

# NEWS

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## 3 Shot In Another Location Clash

JOHANNESBURG.

A fierce clash in Jouberton in which police opened fire, three people were shot and 30 injured, among them young people and aged men and women, occurred during the last week-end in April and was again dismissed by a police official as "an unfortunate incident," and completely ignored by the national press.

Will police firing and baton charges soon become so commonplace in a country becoming notorious for panic-stricken and trigger-happy police that they will get as little public attention as the endless raids that plague the lives of the African people? people here are asking.

In a sense it was again the never ending raids that sparked off this clash. Residents approached the location superintendent to make representations about the endless

raids for tax, liquor, passes and to ask for some relief from this burden. They were referred to the Advisory Board. They made yet another approach to the superintendent and manager of Non-European affairs, and asked that their deputation be received on April 28.

On that day the officials were not present and the large crowd was ordered by the Municipal Police to disperse from the vicinity of the administrative offices. Officials allege stone throwing started. A number were hurt in a police baton charge which was ordered after an announcement that the people had five minutes in which to disperse.

A 15-year-old girl is in hospital with a thigh bullet wound. A man who had just got off a bus was hurt, as was a man coming out of a nearby beer hall who was shot through the stomach. A number suffered head injuries.

# New Race Test Will Bring Tragedy To Coloureds

## Under Donges' Bill, If You Look Like An African, You Are One

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—Government officials floundering in the conflicting statute definitions of "African" and "Coloured" and anxious to speed up the classification of the Coloured people for the population register must be jubilant at the new definition in the amending Bill to the Population Registration Act.

Any person "who in appearance is obviously a member of an aboriginal tribe or race in Africa" will in future be classified African.

(Up to now the Population Registration Act has defined an African as a person who "in fact is or is generally accepted as a member of any aboriginal tribe or race of Africa." A Coloured is defined as a person who is "not a White person or a Native.")

Census officials will no longer have to bother their heads about a man's descent (or what is called "preponderance of blood" in classification circles); or his life-long associations and acceptance by any community. All they will have to do is take one long look at the man and decide whether his skin colour is light enough for him to be placed in the Coloured group or dark enough for him to be declared African.

Race will be in the eye of the beholder!

The announcement of the new definition in the amending Bill to go through Parliament came, cynically enough, one day after the first victory in the Supreme Court where the judge ruled that appearance could be deceptive and proved only the presence of some Bantu blood.

In the Goliath appeal, the court set aside for the first time a classification made first by the Director of Census, and then confirmed by the Classification Appeal Board. "Appearance could be deceptive," said Mr. Acting Justice Hiemstra.

Not only will appearance be deceptive and dependent on the official's judgment of what constitutes light and dark skin colour, but this new definition will play havoc with families, brothers and sisters, and parents and children.

### FAMILIES SPLIT

Since classification started there have been a number of cases in which blood relatives have been differently classified. Before the Appeal Board now in Johannesburg is a case of a 22-year-old worker who has been classified African while his brother (admittedly lighter in complexion) is a member of the Coloured police force.

In Pretoria there is a case of a man classified Coloured, but his wife and children classified African.

Any anthropologist or geneticist, any high school pupil who has learnt anything about heredity, could explain the presence of family members of different skin colour and appearance in the same family. Yet the classification office

(Continued on page 2)

## Kotane Arrested Under Section 10

JOHANNESBURG.

Six uniformed police visited the home of Moses Kotane last Friday morning at 8 a.m. and arrested him on a charge of being in Alexandra Township without a permit. He will appear in court on May 15 to face this charge under section 10 (i) of the Urban Areas Act.

Two European and four African constables arrived at Kotane's house and said they had come "on behalf of the Government." They asked to see his "papers." After examining Kotane's tax receipt they asked him to explain how he "earned his living."

Finally they asked to see his permit to live in the township. They then said that a charge would be preferred under the Urban Areas Act, and Kotane was escorted to the large "kwela-kwela" (police truck) drawn up outside the house. Apart from the six policemen, Kotane was the sole occupant of the van which drove straight from 11th Avenue, where Kotane lives, to the Wynberg Police Station. There he was told that the admission of guilt fine or the bail had been fixed at £3. Kotane elected to be bailed out and he was locked in the cells for an hour or two until released by his lawyer. The case has been set for May 15.

## VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND PEOPLE'S HOMES

### Liberals Join With Congresses To Fight Group Areas Act

DURBAN.—The Group Areas conference held here over the week-end forged an impressive united front when after a two-day session Mr. Alan Paton, the author, moved the formation of a Vigilance Committee for defence of the people's homes threatened by the Act.

The main resolution condemned the Act and incorporated a portion of the Freedom Charter. This resolution was moved by the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. N. T. Naicker, and supported by Mr. Peter Brown, of the Liberal Party.

The conference rejected the idea of submitting any plans before the Land Tenure Board, thus isolating the Natal Indian Organisation, which did not even respond to Dr. Naicker's call convening the conference.

Another unanimous resolution moved by Mr. Archie Gumede, of the African National Congress, condemned the Tomlinson report.

### ENTHUSIASTIC

Altogether 192 delegates from 63 organisations attended the enthusiastic sessions which held public attention throughout, with the hall packed to capacity.

Opening the conference, Mr. Leo Lovell, Labour M.P., said:

"Fortunately for its white protagonists in the Nationalist Party, the Group Areas Act was passed three hundred years too late. For had it been one of the laws of the Dutch East India Company, it might have

had the effect of confining Europeans to the South-Western tip of the Cape of Good Hope, leaving the rest of South Africa for the occupation and ownership of its Coloured and Non-White inhabitants.

Dealing at length with the various land laws affecting the Non-White peoples of South Africa, Mr. Lovell said: "One of the social effects of the racial integration has been to excite the race or colour prejudice of the bigoted minority among the Europeans which under fanatical Nationalist pressure has found expression in piecemeal measures of a nature similar to the Group Areas Acts of 1923 and 1945, and the various Land Tenure Acts directed against the Indians.

"It is in essence that there is little difference between an Act like the Urban Areas Act and the Group Areas Act. The former seeks to confine Africans in locations and the latter seeks to do the same to Indians and Coloureds.

"It is the function, I submit, of a conference like this to portray to South Africa at large the picture of suffering and oppression which laws like the Group Areas Act are creating."

A paper submitted by Chief A. J. Lutuli, entitled, "The African and the Land Question," was read to (Continued on page 8)



The Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards' delegation which last week came to Cape Town to see Verwoerd, pose for the New Age photographer in the local ANC office. From the left Mr. G. G. Xorile, Mr. P. M. Lengene, Mr. W. S. Fela, Mr. P. Q. Vundla, and Mr. H. M. Butshing. (See report on page 4.)

# THEY'VE DONE IT AGAIN!

**THEY'VE DONE IT AGAIN!** With this week's donation of £23.11.4, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has reached the £50 target it set itself only three short weeks ago. Moreover, they intend continuing to raise every bit of money they can on our behalf. Thank you very much indeed, T.I.Y.C., for a splendid effort. You have shown everyone just what CAN be done when the will is there.

When the will is there—that is the key phrase. There are many organisations who could do at least as much as the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has done. There are some who could do a great deal more—if they wanted to. You will probably ask yourself—why aren't they doing it? Don't look to us for the answer. If you are a member of an organisation which has not yet done anything in our campaign, write to your committee and ask them: **WHY HAVEN'T YOU DONE ANYTHING TO HELP NEW AGE?!**

Apart from organisations there are many individuals who could do a great deal for New Age if only

they would bestir themselves a little. There are far too many who seem quite prepared to let others do the donkey work. They are pleased enough to see New Age when it appears every week, but never seem to worry about how it gets published.

We are not thinking of the many thousands of rank-and-file readers whose welcome donations have helped to keep our paper alive. We are thinking of some of the "important people," who perhaps feel it is beneath them to worry about collecting pounds, shillings and pence.

These people should ask themselves how they expect to change South Africa if they are not prepared to change their own ways and do a simple, practical job for freedom.

**WE NEED YOUR HELP. DON'T LEAVE THE JOB OF RAISING MONEY TO OTHERS. DO IT YOURSELF.**

New Age needs the active help of every single politically conscious South African.

**HELP KEEP NEW AGE ON THE STREETS!**

Remember our office address: Cape Town: 20 Chalmers Buildings, 6 Barrack Street (Phone 23787).

Johannesburg: 5, Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street (Phone 22-4625).

Durban: 6, Pembroke Chambers, 472, West Street.

Port Elizabeth: 9, Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

## THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS

T.H. £2, G.M. £1, O.H. £5; Peter 6d; Transvaal Indian Youth Congress £23.11.4; Friend £10.10; Old Socialist £10; Collections £10; Anon £25; Rebecca £5; Joyce and friends (Benson) £18.19; Gene £10; Laundry Workers Jbg. £10.10; Izzy £2; E. Morelets £1.1; Confident £5; R.M. 8s; Per 5s & J 5s.4; E. E. Swan £2.2; Bottles £3.2; L. 10s; Joy £2.2; McWeeny £1; R.F. £1; Jumble £1.14.6; Doxor £2; List 2/6d; Anon £1.6; Double 5s; K. 4.4; Seventyseven £7.14; Anon £1; S.K. 15s; S.T. 2s; E.C. 15s; J.B. £2; F.F. £2.2; S.M. 10s; Latke £1; S.B. £1 A.F. £1.1; Rad 10s.; B.R. 15s.; M.J. 5s.; Bottles 45.5; Rita £5; Ray (Book) 17/6d.; Collection £8.16.

Previously Acknowledged £1,300 14 0

Total this week 184 19 0

TOTAL TO DATE £1,485 13 7

## Police Interfere At Klerksdorp Meeting

Masses of people came to the ANC meeting held at Klerksdorp's Freedom Square on April 22 to discuss Bantu Education, passes for women, the permit system and beer raids.

Miss I. Chabaku of Johannesburg explained the implications of passes for women. Mr. Keetse from Krugersdorp said the way to freedom was not smooth and there must be love between the ANC officials and the people.

Municipal constables then arrived with a motor cycle and a pick-up van. An African CID asked the two Rand speakers for their names and addresses and the European constable ordered them to get into his van.

The attitude of the crowd turned to anger and they moved towards the van. The police released the speakers who went away with the crowd to avoid any trouble. Later the police again took them to the municipal office. When the crowd heard this, they started a march to the office.

The two leaders were then released without any further waste of time and met the crowd with the shout: Afrika! Mayibuye!

MOSTARD MCKULLA  
Asst. Secretary ANC,  
Klerksdorp.

## Is It The Law That I Should Be Out of Work?

The police went to tell my master to give me the sack because I went to the Congress of the People in Klipfontein. So my master told me to leave. When I asked him what is the reason, why I went to the Congress, the police told him to drive me away because I attended meetings.

So I said to my master, what have I done, because I have been working for you for 14 years. He said, you have done nothing, but the law is against you. So I said to him, if you say it is the law that I should be out of work, then who will take me as his servant because all Europeans are under the Government.

I was sent by my people to attend the C.O.P. Truly this is a wonderful Government. Everybody is complaining about hunger and we must die.

Mayibuye Afrika!  
R. M. GULLUBE  
P.O. Sukkelaar.

## EDITORIAL

# GOVT. SHOULD MAKE PEACE, NOT WAR

**THE** whole South African people should voice their most energetic protest at the manner in which the recent army manoeuvres were conducted in the Free State.

No attempt was made to hide the fact that the so-called Stallanders, the "enemy," were intended to represent the Russians. They were dressed in Russian-style uniforms, and the press was full of headlines about "brutal Communist forces invading the Free State," "Red prisoners" being captured and Red atom bombs being dropped on South African targets.

During the same week the Minister of Defence, Mr. Erasmus, told a audience of skietkommandos that they would be required in a future war against "international Communism," and would perform their most useful service in hunting down the fifth-columnists inside the Union.

At a time when Eisenhower, Dulles, Eden and other Western leaders are emphasising that the danger of world war has receded, we are entitled to know why our Government is going out of its way to incite hostility towards the people of another country which was our ally in the last war, with whom we are at present at peace, and with whom we maintain diplomatic relations, albeit through London?

One can imagine how fiercely our Government would react if the Soviet Union were to stage, with a fanfare of trumpets and in the presence of international observers, military manoeuvres in which "South Africans" took the part of "the enemy."

Why should it be expected that the Soviet leaders will react any differently? It may suit the childish humour of an Eric Louw or the mullah incompetence of an Erasmus to shelter behind the military coat-tails of the British and American and then cock a snoot at the Russians. But is it grown-up diplomacy to threaten your more powerful neighbour, and serve him notice that he can expect nothing but enmity and hatred from your side, when he has it in his power, should the occasion arise, to blast you out of existence with a couple of H-bombs?

But to say even so much is to assume that the Soviet Union in any way constitutes a threat to the people of South Africa. And that is simply not true. Despite all the ravings of Mr. Swart and his colleagues, no evidence has been produced by anybody to show that the Soviet Union has any desire but to maintain friendly relations with South Africa and to promote trade and cultural relations to the fullest extent possible.

The South African people do not need this war talk. The vast majority of them have feelings only of the warmest friendship towards the Soviet peoples and will not allow themselves to be deceived by the Government's clumsy anti-Soviet tactics. On the contrary, the foolish display which was presented last week can only reinforce their demand that our Government take steps immediately (a) to assist in reaching an international agreement for the outlawing of war and for disarmament; and (b) to establish full diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

## NEW RACE TEST

(Continued from page 1)  
cially will be unconcerned and will let no family ties stand in the way of their colour-sorting process.

A young babe-in-arms born of a Coloured mother and father but deemed African and not entitled to remain living among a Coloured community.

Already classification procedure has been torture to many of its victims.

The Board is still sitting in Johannesburg, in a room allocated to it in the Government pass office in Ferrisfontein. (It is to remain here till about June and will then hear appeals in Kimberley for some months.)

Outside the room, where most of the appeals are heard in closed session, huddle the families of these appealing against their classification, and the nervous appellants.

In the case of one young worker, 22 years old, his appearance was the subject of exhaustive, and to him, most embarrassing, inquiry.

### RACE GRILLING

The young appellant called a social anthropologist to give evidence on his behalf, and in open session, the young man was "dissected anthropologically."

The expert said: "To me the

mother of the appellant looks like a half or cross breed with either Bushman or Hottentot blood. The appellant is not European, he is not Bantu.

"Looking at his profile his nose is not Negro.  
"The general shape of his skull is not that of a Negro.

"He has signs of what is called epigeal ridge which is a European feature."

"His chin could be that of a European or Bantu.

"His lips are Bantu, his pigmentation Bantu, his hair Bantu, his shell-ears Bantu.

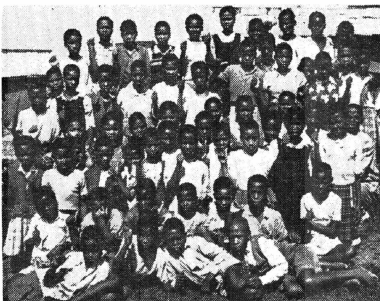
"The physical make-up of this man is a cross." A member of the Board interposed: "His eyes might be that of the Arab group."

Is this to be the pattern in future of classification procedure and ex-aminations for the population register?

Who will weigh up what pedometric must be assigned to different physical features? Or will officials design a simpler appearance test—a short-cut to classification?

A colour chart? A guide to profiles? The amendment to the Act might make the work of classification officials simpler but it brings even more tragedy into the lives and struggles of the Coloured people, battling for survival under the Nationalist Government.

## NEW AGE LETTERS BOX



## LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CLUBS!

The cultural clubs of Uitenhage send their warm greetings to all readers of New Age and to all cultural club leaders who recently attended the conference in Uitenhage.

Although the police interfered with the conference and ordered Mrs. Helen Joseph and Mr. N. Levy out of the area, I can assure you that these forces of oppression will not stop the will of the people of South Africa.

Long live the African Education Movement! Long live the leaders of the people! There is a great task ahead for the liberatory movement, but the threatening acts of the Government will not stop the people marching forward to their freedom.

Let's stand together for our children's future. As the above group in the photograph of the Uitenhage Cultural Club say: Away with Bantu Education! Long live the people's cultural clubs! Mayibuye!

M. M. PHONGOLO  
Uitenhage.

### Resist Evil

When the white man first came to our country he was welcomed and treated as one who brought good to the inhabitants. He was given the right to do as he pleased in our places. After he had noticed the love and goodness of our people towards him, the white man gradually tried by all means to command the inhabitants to do everything he wanted.

In the long run the white man brought nothing to the "uncivilised" people but oppression. I appeal to every African to read the story of the Arab and the camel in the South African Reader's Book. The Arabs accepted the camel's request, as we did the white man's. In the end the camel drove the Arab out of his tent, as the white man is trying to drive us out of our birth-place by making bad laws for us.

The lesson we must learn is to resist evil in the beginning lest it overtake us in the end.  
W. M. KHOAMANA  
Germiston.

# DEPORTED LEADERS BRING COURT ACTS FOR THEIR RELEASE

## "AND THEN THEY TALK OF SUPPRESSION"

**JOHANNESBURG.**—The Government is holding a number of African deportees in banishment on remote Trust farms in areas like Vryburg and Mafeking. They include political exiles like Gwebule and Lengis from East London as well as deported tribal heads and religious figures.

Only six weeks ago Joseph H. Salwa, deported from the Glen Grey district to Pietersburg, won his appeal in the Appell Court at Bloemfontein against his deportation under the 1927 Native Administration Act. The effect of the judgement, which reversed the decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court, was that though the Minister of Native Affairs has arbitrary powers of banishment, he must give his victim an opportunity to be heard, must notify him of the allegations against him and give him the opportunity of defending himself or submitting any statements in his favour.

Salwa's deportation was therefore declared null and void.

Although the others were also deported under the Native Administration Act, the Native Affairs Department has refused to release them. The deportees are therefore instituting separate court applications for their release.

● Elias K. Monare, deported from Benoni during the campaign against Education, is to issue summons against Dr. Verwoerd for his release.

● Alcott S. Gwentshie, deported from East London in 1954, first to Bushbuckridge and then to Frenchville in the Mafeking district, is to ask for a court order that as he was given no opportunity to be heard, he is entitled to return to his East London home.

● This week the case was set down in the Supreme Court in Pietersburg. Chief Jeremiah Mabe and five tribesmen from the Rustenburg district who are living in banishment on the trust farm Driefontein in the Vryburg district. All six Bathlako tribesmen are asking for a court order declaring their deportation illegal and incompetent and permitting them to return to their Mabielskraal home.

Their petition filed in court recounts the circumstances of their deportation on January 26 of this year.

On that day the Native Commissioner at Pilanesberg came to Mabielskraal in a convoy of six cars filled with police, they allege. The "convoy" was led by the district headman Nthoe Mabe and David Mabe, Seth Moanekone and Thomas Mokoka, were ordered to go with the Native Commissioner. They were taken to the home of Chief Jeremiah Mabe who was also ordered to join them.

All were told to gather under a tree close to the shing house, and were handed orders to leave the area for the Driefontein Trust Farm. Members of the tribe who approached were clubbed and the six were not given the opportunity of conversing with anybody. The six were given no reason why the orders were being served, and then and why they were being banished, they claim.

They were permitted to take with them only the shing house, and guns. At the time the child of David Mabe was desperately ill and since then has died.

After the orders had been served the convoy of police cars left for the home of a certain headman to whom the Native Commissioner spoke, and said that he did not want to hear anything from the village, not even the word "Africa".

The Native Commissioner is alleged to have said: "I have made

a big fire and anyone who wants to put his hand into it will burn it." Then the six were driven to Rustenburg where they were put on the train to Vryburg.

At Driefontein, they say, they are provided with food by the Native Affairs Department but it is "totally inadequate."

### MINISTER'S REPLY

The Minister of Native Affairs in his replying affidavit has denied that the six tribesmen had no opportunity to make representations in regard to the complaints that led to the banishment orders.

This action was due to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Tuesday.

**CAPE TOWN.** An African stood in the dock in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last Thursday morning.

The prosecutor read out the charge: Found on the premises of the Millroy Hotel, Sea Point, without permission of the owner. An interpreter translated.

The Magistrate (Mr. H. J. Powell): What were you doing there?

The accused: I was waiting for my relative. He was on duty at the time.

Magistrate: What does your relative do? He works in the kitchen.

Magistrate: When were you picked up? About 12.30 in the night.

Magistrate: If you can show me an hotel servant who works

in the kitchen and is still on duty at 12.30 in the night, I will give him a gold medal, and you too.

The interpreter sniggers, then translates.

Magistrate (to the accused): And you, where do you work?

Accused: I don't work.

Magistrate: Oh, you are one of the 2,000 loafers, the star boarders the Minister was talking about the other day, who hang around the backrooms of hotels and boarding houses. You are just a common waltz-work.

And then they talk of suppression and concentration camps. "But all we do is fine you £2 14 days."

(This is an accurate record of the whole case, from beginning to end. It lasted about two minutes.)



## Beylveid To Stand For City Council

**JOHANNESBURG.** For the first time since its foundation the Congress of Democrats is to contest a municipal election. Mr. Pieter Beylveid, its National Chairman, is their candidate in the Berea ward by-election caused by the resignation of the sitting United Party Councillor Major Opperman.

Nomination day is May 30 and election day probably June 20. The Freedom Charter will be the main plank in Mr. Beylveid's election platform.

The Liberal Party is understood to be contemplating nominating a candidate.

Mr. Beylveid is general secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and one of the trade unionist members of the Executive of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. An ex-serviceman, he was also national chairman of the Springbok Legion.

## What Is A Worker's Life Worth?

**PORK ELIZABETH.** With eyes glowing in a horrid background of a face that had been disfigured by acid Enoch Zulu staggered into our offices here.

For 13 years he had been employed at a leather processing factory. One day while he was carrying acid he slipped on the wet floor and the acid contents were spilt on his face which now carries marks as black as cinder. At the elbow joint of the right arm the acid so burnt him that the muscles have shrunk and he is unable to stretch the arm.

He was in hospital for two months and thereafter for a month he had to receive attention at the outpatient department. While he was still at the hospital his reference book was endorsed "Proceeding on leave 8.12.55 returning 3.6.56."

During the three months he was nursing his wounds he was not paid. Enoch told our reporter, and when he returned recently to resume work he was allowed to work for one week and was then fired.

At a time when none but his employer should be to it that he is given a job that suits his present state of health, Enoch is shown the door. The employer's interest in the employee is sustained only while the latter is able to give the maximum of his labour energy in return for the minimum of remuneration. In such circumstances, what is a worker's life worth?

Enoch was born in Umzimkulu and does not know what he is going to do next as he has a family to support and no land in the reserves.

# WIESE FOR TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE

**CAPE TOWN.**—Further evidence that Detective Constable Jan Ben Wiese had threatened to shoot 15-year-old Omar Arnold shortly before the boy was killed in the Woodstock charge office, was given in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last week at the resumed hearing of a preparatory examination of an allegation of murder.

At the close of the hearing Wiese was committed for trial on a charge of murder. He pleaded not guilty. Bail of £200 was allowed to stand. Wiese being ordered to report twice weekly at the Rondebosch police station.

Mrs. R. Arnold, Omar's aunt, gave evidence that she was present on the afternoon of March 7 when Wiese came to the home of Mrs. Arnold to search for the boy. Wiese looked all over for him, said Mrs. Arnold. "In the bed, under the bed, under the mattress, in a bundle of washing that was all tied up, behind the settee, under the settee. He found nothing. When he came back to the kitchen he said to the



Det. Constable Wiese hides his face from the New Age camera.

mortuary the following day at 9 a.m."

Mr. M. Kotane, another man, said that he was told to look in the store-room where he found Omar lying under some sacks. He caught him. Omar tried to pull loose. In the yard of the charge office, Omar again tried to escape, but they caught him at the gate.

Magistrate: Not as if he wanted to shoot with it?

Mrs. Arnold: Yes, he wanted to shoot with it.

Det. Constable Martin Christian said he saw Omar come into the charge office followed by Wiese and that Wiese held a revolver in his right hand, with his arm hanging at his side.

Magistrate: What does your relative do? He works in the kitchen.

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in the kitchen and is still on duty at 12.30 in the night, I will give him a gold medal, and you too.

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Matan said Wiese told him that Arend had been arrested for house-breaking and theft and had escaped, and been recaptured. In the charge office he (Wiese) held Arend's left arm with his left hand. He had his private revolver in his right hand. "Wiese said Arend jerked his arm. A shot went off and hit Arend. The next day I arrested Wiese on an allegation of murder."

The Editor and Staff of New Age wish all their Moslem readers and friends a happy Eid and well over the fast.

## Slansky Was Guilty

**PRAGUE.** Reinvestigation of the charges against Rudolf Slansky, executed here for treason, confirmed that they were valid, Mr. William Sikorsky, Czechoslovak Prime Minister, has announced. But he said that it had been a mistake to bring into the trial charges of Titoism, which were a secondary issue.

Mr. Arthur London, former Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister who was charged along with Slansky and sentenced to life imprisonment, has however been released.

## GAOLED FOR REFUSING TO DISCLOSE A.N.C. DOCUMENTS

**PORK ELIZABETH.** Recently Wilton Mkwayi was once again served with a subpoena to appear at a private hearing before the magistrate and the Prosecutor to surrender to them documents of the A.N.C. or the Secretariat (A.N.C.) which would reveal what they know about the incident that led to the death of Nangoko Jhele on March 23. Wilton claimed that he was not the A.N.C. and was therefore not prepared to give any information on the matter. He was for the second time within a fortnight detained and sent to the cells for the week-end. An appeal has now been noted and he has been released on bail.

Det. Constable Martin Christian said he saw Omar come into the charge office followed by Wiese and that Wiese held a revolver in his right hand, with his arm hanging at his side.

"While I was talking I heard a shot when he was immediately put his revolver on the counter. The boy swayed slightly and sank to the floor."

Det. Constable Christian said the boy's attitude was calm. He could not remember whether Wiese had hold of the boy.

Det. Head Constable Daniel

# 'NO AFRICAN SUPPORTS APARTHEID'

## Advisory Boards' Delegation Expose Verwoerd's Claim

From NAOMI SHAPIRO

CAPE TOWN.—Not a single independent African—that is an African who is not in some way dependent on the Government for his livelihood—supports apartheid or the policy of the Nationalist Government. This point was emphatically made last Friday when the five-man delegation from the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards, who were refused an interview with the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, aired their views at a press conference.

The delegation, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Pela (chairman), P. Q. Vundla, G. G. Xorile, P. M. Lengene and H. M. Butshing, represent 500,000 people on the Rand and the Advisory Boards of Orlando, Pinville, Mofolo, Morka, Jabavu, Dube, Western and Eastern Native Townships. They had come to Cape Town in an attempt to put before Verwoerd the African people's opposition to three Bills now before parliament: the Native Administration Amendment Bill, the Urban Areas Amendment Bill and the Natives (Prohibition of Interdicts) Bill. They intended to ask Verwoerd to withdraw these Bills, to explain to him just how detrimental and injurious they would be to the African people, and the African people's deep resentment and opposition to them.

**REFUSED TO SEE THEM**  
But the Minister refused to see them. He did not even bother to tell them why he had refused to meet them. Nor would any other Nationalist Parliamentary listen to their views, not even those Senators selected because of their "thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Coloured races."

This fact did not prevent a Nationalist Senator from claiming, one afternoon when the delegation visited the Senate to listen to the debate, that "these Bills are up there" (pointing to them) supported apartheid, while "you (pointing to the Native Representatives in the floor of the house) are the instigators."

**SHOCKING**  
"This was one of the things in Cape Town that really shocked us," Mr. Pela told the Press conference. "The Minister is under a complete misconception if he thinks we came down to Cape Town because we were instigated by our representatives in Parliament, and he is underestimating our intelligence if he thinks we cannot put up our own case without the help of our European representatives."

At the Press conference, which was attended by journalists from all sections of the South African press (including the Nationalist press) and also from the overseas press, the delegation answered all questions quickly and clearly. Directly. Various members replied to different questions, and there was never any disagreement between them, and never any veiling of opinion. They had always been opposed in principle to the banishment provisions of the Native Administration Act of 1927, they said, but the power to remove or banish Africans was now to be exercised by local authorities under the Urban Areas Amendment Bill.

**SILENCE THE BARKING**  
"It is common knowledge that the Advisory Boards as at present constituted can merely bark, but have no teeth," the delegation said in a signed statement. This Bill is designed to silence that very barking. It means in effect the end of any



"We are not animals to seek shelter behind rocks and trees" was the indignant cry of the Coloured residents of Benoni when they took 1,100 protests against their evictions from the Asiatic Section of Benoni Location to the Town authorities recently. They stated their demand emphatically: "We demand that no person shall be compelled to move until such time as the town of Benoni shall have accepted its responsibility towards the people of Benoni, and shall have built sufficient homes to meet our just demands for a roof over our heads."

# UNITY MOVEMENT SCABS ON BUS BOYCOTT

CAPE TOWN.—The so-called Non-European Unity Movement and the Anti-CAD appear to be attempting to break up the bus boycott which has been organised in Cape Town by the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the rest of the Congress movement in order to protest against bus apartheid.

Unity Movement adherents shouted down speakers at SACPO's bus boycott meeting in the Athlone Town Hall last Thursday night.

**STOOGES AFRAID**  
Replying to Verwoerd's claim that he has the support of the African people, Mr. Lengene referred to the Government's monthly publication "Bantu" in which always quotes Africans supporting apartheid. "These people will never appear at any meeting in any location and say they support apartheid," said Mr. Lengene. "The people who make these statements are either employed by the Government or are chiefs under the Bantu Authorities Act, who are also servants of the Government. They can only make these statements behind closed doors. No independent African supports the Government."

In an interview with New Age, Mr. A. la Guma, SACPO chairman and one of the organisers of the boycott, said that on April 22 a letter from SACPO had been delivered to Councillor R. E. Viljoen, chairman of the Cape Anti-CAD Committee, stating:

"In a campaign such as this it is necessary to achieve the maximum unity of all forces opposed to apartheid and we would be pleased to know that your committee supports the boycott of the buses." The letter also expressed SACPO's willingness to meet the Anti-CAD to discuss co-operation.

After the letter had been delivered, members of SACPO executive visited Dr. Murlison, secretary of the Anti-CAD, and were assured that the matter would be discussed.

"Up to this day we have not had a reply from the Anti-CAD, in spite of having again contacted the secretary on the phone," said Mr. la Guma. "Judging by the attitude taken by their supporters, we can only conclude that the Anti-CAD is not supporting the struggle against bus apartheid."

The case against the three men, who are out on bail, was due to come before the court on the 7th. They have been charged under the Native Administration Act for disobeying the Headman.

# CITY COUNCILS CAN'T WAIT FOR VERVOERD, ISSUE THEIR OWN PASSES FOR WOMEN

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—Passes for African women are being imposed not only by Verwoerd's N.A.D. teams at work in the Free State, but also by a number of municipalities, notably in certain towns on the East and West Rand.

The 1952 amendment to the Urban Areas Act made the pass laws applicable to African women as well as to men, and some towns started taking advantage of these fresh powers quite soon after 1952. Welkom in the Free State has a system of registration for African women in employment, and influx control tests for women, for some time now. Other towns have started only very recently.

Not content to wait till Government teams start to issue reference books to women within their boundaries (and Government officials make no bones that it will take years before registration is anywhere near complete), some towns are issuing their own cyclostyled or printed permits in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Women are being required to (1) apply for permission to enter the urban area, and (2) register their employment. To be legally in an urban area, a woman must prove (1) she has entered the area with the permission of the municipality or (2) is a bona fide resident or (3) is in employment by permit of the Non-European Affairs Department of the town.

The inauguration of this system of registration by the **Schloffenstein Health Committee**, near Klerksdorp, brought several hundred women storming to tell him that women were adamant that they would not carry this or any other type of pass.

**Krugerdsorp** on the West Rand is notorious for its severe operation of section 10 against African women, numbers of whom have been endorsed out of the area in recent years.

In **Krugerdsorp West**, said reports reaching New Age, some women have been carrying permits since last year.

**STRONG RESISTANCE**  
In **Rodepoort**, where a Nationalist Town Council and new management of the Non-European Affairs Department are "sweeping clean," permits have been issued to African women for the last two months. To the 60 women have been issued with these passes. This town is feeling its way very gingerly and the reason is that there is strong resistance to these documents among the women of the area. Officials cannot hide this. The system, said one official, is welcomed by employers (naturally) and should be by the women too but, he added with feeling, "agitators" have been at work in Rodepoort telling the women that these papers are "made them slaves." So far, therefore, the permit system is not in general operation and permits have been issued in Rodepoort to "volunteers" who have called at the municipal offices.

Rodepoort officials are emphatic that they should not be called "passes." "If anything they are service records," said the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department. "They are testimonials kept up to date; and they protect the women by proving they are not idle." The system will later be enforced more strictly.

Boksburg's officials were not willing to talk to the press. A letter asking for information should be

directed to the office of the Town Clerk, New Age was informed. But in this town registration of African women has been going on for a number of years and any employer taking on a woman worker must apply for a permit to do so. Municipal inspectors handle all applications and issue permits to African women in service.

Many towns are tackling the issue of permits for women very nervously. The disease of calling a pass book anything but that—rather the vaguer term of "reference book" or "identity card" or "permit," or even (Rodepoort's version) "service records"—has spread from Verwoerd's own department to the municipal officials because, whether they are prepared to admit it or not, the local authorities know only too well the deep opposition among African women to passes.

terminals of service at present address, for the purpose of working (for the name of the employer is entered).  
And this form added:  
"Entered Brakpan in 1948. No children. Husband not allowed to sleep on the premises."

Like Johannesburg these municipalities are probably waiting for the Government teams to start issuing reference books.

**PROTECTION!**  
Brakpan is one of the latest municipalities to issue its own permits for African women because the issue of reference books by the Government will "still take some considerable time," said an official of the Council. The permits will later have to be incorporated in the pass books and though this means a double issue of documents to all African women, Brakpan is prepared to go to that extra trouble. The permits under the Urban Areas Act are being issued to "protect Natives legally in the town" says the official version and according to Council officials they are "taking a lenient view." Brakpan maintains there has been "no objection" to the permits for African women.

The form issued in this town requires the women's name and surname, her age, and district of domicile. A form brought into the New Age office said as follows:

"Berner has been granted permission to remain in the proclaimed area of Brakpan until

Stockholm. The jury for the International Peace Prizes has announced its selection for the past year. The award winners are:  
Peace Prize of Honour (posthumously): Irene Joliot-Curie.  
International Peace Prizes: Nikos Kazantzakis, the Greek writer, Chi Pai-shih, the Chinese artist and the Rev. William Howard Melish, the American churchman.

# INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRIZES

The prizes consist of a diploma, gold medal and the sum of five thousand pounds.  
Kazantzakis is the most prolific of modern Greek writers. He has written lyrical and epic poetry, verse, tragedy, philosophical treatises, travel notes, novels and translations. His first work was published in 1910. The French translation of his novel Zorba the Greek won the French grand prix for foreign literature in 1954.

# Coloured Garment Workers To See Minister

JOHANNESBURG.  
The Coloured Garment Workers' Union which recently split from the Garment Workers' Union in order to comply with the apartheid provisions of the I.C. Amendment Bill is seeing Minister de Klerk in Cape Town next Monday, May 14. Yet on Monday this week, just seven days before the talks with the Minister, the union could not say what it would be discussing or making representations about.  
The deputation is to consist of Mr. Bennie Kater, the new union's president, Mrs. Sybil Hedley, its secretary, Mr. T. Davis, Mrs. E. Flush, Mrs. Ivy Adams and Mrs. Rose Jardine.



Newclaire Branch of the African National Congress gave one of its most devoted members and volunteers an official Congress funeral on Sunday, April 29 when Samuel Montso was buried in the Crosses cemetery. He had been seriously ill for some months. The Congress flag was dipped over the coffin at the graveside as last tributes were paid.



This is the world-famous Janacek string quartet, from Czechoslovakia, who have been delighting Cape Town audiences at a number of recitals during the past 13 days. Earlier they had very warm receptions from audiences in Grahamstown, Queenstown, Port Elizabeth, and East London. In Cape Town they also gave a number of free performances, by special request, for African and Coloured audiences. Tomorrow (Friday) they leave for Johannesburg. Pictured above, they are, from left to right: Jiri Travnicek, Adolf Sykora, Dr. Karel Krafka and Jiri Kratochvil. The quartet was very happy to come to South Africa, their manager told New Age. "There is a lively interest in South Africa in our country and we shall be glad to do all we can to foster cultural relations between our two countries," he said. "Two years ago your pianist Harold Rubens visited our country and last year Professor Kirby. We shall be very glad to send more Czech artists to South Africa. We really believe this is only the beginning of our cultural exchanges, and we are glad that we were the first to be chosen to visit you from Czechoslovakia."

The Janacek Quartet came to South Africa on an invitation from the International Society of Contemporary Music (S.A. Section) after a tour of Egypt, the Lebanon and Addis Ababa. On their way back to complete their Middle East tour, they will stop once more at Addis Ababa, by special request, and then go on to Syria and Iran. In June the quartet will participate in the music festival in Prague before going on to tour South Africa, followed by a tour of Italy and Germany.

## Law And The Layman

By Jurist

# I'VE BEEN ARRESTED, WHAT DO I NOW?

Criminal cases, like civil cases, may come before the Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court or the Native Commissioner's Court. The powers of the Magistrate's Court and the Native Commissioner's Court to impose punishments are limited, and more serious offences are therefore brought before the Supreme Court. The decision to prosecute in the one court or the other lies in the hands of the Attorney-General and his staff of Public Prosecutors. Where a case is to be brought in the Supreme Court, a preparatory examination must first be held in the Magistrate's Court, at which all the crown evidence must be produced, but the accused does not have to present his side of the case.

### ADMISSION OF GUILT

Criminal proceedings are commenced, in the majority of cases, by the arrest of the accused person. The question of arrests will be discussed in detail in a later article. After arrest, if the offence is a trivial one, the accused may be invited to pay an admission of guilt. This means that he admits that he is guilty of the crime charged and voluntarily agrees to pay a fine without appearing in court. Once this is paid, the accused is, of course, entitled to be discharged immediately.

Admissions of guilt are accepted only for minor offences and in all other cases the accused must appear in court. He may not be kept in custody for more than forty-eight hours without being brought before a court. Unless he is released on bail, he will then remain in custody until the case is concluded, which may be a matter of months where a Supreme Court trial is involved.

An accused person is entitled to apply for bail to the police immediately after his arrest, but at this stage it lies entirely in the discretion of the police to grant or refuse bail. He may apply again to the magistrate as soon as he appears in court, and if bail is refused by the magistrate he may apply to the Supreme Court, even though the case is still being heard in the Magistrate's Court. Where the charge is one of treason or murder, only the Supreme Court can grant bail.

When an application for bail is made in court, the prosecutor must indicate whether or not he opposes the application, and must show some good reason for opposing, if he wishes to do so. Bail will be refused if it is proved that the accused is likely to abscond and evade trial, or that he is likely to intimidate or influence Crown witnesses, or try to get rid of evidence against him. The mere fact that "the case is still under investigation" is not an adequate reason for refusing bail, though prosecutors sometimes try to get away with this.

The amount of bail will vary according to the financial circumstances of the accused and the seriousness of the charge against him. It may be anything from £5 to £5,000. The amount fixed must be deposited by the accused, his lawyer, or his friends or relatives as a guarantee that he will appear on the day for which his trial has been set down. The money will be returned after the trial, whether the accused is found guilty or not. It will only be forfeited in the event of his failing to appear for his trial.

A subject which causes a great deal of dissatisfaction among the public is that of postponements in criminal cases. Especially in the

Magistrate's Courts, cases tend to be repeatedly postponed and to take up time out of all proportion to their importance. Sometimes these postponements are unavoidable. It is often difficult to get all the necessary evidence together at the same time, and it is often impossible to know exactly how many cases a court will be able to get through in a day. But there is no doubt that many postponements are caused by the inefficiency on the part of the police and the prosecutors.

The important thing to remember is that the prosecutor is not entitled to postpone the case whenever he feels like it. The accused is entitled to ask the reason for a postponement and to argue against it if the reason is inadequate.

The mere fact that a witness is missing is not an adequate reason for a postponement. The Court should be informed why he is absent and what prospect there is that he will be present at a future date. If an essential witness has vanished without trace, the prosecutor must withdraw the case and not keep the accused waiting indefinitely while the witness is being looked for.

### WITNESSES

Every accused person is entitled to call witnesses in his defence. If he has been kept in custody awaiting trial and has had no opportunity to get into touch with his witnesses, he should inform the court of their names and addresses and ask for them to be brought to court. If he has an opportunity to do so, he should get in touch with his witnesses before the trial and ensure that they are present. If they are unwilling to come, they can be compelled to do so by means of a subpoena, which can be obtained from the clerk of the court.

## Books

# THIS BOOK IS DYNAMITE

I promise you that once you start on Harry Bloom's first novel—*Episode in the Transvaal*—you'll not want to stop reading till you've finished. If you read it on the train or bus you'll go past your stop. It's that sort of book.

He takes a typical plateland town—Nelstroom, he calls it—and tells you what happened in the location there. They get a new superintendent, du Toit from Johannesburg, and he starts "cleaning up." Unlike his easy-going predecessor he starts enforcing all the petty location restrictions—passes, permits, the lot. No one allowed to go through the fence. Then he decides to bring in passes for women, and calls a mass meeting to "explain" this to the people. There's an uproar, du Toit panics and runs to call in the police; the crowd stuns his office.

Then follows a savage and merciless terror raid on the location. Provoked beyond endurance by the people riot. They rout the police. They kill, burn, rape.

### SHARP EYE

This, baldly stated, is the major theme of the book. It is enriched by true and convincing pictures of the people and the life of Nelstroom. Harry Bloom has a sharp eye, and a sensitive, merciless pen to sketch the Nationalist town council politicians, the storm-trooper police, headed by Lieutenant Swatopel, and Superintendent du Toit, his clerk Gwebu, his African constables.

Woven into this major theme, there is a minor theme—the life of an African National Congress Branch in Nelstroom, headed by the old Defiance fighter Mabaso, who has come from the Rand to organise it. Congress members vainly try to stem the riot spirit, spread by tsotsis and others. Nevertheless, Mabaso is blamed by du Toit as the "agitator" behind the riot. He is arrested and murdered by the police—"shot while trying to escape."

Harry Bloom has not had the same brilliant success with this minor theme as he had with his major one. It is not sufficiently elaborated, not properly characterised in the book. The Congress characters are too sketchy. Even Mabaso himself, who could have been such a powerful and splendid figure, never really emerges in three dimensions. We are not shown what Congress aims at, or what its work is in the location. How did it try to calm the people and stop the riot. What positive action is advocated to defeat the passes at women and du Toit's other repressions.

In the end, Mabaso practically surrenders himself to the police to be shot. And then what? Hopeless. Rescue is sought (it is) but not from organising the people but from a lawyer in Johannesburg.

I think these are weaknesses in the book: it does not show the movement in its true light. And (in case someone is quickly preparing to interrupt me) it is far too long. It is not quite true it is also inartistic.

### AT THE HEART

It also seems to me that, although it is centred on the incident of his whole book, Harry Bloom has not really got to the heart of the riot. Who led it? The tsotsis, the spy, or who are they? What formed them? What went on in their minds? And who followed them? Why? Surely they were not all, or even most, of the location

people? We are not given answers to these questions. Instead we are given this very silly piece of rhetoric:

"There were strange wild passions that had lain asleep in the seeds from immemorial times, which had survived from an ancient secret world, and these sprang alive into the air and beckoned on."

Why dwell on these shortcomings? Precisely, because *Episode in the Transvaal* is such an important book! Everyone is going to read it and talk about it, some because they are interested in South African politics, but the overwhelming majority because it is a powerful and compelling story. The author is, in my opinion, the brilliant storyteller. Harry Bloom is a fine story-teller. His prose, tall, pleasant, is that of a mature veteran of a dozen novels. He has an acute ear, for the cadence of a dialogue; penetrating insights; merciless irony.

### ROLE OF POLICE

I do not think the hard inhumanity of the police mentality towards the people has been exposed like this in South African literature before. Indeed, has it been done at all? Paton blunts it, as do the other writers. We think it is just how the police think, just how they behave. We know it and we nod our heads in agreement as the author writes: "It is unfolded. Ja, that is South Africa."

*Episode in the Transvaal* is going to shake people up, force them to think and say what they think. And a fine thing, too!

ALAN DOYLE.

## Babs Meaker

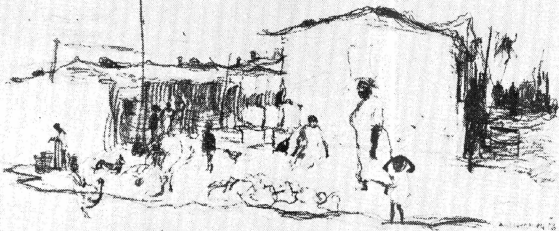
All of us in the progressive movement will feel the loss of our dear Babs Meaker. She joined us last Saturday. Those of us who knew her well will feel this loss more acutely for she was to all of us a dearly-loved friend. We can count ourselves among the more privileged ones, for in knowing her we had the benefit of her outstanding qualities—her cheerfulness and her courage. These helped her, and all those with whom she came in contact, throughout her life and in her illness bravely borne.

Babs had a fierce hatred of all forms of racism and a passionate belief in freedom. She joined the Communist Party in the early 1940's in the conviction that there could be no realisation of the principles which she had been taught to respect by a religious upbringing. She remained true to those principles all her life. Those of us who worked with her in the movement know that no task was too small for her. She sold the paper each week, distributed leaflets and was always ready to do whatever was asked of her.

To her family we extend our heartfelt condolences, and the assurance that we shall never forget her. On that day of days when success in the struggle is ours, we pledge now that we will share our joy by remembering her and the contribution she made.

Babs' family, in accordance with the spirit in which she lived, has asked that donations should be made to New Age in her memory.

SONIA BUNTING.



Shacks in a Reef shanty-town.

# HE SLIPPED THROUGH DONGES' NET

CAPE TOWN.—When the immigration authorities recently prevented Mrs. Doris Lessing from entering South Africa, they overlooked her travelling companion, the well-known British artist Paul Hogarth, who had come with her to South Africa to collect material for a book which had been commissioned by a British publishing house. Mr. Hogarth was to do the drawings and Mrs. Lessing the text.

Mrs. Lessing was sent back to Rhodesia as a prohibited immigrant. But Mr. Hogarth was allowed into the country, and has since travelled extensively in all four provinces. He went down the Witwatersrand gold mines (not on a conducted tour) and saw the African miners at work at the rock face. Above ground, he visited the compounds and kitchens and the reduction works.

He went into the shanty towns, locations and beer halls, and was on the spot when the police conducted one of their periodic raids

House of Assembly, where he was able to study the Nationalist M.P.s in action. Moving on to the Eastern Cape and the Transkei, he sketched the African people at work in the mass production factories, and in Verwoerd's "home" in the Reserves.

The tour ended with a short stay in Durban, where he made contacts with all sections of the community, including Indian and African Congress leaders. Finally, Mr. Hogarth left Johannesburg by air, armed with folios of drawings of people and places in all parts of the country.

drawing because he aimed at the widest possible audience through reproduction in magazines and periodicals.

"My aim has been to show the people to the people," he told me. "I believe artists should have a conscience about the events of their time. That is why Mrs. Lessing and I came to do a job here, because we believe South Africa today is



He lives in the Orlando shelters.

as much a cause for conscience as fascist Greece and Spain."

Mr. Hogarth said he began to feel the tension in the atmosphere from the moment he reached Jan Smuts Airport. The very manner in which the immigration officials interrogated the passengers reflected the all-pervading atmosphere of fear which he later noticed throughout his trip.

If anything surprised him in South Africa, it was the extent to which the African people had been industrialised, said Mr. Hogarth. "There is already a big African working class, and I had plenty of opportunity to see how oppressed they are. Even in fascist countries like Greece and Spain, one does not see, as I saw in Johannesburg, a handcuffed man in a patrol van being beaten about the face in broad daylight, beaten until the

blood was pouring from him.

"Nor have I ever seen anything to compare with the appalling conduct of the police during their raid on the beer hall where I was sketching.

"At the same time I must express my admiration of the Africans, who faced the police attack with dignity and without fear."

Mr. Hogarth was impressed with the optimism of the African people about the outcome of their struggle for liberation.

"The African people are beginning to stand and fight for their rights, together with the Indian and Coloured people and progressive Europeans. Those who fight for freedom in South Africa today are showing the same kind of courage as was required to stand up to the tyranny of Hitler Germany. I take my hat off to them." B.P.B.

## GRAPHIC ARTIST

Judging by what I have seen of Mr. Hogarth's work, the Nationalists will, when his book is published, not feel too pleased that they let him slip through their security net. He can bring to life with a few deft pencil lines a character or a situation which pages of text could not describe so forcefully. Taken together, his drawings provide a most vivid picture of the South African scene today.

Born in 1917, Paul Hogarth is today one of the foremost English graphic artists. He has travelled extensively since the war, and has sought to record social conflicts in Greece and Spain. He has also visited People's China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In 1953 a book of his drawings appeared entitled "Defiant People," with text by the novelist James Aldridge, based on his experiences in Greece. About to be published overseas is a second book of drawings, with text by himself, called "Looking at China." His work has been reproduced in leading magazines and journals throughout Britain and Europe, as well as in the socialist countries.

Mr. Hogarth began his artistic career as a painter, but switched to



Paul Hogarth.

for liquor and passes. He was an eyewitness to a brutal assault by a policeman on an African prisoner in a pickup van. He met the people's leaders and made portrait studies of them.

Passing through the farmlands of the Free State, he came to Cape Town, where he made a number of sketches in District Six, Windermere and Blouville, as well as the more idyllic settlements of Sea Point and Constantia.

He spent an afternoon in the



African miners drilling underground.

# WHY SHOULD CAPE TOWN PAY FOR BUS APARTHEID?

CAPE TOWN.—“The Government has now served notice on the citizens of Cape Town that they will have to pay for the extension of apartheid on the bus,” says the South African Coloured People's Organisation in a statement.

## Bus Workers On Illegal Strike Charge

JOHANNESBURG.

Twenty-one drivers and conductors of the Van Zyl bus company appeared in the Magistrate's Court last week charged with striking illegally. The 19 African workers are charged under the Native Transport Act of 1946, and two Coloured workers under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

The court was crowded with workers who had come to listen to the case and Mr. P. D. Nkomo (appearing for the 21 accused) asked that they be permitted to sit in the European as well as the Non-European gallery. The Magistrate said that while he was in charge of the court he was not in charge of the building!

Mr. Van Zyl, the manager of the bus company, said in evidence that on April 7 the 21 workers had refused to work because two of their number had been discharged. He had called in the police.

He said it was the custom for workers to bring their own tools to him. He did not remember receiving a deputation on that occasion. Mr. Nkomo said Mr. Van Zyl had remembered many other things: “Is it that you do not want to remember?” Mr. Van Zyl replied “Yes, I do not want to remember.” He added that it was possible that a deputation had come to see him.

A constable gave evidence that when he arrived at the bus depot the workers showed no threatening mood except that some shouted that those who wanted to use the buses would have their throats cut. Asked whether he could say whether the accused were serious about this, he said he was not a mind-reader. The constable said he believed that the workers had tried to see Mr. Van Zyl but had failed to get through the impression, he said, that if their demands were met they would have gone “easily” back to work.

The case will be continued on May 11. The 21 workers are out on £10 bail each.

## \* Theatre

### “THE CRUCIBLE”—A cry against witch-hunting

“The Crucible,” by Arthur Miller, now showing at the Labia Theatre until the end of the week, is one of the best plays of the year. Excellently acted and produced, it deals with the witch-hunts in a small American town at the end of the seventeenth century.

It takes as its theme the unscrupulous use made by a group of young girls—to have their revenge on those in the village whom they have grudges against—of the widespread belief in the supernatural evil of witchcraft.

Upheld by the self-seeking clergy and abetted by a biased court, acting in accordance with its misguided belief of what constitutes good government, the witch-hunters send numbers of eminent citizens to their death or to prison. They are given the choice of confessing to having struck with the devil, or hanging—and thus the noblest die, and the coward save themselves.

Speaking in the House of Assembly on May 2, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Schoeman, said: “If you want apartheid you must be prepared to pay for it. The people of Cape Town must expect higher tariffs if bus apartheid was extended. He further assured Nationalist complainers that full bus apartheid would come. The present partial measure of apartheid on the buses was just an experiment.

“SACPO has consistently pointed out that the citizens of Cape Town do not want apartheid on the buses. They never asked for it. The City Council even made representations against it. Why should the citizens of Cape Town have to pay higher fares to satisfy the apartheid lust of a few Nationalist members of Parliament? If the Nationalist M.P.s want apartheid, let them pay for it by taking a taxi.”

SACPO calls upon the citizens of Cape Town to intensify their boycott of the buses.

Pickets were standing firm in spite of increased police intimidation. Mr. Alec la Guma reported to the public, the fourth, week of the bus boycott.

“In the Southern suburbs, bus inspectors phone the police when they overtook the pickets. This is clear proof that our boycott is effective!”

## Agents and Sellers For New Age Wanted IN ALL CAPE TOWN SUBURBS

For details apply to the Circulation Manager, New Age, 20, Chames Buildings, 6, Barrack Street, Cape Town.

Unless otherwise stated, all political comment in this issue by B. P. Bunting, 6 Barrack St., Cape Town. Johannesburg news by Ruth First. Progress Buildings, Commissioner St. Port Elizabeth news by Govan Mbeki, 9 Court Chambers, Adderley St. Durban news by M. P. Ntseke, 6 Pembroke Chambers, 172 West St. Cape Town news by Naomi Shapiro, 6 Barrack St.

### “THE CRUCIBLE”—A cry against witch-hunting

Arthur Miller's obvious purpose in this brilliant play is to show by analogy the terrible danger of such a movement that, having been made to believe in a non-existent evil, is willing to see the greatest injustice perpetrated in the name of combating that evil—vide the anti-Communist scares, etc. of the present day.

This is a play Mr. Swart should see, for here the whole evil psychology of labels and smearing is sharply characterised.

Congratulations. Leonard Schach and the cast! P.R.

The Cape Town Branch of the ANC in a statement to New Age by Mr. M. Morolong, has welcomed the delegation from the Joint Advisory Boards Congress that last week came to Cape Town to protest against the iniquitous anti-African Bills now before Parliament, declaring its solidarity with their protest.

TWICE within a year or so, the Nationalist Cabinet has turned down reports by its own commissions of inquiry.

The first was the Holloway commission on university apartheid. In fact, there were two commissions under Dr. Holloway, dealing with different aspects of the same matter, but they failed to give the Government a report, saying that total university apartheid was practicable, so a departmental committee was appointed. It has not produced its report yet, but the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, is apparently confident that it will not let apartheid down the way the Holloway commission did.

Mr. Viljoen said in Parliament last week: “We now have a body of experts who can judge far better which requirements are urgent and which can stand over.”

The second report turned down by the Government was the Tomlinson report (at least, its main principles were rejected). It cost £13,500 to produce the report. A Government White Paper, stating the Government's attitude to the report, said: “The Government must take into account other considerations based upon much wider practical experience of administrative affairs.”

It availed the Tomlinson commission nothing, therefore, to declare its slavish acceptance of apartheid as a theory. Because it did not write a report exactly the way Dr. Verwoerd wanted it, it has been cold-shouldered.

At this rate, fewer commissions of inquiry are going to be appointed. Mr. Viljoen said Dr. Verwoerd has found that it is safer to rely on Public Servants.

## “BANTU UNIVERSITIES”

In spite of the findings by the Holloway commission, that university apartheid is financially impracticable, the Government is going ahead with legislation, apparently next year. Both the Tomlinson commission and the Nationalists have been talking about the new “Bantu universities” (everything is “Bantu” these days), and even two copies of the proposals full report of the Tomlinson commission are being reserved for the “Bantu universities.”

The African people need have no illusions about these proposed “universities.” They will simply be primitive tribal colleges, where African students will learn to use their hands, absorb certain Biblical teachings, such as turning the other cheek (and reject the other Nationalist’s idea of turning the other cheek at the well of ideological apartheid. No pretence will be made that the “ethnic groups” will be like the White man's universities.

## TOMLINSON REPORT

There has been a lot of talk lately about the Tomlinson report and the White Paper. Both documents agree that apartheid is desirable. The White Paper says: “The Government welcomes the unequivocal rejection of the policy of integration and of any theories on a possible middle course, as well as the justification by the Commission of the policy of Apartheid (Separate Development) of the Government, and gradually but purposefully applied.”

## LABOUR RESERVOIR

Unfortunately, the White Paper then finds it necessary to turn down many of the beautifully worked-out schemes in the Tomlinson report. The Tomlinson commission, in deciding how best to intensify the exploitation of

Reserve Africans, prepared a plan for a locust invasion of White capitalists. But Dr. Verwoerd, a shrewder man, has realised all along that if big industries start springing up all over the Reserves, the Reserves will no longer be able to serve their traditional function as a reservoir of labour.

Dr. Verwoerd knows perfectly well that the farms and the gold mines must have their labour. He, and the English mining capitalists, and Oom Piet with his 5,000 morgen are all in the same boat. Admittedly, if new industries are established in the Reserves, a lot more White men will make a lot more money, but who will work on the farms and down the mines? And, on top of everything, the Tomlinson commission had to go and suggest that Africans should be taught the niceties of birth control!

Dr. Verwoerd wants to keep the Reserves primitive. Hence, he had to bow to the fancy of the Tomlinson put forward by the Tomlinson

## PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY By PETER MEYER

commission, which seemed to think the whole world revolved around industrialists.

## POINTS OF AGREEMENT

But there are various points of agreement between the Tomlinson report and the White Paper. The Tomlinson report suggested that the White man should pay for the new development in the Reserves (an assurance was given that he would get his money back in the long run), and of course more money should be added to the non-sensational idea. But the commission also laid great emphasis on the need for the “Bantu” to help themselves. Financially and otherwise, and Dr. Verwoerd found this chapter most pleasing.

The commission recommended that the direct taxation of Africans should be increased. It also recommended ways of “prompting savings” among the Africans and also investment, the establishment of a “Bantu savings and Credit Bank”; a “Bantu Insurance Company”; a “Bantu Building Society”; and encouragement for the “Bantu” to “form capital from their own resources.” The commission recommended a health tax on all taxable Bantu. Sale of land to Africans in the Reserves will bring in more money.

The commission ferreted out the fact that in 1952 “nearly £16,000,000 were credited to Bantu in the books of the principal financial institutions (excluding insurance companies), the Department of Native Affairs and the Public Debt Commissioners. In addition, burial societies had £1,901,000 in policies and other financial instruments, 65,000 in policies registered in the names of Bantu.”

## MAKE THEM PAY

Now for the remedy. “The commission would suggest that those savings of Bantu which have already been collected by the existing institutions and which will be collected in future, should preferably be mobilised for the development of the Bantu Areas.”

The White Paper seized on this hunger for money with the commission of “Bantu industrialists” in the Reserves, it said: “Such financing should be based chiefly on the principle of self-aid—the contribution of Bantu capital in a Bantu Areas Investment Organisation.”

You must admit these Nationalists are cunning. They are going to try to make the African people pay cash for their own exploitation!

## Vigilance Committee

(Continued from page 1)  
conference in his absence owing to the ban restricting his movement to the lower Tugela Area.

He said the conference was being held at a time when the Government was threatening the removal of the people of Lady Selborne in Pretoria.

“Some Africans erroneously suggested that the Group Areas Act was designed to affect the Indians and to some extent the Coloured people. Such people must now be getting a rude shock to find that the Africans were the first victims of racial zoning.”

“The ruthless removal of the Africans from the Western Areas of Johannesburg to Meadowlands and the threatened removal of the people of Lady Selborne, Charleston and Cato Manor bears testimony to this fact.”

The removals were being prosecuted with all haste and ruthlessness, so much so that where the provisions of the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act had to be aided and supplemented, new legislation was being rushed through Parliament.

Chief Lutuli added: “One tragic aspect of these removals is that the Africans affected are given no compensation, nor are they given freehold sites in the new areas to which they are being removed in place of the freehold sites they lost through removal.”

“It should be plain to all that one main purpose of this policy is to bring about economic apartheid, to drive off Africans in urban areas.”

“Driving Africans freehold rights makes it easy for White authority to control the nearly 3,000,000 Africans living in urban areas and so it is that we find these millions living under the most insecure conditions imaginable.”

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