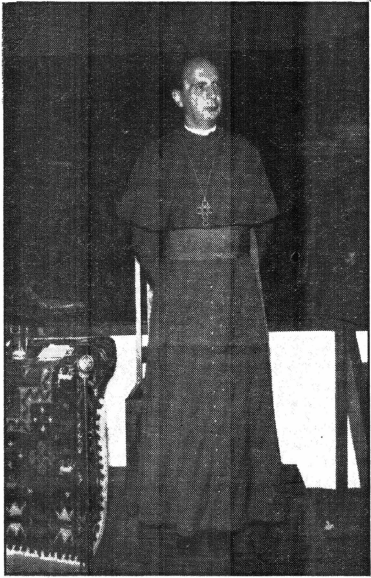


WORKERS' RALLIES ON FEB. 16th

The Man The Nats Want To Deport



The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, is seen here opening the auction sale in aid of the Treasury's Defence Fund in Cape Town last Saturday morning. Considerations of justice and humanity impelled him and others to come to the aid of the accused while their innocence was not disproved, the Archbishop said. The sale realised a total of £2,500.

THE stage is set for the Workers' Conferences to be held in all the main centres of the Union over the week-end February 15 and 16.

The conferences are to promote the £1 a day campaign, to oppose Group Areas and passes for women, and generally to mobilise the people in support of their demands for justice and a better life.

Intensive campaigning has taken place, and in a number of centres preliminary conferences and meetings have already been held. The enthusiasm of the people is reported to be high.

Venues have already been fixed in the following centres:

Johannesburg: At the Trades Hall, starting on Saturday, February 15.

Cape Town: At the Banqueting Hall, City Hall, starting at 10 a.m. on Sunday, February 16.

An organiser of the campaign told *New Age*:

"The workers are in fighting mood. They have had enough of apartheid, low wages and the Nationalists' Government. Now they are determined to see what they can do to make a change."

ADDRESSES BY PIROW AND BERRANCE IN TREASON TRIAL

— pp. 3 and 4

NEW AGE

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CAPETONIANS SHAKEN BY GROUP AREAS PROCLAMATIONS

CAPETOWN.

CAPETONIANS have been rudely shaken over last week's proclamations under the Group Areas Act. They are for the first time beginning to grasp the disastrous effects this Act will have on their homes and businesses; the forced removal of hundreds of families to the bush and their subsequent economic ruination.

Although the Cape Town City Council has over 20,000 people waiting on its lists for homes, hundreds of families, particularly in the Salt River, Woodstock and Bellville areas, will have to vacate their homes within periods from 1 to 5 years.

Hundreds of Indian shops in Salt River, Woodstock and the Northern Suburbs will have to close down. These shops which are spread over an area of nine miles, will be forced to move into a tiny little area of undeveloped bush, adjoining Elsie's River.

In Kensington, for instance, where Indians have been trading for over 50 years, they have been given three years to clear out from the area, which is now reserved for the Coloured group.

ONLY THE FRINGE

The Group Areas Authorities have only touched the fringe of

racial zoning in so far as thousands of non-whites are concerned, but all indications are that they intend going about declaring areas piecemeal so as not to create a mass

SACPO is calling a mass protest meeting against the Group Areas Act and last week's proclamations for the Cape Peninsula which will affect hundreds of non-white families. The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, February 11, at 8 p.m. and will take place at the Woodstock Town Hall.

A statement issued by SACPO says: "We cannot stand aside while our homes are being threatened in this most cruel and callous manner. The only answer that we can give is militant resistance."

feeling of resentment and militant agitation against the implementation of the Act. Nevertheless the question which many people are asking themselves is: "Will we be next?"

There is no reason why the people of Walmer Estate, an area where some of the finest non-white (Continued on page 2)

PEOPLE'S VICTORIES

In Johannesburg

The struggle against high rents in the townships has ended in a great victory for the people here. Last week the Johannesburg City Council announced that it was dropping the regulations, recently



Mrs. Sadie Forman, wife of Lionel Forman the editor of *New Age*, was sacked by her firm last week. The manager of the firm told her that the reason for her dismissal was that the firm handled the Rembrandt advertising account, "and we can't have a person on our staff who supports the African National Congress and the economic boycott."

promulgated, for the increase of rents of thousands of sub-economic African homes in the African Townships.

The City Council openly admitted that their climb-down was a direct result of the people's opposition. Commerce and Industry, still remembering the lessons of the Rand bus boycott, advised the Council to avoid creating a situation that might upset the labour relations in the city.

Commenting on this resounding success of the people Mr. Mathole, ANC provincial secretary said that the victory showed the determination of the people to solve their economic plight by solid resistance.

"If the people draw the correct lessons from this victory they will gain even more victories in the near future," said Mr. Mathole.

And Cape Town

Following the widespread agitation against the Windermere demolitions and the breaking up of families under the Urban Areas Act, the Cape Town City Council decided at its meeting last week to suspend all demolitions in the area of its jurisdiction until alternative "satisfactory" accommodation was available to the people.

The decision was reached by unanimous vote after a lively debate.

Councillor A. H. Honikman said the Council could not "shut its eyes to the inhuman and shameful actions that are being taken at Windermere, where people are being dehousing."



"I AM WHITE, BUT COMELY?"

NEW AGE SACPO Splitters Affirm Support For Freedom Charter

In reply to our statement of resignation from SACPO, Mr. J. la Guma says: "The objectors are sacrificing their loyalty to the Freedom Charter and the Congress movement on the altar of the boycott."

We categorically refute this malicious statement. But the labours of some of us SACPO in the Transvaal would have been non-existent. Since our resignations, it has become abundantly clear to us that due to our stand we enjoy no mean support amongst the people.

As we did at Kiplington in 1955 (where Mr. la Guma was not present), as also we did in our statement of resignation as well as our conduct since the holding of the C.O.P., we now reaffirm our unwavering loyalty to the Freedom Charter. We also wish to make it clear that we have not broken with the Congress movement or with SACPO but with the leadership of SACPO who are grossly misleading our people.

Mr. la Guma condemns the Separate Representation of Voters Act as fraudulent etc. He then says: "We will use these elections to put forward our point of view." Apparently, according to Mr. la Guma's reasoning, with SACPO's assistance the working of the fraud is not so fraudulent as when worked by the N.P., U.P., Golding, Independents and other opponents.

Mr. la Guma says: "They have displayed a sense of political immaturity by resigning over an issue decided by the majority." We do not wish to labour the point of the unrepresentativeness of the last conference compared with the Easter conference, the decision of which was rescinded by Mr. la Guma's majority. If the decision of the Easter conference to convene a Convention had been loyally carried out by the N.E.C., Mr. la Guma would have had no difficulty in claiming the confidence of the majority of the Coloured people in whatever course he took. Is Mr. la Guma prepared to

make public the credentials report of the last conference?

In conclusion we reaffirm our belief in the Freedom Charter and reiterate that boycott of Coloured elections is in the interest of our people.

Yours for freedom,
Adam Daniels, E. Morrison,
Dr. C. Smith, Miss S. van Schalkwyk, Miss R. Mathews
and Mr. C. Danoms
Johannesburg.

Police Behave Like Wild Animals

The Kallhombg Advisory Board at their January meeting complained about the police who, they said, behaved like wild animals.

Police wake people at midnight to demand passes and arrest house owners who do not happen to have their passes on their person at the time of the raid. Even if the wife of such a man shows his pass it is not accepted and he is made to pay £1 at the charge office.

People from Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland must have permits by May 6, 1958. If they fail to do so they will be arrested and deported together with their families. Even a man who has lived in the Union for 30 years will be subject to the same punishment if he pays his tax in Basutoland.

The Board do not want tax offices to be built in the location as it is already overcrowded and such an office will only bring more police.

The Board also refused to have the pass office moved into the township. One member said that the Native Commissioner wanted this as he did not want people in the town to hear the women shouting their slogan "We will not take passes!"

P. R. SELLO

Germiston.

WOMEN TO PROTEST TO VERWOERD ON PASSES

CAPE TOWN.

A DECISION to organise a demonstration on February 13 in support of a deputation to protest to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, against passes for women was taken at a conference of the Cape Western region of the ANC last Sunday.

Men and women from all parts of the Peninsula are expected to take part in the demonstration. The conference also discussed measures to push the £1 a day campaign in the Western Cape. It was decided that all ANC members should be volunteer organisers in the campaign and should be members of their trade union.

A committee decided to recruit 1,000 new members to the ANC, and to hold a conference at Elsie's River on February 22 and 23 to draw the two sections of Congress together.

The new executive officials elected by conference are: Chairman, Mr. Z. Malinde; secretary, Mr. E. Ntsukunyana; treasurer, Mr. O. Mpheta. Mrs. Lesia was elected to the committee.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town: Anonymous £85, EMB Well Wisher £4, Jumble Sale £20.14.3.

Port Elizabeth:

Friend £2, Pat £1.

Friend £12. In memory of my dear friend Annie Friedland, mother of Violet Weinberg, £1 donation to New Age—Rebecca Bunting. From old friend 70s. A tribute to Rebecca for seventy years in the best cause of all.

TOTAL—£130 3s. 3d.

Let Us Unite

For many years the Nationalists have turned blind eyes and deaf ears to the oppression of the African people.

Let us unite against the separation of families, against removals and passes.

The Nats must go! Freedom, not servitude in our lifetime. Let us not stray.

R. J. MBANE

Kensington.

THE GHOST TURNED WHITE WITH ANGER

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE Ghost Squad" policemen are a queer crowd, quite indistinguishable from the drunks. They lurk on the street corners of Johannesburg blocking the pavement in real gangster fashion when they have spotted their quarry—the "cheeky well dressed" passer—then the drama of humiliation for the unfortunate African begins.

Recently one of these victims was Wilson Mkwaiyi, walking to the Driefontein he appears as accused No. 117. Following immediately behind him was S. Mkalipi, another of the accused. As they approached the corner of Noord and Wandersers Streets a scraggy, unkempt European youth barred their way and shouted "Pass!" Wilson Mkwaiyi, in his ready-witted manner, retorted: "Stand out of the way and then I will pass." The youth flushed with anger as Mkwaiyi strode on nonchalantly. He grabbed at Mkalipi but his attempt failed and Mkalipi also walked on.

In his fury the European youth ordered a plain clothes African constable to stop them, but his attempts were just as futile: so the European policeman gave chase and abandoned the vigil over his early morning booty. The constable lined up against a wall in readiness for removal to the Fort—because they could not produce a pass. "Or poll tax receipt, or because there was some entry missing from their pass book.

When the youth caught up with the three suspects, he brandished a long butcher knife (what was he doing with that?) and tugged at Mkwaiyi's arm. "You're cheeky, hey?" "No," replied Mkwaiyi. "You said I should pass so I walked on." Mkwaiyi was led back to the original scene of the drama where he was made to stand handcuffed in the queue of the hunted ones.

Some time later Joseph Jack, another of the Drill Hall accused, ambled along the same road and inquired from Mkwaiyi what had happened. "Pass!" Jong," the police shouted so Jack went on his

way to the Drill Hall. But a violent arm jostled him back. "Pass, pass, kaffer!" Jack protested that he was passing but they held him back and released Mkwaiyi from his position in the queue to his place. There seemed to be a shortage of handcuffs.

"You are also a cheeky kaffer!" Jack was told.

One of the police who kept guard round the Drill Hall then recognised Jack and prevailed upon his colleagues to set Jack free. Not without a lecture however.

"You see," said the knife-carrying "Ghost," "we are not bad, only doing our duty and you must not be cheeky to us. If we let you go by without asking for your pass then the other Natives will think that we fear you; so you must always stop, and tell us nicely that you are a treason accused on his way to the Drill Hall—you see—loop-noon, jong."

Jack repeated his unappreciated pun: "You said I must pass, so I walked on!"

TEMBA MQOTA.

EDITORIAL

THE WORKERS' VOICE MUST BE HEARD

NOT a single working man is a member of either House of the Union Parliament. There are lawyers, farmers, businessmen big and little, retired magistrates and hordes of professional politicians—but not a single worker. In fact, there is only one member of Parliament who cares to remind you that at one time he was a worker—the Minister of Transport Mr. Schoeman, who he was apparently at one time was a fireman on the railways. But his present predilection for big game hunting and line shooting shows that he has lost the common touch since then.

In other words, the working people of South Africa, the men and women upon whose labour the whole of our society depends, have no voice in our Parliament. Most South African workers do not even have the vote. As a result, Parliament is filled with the representatives of the rich and well-to-do, the privileged and powerful, who pass laws in their own interests, which they equate with the interests of the nation as a whole.

During the 10 years of Nationalist rule, not a single measure has been passed genuinely aimed at improving the conditions of any section of the workers. We have had 10 years of apartheid legislation—Population Registration and Group Areas Acts, Suppression of Communism and Public Safety Acts, Flooding Acts and Hanging Acts for this and that—but no acts providing for improved and extended social services, or designed to uplift the downtrodden and the oppressed. On the contrary, the few such measures which were on the Statute Book when the Nats came to power have been abolished—unemployment insurance for Africans, school feeding and free hospital services, etc.

As a result, South Africa is a country where life has become easier and easier for the rich, and harder and grimmer for the poor. Just how hard and grim was proved by last year's bus boycott, when 100,000 people walked long distances for three months because of 1d. increase in fares.

One penny! White man, how many miles would you walk to save 1d.? The real nature of the life led by the majority of our people is completely unknown to the well-fed, smug and arrogant men who sit in Parliament and decide the fate of the nation. Families can be broken up, homes demolished, parents separated from children, millions suffer from malnutrition—but Strijdom and Co. (and De Villiers Graaff and Co.) don't know it and don't really care what goes on. They are content to know it to the civil service and the police to see that the people's troubles are hidden from "the public eye."

Well, now it is time for the workers to take a hand. On February 15 and 16 there are to be held workers' conferences in all the main centres where the hopes, fears and desires of the workers of all races are to be aired. These local conferences are to be followed by a mass workers' conference in Johannesburg in the middle of March, attended by delegates from all over the country.

In April there is a general election. The workers of South Africa must now see to it that their demands are presented and backed with organised strength in such a way that Strijdom and Co. and De Villiers Graaff and Co. can no longer ignore them. The £1 a day campaign, the protest against the pass laws, the fight against Group Areas—all on these issues the voice of the people must be heard and listened to. Those in power must be made to express the will of the people.

The will of the people? That means you, readers and workers. There is a job to do. Get cracking and do it. Your bread and butter, the future of your children, are at stake. Organise and fight for freedom in our lifetime!

CAPETONIANS SHAKEN

(Continued from page 1)

homes have been built, should leave a sigh of relief at escaping the proclamation. Whatever is left of this area will probably vanish which runs right through hundreds of homes.

The wanton attack by the authorities on the livelihood of two African legal men, Mr. Kobus and Advocate Ndlovu who have been ordered to leave their offices in town and practise in their "own area" of Langa, is an indication how ruthlessly the Government will act to get non-whites out of the developed sections of town.

The Government insists not only that Non-Europeans must reside in a ghetto, but also that they must work there. In this way they plan to eliminate all forms of non-white

competition, because no business can survive in isolation from the main economic centres of the community.

In other words, non-whites must be servants, not masters, in South Africa. That is the Government's plan.

URGENT MEETING

The Co-ordinating Committee on Group Areas has called an urgent meeting of affiliated bodies and other interested organisations to a meeting at the Mowbray Town Hall on Thursday, February 6, to discuss the implications of the proclamations and to decide on what action should be taken.

The Institute of Race Relations, The Black Sash and the Civil Rights League have also issued invitations to all organisations to a conference on Group Areas at the Cathedral Hall on February 21 and 22.

From Lionel Forman

WITH the closing addresses of the crown and the defence last week, the issues which will face the Supreme Court when the 95 treason accused appear on trial become clearer.

All the accused were committed for trial. It is now necessary for the Crown to serve its indictment on the accused, and the earliest possible date for the trial is one month after such service. This means that the trial could in theory begin as early as March, but as the accused have the right, on receipt of the indictment, to make application for further particulars of the charge—and in view of the immense complexity of the case, such an application is certain to be necessary—it is unlikely that the case will begin before the end of April, and possibly later.

The accused elected to be tried by a judge and jury, thus indicating that they would prefer not to be tried by a special court selected by the Minister of Justice. But the final decision remains with the Minister, who has the power to ignore the unanimous choice of the accused.

As the daily press has failed to give adequate coverage to this aspect of the trial, we print below detailed summaries of the closing addresses:

Summary of Mr. Berrange's Address

THIS trial concerns the right of the people to express themselves in open criticism of the government and to endeavour to work for a change in our political, economic and social systems within the limits of our law. It concerns itself with the right of the people to struggle for their enlightenment, advancement and progress in terms of the concepts of western democracy, and the right to protest against laws which hamper them in their endeavour to do so.

In truth this is a battle of ideas—a battle between those ideas which would limit the free expression of thought and opinion and those which hold that it is not unlawful to criticise the Government and to work for its change, within the ambit of our existing laws. The Defence submits that much as our legislation of recent years has circumscribed the people's democratic right to express itself freely and openly and to protest against social and economic conditions, nothing has been done, said, or envisaged by the accused which constitutes a breach either of our common law or of our Statute Law.

We say that despite the existence of such laws in our country which ham-string the basic concepts of democracy, the accused individually and through the organisations to which they are alleged to belong, have done no more in seeking to obtain the betterment of our country than to avail themselves of such liberties as still survive the onslaught of those who by legislation would curtail or hinder all opposition to the ideas which they support and represent.

We submit that the Crown has failed to prove the commission of any offence.

The Crown alleges that the hostile acts necessary to found a charge of High Treason were, firstly, that the accused hampered or hindered the Government in its lawful administration by organising or taking part in a campaign against existing laws such as the Native Resettlement Act, the Bantu Education Act,

TRIAL REPRESENTS CLASH BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND FASCISM, SAYS BERRANGE

the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Authorities Act, the Abolition of Passes Act, and the Public Safety Act, and that they adopted extra-Parliamentary and unconstitutional means in endeavouring to secure their objectives.

It is not alleged nor has it been proved that any part of such campaigns was unlawful or that any persons were incited to commit offences.

IS CROWN SERIOUS?

Is the Crown really seriously suggesting that a campaign against existing laws is treasonable? Does it seriously suggest that every suffragette who campaigned for votes for women was committing treason? That the Christian Churches which campaigned against the Separate Amenities Bill committed a capital offence? That the demonstrations by the Black Sash in their campaign against the Senate Act are treasonable? That the processions of chancellors, professors, lecturers, and students by way of protest against the Separate Universities Bill might endanger the necks of those taking part therein?

CHURCH VIEW

We know that Christian conscience, as expressed through the Churches, both here and in the Western countries, has been roused at what are described as inhuman, unchristian and discriminatory laws which in this country differentiate between the White and the Coloured races.

We know that nearly all the leaders of the Churches embarked on a campaign against the very fundamental principle—the principle of Apartheid—on which these laws are based.

If the Crown is correct in its contentions then this would be a "hostile act", on which a charge of High Treason could be based.

NONSENSE

We say this is nonsense. We say that what the Crown is endeavouring to do, on behalf of the Government, by formulating this charge in this manner, is to stifle all public opinion, all freedom of expression, all acts, which even in the state of our existing laws are still legal and which have as their object, the eradication from our Statutes of such legislation as is an affront to Christians, as well as to social conscience.

And, in any event, what is the evidence as to the extra-Parliamentary means which were to be used? The evidence is clear that what was envisaged were economic boycotts, political strikes, demonstrations, processions, propaganda and political education. None of such conduct is illegal, as is evidenced by the fact that no person has ever been arrested or convicted for participating in such conduct.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE?

I now want immediately to pass to an allegation which was made by the Crown in its opening and which still persists in finding itself in the charge—and that is that a conspiracy existed to overthrow the Government by the use of violent means. I regard it as strange for the Crown to persist in this allegation when its own witnesses have admitted the lie therein over and over again.

Not one witness of all those called over a period of thirteen or fourteen months has been found by the Crown to testify to the truth of this allegation. Not one witness

called by the Crown has failed to admit, whenever the question has been put, that the organisations through their speakers had repeatedly stressed the same theme: "We must avoid violence—even if provoked—even if violence is used against us. We must employ moral not physical force." Over and over again has the Defence proved through the Crown witnesses that the policy of the organisations as expressed at the Conferences, has been one that repudiated the use of any form of force and violence.

The Defence alleges to be untrue most of the allegations made by the Crown, but this particular allegation I allege is not only false but the Crown persistence therein, in the face of all the evidence, in my view, renders it reckless.

When the Crown found that it could not substantiate its allegations of the advocacy of or the use by the Accused of force and violence, it desperately cast about for evidence to bolster up its case. It was at this stage—months after the preparatory examination had been

its case had misfired.

Similarly, in the same way as the Crown found itself unable to substantiate its allegations that force and violence were the means by which the Accused were striving to attain their goal, so too the Crown discovered that its allegations that the Accused were promoting racial conflict and hostility were without foundation. All the witnesses that were questioned on this aspect of the case told the Court that speakers in the Congress Movement had repeatedly stressed the oneness of South Africa, that race hatred was repudiated, and that racial harmony between Black and White was the ideal which they were striving to attain.

Where we have had evidence that speakers have fulminated against the "Dutches" or members of the Government, it is clear that that attack has not been upon the White race as such but only on those people who are serving political ends.

Whatever adverse inference can

be drawn against particular persons from such speeches, the fact remains that the overwhelming body of evidence and all the official policy statements of the Organisations concerned are directly opposed to them. It would be strange indeed if we were to pass a magnifying glass over the conduct and utterances of all persons involved in a number of large political movements without finding a few instances of runaway rhetoric and of over-heatd temper aiding rash words.

I need only say that so far from the Crown establishing that the endeavour to bring about political and other changes in the Union was in accordance with the direction of any foreign government, the Defence has through the Crown witnesses established the reverse.

Time and again we have come across policy statements made by the Congress which indicate clearly that the leaders of the so-called Liberation Movement, whilst welcoming moral support from other countries, have repeatedly stressed that the struggle to attain their objective is their own and cannot be furthered by outside help.

FREEDOM CHARTER

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Particulars to the Charge concern the convening of the Congress of the People at Kliptown in June, 1955 and the presentation and adoption of the Freedom Charter at this Congress. It is alleged that these Acts are treasonable. But this was not the mustering of an insurgent army; it was a peaceful gathering of elected delegates, to which all recognised political organisations, including the party now in office in South Africa, had been invited to send delegates. The Government was represented, not by speakers or delegates, but by hundreds of policemen with firearms and an invading force of Security Police who seized every piece of paper and took numerous photographs of the proceedings.

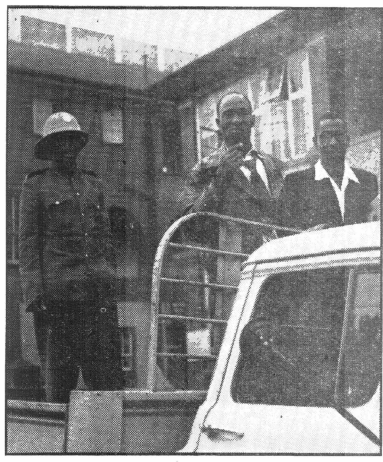
This was not a secret cabal assembling for subversive purposes, but a much advertised public meeting assembling to discuss and adopt a charter of human rights as a political, racial and economic concept—the Charter of the People—closely resembled the Declaration of Universal Human Rights of the United Nations, and the Constitution of the United States.

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

It is significant that amongst the exhibits handed in by the Crown is the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. So far the Crown has not been heard to declare that this Declaration is treasonable, but perhaps one need not despair—perhaps we will still hear this said in this Court. If the holding of this Congress be treason, then it was even greater treason for the Nationalist Party in 1943 to hold a Congress to adopt a draft Republican Constitution for the Union, and its adoption. The Union would be treason for the United Nations Association to meet in Johannesburg and affirm the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as its ultimate objective.

The fourth alleged hostile act is the presentation of the Freedom Charter at the Congress of the People and its adoption. One is at a loss to know what to make of this extraordinary charge. At the very beginning of these proceedings I asked the Prosecution whether the Crown was alleging that the Freedom Charter was a treasonable document. They refused to tell the Court and the Crown's attitude towards the document was, but said that it would become apparent during the course of the proceedings. It seems now that the document in itself is not treasonable, but that the acts of presenting and adopting it are alleged to be so!

The evidence of the Crown in the Freedom Charter was arrived at. (Continued on page 4)



"Heavens! What I do have to put up with!" says the expression on the face of treason accused Mr. Fish Keising (left) as he goes back to jail handcuffed to Crown witness Solomon Mgbusi. The day Mgbusi made his final appearance in court in the witness box he admitted under cross-examination that he was a liar and a cheat. Mr. Keising is serving the last lap of his prison term of 12 months for freeing prisoners during a police pass and permit raid in Newcastle.

started—that the Crown started taking statements concerning the Defence Campaign of 1952, the Chess-Chess letters, the boycott of schools, the protests against the Pass Laws, the Korean War and the Kenya disturbances. It was then that the Crown really started scraping the dregs out of an empty barrel.

The Court will remember that the witnesses who testified to these matters all admitted that they had only recently been approached by the Crown—that is, many months after the preparatory examination had started—and the Court will remember that not one word was said about these matters by Crown counsel when outlining his case. These facts themselves serve to indicate how actually the Crown fell

be drawn against particular persons from such speeches, the fact remains that the overwhelming body of evidence and all the official policy statements of the Organisations concerned are directly opposed to them. It would be strange indeed if we were to pass a magnifying glass over the conduct and utterances of all persons involved in a number of large political movements without finding a few instances of runaway rhetoric and of over-heatd temper aiding rash words.

FOREIGN AID?

So, too, with the Crown's original allegations that changes in the Government were to be brought about by and with the assistance of a foreign government. This is an allegation which the Crown now

FREEDOM CHARTER IS TREASON — SAYS PIROW

(Continued from page 3)

over the country people were asked to send in their demands, representing their broad political, social and economic aspirations, and from these the Charter was compiled putting into words the longings of the human heart, towards which men had aspired and about which men had dreamed since the dawn of history.

Never before in the history of civilised states has it been treated as treason to draw up or to adopt in a peaceful gathering a statement of this nature.

The fact is, however, that if every concrete proposition in the Freedom Charter were adopted, it would do no more than to bring the state of the Constitution and the law into line with most Western European countries.

Every one of the points set out in the Freedom Charter is to be found in the governmental systems of countries such as the United States, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the United Kingdom, France and many others.

There is no doubt that the ten points of the Freedom Charter constitute an ideal that is fundamentally opposed to the ideology of the political party which at present holds power in this country, amongst other things, minority suffrage as between Whites, Africans, and Asiatics; restrictions on rights of ownership and occupation of land based on racial classification; drastic curtailment of freedom of speech, association and movement for all who are not white; the colour-bar in industry and many other different types of education for Whites and Non-Whites.

But merely because there is a clash of ideologies and ideas between those who are, for the time being, in control of the State and the persons who, in common with almost the whole of humanity, hold that the ten points of the Freedom Charter are the hallmark of a modern, civilised state, it does not follow that there has been a breach of any law.

One thing is certain: If the presentation and adoption of the Freedom Charter is now held to constitute treason, it will mean that the control in the world will have been enshrined in our law.

PROFESSOR MURRAY. I now turn to the evidence of Prof. Murray. This is the witness that the Crown hoped would be the cement binding together the case against the Charter.

This was the learned professor—the expert on Communism whose qualifications the Crown was anxious to place before the Court. This was the witness who had to concede that quotations from Jefferson, Milton, Heine and John Stuart Mill were the evidence of Communist sympathies and who stated that certain addresses made by Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, and even those made by Dr. Malan and Dr. Van Rensburg, were "communist"—whatever that may mean.

This concession was rightly made and shows to what lengths the Crown case must go in order to put an end to any form of effective opposition to the Government of this country—a desire to outlaw the free expression of thought and ideas which people in all democratic countries of the West assert the right to hold and to utter.

If that which the Crown has established be evidence of treason,

subversion or communism as defined in our law, then there is an end in this country, to all that is implicit in the term "Democracy."

When in the early stages of these proceedings I stated that a battle of ideas had been started in this country, how right I was! The correctness of my opinion can be gauged from the manner in which this case has been presented and from what the Crown apparently regards as being reasonable and submissive.

It would appear that it is regarded as being a crime to be anti-Fascist, or to express indignation and repugnance that which we fought against in a war in which perhaps 30 million people were destroyed.

It would appear to be a crime to endeavour to oppose situations which are believed to have in them the seeds of armed conflict between the nations—crime to endeavour to bring about better understanding between the nations of the West and East.

It is apparently a crime to endeavour to assist in the carrying out to those who have no votes and no say in the government of their country, namely, the use of perfectly legal extra-Parliamentary tactics, to bring about an alleviation of the dreadful conditions in which they live.

It is, if one is correct in interpreting the Crown case, a crime to educate people socially and politically, to agitate and to make propaganda, to teach the lessons of world history. It is apparently a crime to reject with loathing and disgust the concept of "Herrenvolkism", the concept upon which the Nazis founded their political structure.

Summary of Mr. Pirow's Address

THE Crown asks that all the accused be committed for trial on a charge of high treason.

The Crown will argue that the accused, being persons who owed allegiance to the state, committed high treason by conspiring with hostile intent for the total subversion of the state. For the purpose of a technical definition of Treason, however, it must be borne in mind that a contemplated result is tantamount to the crime.

Mr. Berrange's speech for the defence was more appropriate to a meeting of the United Nations than to this court.

The point of departure of my argument is the People's Charter. All the accused, as well as all the persons who represent, subscribe to the People's Charter and are pledged to do their utmost to have it carried out.

If therefore the objects of the People's Charter and/or the methods of carrying them out are illegal, all the accused are guilty of a criminal conspiracy and anything done by any one of them in furtherance of the common object is admissible against all of them.

(Editor's note: Mr. Pirow referred throughout his address to the "People's Charter". It is clear, however, that he meant the Freedom Charter.)

CONSPIRACY

The defence presented this as a highly idealistic, perfectly innocent thing held by people whose only idea is to improve the lot of their fellow Africans and others. When you are dealing with a conspiracy the police are present at every meeting it goes without saying that these people will express their policy in the most innocent terms.

It is easy to say that the constitution of the ANC says XYZ and

that its members cannot act contrary to their constitution, nor can the members of the Friends of the Soviet Union or any of these other innocent associations. We cannot expect them to set out anything criminal. You can expect them to keep these things in the background as much as possible.

The People's Charter is a document to which every one of the accused admits. It is a document which the accused are associated with which the accused are connected and pledged. There is not one of the accused who is not pledged to assist in the carrying out of the People's Charter and the object is therefore what does the People's Charter really contain?

What does this United Front which exists between the Non-European for the first time in the history of South Africa, what is their real object? Is it to attain these theoretical rights? Is it really directed against the Pass Laws? Or are all these things simply steps in the direction of fomenting trouble? I hope to be able to show that all these actions, which themselves can be excused or might not always lead to a successful prosecution, that they are all steps in the undermining of Government authority right throughout the country.

There is evidence to show that the programme contemplated by the programme is to trouble, add to that trouble, wherever there's opposition, add to that opposition. And it was of course very, very useful that idealists and cranks and others at this time found it necessary to instigate a campaign against this or that act of the Government. It served as a stalking horse for what people really wanted something quite different. What they want is nothing less than this—to substitute for the existing State a People's Republic, (Laughter). This is the real object of the United Front.

IDEALISTS AND CRANKS

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The People's Charter is a communist document. Professor Murray has made that perfectly clear. I ask you to find that in its wording the Freedom Charter contains a clear indication that we are dealing with a communist document, a document with communist objects and the interpretation of the Freedom Charter that Professor Murray gave is supported by the evidence against all the accused either as communists or as communist sympathisers. What they said showed that they were.

I say that on the face of it the object of the Freedom Charter is the substitution of a communist State for the existing State by other peaceful means and therefore amounts to high treason.

NON-VIOLENCE They will make the most violent inflammatory speech, bring their audience as close to hysteria as they can, and then say "But don't get violent". "There goes a man. Don't throw a stone at him." These insinuations about non-violence, these calls upon the audience not to commit violence would have just the opposite result. If you make a speech in which violence is not relevant at all and every now and then say "Don't commit violence", what is the effect going to be on the African?

But the main argument will be that the Freedom Charter is on other grounds a document with a treasonable purpose. Throughout this trial a People's Democracy, a People's Republic, was referred to time and again. And there is not the slightest indication that a People's Democracy or a People's Republic is anything other than today the communist State of China or one of the Satellites. Nowhere is there any indication that these words were used in any other sense. I say it is beyond dispute or argument that one member of these various associations after the other emphasised "Our ultimate object is freedom" and went on to define

BLOOD AND TEARS

Throughout the hearing there were references to blood and tears and the defence has attempted to interpret these as blood and tears on the part of the oppressed people. But there cannot be blood and tears on the part of the oppressed people unless they are doing something illegal. It is fatuous to suggest that the police attack people who are peacefully going about their business. (Laughter).

The Magistrate: There have been several interruptions from people laughing. I want to sound this warning that unless these interruptions cease I shall have to clear the court.

These references to blood and tears can mean one thing only. "We shall press forward, we shall embarrass the Government, we shall do illegal acts until there is something wrong with here at which we will also take up arms", so that it is all part and parcel of a deliberate campaign to cause as much disturbance as possible by illegal means so that the police will intervene and as feelings rise we will get nearer to our objective of ultimate revolution. I say it is all part and parcel of the preparation of the government, of the raising of feelings, which must lead to general bloodshed. Hostility between Whites and Non-Whites is deliberately created for that purpose.

Beside these incitements to violence there were these ostensible preachings of non-violence.

I quote from an alleged speech by the Chief of the ANC: "If you are called on to be violent you must be absolutely violent. You must murder, murder, that is all."

This was one of the speeches recorded by microphone under circumstances that I don't think have been fully disclosed and at the stage it stands contradictory to what is said according to the defence who says that they are charged with the distribution of leaflets and with seeing that there is no violence.

But you couldn't have it more applied to the present case than in the speech that they did not know it being recorded, a speech by the Chief of the Volunteers, of whom 50,000 had

been called for, and these must be disciplined people.

Some more quotes: Nkomo: If it means walking through blood the African people will get their freedom. We know that the people of Kenya are fighting for freedom. H. Tshabalala: When you want to attain your freedom there must be a stream of tears and a flood of blood. Ndimba: If instructions are given the Volunteers to kill, they must kill.

Ntsangani: The time is going to come when there shall be a shooting revolution. Mandela: Those who want freedom are those who are prepared to support a violent rebellion and militant action. That is the only way to be prepared in South Africa, rebellion. I know that as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow a major clash will come and all the forces of reaction will collapse against the forces of liberation.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Some speakers and those supporting them on platforms had allied themselves with large-scale Communist activities in Korea, Indo-China, Malaya. They had admired it and some of them suggested that the type of resistance should be created in South Africa. It is quite clear that the struggles in these countries were not struggles which could be called non-violent. These so-called non-violent Congressmen took the greatest pleasure in identifying themselves with the bloody struggle in these countries. When people identify themselves with warfare backed by Russian arms, then you are entitled to say that the methods are being approved of.

freedom of a People's Republic.

CHARTER'S AIMS

The objects of the Charter are to be attained "in our lifetime." It might be a reply to what I have said if the defence can contend that this was a debating society of people who were thinking in terms of decades. But it is this emphasis of decades. But it is this emphasis of decades that this must be realised in our lifetime that makes it so dangerous.

It is suggested that extra-Parliamentary methods are not necessarily criminal. But we must ask ourselves, where people deliberately say and emphasise that their struggle is extra-Parliamentary and not in terms of the constitution, how do they really intend to conduct the struggle? It is quite clear that when they say extra-Parliamentary they mean illegal, they mean by violent means.

If the Government is so coerced that it cannot carry out its function, that is high treason. There is a difference between isolated actions in respect of isolated acts by the Government and a clearly planned programme to use every one of these occasions for an ultimate purpose. What is so clear about it is that every time something happens in Parliament and the Opposition takes up a certain attitude that becomes the stalking horse of these people. But in fact it is part and parcel of the general project, which is to hamper the Government so that it cannot function any longer.

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M. P. Naicker, Joe and Ruth Slovo are seen leaving the Magistrate's Court after the treason accused had spent four hours in the cells waiting for their bail to be renewed when they were committed for trial at the end of the preparatory examination.

WELL DONE, AMERICA!

U.S. LAUNCHES HER HUNK OF IRON

At least one U.S. rear-Admiral must be very happy. For the Americans have at last succeeded in launching their hunk of iron into space.

It is a pity for him that it was the U.S. Army that did the trick leaving the U.S. Navy's Vanguard ignominiously behind on its launching apparatus, but anyway half a hunk is better than no satellite.

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA JOIN WITH THE PEOPLE AND SCIENTISTS OF THE WORLD IN CONGRATULATING THE AMERICANS ON THEIR ACHIEVEMENT.

The talented American scientists deserve every praise for their success, not the less because they were forced to work in an atmosphere of hushhush not conducive to scientific progress.

In more respects than one the launching of the American Alpha 1958 satellite can be regarded as a triumph for international science. Scientists from many nations contributed towards the project—apart from the many fine American chemists and engineers, one thinks of the German rocket designer, the Danish mathematician, and the Italian physicist who all played their part.

Their successful collaboration prompts one to think of the wonderful possibilities opened up for scientific advancement if the best scientific minds of the East and the West were to get together in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

It is absurd that the Americans feel it necessary to duplicate their efforts to conquer space. Progress is slowed down, vast sums of money are wasted on identical experiments.

ARMS-CUTNICK On November 7 last year Khrushov asked for the Americans to send up the next satellites so that there could be a commonwealth of man-made moons in the sky. But what is needed is a commonwealth of scientists, so that mankind can make a concerted effort to reach for the heavens and unravel the mysteries of our universe.

Before we can get such scientific co-operation there must be general disarmament and a relaxation of international tension. Spunkies all round must be followed by arms-cutnicks all round.

The prospects for a successful summit meeting are better now than at any time since the Geneva conference in 1955. The American leaders seem determined to continue with their policy of negotiating from strength, and now they have restructured a little of their former "strength".

In Europe the demand for the holding of a summit meeting soon has become a matter of course. A European correspondent of the American magazine "Newsweek" writes that so great is the determination of European Governments that a summit meeting be held, that it is even possible that the invitations for such a conference will come from Europe for a meeting to be held whether the Americans attend or not.

UNILATERAL ACTION Dulles and Co. are being forced to face the fact that the Russian challenge lies not only in the scientific and military fields. By their unilateral actions in disarmament the Russians have issued a challenge to America to compete in seeing who can win the support of the popular masses of all countries by doing the most to reduce

international tension. Recently the Soviet Government announced, for example, that it intended cutting its armed forces by 300,000 men, and using the money saved for peaceful construction. This is in addition to the reduction of 1,840,000 men in 1955 and 1956.

More than 41,000 Soviet servicemen are to be withdrawn from East Germany, and 17,000 will be recalled from Hungary.

Furthermore, instead of increasing defence expenditure, the Russian budget for the coming year promises a cut of 400 million roubles.

These are the sort of concrete actions that the people of the world are demanding. The Americans can refuse to follow the Russian example at their peril.

All along the line his efforts to promote such negotiations were thwarted by Dulles, who is stated to have triumphed over his rival. This means that Washington is likely to try to stave off the demands for the holding of a summit conference by insisting on a long drawn preliminary conference to argue over an agenda.

The pressure must be kept up on the American rulers to exercise the same resourcefulness and intelligence that the American scientists have displayed in the field of science.

A blind and stubborn U.S. foreign policy may not only have the effect of isolating America from the rest of the world. It might also result in a holocaust which destroys our whole planet, leaving a few little hunks of iron floating in space as the only testimony of mankind's life on our globe.

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CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR. MINE CAPTAIN.

BUILDING WORKERS FIGHT FOR SEPARATE UNIONS

Not Prepared To Accept All-White Executive

From Barney Desai

CAPE TOWN.

A MOTION rejecting an all-White executive and splitting the union into a White and Non-White Union was passed by a large majority at the general meeting of the Western Province Building, Electrical and Allied Workers' Union last week.

The union — which is predominantly Coloured — took this decision by 167 votes to 119. An alternative resolution put forward by the Whites, with some Coloured support, that the union remain a mixed union with separate branches for Whites and non-Whites and an all-White executive, was defeated by 176 votes to 132.

Of the 20 White members who attended the general meeting, not one voted for a split.

CAUSED BY I.C. ACT

This unfortunate crisis in the affairs of the union has been brought about by the Industrial Conciliation Act, which lays down that a mixed union must have an all-White executive, or else split on racial lines.

The only other alternative for the workers — to deregister their union and maintain unity outside the framework of the I.C. Act — was not even presented to the meeting!

There is no doubt that a large number of Coloured members voted for an all-White executive out of a desire to maintain unity. They did not want to see their union split after generations of co-operation on a basis of equality between White and Coloured members.

The majority, however, were not prepared to accept White domination in their union, and so decided the only course open to them was to establish separate unions.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere at the Old Drill Hall was tense. The attendance was probably the largest at a general meeting for some time. Delegates

came from as far away as Worcester and Stellenbosch and before the meeting started little groups of builders were hotly discussing the issue.

When the meeting started the hot-heads from both sides interjected and shouted at the top of their voices. There was pandemonium and at one stage it seemed that the gathering would break up without coming to a decision. Mr. Bassadien, the chairman, had a herculean task keeping the meeting in order.

Through the maze of interruptions and interjection and gally comments, many of which are not printable, I was able to jot down some points of the speakers for and against.

Brother G. Doherty, the mover of the resolution for a mixed union and leader of the action group of the white members, said:

"If you split you support apartheid — you will be selling away the future of your children. If a White man went to negotiate at a meeting in Johannesburg he would achieve more than a Coloured man. (Barrage of interruptions.) I did not say a Coloured man is inferior. Even if the executive is all-White you can still have a Coloured organiser and a Coloured Secretary."

Mr. Bassadien explained that this was not true and that it would be a criminal offence under the I.C. Act for a Coloured man to attend a White executive meeting.

A builder from the floor questioned brother Doherty: "How can we trust the White man in general who has given us a raw deal all along?"

Answer: You must pick the right men.

A White member: I have been in the union for 35 years and I hate to see it broken up.

Interjection: We Coloureds must show we can stand on our own feet. We don't need White leaders.

Mr. Bassadien, proposing his resolution for a split in the union, said: "We will not accept White baasskap in our union. We refuse to be second-grade members. We are the majority. How can we have a minority ruled over us?"

He also accused brother Doherty of refusing to drive around with a Coloured man on one of the union campaigns.

When the voting started the audience divided up into two sections, with a no-man's land in the centre. The groups looked like warring parties preparing for the attack. More cat calls and shouting.

Some "neutralists" stood in the door ways, ready for a quick exit. One of them commented "Those white members are all foremen and I don't want to lose my job by going to the other side."

It was reported that the Union's assets had decreased from £23,000 to £12,000 during the last two years.

Ex-Treason Suspect Hounded By Special Branch

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Charles Mokholiso, one of the 61 recently discharged treason suspects, was dismissed by his former employers in Stellenbosch and emigrated out of a town when he tried to return to his old job.

He came to Cape Town and, after some skirmishing with the Langa authorities, was allowed to take a job with an engineering firm. He got the sack within a few days.

He found another job with the assistance of the Langa superintendent himself, but lost that job within one day.

Now he has found a third job, and is wondering how long it will take before the Special Branch catch up with him this time too. He is an experienced machine operator with a long and satisfactory employment record.

WOMAN ASSAULTED DURING POLICE RAID

CAPE TOWN.

Mrs. Alice Owela, aged 28, alleges she was assaulted and injured when her house at Kraaifontein in the Nyanga shantytown was raided by police one night last week.

Mrs. Owela said that first of all a European policeman burst into her home without knocking. She asked him what he wanted, he said "Excuse me", and left. But a few moments later there was knocking on the door and an African policeman shouted to her that she must get dressed.

While she was putting her clothes on, the door was pushed open and she saw officials of the Divisional Council with two policemen outside. One of the African policemen rushed in and, she alleges, hit her on the right eye with his fist.

She asked him why he was hitting her, and he said because she had not opened her door.

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Send Postal order 5/6 for booklet to Challenge Publications (NA), P.O. Box 66, Belgravia, Johannesburg.

Mrs. Owela went to the superintendent's office to report the assault, but nobody took any notice of her. She then went to the Philippolis police station where a statement was taken from her. Later her eye was treated by a doctor.

MUST they go back to jail?

This is the question uppermost in the minds of the friends and relations of the 24 women of Rooijantjiesfontein, near Lichtenburg, who had a harsh one-year jail sentence imposed upon them when they burned their passes last year.

THREE OF THE WOMEN ARE OVER 80 YEARS OLD. THREE ARE OVER SEVENTY. The magistrate gave them this choice, each pay £100 — or go to jail.

£2,400! For the 24 women of Rooijantjiesfontein there was no choice. They went to jail. They served most three months of hard labour in jail. While they were there, Shulamith Muller, their lawyer, went to visit them.

"I had to wait for them as they were in the cells. However, one of the New Age girls came in and were lined up like a crowd of schoolgirls in the courtyard of the gaol, in their uncovered heads still wet and tangled from their baths."

"I was a shock for me to see so many white-headed old women. One is so accustomed to the covered head. And it is particularly hard for them to bear the indignity of uncovered heads. They were dressed in dirty grey uniforms."

"Some of them were old, terribly old, bent over almost double with age. I was shocked, and asked if they had to do hard labour. They said that they did washing. "No one complained for herself

UP MY ALLEY

At least when one lacks entertainment one can get hold of a local paper and can amuse oneself by reading some of the letters to the editor.

I indulged in some of the other day having finished with the exploits of the Katzenjammer Kids. Readers of a certain Sunday tabloid were holding forth against the observations of Mrs. Barbara Castle in a manner more appropriate to the jokes page, I thought, than to the space provided by editors with the hope that it will be filled with intelligent remarks.

Quote: "May I suggest by and large she will find the average, intelligent European more constructively informative than the most cultured African because the European can afford to view the problem fairly objectively while the African is essentially EMOTIONALLY biased."

Quote again: "Why should

By ALEX LA GUMA

Europeans have separate lifts? Natives outnumber the Europeans to such an extent that if they did not have special lifts Europeans would have to walk. Natives adorn themselves with a fat well rubbed into the skin which produces a most obnoxious smell.

● I studied my way back to the Katzenjammer Kids.

I CAN'T help it. This woman — Mrs. Castle started something and I'm killing myself with all the sun she's started. Says an Englishman in S.A.: "Owing to the behaviour of Mrs. Castle and the people she represents I have left England taking what money I could with me—I was lucky to do so before the bank rate reduced the value of British securities. The increase in the bank rate was due to THE IDLENESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES . . ."

● Where'll you flee to next, old boy? Fuchs' expedition across Antarctica?

MAY we thank the two European police constables who donated to the Treason Trial De-

fence Fund during the street collection in Johannesburg last Thursday?

● Maybe all the cops aren't so bad, after all.

IT'S all over. The preliminary examination in the Drill Hall, aimed for a lot of people, and in the kwela-kwela.

"These rides have been the best part of the whole business," said one of the accused.

● After all the things the prosecutor said about me I'm going to take to wearing a cloak and dagger.

I LIKE PIET.

Election time and all the hulla-balloo that goes with it is on hand in the Cape. I can see hard work ahead for a lot of people, and dear reader, if you have time to spare, report for duty. Canvasers. Canvasers. And yet more canvasers.

● If this campaign goes like others I have participated in, then I shall ask the editor to promote me to the position of War Correspondent.

WELL, I have to rush to pack. See you in "Die Ses."

SACPO Welcomes

Archbishop's Stand

CAPE TOWN.

The courageous and sincere stand of the Archbishop, Rev. Joost de Blank, against the greed of white baasskap and domination, is warmly welcomed in a statement by the South African Coloured People's Organisation.

"At this critical time he has seen fit to reject the moral bankruptcy of apartheid, the inhuman remnants at Windermere, and has stood firmly in assisting the treason trials, who include our own leaders, to secure adequate financial assistance for their defence and support of our attacks.

"The attack on the Archbishop by a speaker at the Anti-Cad meeting who grouped him 'with the oppressors and the hervolk' is as disgusting as it is unfounded. The Coloured people disassociate themselves from this irresponsible attack by a small group of political meddlers."

KEEP THESE WOMEN OUT OF GAOL!

but the younger women said we must at least take out the old women—they could not survive a year in gaol.

"I saw them again two weeks later and I could see the difference in bearing was incredible.

"But they still did not complain—" They just asked if there was any chance of being out before Christmas—for some like Naomi Mpuru who is nearly 90, it might well have been her last Christmas.

But back at their homes the people had not forgotten the 24. They are poor, miserably poor, but agreed that the fine could be paid in instalments they dug deep into their reserves and raised £400.

Together with other donations this was enough to get the women out for three-and-a-half months. They were out by Christmas.

Now the question is—will they have to return?

At her 70th birthday celebration recently, one of the grand old Rooijantjiesfontein Defence, Mrs. Rebecca Bunting, decided to pay five pounds a month to keep one of these women out of jail.

There is still £1,650 needed altogether. If you want to follow Rebecca's example, the address is "Rooijantjiesfontein Defence, care of Box 491, Johannesburg, or care of New Age, 102 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner St., Johannesburg."

Paul Robeson Plans British TV Appearance Soon

PAUL Robeson, the great American Negro singer, plans to celebrate his 60th birthday on April 9th by singing in Britain. Robeson's passport has been withheld from him for years by the American Government, but he is now hopeful that the ban against his travel will be lifted.

Dozens of invitations from a variety of organisations in Britain have already reached him. The latest is an offer for him to appear personally on commercial television in a number of programmes.

Announcing this invitation, Associated Television Ltd. stated that it was understood that during his visit to Britain Mr. Robeson would also be making a nationwide concert tour of the country.

Speaking over a transatlantic telephone to a British reporter, Robeson said that there was no reason why the State Department should not give him permission to come over to Britain for his important engagement on television.

He recalled that he had already been given the right of travel anywhere in the American hemisphere.

He announced, too, that he had been invited by the director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to play in "Pericles" there this summer. "I have been asked to take the part of Gower, and this, too, I regard as very important," he said.

(Gower in Shakespeare's "Pericles" is the poet who acts as chorus throughout the play.)

The American Supreme Court, added Paul Robeson, is now considering the issue of whether an American seeking a passport should have to sign a non-Communist statement. He was optimistic about this, too.

"I am very happy about this invitation and hope to see you all soon," said the deep, rich voice, as he finally rang off.

Robeson was last in Britain in 1949. For a number of years there has been a strong movement in Britain for him to be allowed to pay another visit to that country. Trade unionists, actors, M.P.s, Shakespearean scholars and a host of others have lent their support to the campaign.

Chinese Govt. Wins Support From National Minorities

A RECENT report that the first iron-smelting plant in the minorities' autonomous areas is to be located in the Hani region, in the remote south-western province of Yunnan, is indicative of the changes now going on among China's most backward and once most oppressed peoples, says a dispatch from the Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times.

The new plant is only a small one, but it will enable the Hani people to make their own iron implements. Hitherto everything had to be brought into the region by mule transport.

"The Communists have had their troubles with the Tibetans and others," says the Times, "but they have been remarkably successful with the Mongols, the various Muslim and other peoples in Sinkiang and with the indigenous peoples who have been driven, by successive waves of Han Chinese expansion and constant pressure, into remote mountain strongholds.

"The old rulers shut out these people and treated them as barbarians. The Communists have reversed this policy and are forcing them all into the national community.

UPHEAVAL

"The upheaval is as great among them as among the Chinese as a whole. The first Communist officials were received with official suspicion, but much has been done to win the confidence and goodwill of the minorities and especially of the young.

"One of the major events of 1957 was a great conference on the work among these people, held at Tsingtau. Delegates from the minority groups of the country were received by Mao Tse-tung, the chairman of the People's Republic, and by Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister. The conference lasted nearly three weeks and went into all the chief problems."

REGIONAL AUTONOMY

The report says that regional autonomy has been established in areas inhabited by 90 per cent of the minority groups, and that in most areas there is collective ownership of the means of production. In all national affairs, however, the autonomous regions are to be subordinate to the central administration.

The correspondent points out that

the Han majority constitutes the overwhelming majority of the population of China, but "it is laid down very definitely that, however long it takes, all must be part of a Socialist and united family."

The Communist Party has already collected more than 400,000 members and 600,000 Young Communist League members among the minorities.

PARIS.

LOUIS Guilletmet was 14 when his father was shot by the Germans in June, 1944.

General Speidel was then chief of staff of Field Marshal Rommel, commander-in-chief of Hitler's army of occupation in northern France.

Last month Louis Guilletmet, now a student and father of two young children, was arrested in his Lyons home by French police.

His crime? Refusing to serve under the orders of Speidel, once more in France, now as commander-in-chief NATO Land Forces, Central Europe.

No wonder the French police sent to arrest Guilletmet were embarrassed as he embraced his young wife Joelle before they took him away. Even the notoriously hard-boiled, rough-handling gendarmes showed shamefaced respect for his courageous stand and calm bearing.

FATHERS MARTYRED

He is one of 168 young Frenchmen who have refused to serve under Speidel.

Their fathers—most of them Resistance heroes—were martyred by Speidel's one-time henchmen. In common with the others, Guilletmet has written the president of the French Republic:

"I regret that the dishonourable

EGYPT-SYRIA UNION SHAKES BAGHDAD PACT

THE announcement that Egypt and Syria are going to form a Federal Union has delivered a hard blow to the Baghdad Pact, which was already cracking at the seams.

The Egyptian-Syrian announcement represents a step forward in the age-old Arab dream of a united and independent Arabia, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the shores of North Africa.

Since its creation in 1955 the Baghdad Pact has been under heavy fire from the Arab nationalists, who regard it as a means of furthering imperialist control of the oil-rich Middle East. Its members include Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Britain.

Last week's meeting of the Pact members opened against a background of splits and feuds.

● TURKEY is demanding the support of the pact countries in its feud with Greece over Cyprus;

● IRAQ, the only Arab member of the pact, is reported to have threatened to leave the pact unless it takes a stand against Israel;

● IRAN is interested in economic rather than military aid, and is tempted to accept the Soviet "string-free" offers;

● PAKISTAN wants the pact countries to support her in her dispute with India over Kashmir.

Realising the strong feeling against the pact throughout the Middle East, the U.S. has refused to become a full member. Yet without U.S. backing the pact would collapse.

According to U.S. Newsweek magazine, delegates at the meeting in Ankara "for the first time spoke openly of the alliance's collapse—unless the U.S. quickly breathed in new life, and more money."

No less a person than U.S. Secretary of State Dulles with cheque-book handy, and a team of eight "experts" to assist him, attended the meeting as an "observer" on behalf of the U.S.

INDUSTRIAL AID WANTED

All that Dulles was prepared to offer, however, was U.S. backing for a vast scheme to improve communications between the pact countries, presumably because troop movements between the countries concerned would be made easier.

What the countries really wanted, however, was aid for agricultural and industrial development. As Newsweek put it: "The Middle East members of the pact believe Russia's chief threat is economic rather than military."

While the eventual disintegration in the face of Arab nationalism of the Baghdad Pact is assured, the future of the new Egyptian-Syrian union seems much brighter. As designed at present, the union will not represent a very close integration of the two countries except in the legal-political sense.

But it does show the Arab peoples a concrete alternative to the membership of the U.S.-dominated Baghdad pact.



Col. Nasser: "President of the Arab Republic."

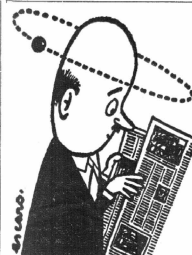
Czech Civil Servants Move on Industry

LONDON.

Several thousand civil servants in Government offices in Prague will be transferred to production under a reorganisation of the Czechoslovak economy planned for this year.

They will be put to work mainly in mines, foundries, the building trade and agriculture.

According to Mr. Josef Stamberky, head of the manpower department of the Prague city government, the economic reshuffle would free "bureaucrats" for production by "small highly qualified units" and reducing economic ministries to transferring much of the responsibilities for everyday affairs from the ministries to factory managers and local government bodies.



"What's in the news today?" —Liberation, Paris.

French Jails Filled With Reservists Refusing To Serve Under Speidel

ALGERIA TOO

French Reservists are being arrested in Algeria and Tunisia. Many are being held in French jails. The military justice code under which these young men are being arrested says that the accused must be brought before an examining magistrate within 24 hours.

French Reservists are being arrested in Algeria and Tunisia. Many are being held in French jails. The military justice code under which these young men are being arrested says that the accused must be brought before an examining magistrate within 24 hours.

Algerian war. Close to 300 conscripts who have refused to join "the forty war" are incarcerated in Fresnes.

One of its prisoners is a brilliant young schoolmaster, Antoine Pelletier, now father of two young children.

He was arrested in the town of Beauvais on September 6 for displaying leaflets in the streets denouncing the tortures in Algeria and calling for an end to the war. The leaflets have been distributed over France.

Pelletier has been charged with "undermining the external security of the state." One of his brothers was jailed, too, in the town of Fresnes on March 15, 1944.

ANGER SPREADS

Anger is spreading throughout France at these arbitrary arrests and legal violations. Tens of thousands of signatures have been collected from the jailed men's workmates and townsmen demanding their release. Money has been collected to aid their dependants.

In Beauvais, a number of the town's most prominent citizens, including leading headmasters and teachers, have signed a petition demanding Pelletier's immediate release.

The non-Communist League of the Rights of Man in the town has issued a declaration saying:

"In distributing leaflets demanding peaceful negotiations in Algeria, Antoine Pelletier was consciously using his rights as a French citizen to express the opinions of the majority of the population."



General Speidel.

NATS. PLANNING ACTION AGAINST A.N.C.?

HARDLY a day goes past in Parliament without one of the Nationalist M.P.s or Senators attacking the African National Congress. They blame the ANC for nearly everything—the disturbances at Zeerust, the refusal of the Mamotla tribe to give up its tribal lands, even the crime wave.

Dr. Verwoerd said blandly that the disturbances at Zeerust "had not been due to any real dissatisfaction among the Natives there, but to incitement by the African National Congress and the Rev. M. Hooper, the Anglican clergyman at Zeerust".

THESE ATTACKS ON THE ANC MUST NOT BE DISMISSED LIGHTLY. THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE CONTEMPLATING DEFINITE ACTION AGAINST THE ANC.

With a General Election pending, the Government is quite likely to resort to strong-arm methods to impress its supporters and cause panic in the United Party. Recent speeches in Parliament show that the ruling clique in the Nationalist Party have learnt no lessons over the past 10 years: they are as arrogant and as brutal as ever.

Heil Verwoerd!

LISTEN to Senator J. Steenkamp (Nat., Transvaal), singing the praises of Dr. Verwoerd: "Future generations of both White and non-White people will bare their heads and bow in reverence when they remember the monumental deeds of H. F. Verwoerd."

If you are tempted to laugh at this, remember that these are the people who make the laws and wield the power. They are not harmless eccentrics.

The most important conclusion to be drawn from the current Parliamentary session is that, even if there are a growing number of Nationalists who are becoming alarmed at the opposition that has been aroused to their policies, the ruling clique are just as inflexible in their attitude and just as fanatical in their designs as they ever were.

After 10 years of manufacturing laws, the Nationalists now are switching the emphasis from legislation to administration. Most of the basic apartheid laws are on the Statute Book, and the fight is shifting more conclusively from the debating chamber to the non-White people—to the townships, the reserves, the workers in commerce and industry and on the farms.

Applied apartheid is in full swing: the Bantu Education Act, the Pass Laws (for men and women), Influx Control, Bannishments, Demotions, "Penal Reform", Forced Labour, Raids, Arrests, Batos, and Beatings. Dr. Verwoerd, Mr. Swart and Senator De Klerk are coming

THANKS

Mrs. Rebecca Bunting wishes to thank all her friends for their phone messages, telegrams, letters, lovely presents and all the nice things they said on the occasion of her birthday.

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down the road, swinging the manacles that took 10 years to forge in the Parliamentary furnaces.

Reprimed!

IN 1953, 22 policemen were convicted of offences against prisoners in their charge; last year that figure was 80. In 1953, 338 policemen were convicted on various charges. Last year that figure rose to 574. Two members of the police force who were charged with the murder of an African under arrest in Zululand, and found guilty of culpable homicide on February 23, 1956, and sentenced to eight years and five years' imprisonment respectively, were granted a "partial reprieve" on June 28, 1957!

Last week when a Native Representative in the Senate, Senator L. Rubin, introduced a motion deprecating the activities of the police, Government Senators leapt to the defence of the police force. The alacrity with which they did this cannot but encourage lawless young constables to continue with their thuggery.

Imagine the satisfaction with which one of these constable-thugs will read the remarks of Senator H. J. S. Johannes, himself a former magistrate: Senator Johannes declared that the police were "only human", and that it should not be forgotten that advocates, attorneys,

PARLIAMENT

By C.P.E.

doctors and clergymen were also sometimes guilty of offences. In an case, said Senator Johannes, many of the complaints against the police were false. He knew personally of attorneys apparently in sucking complaints against policemen out of their thumbs". Many of these attorneys, added the zealous Senator were listed Communists.

Anti-Semitism

WHEN Senator C. G. Nel (Nat.), addressed himself to Senator Rubin, indulged in some oblique anti-Semitism. He said that he had always had a great respect for the Jews but that he was obliged to lay a charge against Senator Rubin with the Jewish community. The Jews should take note of what their "countryman" was doing.

The Nationalists always protest indignantly when they are accused of anti-Semitism, but would Senator Nel mind explaining what Jews has to do with Senator Rubin's motion?

Senator Nel, continuing his nonsense, said anti-Semitism was derived from Harry Bloom's article in "Africa South" on the police. Senator Rubin, said Senator Nel, was following "the same line of thought as Advocate Bloom, who is a named Communist".

Replying to Senator Rubin, the Minister of Labour, Senator De Klerk, said that the allegations made by Senator Rubin against the police would be submitted to Mr. Swart. "I have no doubt", he added, "that a large number of them will find their way into the wastepaper basket".

And this comes from a sup-

posedly responsible Minister of the Crown!

Senator Rubin's allegations were very grave ones. Dealing with the growth of gangsterism in the police force, he quoted from an affidavit, signed by an African, to the effect the African members of the police force co-operated with gangs. Yet Government spokesmen went out of their way not merely to jeer at these allegations, but to be as rude to Senator Rubin as possible.

"Judging from the interruptions coming from that side of the House", said Senator Rubin, "it seems we have reached a stage where one dare not criticise or complain about the police. That stage was reached in Nazi Germany, and it exists in Russia today".

Whereupon a Nationalist Senator interjected: "He is talking like that because there are no Jews in the police force."

I have quoted this passage from the Senate proceedings to give you an idea of the mood that prevails in Parliament. There is no mellowing, no retreat from extremism.

Verwoerd "Too Good"

IT is against this background that one must view the fresh onslaught on the non-White people: the increasing police brutality, the fact that 356 African teachers have been dismissed under "Bantu Education", the claim that 600,000 African women have now been issued with reference books, the Parliamentary resolution to enforce the removal of the Mamotla. The list is endless.

It was during the discussion on the removal of the Mamotla that Dr. Verwoerd produced his classic remark that the action he was taking was of such advantage to the tribe, that "at first he was afraid that people would criticise him for being too good to them."

Evidence of rapidly worsening relations between the Government and the non-White people is plunging up, and the conclusion to be drawn from the hardening situation is that Verwoerd, Swart, De Klerk and the rest of them are moving in for what is apparently a very real and a kill. In view of this, the people have only one remedy at hand, and they must use it quickly.

They must strengthen their organisations and prepare for the struggle NOW. The indications are that Verwoerd, Swart and De Klerk are getting ready to strike further blows against the liberatory movement at any moment!

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday: Western Province Nursery: INVOLVED, Danger, Royal Affair, Sidnev Benjamin Cup Handicap: VOLTIGEUR, Danger, Hraja-Owens' Handicap: THUNDER AND LIGHT, Danang, Thunders Moderate Handicap: TRUMPET, Ranger, Cat-Car. Ascot Handicap A: CROWN WITNESS, Danger, Cawcutt's selected. Ascot Handicap B: MALTA STORY, Danger, Brilliant Wit. Progress Five: H. E. AMOS' SELECTION, Danger, Alley. Juvenile Stakes: GRACEFUL LADY, Danger, Sicily.

Last week Damon tipped 5 winners including the 1st double and the 2nd consolation double.

S.A. NATIONAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT

From D. N. Banda

THE fourth National Cricket Tournament held from the 25th January until the 18th February, was played at Princeton, Wynberg for the first time in Cape Town. Cricket of a fair standard was witnessed by those attendees who were disappointed, for the W.P., with its vast Non-European population, should have supported this first National tournament better than they did.

The four competing units, S.A. Coloureds, S.A. Malays, S.A. Bantus and the S.A. Indians provided some entertaining cricket, but what impressed everyone was the spirit in which the matches were played, with all participants displaying a high standard of sportsmanship, both on and off the field.

In this respect, 40 marks must go to the Bantu side who although defeated in all three matches, won the admiration of the appreciative crowd for their behaviour and sportsmanlike decisions. Good bad, were accepted by them with a smile.

PROVINCIAL BASIS

Furthermore, it is indeed a happy day that from now onwards we shall not refer to the stigma of Indians, Coloureds, Malays and Bantus, but to the S.A. Cricket Board of Control has finally decided to play future tournaments, not on racial lines, but on the provincial basis. The elimination of the race stigma is indeed a red letter day in South African Non-European Cricket. Let's hope other sports organisations emulate this example set by our cricket administrators.

Summing up the tournament as a whole, we saw some good cricket throughout the week. The matches were keenly contested and judging from the play the Coloureds were given the nod. The Dabadae Bros Trophy in that they showed supremacy in both batting and bowling, their fielding was not too brilliant whilst their leadership, under B. D'Oliviera, was inspiring enabling his players to give of their best by the good example he set. Let's hope we produce many more sportsmen of the D'Oliviera calibre.

The Malays had an excellent batting performance. They were just did not find things going their way, especially in the first match against the Coloureds. Thereafter they convincingly beat the Indians in the most exciting match of the tournament. In the final game against the Bantus their standard of cricket dropped, but for they only lost their first innings points, although time deprived them of full points.

Abed, like D'Oliviera, was at all times an inspiration to his side, but erred once in his tactics against the Coloureds in the second innings when he reversed his batting order, giving a chance for their batsmen to get 168 runs in 35 minutes. This cost his side an outright defeat, for by then it was too late to pull up the shutters when they had lost 5 wickets for 35 runs.

MISSED CHANCES

The Indians who finished third on the log, could have been on top had they not changed their captain in the field. All in all they must have dropped over 30 catches throughout the tournament. Against the Bantus in the second innings, the match should have finished hours earlier but they missed catch after catch. In the Malay match, they exceeded their quota of catches by missing approximately eight to nine catches in each innings, and in most cases vital ones. Their batting in all matches failed in the first innings but they always came back fighting in the second. Variava, their captain, dropped a vital wicket in a companion with D'Oliviera and Abed. A life more inspiration from him would probably have produced more runs from play. His negligence on a piece instead of spirit cost him a

match or two.

It was apparent that the Bantus missed their star all-rounder Ben Malamba, who such a huge success against the Kenya Asians. His presence would no doubt have enabled his side to have finished up near the top. They nevertheless put up a creditable show, and made the Indians and Malays fight for victory. The two Manhattanians were in outstanding form, always giving them a good start in their role as opening batsmen. G. Langa has still retained his good form over the years and was the spear-head of their attack, ably supported by E. Ntinkana and J. Nyamkazi. The Bantus were well followed by the most popular side in the tournament for the manner in which they played carefree cricket.

Four centuries were recorded more than any of the previous tournaments. A. I. Deedat (Indians) was the first to attain this honour in the tournament, followed by the maestro of cricket, D'Oliviera (102) and thereafter 103 and 118 by G. H. Abed and S. Solomons (Col.), respectively.

BOWLERS

In bowling, Eric Petersen with his medium fast off-spinners was most successful, capturing the requisite amount of wickets in a series of three matches for 243 runs with an average of 10.13 runs per wicket. He was followed by the likes of taking the highest number of wickets in an innings 7/54 against the Coloureds and 7/67 against the Indians.

Neelthing (Col.) was the outstanding fast bowler in the tournament, and would have taken many wickets, but being in a side rich in talent, he had to give way, on numerous occasions, to other bowlers. Owen Williams impressed as a slow spinner. In the match, "Lobo" Abed, the Malay keeper, thoroughly deserved the trophy as the most outstanding wicket-keeper in the tournament. He was not far behind, and as a keeper-batsman he was the best seen in the tournament.

RESULTS OF MATCHES

S.A. Coloureds beat S.A. Malays by 81 runs: S.A. Coloureds—237 (B. D'Oliviera 84, B. D'Oliviera 49, M. du Toit 22, T. Robertson 7/54, A. Rabidue 2/60) and 111 (B. Witten 39, N. Laxay 22, T. Behrillon 4/15, A. George 3/18, R. Peterson 5/80; S.A. Malays—168 (M. du Toit 22, T. Robertson 3/1, Neelthing 3/60) and 86 (G. Abel 31, J. Neelthing 3/21).

S.A. Indians beat S.A. Bantus by 47 runs: S.A. Indians—102 (T. Pararumun 29, Y. Garuda 9, J. Nyamkazi 4/34, G. Langa 3/20) and 23/72 (A. I. Deedat 100 n.o., Y. Garuda 22, R. Klotz 2/7, G. Langa 4/50; S.A. Bantus—112 (G. Nyamkazi 29 n.o., M. Bulbulaba 6/30, Joesa 2/37) and 131 (Japha Mahanjanas 6, A. Variava 3/35, Pararumun 3/40).

S.A. Coloureds beat S.A. Indians by 6 wickets: S.A. Coloureds—177 (G. Abel 80, H. Abraham 21, E. Joesa 9/35, M. S. Osmany 2/60) and 120 (G. du Toit 48 n.o., T. Behrillon 4/1, B. D'Oliviera 2/18, T. Behrillon 1/1, Deedat 31, M. Davla 4/19, E. Petersen 3/18) and 232 (E. Deedat 4/1, Y. Omar 31, A. Variava 27, E. Petersen 7/67, Rutledge 3/70).

S.A. Bantus beat S.A. Coloureds by an innings and 38 runs: S.A. Bantus—105 (Japha Mahanjanas 34, D'Oliviera 4/50, G. Williams 3/30) and 88 (Japha Mahanjanas 25, Enk 24, E. Joesa 1/29, B. Witten 39) and 122 (B. D'Oliviera 102, S. Razez 5/7, B. Witten 29, Ntinkana 6/2).

S.A. Coloureds beat S.A. Indians on 1st innings: S.A. Coloureds—102 (G. Klotz 18, G. Williams 4/31, J. Neelthing 3/40) and 132 (E. Deedat 51 n.o., A. Variava 29 n.o., S. Bulbulaba 15, I. Southgate 2/10); S.A. Indians—104 (M. du Toit 22, T. Behrillon 1/1, A. Patel 3/58, E. Akhalwasya 5/45).

S.A. Coloureds beat S.A. Bantus on 1st innings: S.A. Coloureds—102 (Japha Mahanjanas 24, M. du Toit 22, T. Behrillon 1/1, Deedat 31, Y. Omar 31, A. Variava 27, E. Petersen 7/67, Rutledge 3/70).

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