious pacts of "continental defence" and "military aid" should be abrogated and U.S. support of the bloody South American dictatorships ended.

Many papers have referred to the fiasco of Vice-President Nixon's tour of Latin America which is still fresh in the minds of the people, and expressed the opinion that Eisenhower might receive a similar reception.

FOOTNOTE: According to press reports, one of the factors leading to the reprieve of Caryl Chessman last week was reports from a number of South American states that Eisenhower would be greeted with hostile demonstrations if Chessman was executed.

AFRICA CONGO FREE ON JUNE 30 But Will Still be an Economic Colony

THE ALMOST-INCREDIBLE HAS HAPPENED.

The Belgian Congo, which was set slightly over 6 years ago by the "radical" proposal by a Belgian professor that the colony should achieve independence in 30 years time, will become an independent state on June 30 this year, 24 years ahead of schedule.

At that time there were no political parties in the territory at all. The only political thoughts openly expressed by Africans were carefully worded complaints against the colour bar made by members of school old boys' associations.

Now there are no less than 55 different African political parties.

They range from narrow tribal groupings to vast national organisations, but all are agreed that the Congo must achieve independence soon.

The announcement that the Congo was to achieve independence at the end of June was made at the round-table conference between representatives of the Africans of the Congo and the Belgian Government in Brussels, which ended last week after a month of negotiations.

● The Africans originally pressed for independence by June 1, but subsequently agreed to postpone the date till the end of that month.

● Elections will be held in the Congo in May and June, and a government will be formed on June 20. The Congo Parliament is expected to assemble on June 30.

● In the meanwhile half a dozen Africans will share executive power with the Belgian Governor General of the Congo M. Cornetius.

Leading Figure

A feature of the conference was the acceptance by the African representatives of the militant line which demanded immediate independence. The Belgians had hoped that the "moderate" delegates whom they had invited to Brussels would agree to a measure of self-government now with

the indefinite deferment of complete independence.

Another feature of the conference was the emergence of M. Patrice Lumumba as the leading African political figure in the Congo.

When the talks were started Lumumba was still in jail awaiting trial as a result of his unpromising speeches for independence made last year. During the course of the conference, however, he was freed from imprisonment and flown to Brussels, where he greatly strengthened the hand of the more militant African group.

Lumumba is the leader of the Congo National Movement, which stands for an independent, united Congo. He favours a Congo republic and an economic union with Belgium, preferring this country to other foreign powers.

At the same time another prominent African political figure from the Congo, M. Kasavubu, has seen his influence drop sharply over the period of the conference. M. Kasavubu is the leader of the Aboke movement, which recently was pledged to the formation of an independent State of the Lower Congo, uniting all the members of the Bakongo tribe.

Half-way through the conference M. Kasavubu left Brussels, reportedly to negotiate with French businessmen interested in the establishment of an aluminium industry in the Lower Congo. M. Kasavubu was subsequently re-

puted by the Vice-President and other members of his party.

Problems

Although the achievement of political independence in four months time opens the way for great advances for the Congolese there can be no doubt the newly-independent state will be faced with most formidable problems.

First among these is the almost total economic monopoly exercised in the Congo by a group of five Belgian companies.

(It is interesting in this connection to note that British and American investments in the Congo between them amount to less than 2 per cent. of the total). These Belgian monopolies dominate the country's trade, industry and commerce. A property-owning African middle class is almost nonexistent.

The monopolies are hardly likely to allow the growth of independent African capital. What they might do, however, is to "Africanise" their companies by appointing African leaders to important managerial positions, thus giving them a stake in the exploitation of their fellow countrymen.

M. Lumumba is reported to have close affiliations with the Belgian Socialist Party. Whether this means that he and his fellow leaders will take steps to nationalise the Congo's economy remains to be seen.

A special conference to discuss fi-

nancial and industrial matters in the Congo is due to be held in Brussels in April. This conference may in the long run turn out to be more important with regard to the destiny of the people of the Congo than the recently held political conference.

Tribalism

Another major problem which will confront the new Congo Government will be that of tribalism. The Belgians have always encouraged tribal divisions among the Congolese. The present indications are that the new state of the Congo will be a unified one, with decentralisation of public services and a large degree of provincial autonomy. SHOULD THE BELGIANS FEAR THAT THE VAST PROFITS WHICH THEY DERIVE FROM THE CONGO WILL BE STOPPED FROM FLOWING INTO THEIR POCKETS, THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FAN THE FLAMES OF TRIBALISM AND POSSIBLY TEAR THE YOUNG REPUBLIC ASUNDER.

Congo political leaders of the calibre of Lumumba have shown in the fight for Congo's independence that they are brave men devoted to the advancement of their people. In dealing with the economic and social legacy of colonialism, however, they will face more complex problems than they have ever encountered before and a great deal will depend on the way they and their organisations face up to them.

ASIA China Settles Border Dispute—With Burma

THE China-Burma border dispute, which had "defied solution for 100 years," has been settled on an amicable basis.

Shortly before the Burmese elections at the beginning of this month the Burmese Premier Ne Win accepted a Chinese invitation to come to Peking to settle one and for all the China-Burma border dispute.

Before leaving Peking Ne Win signed a Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression with China, which stated that the two countries would settle all disputes by peace-

ful negotiations without resort to force.

The boundary agreement was arrived at after both sides had made concessions, and a committee representing both sides has been set up to mark out the border.

The treaties are of great significance (writes Alan Winington from Peking), in view of recent Western attempts to isolate China from her Asian neighbours, and they are regarded as a step to solving all questions between China and Burma, as well as a contribution to settling other matters between China and neighbouring States.

AMERICA Self-Determination For Negroes? — C.P.'s Convention

THE most intensely debated question at the 17th national convention of the American Communist Party held recently in New York was whether the U.S. Negroes formed a national group entitled to self-determination.

Coming after three years of discussion within the party, the convention adopted a resolution that withdrew a theoretical position adopted in 1930, which not only viewed the Negro people as a nation but projected the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt, where they constituted a majority.

This change, said the resolution, "does not diminish the revolutionary import of the Negro people's struggle in the United States." Gus Hall, who delivered the keynote speech in the absence of

the seriously ill general secretary Eugene Dennis, was elected general secretary, and Negro leader Benjamin Davis, Jr., was named national secretary.

In his speech Hall called upon the party not to throw out correct policies in the process of correcting distortions of these policies.

Membership of the party was given as "close on 10,000" representing an appreciable drop from the 1957 figure. Hall said, however, that the decline had been halted, morale was on the up-grade and factionalism which had threatened the very existence of the party had been defeated, although remnants of it still existed.

No job in the "new era" opening up was to realise more fully the vast potential for peace, Hall said.

Chou Toasts India

CHINA'S desire to restore friendly relations with India after the strains produced by the border dispute last year, was clearly shown at a recent reception given in Peking by the Indian Ambassador to celebrate India's national day.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai set an atmosphere of great cordiality as he wandered among the guests in clinking glasses. He toasted the greater friendship of the Chinese and Indian peoples.

Earlier, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi had urged the settlement of issues inherited from history by friendly negotiation.

U Nu's Election Victory

THE election held in Burma early this month resulted in a pronounced victory for former Premier U Nu, leader of the "clean" faction of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

His group made gains both from the "stable" faction of the



U Nu.

AFFFL and the left wing National United Front.

U Nu had been leader of the AFFFL and Premier of Burma for many years when the AFFFL split into the stable and clean factions in 1958. He remained in power for some time with the support of the National United Front, but was eventually ousted by the Army, which has ruled Burma with a heavy hand until this month's elections.

FOR WHOM DOES "DIE BANIER" WAVE?

"Non-political" Coloured Paper Edited by a Nationalist

From Alex in Guma
CAPE TOWN.

A NEWCOMER to the newspaper world is "Die Banier," a ten-page monthly printed in Stellenbosch, and with its offices in Salt River, Cape Town. Glancing through its pages it would appear that Die Banier is directed towards the Coloured community, and more particularly to those in the countryside. Many of its letters are from readers outside the urban areas, and it is printed almost entirely in Afrikaans which, we could presume, is preferred by the country readers.

According to Dr. R. E. van der Ross, one of the contributors who is closely connected with the paper, "Die Banier" was launched, after consultation with the Coloured people, in order to provide a medium through which the community could express its views "in a courteous manner," and to provide a forum for discussion and a closer relationship between White and Non-White. The paper would not be bound to any "party political line," he said.

MAINLY AFRIKAANS

Why is Die Banier printed mainly in Afrikaans? Because, according to Dr. van der Ross, educational work must be done among the Afrikaner people, too, in order to show them that the Coloured people deserve consideration and that they have a growing potentiality.

To show further how "non-political" it is, this paper has been accepted by the Provincial Library Services for free distribution to Coloured schools.

Closer examination of Die Banier, however, reveals it in another light. Since there is no editorial column one can only assess the policy of the paper from its contents and the amount of space allotted to the various contributions.

On the front page of the second issue (January 1960) appears a three-column attack by a contributor on "The Torch," the Unity Movement weekly. By attacking the Chinese communists in the China-India border dispute.

"The facts are that Communist China brutally trampled the people of Tibet underfoot, so that the Chinese communists violated the borders of India and occupied Indian territory. Both are examples of total and brutal aggression. Is this democratic? Perhaps for the communist bosses of China, but not for us!"

So we can take it that "Die Banier" is strongly anti-Communist.

VOLKS-ONDS

A further forty-odd inches inside are allotted to a report of the Kleurlings-Volksbond conference at which a guest of honour was Dr. J. G. Meiring, Rector of the apartheid Coloured University College at Bellville, who also spoke at a conference.

pleas for Coloured nationalism and responsibility in their own areas were made, and co-operation with the authorities pledged at this conference. Confession of an economic boycott was thrown in for good measure.

Other well-displayed contributions and letters defend the Coloured Affairs Department. Half of the front page is devoted to an article by the Afrikaner author, Mr. W. A. de Klerk, explaining why that party's membership appear to be turning their backs on the Afrikaners language (and hence on the Afrikaner people). Mr. De Klerk calls for a more

"Christian" attitude towards the Coloured people.

ADVERTISERS

Further examination of this "non-political" paper reveals that it is well-supported by advertisers, the majority of whom also feature on lists being distributed by organisers of the Congress economic boycott.

According to Dr. Van der Ross again, these firms were approached so that in "helping to uplift our people they also uplift themselves" by taking into account "the tremendous potential of Coloured and African people as customers".

All this is of course outside party politics and "non-political," for we are assured that the supporters of

"Die Banier" would not accept a Nationalist Party "set-up" and stand only for "partnership of some kind."

It is surprising, under the circumstances that the official editor of "Die Banier" is none other than Mr. Asaf Kaptein, a prominent feature writer for the Nationalist daily "Die Burger."

It might be argued, of course, that none of the contributions to this "non-political" paper reflect the views of the editorial board. But if so, then what does?

THE COLOURED PEOPLE AS A WHOLE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW FOR WHOM DOES "DIE BANIER" WAVE?

SASA LOBBIES RAND, P.E. MAYORS ON ALL BLACKS RUGBY TOUR

A DEPUTATION of three leading Non-White sports administrators and a White clergyman handed the Mayor of Johannesburg a protest from the South African Sports Association against the forthcoming rugby tests in this city. The four-man deputation met the Mayor on Monday morning and urged him to make a statement to the effect that segregation in sport was wrong in principle and that he condemned it.

The Mayor said he would give this consideration. The deputation was composed of Dr. A. B. Kazi, Vice-President of the Inter-Race Cricket Board, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Vice-President of S.A.S.A., Mr. M. S. Radebe, sportsman and administrator of most Non-European sporting bodies and a founder of rugby and cricket unions in the Transvaal, and the Rev. Dr. Brabant representing St. Alban's Coloured Mission.

The deputation handed the Mayor a written protest against the rugby tests between New Zealand and South Africa which "will be staged under conditions of racial discrimination which is a betrayal of the ideals of sportsmanship."

The Mayor told the deputation he could not prevent the test matches. The deputation urged he make a statement against segregation in sport. Asked if the deputation thought any Non-European merited inclusion in the Springbok rugby team, the deputation replied that many did. The Mayor said he was interested to know as he knew many Non-Europeans were fine cricketers but he didn't know about their rugby players.

Port Elizabeth

OFFICIALS of the non-racial South African Sports Association sent a deputation to the P.E. Mayor last week to protest at the proposed staging of a rugby Test Match in the city when the All Blacks visit South Africa this season. The deputation said the Test Match would be "staged under conditions of racial discrimination".

The deputation appealed to the Mayor, "as guardian of the dignity

of this city", to indicate that he was not prepared to dishonour the name of the city by supporting the All Blacks match at which there would be racial discrimination.

Mr. Dennis Brutus, the Secretary, told New Age that his Association was collecting signatures for a petition to the New Zealand Government and the Opposition to use their influence to dissuade the All Blacks from coming to South Africa if they have to do so on apartheid terms, thus excluding the Moroka.

Mr. Brutus said he was making a special appeal for a "flat-out effort" to collect the signatures. The people who were fighting against racial discrimination in sport in New Zealand were heavily dependent on the efforts of the people in this country.

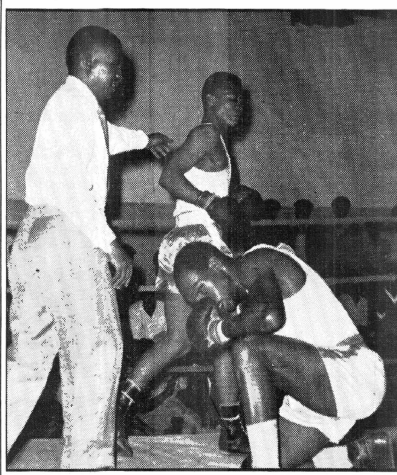
"If we can support the campaign in New Zealand by the presentation of a massive petition from this country," he said, "the racial supremacists in South Africa may yet meet with one of their biggest disappointments."

MOROKA SWALLOWS BEAT THE TERRORS

THE Moroka Swallows continued their winning streak when they registered their third consecutive win by beating the Moroka Terrors 4-1 in a thrilling game for the South African Robertson Cup competition series at the Bantu Sports Ground, Johannesburg, last Saturday.

Joseph "Carlton" Moloi, the Swallows inside right, shocked and stunned everyone when he led the first goal for his team within the first minute of play.

Soon after, "Differ" Mhanyu, Swallows centre forward, netted the second goal after some brilliant dribbling that baffled the Terrors. This second goal of the Swallows put some life into the Terrors who had by now recovered from the



Isaac Madondo, the Johannesburg and District amateur welterweight champion, moves to a neutral corner after dropping Zool Mango for the full count in their hectic encounter in the recent Transvaal Amateur championships in Pretoria.

MOVE TO END RACIALISM IN TRANSVAAL CRICKET

From Joe Gqabi

THE Johannesburg Inter-Race Cricket Board has resolved to end racialism in the Transvaal and to form a Transvaal Cricket Board to control cricket in the province. This resolution was taken at a meeting of the Board held recently.

Earlier the Inter-Race Board had set up a sub-committee to review the whole position and report back. The sub-committee recommended that the constitution of the Inter-Race Board be revised in order to meet the changing times; that the name of the board be the Transvaal Cricket Board and that this should be the only body to control cricket in the Transvaal. Urging the Board to speed the end of racialism in cricket, it recommended that the affiliation to the new Transvaal Board should be on a geographical basis and that there should be no sponsoring of matches on racial lines.

The Rev. B. Sigamoney, chairman of the sub-committee, told New Age that it was the opinion of his sub-committee that these conditions of dual loyalty cannot continue and that loyalty should be confined to the Transvaal Cricket Board. To achieve this the sub-committee feels it is necessary to visit the different cricket centres in the Transvaal and explain the aims fully.

NO CO-OPERATION

Dealing with the non-participation of the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union in the activities of the Inter-Race Board since it sent its ultimatum to the Board that it will not take part in any racial fixtures until such time as the Board had done away with racialism, the Rev. Sigamoney said that the Indian Union had not co-operated with the sub-committee. He further said he was of the opinion that the failure of the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union to co-operate with the Board "may be due to the fact that they are still sulking because the West Indian team was stopped from coming to South Africa last year."

The Rev. Sigamoney alleged that the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union, while demanding an end to racialism, was supporting the racial tournament organised by the South African Indian Cricket Board for the Christopher Cup which was due to take place in Durban this month, but has been postponed by the South African Indian Cricket Board because most of its affiliated centres have withdrawn from the tournament.

All Kinds of Photographic Work undertaken by **ELI WEINBERG**, Photographer.

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