

# COULD 440 MINERS HAVE BEEN SAVED?

Crowds of Africans wait at the shafthead of the Clydesdale mine where 434 African miners and six Europeans were trapped underground last week in the worst mining disaster ever to hit South Africa.



From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG.

FIVE full days after the shocking tragedy at the Clydesdale coal mine—the most horrible accident in the history of all South African mining—not only have the names of the missing African miners not yet been released but there are a number of other questions that the public wants to ask:

- Why are the names of the African miners entombed underground still not listed?
- Are reports that in the old mine underground rumblings were heard three weeks ago correct?
- Was the old shaft too near the surface and a danger to life, but kept working nevertheless?
- Why was no notice taken of the first underground falls three hours before the full tragedy occurred?

(Continued on page 2)

**NEW AGE**

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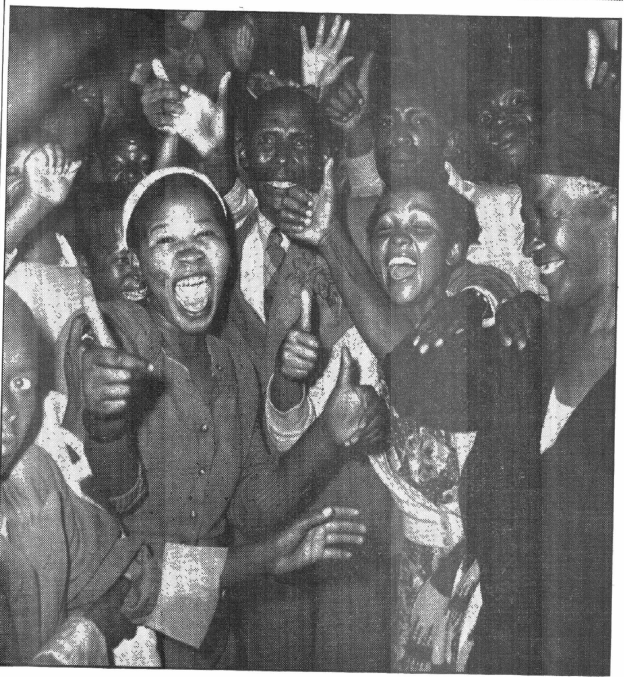
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, January 28, 1960 6d.

## POLICE RAIDS CAUSE OF CATO MANOR DEATHS

From M. P. Naicker  
DURBAN.

THE GROWING RESENTMENT OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST POLICE RAIDING PARTIES IN THE CATO MANOR AREA ONCE AGAIN EXPLODED IN VIOLENCE LAST SUNDAY NIGHT WHEN NINE POLICEMEN—FOUR EUROPEAN AND FIVE AFRICAN—WERE KILLED.

Of the original raiding party of 22 only two escaped uninjured. The fifth European constable in the party was critically injured. A second raiding party in a (Continued on page 6)



Mrs. Mafekeng's

Banishment

### Paarl Council Gives the Lie to De Wet Nel

CAPE TOWN. THE Paarl Town Council's request for the banishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng had nothing to do with her visit overseas, the Acting Town Clerk of Paarl told New Age on Monday.

In an attempt to justify his banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng, B.A.D. Minister De Wet Nel told Parliament last week that he had not taken action against her because she wanted to increase the wages of workers or because she was chairman of her trade union in Paarl, but because she had gone on a visit behind the iron curtain in 1955 and made speeches on her return praising what was done in the Communist countries.

He added that the request for the removal of Mrs. Mafekeng had come from the Town Council of Paarl.

In an interview with New Age on Monday, the Acting Town Clerk of Paarl, Mr. V. Scholtmeyer, admitted that his (Continued on page 2)

### CONGRESS WINS BASUTOLAND ELECTIONS

Mr. B. M. Khakela, Deputy Leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, got a tumultuous reception from his supporters last Wednesday night when it was announced that he had won the Maseru election for his party.

## COULD 440 MINERS HAVE BEEN SAVED?

(Continued from page 1)

Why the long time lag between the accident and rescue teams going into operation?

Maybe the mine management can answer some of these questions, but so far there has been some reluctance to divulge information on these points.

**SACTU CALLS**  
The South African Congress of Trade Unions has called urgently for a full-scale public inquiry into the causes of the disaster, and especially whether mine safety precautions were adequate. SACTU has also appealed to the colliery owners when paying compensation not to discriminate between White and African victims.

**MINES' REASONS**  
The mine gives various reasons for the non-release of the names of the African victims. The first: "It involves too much checking. 'We're too busy.' The second version is that a number of African miners took fright at the first warning of the rockfall underground, and released their shifts, and the release of lists now when the mine has been unable to check on the deserters may cause panic by including the names of men listed as missing but who are really deserters.

Yet even now, at the time of going to press, no proper check has been made in the compound; also no call to the deserters that they report back to the compound they need fear no repercussions for fleeing from the accident.

**New Age interviews with miners** who fled from the shaft alongside the one where the tragedy occurred raises the question whether this horrible disaster could not have been avoided had the mine taken warning at the first fall of earth and clouds of dense black dust three hours before the tragedy.

The mine authorities say to this that the initial fall was not big and the collieries have falls all the time (this explanation is given to a company employee who said he was not speaking officially).

Minister De Klerk visited the mine officially on Sunday and offered sympathy to the families of the six White miners but made no attempt to do the same to the African victims' families.

A New Age reporter who was with the official party at the time asked if the Minister would not see the African families on the same day, simply because the Africans have the families at Clydesdale but hail from Portuguese East Africa and Basutoland.

In the married quarters near the mine are the families of the Union miners trapped underground. Significantly the mine authority gave instructions to the police guarding the

married compound not to let any reporters in.

What is the difficulty in releasing a list of African victims? Four contradictory sets of figures of missing men have been released ranging from 250 to 500. The latest figure at the time of going to press is 440, of whom 434 are Africans.

By Monday the Portuguese Curator who had visited Clydesdale and spoken to Mozambique Africans knew 210 were men contracted in Portuguese East Africa. Their passport numbers are known and their names are being checked from these. It is not yet known how many are married or with other dependants.

The Portuguese Curator seems to know more than the mine authorities about the missing men. Is there no regular clock-in system for miners going underground?

**OLD MINE**  
The colliery which is owned by the South African General Mining and Investment Company, was opened in 1905. It was given a new lease of life by the erection of the Taibos power station and the Sasolburg development. The older colliery is north of Clydesdale where the tragedy occurred. This mine must be one of the last in the Union still to be using horses in underground pits.

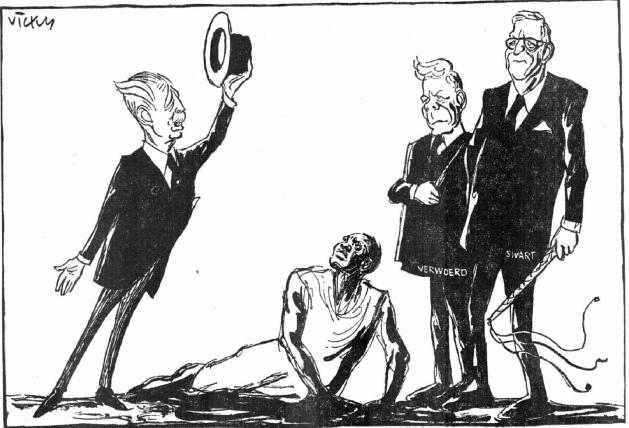
The disaster has struck one man in seven of the 3,000 African miners at Clydesdale.

African miners waiting anxiously for news of any survivors are still reliving the events of last Thursday afternoon. It is an ironic fact that five miners who deserted their shift because they took fright at underground noises and dense black dust and were to be locked up in the compound cells for the crime of desertion are alive to tell the tale.

**RAN AWAY**  
These five men who may have been some other two—were on night shift in the shaft nearby where the tragedy occurred and they took to their heels and ran. The accident was imminent. On the surface three were persuaded to return to work under threat of being locked up.

These three were about to go underground for the second time when, they told New Age, a White miner told them with tears in his eyes it was not safe to go underground. They turned back again in time. Their two mates who had meanwhile been locked in the compound cells were released immediately after the tragedy occurred.

Among the miners clustering at the pithead are some wearing bandages who were bruised and injured in the headlong rush to get out of the mine while the accident was happening. Others injured are reported to be in the mine hospital. New Age was unable to check this.



*'O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,  
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!'*

—JULIUS CAESAR, Act III, Sc. 1

Vicky in the New Statesman

# CONGRESS LEADERS SAY "NO" TO VERWOERD'S REPUBLIC

**DURBAN**  
The Republican issue as posed by Dr. Verwoerd is not practical politics in so far as the Non-White people are concerned at the present stage. The African people are not in favour of a Republic until they are accorded full democratic rights," said Chief A. J. Lutuli in an exclusive interview with New Age.

"When a major constitutional change is to be effected in the country, the entire population must have a say in whether they agree with such a change or not," he added.

"Dr. Verwoerd's decision to have a referendum amongst the White electorate only is a matter of grave concern to us. The African National Congress demands the right to participate in this referendum," said Chief Lutuli.

"When I say that we want to participate, I mean direct participation, not a 'consultation' at an indaba at Zululand or the Transkei, which has become the Nationalist method of giving a 'say to the African people'."

Chief Lutuli said that the republic envisaged by the Nationalists would enshrine the ideology of apartheid.

"In fact," he added, "the Republic planned by Verwoerd is no doubt the first step in the direction of a Nationalist dictatorship."

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, commenting on the statement made by Dr. Verwoerd on the establishment of a republic, told New Age that Dr. Verwoerd's utterance in Parliament was a stern reminder "that a little Hitler is in our midst and already members of his Cabinet, by various decrees and powers vested in them, have swept aside democratic rights."

The republic of present-day Afrikaner nationalism, with Dr. Verwoerd at the helm, would attempt "that a little Hitler is in our midst and already members of his Cabinet, by various decrees and powers vested in them, have swept aside democratic rights."

"We in Congress will most strenuously oppose any form of republic where the Non-Whites have

no say. Any republic without the backing of the Non-White peoples must fail."

**JOHANNESBURG.**

The African National Congress is strongly opposed both to the form of the Republic announced by Dr. Verwoerd and the method of bringing it about. It will fight uncompromisingly for government in which EVERYBODY, regardless of colour or creed, will have the right to participate.

This is a statement issued from ANC headquarters last week as the country debated the Nationalist referendum for a republic.

Non-Europeans, who are two-thirds of the population, will have no say whatever in these far-reaching constitutional changes, stresses the Congress.

The African National Congress

says it has no illusions about the fact that the Nationalists intend to establish a fascist republic, for this has been advocated by Nationalist leaders for years.

If the Nationalists succeed in deceiving Europeans into thinking they want a democratic, parliamentary form of republic, this is because the White concept of democracy has been warped by racialism.

The Congress statement warns the people of South Africa not to be deceived by the mild language in which the Referendum announcement was couched. This was merely a tactic to win over the English-speaking section. Dr. Verwoerd has ignored repeated assurances by his predecessors that a republic will be established only on the broad will of the people.

Non-European opinion has been completely ignored, and this shows once more the utter contempt in which the majority opinion in the country is held by the Nationalists.

## Violence Breeds Violence

VIOLENCE is becoming more and more the order of the day in South Africa. The killing of nine policemen in Cato Manor last Sunday is no accident. It is the culmination of years of racial oppression, segregation, police brutality and inhumanity.

These acts of violence will become more and more frequent and not less so, because the policies of the Nationalist Government are breeding more resentment and more brutality on both sides of the colour line.

The policy of the Congress in our multi-racial society is one of multi-racialism, based on equal rights for all. New Age supports this policy, because we feel that the one form of reactionary nationalism should not be supplanted by another and we believe that South

Africa can be the home of all who live in it.

Help us fight for this policy!

Only your financial help can keep New Age alive!

Send your donation today!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Zizy £10, Joe and Ruth £55, Rebecca £4, Les £10, Rusty and Hilda £40, Pats and Noel £2, Izzy £2, Mr. Lentsa 10s.

Cape Town:

T.F. 10s., C.B. £2, R. and D. Lucky People £3, Bob £1, S.S. 10s., Taitel 10s., Pats and Noel £1.10, Double York £20, Ally Sisters £1, W.A.H. £2.61, J.Z. £4, Maseru Collections (per Anti-Pass Kumalo) £11.42, J. and J., F.B. £2, G.M. £8.

TOTAL: £167 1s. 3d.

## Mrs. MAFEKENG

(Continued from page 1)

Council had asked for Mrs. Mafekeng's banishment.

**BUT, HE ADDED, HER TRIP OVERSEAS HAD "NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."** He refused to give the reasons for the Council's request.

The Minister, replying to Mr. L. B. Lee-Weand, M.P. for Africans in the Western Cape, also said that world propaganda had been made about the case of Mrs. Mafekeng.

He would say emphatically that if any other woman acted the way Mrs. Mafekeng had done, he would have taken the same action against her, even if she had 50 children.

But the world still wants to know what Mrs. Mafekeng has done. Mr. de Wet Nel tells one story. Naart Town Council tells another.

**WE WANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH.**

## DIZAMAHLEBO

(IMBIZA YEGAZI)

CK 1

Lembiza invanga Isivezi Amagxa, Ingalo, Umgwaliso, Isibhaha, Amabhaha, Izintleko, Inyongo, Isisu Esixuxuzelo, Esinomoya, Ukuxinwela, Ingqele, Umkhondo, Umlambo Ukudinwala, Nokurawuzela komzimba.

Sela ngephele elikhulu kathathu ngemini emvakokutha.

Thumela i-1/2-6 sizokukuthumela kwe-lyee khulu.

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# "MEET OUR LEADERS"—ANC



Macmillan—shows his teeth.

## WHO IS THIS MAN MACMILLAN?

**WHO** is this man Harold Macmillan, leader of the British Conservative Party, and Prime Minister of Britain, who is now rounding off his trans-Africa trip with a visit to the Union to shake the hand of our Prime Minister Verwoerd? **SUPERMAC**, the Tories call him.

And well have they the right to be pleased with his streamlined King-Size, you've-never-had-it-so-good leadership in the past three years. For Macmillan, though in appearance and manner something of an Edwardian fop, with his drooping eyebrows, bushy moustache, and hair thickly swept back over his ears, has managed to give the Tory party the newest of new looks, and to lead them to a triumphant electoral victory.

Ever since the great Labour Party success at the polls towards the end of the Second World War, the Tories have been trying to make themselves appear as a group of earnest men seeking to help all the British people reap the benefits of a new people's capitalism. They were succeeding pretty well in persuading the bulk of the British electorate that they were a far cry from the old-fashioned Tories who had watched unconcernedly over the Hungry Thirties and allowed Hitler to go from strength to strength, when along came the disaster of Suez, and their true nature burst through.

### EXPOSED

After the ignominious failure of the Anglo-French attack on Egypt over Suez in 1956, the Tories stood

exposed as old-fashioned imperialists, ready to use old-fashioned violence in order to get their way. The British people were alarmed, and Tory stocks sank to their lowest since 1945.

The captains and the kings of finance were worried, and cast their eyes round for a successor to the ill-fated Anthony Eden. The man they chose was Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Minister.

Macmillan had all the attributes they sought. For a start, he was the right sort. A millionaire (see box) who could always be relied upon to do his best to advance the interests of British capital, he was in addition a most presentable fellow, having been through Eton and the Guards, and a patron of the Turf, Beefsteak Pratts and the Carlton Clubs.

The official hand-out issued by the United Kingdom Information Office reveals that compared to people like Khrushchov, de Gaulle, Adenauer, Nehru and Nkrumah, Macmillan's rise to the premiership was marked by few great ups and downs. The three most eventful happenings in his life were:

● His birth into a millionaire publisher's family (though in the background for purposes of mass appeal was a poor but honest Scottish grandfather);

● His marriage to Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, who after the First World War was Governor-General of Canada and to whom Macmillan had been appointed as Aide-de-Camp. It is said of the Cavendish family that none are of nobler stock;

● Being wounded as a Guards officer three times in the First World War, "on one occasion",

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**MEET OUR LEADERS AND HEAR THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY,** is the message with which the African National Congress greets Mr. Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, as he starts his South African visit this week.

"NAME THE TIME AND PLACE"  
The ANC letter to Macmillan urges him to name a time and place when he will meet the Congress leaders who represent the majority of the people of South Africa, for there is a point of view which successive governments in the Union have ignored, and which the Nationalists are now trying ruthlessly to suppress.

The five-page letter to Macmillan makes the following points:  
It regrets that Macmillan is visiting South Africa at the invitation of the Nationalists because the Nationalists will try to use the visit to quell the mounting world-wide condemnation of their racialism and oppressive policies.

It would be most unfortunate if the National Party should be given an opportunity to claim that their policies have the sympathies of the head of the United Kingdom government. Already British support for South Africa at the United Nations has raised serious doubts about the attitude of the British Government towards racialism.

states the handout "lying out in non-man's hand reading a pocket edition of the Bible in the original."

### ENTERED POLITICS

After working in his father's publishing firm for a few years, Macmillan entered politics and was elected M.P. in 1924 for the north of England shipping centre of Stockton-on-Tees.

In those days Macmillan allied himself with the so-called rebel Tories of the time who realised that the Conservative Party would have to put on a new front if they were to continue to govern Britain and the Empire.

Always closely associated with Churchill, he joined in the attacks on the appeasement of Nazi Germany, and renounced the Government Whip when sanctions against Fascist Italy were abandoned.

His political reward came in 1940 when Churchill appointed him to the new Tory Government, and in 1942 he went to new post that of Minister Resident at Allied Headquarters in North West Africa. It was at this time that he made two acquaintances that were to stand him in good stead in later years, namely with General de Gaulle and General Eisenhower.

### SAVING EUROPE

Towards the end of the war he was Churchill's special appointee for "saving" the European countries from the Mediterranean from Communism, and states the handout "organised co-operation with Italy after the Italian armistice, and helped to negotiate the settlement of the civil war in Greece."

The latter statement is, of course, a classic of whitewashing. What Macmillan did in fact was to direct the military of Greek democracy in 1944, when Churchill ordered

(Continued on page 7)

The ANC could not prevent Macmillan's visit to the Union, but now that he is there draws his attention to the two sharply opposed camps in the country.

Two million Whites have arrogated to themselves the right to rule and dominate the 13 million Non-Whites.

The Nationalists will try to prove that condemnation of apartheid is unjust.

"They will show you the houses built for Africans, but you will not be taken to the courts to see hundreds of Africans persecuted for failing to pay rents they cannot afford because of their low wages."

The Macmillan visit is at a time of preparation for the Golden Jubilee of Union. For the Africans there is nothing Golden during the fifty years of Union.

Each year of Union has been one continuous assault on the rights of the African people.

**CHAMBER OF HORRORS.**  
South Africa is a "Chamber of Horrors of Racialism."

Macmillan should ask to see the slave markets (called Labour Bureaux) or a police raid for passes, because the pass laws alone make South Africa a living hell for Africans. Forced labour is maintained by the pass laws.

Britain is a country which gave birth to the trade union movement, but in the Union the Nationalist Government policy is to bleed African unions to death, and strike action is illegal.

### RIGHTS DESTROYED

The Nationalists say their Bangsan scheme will extend democratic rights to Africans, but it is in fact the final destruction of the last vestiges of democratic rights the Africans have enjoyed.

The persecution of the political leaders through bans, banishments and arrests are proof that the Nationalists are opposed to independent thought among Africans and are determined to keep Africans in subjection.

"Our point of view will express our solidarity with the unhappy situation in this country."



Luthuli—issues an invitation.

## ANC APPEAL ON BAARTMAN

PORT ELIZABETH  
The African National Congress (Cape) has sent the following letter to the BAD Minister, Mr. de Wet Nel:

Greetings.  
You will recall that you have caused Mr. Ben Baartman to be excused to Ingwavuma and left his children, Mary (11), Jim (8), Joyce (5), and Sidwell (18) months.

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that last week his wife died suddenly leaving four children, Mary (11), Jim (8), Joyce (5), and Sidwell (18) months. We appeal to you to ensure that Mr. Baartman be with his children at Worcester and be free to work for them.

We know that he is your political opponent and as long as you perpetuate your party policy he has pledged to oppose you and your party.

When you were a member of the African National Congress the fundamental right to criticise the Smuts Government. There is no earthly reason therefore why you should deprive Ben Baartman of that fundamental right.

We will hold you responsible for the lack of parental care of the children and whatever results therefrom by way of illness, death or permanent disability.

Greetings.

## SUPERMAC IS WELL-CONNECTED

**YOU** can hardly turn round at top levels of the Tory Party without knocking over one of Macmillan's relatives.

There's his son, Maurice Macmillan, M.P. for Halifax; his son-in-law Julian Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; his daughter-in-law's brother David Ormsby-Gore, the Minister of State, his cousin by marriage, Sir Reginald Mammings-Buller, the Attorney-General.

Then there's brother-in-law Christopher Holland-Martin, M.P. for Ludlow, who's joint treasurer of the Tory Party, and his nephew's brother-in-law, James Stuart, former Chief Tory Whip and now chairman of the Scottish Tory Party.

And again, there are those wealthy and powerful relatives of Lady Macmillan, such as the Marquess of Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire. Yet another relative is Lord Balmie, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Housing.

### IN THE MONEY

Of course, political power is not the only thing. Take some

of these interesting facts from an article published in the Sunday Express (May 17, 1959):

The family trust—the Macmillan Trust—owns the publishing house of Macmillan, holding all but 505 of the 370,000 £1 Ordinary shares. The trust sold controlling interest in Macmillan Co., of New York to an American syndicate in 1951 — for £1,250,000.

The Monotype Corporation — which increased its capital from around £200,000 in 1920 to £2 million in 1954—once had Macmillan on the board of directors. His son Maurice is still on the board.

Says the Sunday Express writer: "Who can doubt that — how much increased capital his share—Harold Macmillan is effectively a millionaire?"

Son-in-law, Julian Amery, until 1957, a director of the British South Africa Co., whose total profits from 1956 to 1958 amounted to around £33 million. Mr. Holland-Martin, M.P., is a director of the same company, as is also the Marquess of Salisbury.

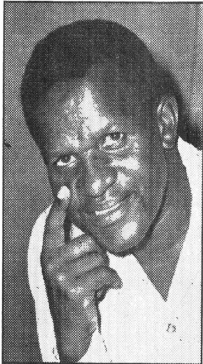


# BASUTOLAND ELECTIONS WERE AN HISTORIC EVENT

From Joe Gqabi

## MASERU.

THERE was a thunderous and deafening roar of "Afrika! Mayibuyel!" when the first results of Basutoland's first election were announced



Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, becomes the most influential political figure in the territory. His party will dominate the new Legislative Council.



Mr. E. T. Tau, Vice-President of the National Party, told New Age: "We are not ready for self-rule. For the coming 50 years the British must rule over us."



Dr. M. E. A. Maema, chairman of the Progressive Party which had seven candidates in the field, said: "Officially we are boycotting these elections because the new constitution gives us no real say."

at Fraser's Hall, Maseru, on Wednesday last week.

Long before the results were announced Congressites and Congress supporters had gathered outside the hall in groups, discussing the elections in low but confident tones and eagerly awaiting the results.

Mr. B. M. Khaketla, deputy leader of the Basutoland Congress Party and candidate of the party in Maseru, polled 259 votes as against the two Marena-Tlou Party candidates Messrs. H. Taka (69) and T. E. Naledi (39). Mr. J. P. Khuebanz, Progressive Party candidate, polled 46 votes.

**A SPARK**  
The announcement of the result was like a spark that put the whole location in flames. Children, men and women, old and young, came from all directions, amidst shouts of "Afrika", "Imala omotala" or just "Tsa Tsa" (meaning the green colours of the

## ANC Congrats to BCP

**JOHANNESBURG**  
The African National Congress head office last week-end cabled hearty congratulations to the Basutoland Congress Party for its election victory.

B.C.P.—in most constituencies B.C.P. supporters cast their votes in green boxes). The procession swelled until it filled the whole street leading from Fraser's Hall to Mr. Khaketla's house.

There were handshakes, huggings, jumping and singing of freedom songs and "Morena Boloka" by the wildly cheering and jubilant crowd that had come to show their support and confidence in the B.C.P. "Never have we had such excitement in Basutoland" was the comment of many people, particularly the "old ladies".

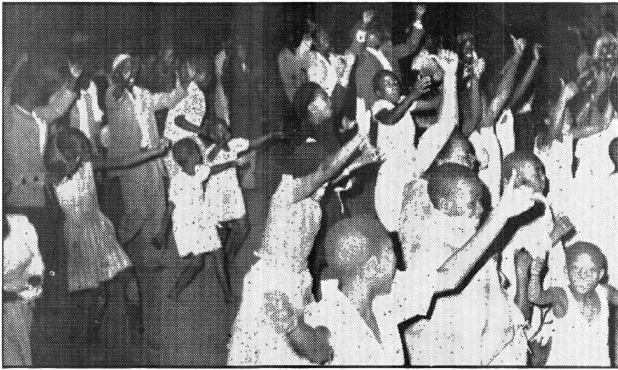
"This is a historic day. This day will go down as the most important day in the history of Basutoland," remarked one young man to his friend. It was as if Basutoland had achieved independence, and indeed to many Basutos the result of the elections that night meant "independence" to them.

**LOYALTY**  
Addressing the crowd in front of his house Mr. Khaketla announced the figures polled for each candidate, as many people had not heard them at the hall. He thanked the people for their loyalty, unflinching support and confidence in the B.C.P.

Carrying Mr. Khaketla shoulder high, the procession set forth on its second lap and paraded through the main streets of Maseru before returning to Fraser's Hall in the location



Chief Leabua Jonathan, National Party leader, lost his seat in last week's elections.



**FIRST RESULT WAS A CONGRESS VICTORY**  
Crowds of cheering people marched through the streets of Maseru giving the Afrika salute after the announcement that the B.C.P. Deputy-Leader, Mr. Khaketla, had defeated his opponents in the election.

where it finally dispersed at 11 p.m., after two hours of rejoicing.

This was the climax of a bright and brisk polling day. In Maseru blanket-clad Basutos, well-dressed Basutos and White voters stood in one queue, cracking a joke here and there, while waiting to cast their votes. Significant was the complete absence of the sort of tension one finds in South Africa when Whites and Non-Whites mingle together in one crowd.

For days before D-Day Congress candidates and supporters wore the green colours of the B.C.P. to show their employers that they supported Congress.

"Our boss pulls his nose up and sneers at us because we are wearing these green lapels. But we do not care. We are for Congress," a young woman shop-assistant told me.

## IN RURAL AREAS

Nor was it only in the towns that election fever ran high. In nearby villages, on the hillsides and in the lush valleys peasants and children shouted "Afrika" with their right hands raised, fist clenched and thumb pointing upwards. It was clear that Congress had done a "good job" in rural areas too.

Election Day found blanket-clad Basutos in their cone-shaped straw hats waiting to cast their votes. Some came on horseback, others trudged many miles through rugged and sometimes



Asked on election day what was the policy of his party, Mr. Naledi, treasurer of Marena Tlou and candidate in Maseru, replied: "No comment."

steep footpaths to the polling stations on the hillside.

Thursday morning, the day after the election, found the "Mohlalabi" office, which is also used by the B.C.P., crowded with excited Congress supporters awaiting results from other polling stations. Greatest excitement was caused by the news of the defeat of Basutoland National Party leader Chief Leabua Jonathan (126 votes) by Mr. W. Khasu the B.C.P. candidate (195 votes).

I spoke to a cross-section of Basutos and although many of them seemed to be puzzled by the elections, there was no doubt that they were looking forward to these elections and what was in store for them.

**The B.C.P. has emerged as a force to be reckoned with, destined to lead Basutoland to self-determination and independence.**

## HELP SELL NEW AGE

New Age photographer **JOE GQABI** was on the spot when the people of Basutoland went to the polls in their first major elections last week. Here are some of the pictures he took.



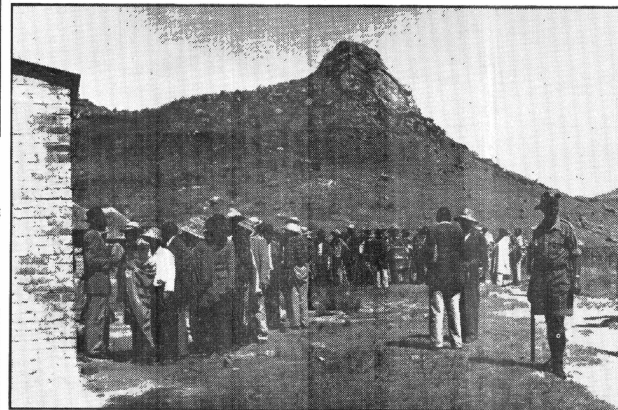
**BCP CANDIDATE . . .**  
Jack Mosiane, exiled from South Africa, was one of the Congress Party candidates in the elections. Here he is addressing one of his many meetings.



**. . . AND OPPOSITION**  
Mr. Mapelelo, of the Progressive Party, who opposed Mr. Mosiane, also addresses the audience.



**. . . IN THE VILLAGE SQUARE**  
The audience at an election meeting in one of the villages listen attentively to a candidate for their constituency. Women displayed a keen interest in the elections although most could not vote.



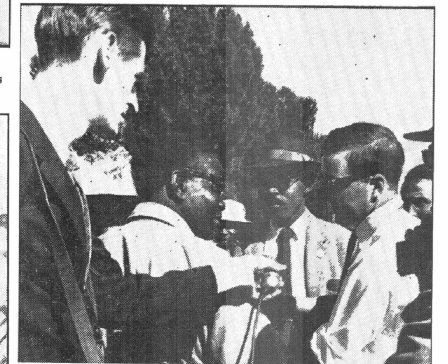
**IN THE MOUNTAINS . . .**  
Against the rugged landscape of mountainous Basutoland, voters queued up to cast their votes in this historic election.



**. . . A SOUTH AFRICAN EXILE**  
One of the voters at the head of this queue was "Anti-Pass" Kumalo, a refugee from political oppression in S.A., who voted for the first time in his life in the Basutoland elections.



**. . . THERE WAS NO APARTHEID**  
Black and white voters queued together to vote on the same roll in Basutoland. Here some European voters laugh at a joke cracked by John Motloheola, New Age seller and exile from South Africa.



**. . . AND THE ELECTORAL OFFICER**  
John Motloheola was selling New Age outside the polling station in Maseru when the Electoral Officer (right) tried to stop him. "If you want to show that this is a fascist country, then arrest me," said John. "Otherwise leave me alone, I've got a job of work to do." The Electoral Officer left him alone, muttering: "I'd better consult higher authority."



## TREASON TRIAL

From Robert Resha  
**EX-SPECIAL** Branch man N. J. van Zyl Schoeman was the second Crown witness to enter the witness box in the treason case last week. Mr. Schoeman, a shorthand writer, gave evidence on speeches made at meetings of the Congress held at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, at which he was present concealed in a cupboard.

Although these meetings took place four to five years ago, he has a vivid memory of the days and the hours he spent in the cupboard where he could see robbery but could only hear the voices of the speakers.

The first witness was Det.-Sgt. J. Coetzee, stenographer attached to the Special Branch in Johannesburg. He testified to 18 meetings held between 1954 and 1956. He started with a meeting held at the Trades Hall on June 27, 1954. This is the meeting which the police had to leave as a result of an interdict.

**MRA MAN**  
 Mr. Trengrove, for the Crown, asked the witness to read a speech made at this meeting by Mr. P. Q. Wadila, expelled member of the National Executive of the African National Congress and prominent Moral Re-Armament man. He said that in 1948 the witness had intercourse with the policy of apartheid. They started the removal of the Black Spots. "It is clear to those who follow the events closely that the Government wants to make the Western Areas a bloodbath. One of the first steps taken by Mr. Erasmus, Minister of Defence, was to abolish the African army and replace it with a plateland army. Our task is to destroy apartheid."

Dealing with volunteers, Mr. Vundzi said that it was "not for us to say what the volunteers are going to do. They can be there and there and there wherever there is trouble."

**ALL THE PEOPLE**  
 The next speech was that of Mr.

E. P. Morelets. He said: "This is a conference of all people of South Africa. It is a well represented conference. We will speak again until our people are free. Congress is a peaceful organisation. We hate no body through his colour. We will never close our mouths because we are deported to some parts of South Africa."

"The ANC is a people's organisation. We are going to rule this country without bloodshed. We are going to take this country with bare hands. They do not know our secret."

Opening the Conference he said: "The Whites must be liberated from fear which manifests itself in the legislation passed by Parliament. The Liberatory Movement must liberate the people of South Africa by means of non-violence. We shall continue with our non-violent plans and no amount of bans will change us."

## Chairladies, Bantu Education And Birth Control

Reading from a transcript of a speech, Mr. Trengrove quoted the word "chairlady."

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** There is no such thing as a chairlady.

**Mr. Trengrove:** It is in the notes my Lord.

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** I don't care where it is, there is no such thing as a chairlady.

Later referring to the same notes Mr. Trengrove got into difficulties as a result of the presiding judge's ruling and ended up by saying "chairwoman."

Referring to another meeting, the Crown said it was about Bantu Education. Mr. Kenridge stood up to say it was about birth control.

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** The Crown is in difficulty in summarising some of the speeches.

But if they are going to confuse birth control with Bantu Education they had better not summarise it at all.

**Mr. Justice Kennedy:** Perhaps there is a link between Bantu Education and birth control.

It would be a question whether they would vote for Verwoerd's brand of Republic.

**GENERAL Rademeyer,** big brass of the police force, has been heard lately eulogising his apartheid police stations. In many places non-white cops are running their own gangs.

"I have my doubts as to whether this will make the cops any more popular among his blacks. There are many African women and striking workers, who will vouch for the fact, that even if white and non-white police will never enjoy the same status, and even if they have their own stations, they are at least equal in their enthusiasm for swinging batons or riot sticks."

AND it is of no credit to the plain-clothes dicks or the Special Branch that a Coloured uniformed sergeant once told yours truly that he would never dream of applying to join their ranks.

"In uniform it's all right," he said. "But once I join the plain-clothes section I'll lose all my friends." ALEX LA GUMA.

# AN IN THE CUPBOARD GIVES EVIDENCE

Mr. J. Slovo spoke on the "volkswil". He is reported to have said: "I am going to talk to you on the volkswil today. I am not going to talk of the volkswil of the minority of the minority. I am not going to talk of the volkswil of Verwoerd who is going to move 60,000 people from the Western Areas. I am not going to talk of the volkswil of Schoeman who is going to break the trade unions."

"I want to talk about the will of the people to have the right to do what they want to do."

On what the Congress of the People was going to be, Mr. Slovo said: "It is not intended to substitute the present Government or to make laws but to incorporate the demands of the people. Come Dr. Malan and convince us that your policy is right, not by sten guns. You should know that sten guns are most unconvincing. The basic aim of the assembly will be to adopt a freedom charter."

**WHY ALL THIS?**

The witness was reading the speech alleged to have been made by Miss Bertha Mashaba when the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff asked, "WHY MUST ALL THIS BE READ?" Mr. Trengrove said it was intended to show the agitation against Bantu Education. Mr. Justice Rumpff suggested that the Crown could summarise some of the speeches or read paragraphs on which it relies.

Again Mr. Justice Rumpff wanted to know why the Crown was reading Stanley Lollan's speech at a meeting held at the Trades Hall on September 16, 1955.

Mr. Trengrove: This meeting describes what happened at the Congress of the People.

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** How does that affect the case?

**Mr. Trengrove:** At the Congress of the People events took a certain sequence.

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** How does the sequence affect the case?

**Mr. Trengrove:** The Freedom Charter was taken chapter by chapter.

**Mr. Justice Rumpff:** We have heard that before.

**Mr. Trengrove:** I will ask the witness as we go on to summarise

**IS IT REASON TO ASK FOR FOOD?**

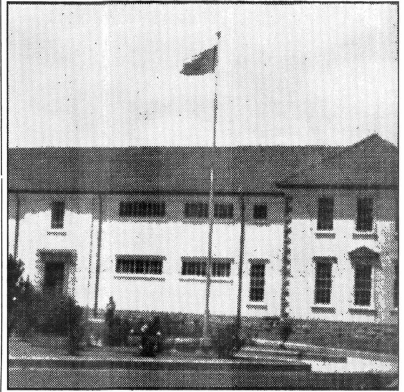
Dealing with the events at the C.O.P., this is what Alfred Hutchinson is reported to have said at this meeting: "You will remember that the police came, they came mounted. They came to the platform. They had uncovered a plot. They were investigating a charge of treason. They wanted to uncover treason, when we had met publicly, announced our aims to the world and to our country."

"What treason was there? Is it treason to ask that Black and White should live together, as brothers and countrymen side by side? Is it treason to ask for food? Is it treason to ask that passes must be abolished? And that we might walk freely in the land of our birth?"

If there was treason, it was in the policeman's hearts. It was in the policeman's hearts. They were committed treason against the people of South Africa. They are the people who have robbed us of our birthright to happiness. They are the agents of the racists. They are the enemies of the people of South Africa and so they came. They destroyed the peace exhibition because they are the enemies of peace. And the people answered them in song. They robbed us of our birthright to happiness. They are the agents of the racists. They are the enemies of the people of South Africa and so they came. They destroyed the peace exhibition because they are the enemies of peace. And the people answered them in song. They robbed us of our birthright to happiness. They are the agents of the racists. They are the enemies of the people of South Africa and so they came.

At the end of Mr. Coetzee's evidence in chief, Mr. A. Fisher, Q.C. for the defence asked for the postponement of Mr. Coetzee's cross-examination to enable the defence to prepare. The Crown opposed the

## FORT HARE GAVE MAREE A RASPBERRY



When Bantu Education Minister Maree went to Fort Hare recently students (above) placed a wreath on his official car, let the tyres down and removed one of the wheels and (below) hoisted the skull and crossbones as a symbol of the pirating of their college in the name of Bantu Education.

application on the grounds that in spite of the fact that he could take down 150 words a minute he was not infallible.

Asked by Mr. Berrange why there was a difference between his report and that of Sgt. Ngcal, Sgt. Coetzee said he did not know but his version was correct.

Quoting from a speech "We want to tell Swart that we must stop sending these Dutch boys to our meetings, he must advise J. Strudom that we are educated," Mr. Berrange wanted to know from Sgt. Coetzee why this did not appear in his notes.

Sgt. Coetzee: The interpreter could have given that interpretation.

Mr. Berrange: I am not saying your transcript is right or wrong but I want to show the Court these discrepancies.

Former Special Branch detective, Mr. Van Zyl Schoeman, who had identified Mr. Leon Levy as one of the accused, admitted under cross-examination by Mr. Berrange that he did not identify Mr. Levy at the preparatory examination because there were two Levys at the P.E. and he did not know which was Leon Levy. Here he was able to identify him because he was the only Levy he had read in the newspapers that Leon Levy was on trial.

## UP MY ALLEY

**THAT** Herr Doktor Verwoerd should exclude the Africans from voting for or against his Republic is no surprise. He has said it would be so all along, and after all he has given them Bantustan, has he not? But some people seem to be surprised that the future Fuhrer has also left the Coloured folks out of the referendum plans.

Can it be possible that they thought the "hottentots" would be given special treatment and be allowed to vote for or against the republic—perhaps even on a separate roll?

**JUDGING** by the number of photographs of His Majesty, the Dook, and the kids found around the walls in the homes of many Coloured people, there don't seem to be very many republicans among them. And the many emigres who shove off to live in the shadow of Buckingham Palace rather than that of the Queen, either Street, Cape Town, might not be an indication of rabid monarchism, but are certainly a sign that anything is better than living in apartheid-ridden South Africa.

But even if the Coloured people were all staunch republicans, it

# AFRICA RICH and POOR In ECONOMY

## Having Won Political Freedom, Will These African States Go On To Achieve Economic Independence?

This important problem is dealt with by the noted American visitor on Africa, W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, who recently paid a visit to GHANA, GUINEA and NIGERIA to collect information for a revised edition of his book "Decision in Africa". Here we present the first of two parts of Dr. Hunton's article.

WITH the addition of Nigeria, Somaliland, Togoland and Camerons to the ranks of the independent states under African rule in 1960, the number of such states will advance to thirteen.

And thanks to Nigeria's great population, largest of any state in Africa and conservatively estimated at 35 millions, the number of Africans under their own independent governments will, after October 1, 1960 (the date of Nigeria's independence), reach approximately 120 millions. This will mean that for the first time since the European conquest of Africa there will be more free Africans than those under white rule, a slight majority of the total current estimate of 231 millions.

The year 1960 thus marks a turning point.

Having won political freedom, will these African states go on to achieve economic independence? There was unfortunately too little said about economic problems in the speeches at the African People's Conference held at Accra, Ghana, December, 1958, the emphasis almost throughout being on political emancipation. Nevertheless, many of the young delegates were thinking and talking privately about the dangers of continued imperialist exploitation in the newly independent countries.

They were very glad to have the question brought out into open discussion in the message which DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS sent to the Conference setting forth the choice which the liberated African peoples must make between the blandishments of a dying capitalism and the security and progress of the socialist way of life. Western imperialism, Dr. Du Bois warned,

offers to let some of your smarter and less scrupulous become fellow capitalists with the white exploiters. . . in turn they induce the nation's masses to pay the awful cost. . . in return it will give every fibre of your bodies and souls. A body of local private capitalists, even if they are black, can never free Africa; they will simply sell it into new slavery to old masters overseas.

### 1 In Accra

THE visitor to Accra will be impressed by the new Ambassador Hotel, the new University College and the new office and government buildings and department stores recently constructed or going up, but he will see little such modernisation as yet under way in the housing of the city's poorer workers or up-country.

### 2 . . . and Lagos

In the exclusive Ikoyi section of Lagos, Nigeria, the visitor will see new residences of extraordinary sumptuousness in which



Nkrumah.

senior officials and other members of the African upper strata dwell.

He will see in the bustling city streets business-suited Africans with brief cases under their arms, beggars in rags with outstretched hands, and traditionally garbed men and women balancing enormous burdens on their heads.

He will see a chauffeur-driven limousine contesting the right of way with a two-wheeled cart piled high with wooden crates and being pushed by four or five black men, their bent backs wet with sweat.

In the larger department stores, staffed with African clerks but under non-African ownership, he will find anything from a hi-fi set to frozen chicken imported from abroad—at higher than London prices; while in the stalls of the African market-square there will be a variety of locally-produced food-stuffs and cheap manufactured articles and cast-off clothing from overseas, along with a multitude of bright colours, pungent odours, and flies.

EVERYWHERE ONE SEES INCONGRUOUS CONTRASTS BETWEEN TWO DISTINCT MODES OF LIFE, ONE BASED ON EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND THE OTHER ON THE LEVEL OF EXISTENCE OF THE AFRICAN MASSES.

Will the gulf widen, or will it be bridged? One can, it is true, point to some positive accomplishments in Ghana and Nigeria.

● There is the new modern port of Tema, down the coast from Accra, for example.

● And there has been notable progress in broadening education in both countries.

But can it be said that there is as yet a serious effort to curb spending on non-essentials and concentrate all resources on raising the general standard of living? Government assistance to small business enterprises, building construction of the type mentioned, and the limited work thus far undertaken in the agricultural

sector cannot effect any basic changes in the economy.

There are, of course, larger plans like the Volta River hydro-electric scheme in Ghana and a similar project for harnessing Nigeria's great Niger River, as well as some proposed basic industrial undertakings; but implementation of these projects, it is usually said, must wait on foreign investment capital.

Be that as it may, the question remains whether the resources that ARE available within such countries are being effectively used toward lifting them up out of economic dependence.

### 3 Conakry—Differs

CONAKRY, capital of the Republic of Guinea, I found quite different from other West African cities; there were relatively few automobiles to be seen, no Coca Cola signs, and no multi-storied buildings except for one or two



Sekou Toure.

apartment houses and the one modern hotel built by the French before they knew they would be leaving. Government offices and official residences were modest.

THERE ARE SOME FUNDAMENTAL AND SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES OTHERWISE,

## WHO IS THAT MAN MACMILLAN?

(Continued from page 2)

the destruction of the Greek patriot army that had liberated the country from the Nazis.

Macmillan's position in the strongholds of the Tory party continued to improve, but when the Tories were returned to power in 1951 he received the disappointment of not being placed in charge of the Foreign Office. He was made Minister of Housing, and undertook a vigorous housing programme geared to the increased profits of the landowner, moneylender and building contractor.

Later he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, then came the Foreign Office, when he started on his build-up as a "man of peace".

### FIRST TASK

As Prime Minister his first task was to subdue the various warring cliques within the Tory party, and then to set about building up a new image of the party in the minds of the British voter.

Realising that peace and security were the two things most desired by the British people, the Macmillan Government undertook economic measures designed to produce an atmosphere of prosperity at the time of the elections last year, and Macmillan himself began traipsing round the world, a la Khrushchov, "in search of peace".

His first big mission was to Washington, where he finally acknowledged Britain's dependence on U.S., but secured her position as America's most senior junior partner.

To counter-balance the unpopularity of making Britain America's first nuclear bomber and missile base, he next went to the Soviet Union, and helped to pave the way for Khrushchov's historic visit to America last year.

A man of energy and ambition (he told the British Sunday Express that his dream was "to be judged by posterity as a statesman even greater than Churchill"), he is not averse to travelling great distances in order to perpetuate Toryism and safeguard the profits of the Tory financiers and industrialists.

In order to erase some of the

## ANGRY WOMEN ATTACK LANGA SCHOOL BOARD

CAPE TOWN.—Several members of the Bantu Education school Board of Langa were set upon by a host of angry parents last Wednesday morning, when it was discovered that one of the former higher primary schools had been demoted to a lower primary school by the Bantu Education Department. Pupils who had passed the lower stage and who arrived to continue their studies at the school could not be admitted.

The Board members turned up to sort out the confusion and were met by an army of infuriated mothers who claimed that they had not been informed of the change and that if they had been they would not have had to waste their time there all morning.

The women thereupon advanced to the attack and a skirmish took place in which the Bantu Education mothers suffered several casualties.

As a result of the clash between angry Langa parents and members of the location school board, the one demoted to a lower primary school called a meeting of parents on Monday evening so that the matter could be thrashed out. Although the press was not allowed at the meeting, the chairman

ALSO, BETWEEN GUINEA AND OTHER WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

● First, Guinea had no group of large-scale farmers, big traders, businessmen allied with foreign firms, high-salaried officials or military elements of an African middle-class of wealth; President Sekou Toure and other important political figures in the country had a background of organising hand-to-hand African workers.

● Secondly, while the country was yet under French rule and he held the post of Vice-President of the Executive Council, Sekou Toure was able to abolish the chieftaincies on the grounds of their corrupt and inefficient practices, and to establish in place of the old tribal authorities an all-embracing network of over 4,000 local village councils elected by universal suffrage.

● Thirdly, the Parti Democratique de Guinea (P.D.G.) operating through 4,000 local committees encompassing every man, woman and child in the country, determines national policy, and through the party's representatives in every village, town ward, office and workshop, has the responsibility of seeing that agreement policy is carried out.

(To be continued)

damage caused to the Tories by the Hola massacre and the Devlin Commission Report last year, Macmillan has undertaken his present trip to Africa.

And thus, hark on the heels of Lord Montgomery, Harold Macmillan comes as the guest of that "sincere man," Mr. Verwoerd, to our sunny South Africa.

of the school committee, Mr. W. P. Mama told New Age that the Methodist School had been given a lower status by the Bantu Education Department and that although the board had objected at first, they had fallen down when it came to further action. This had angered the parents who had not been informed of the change.

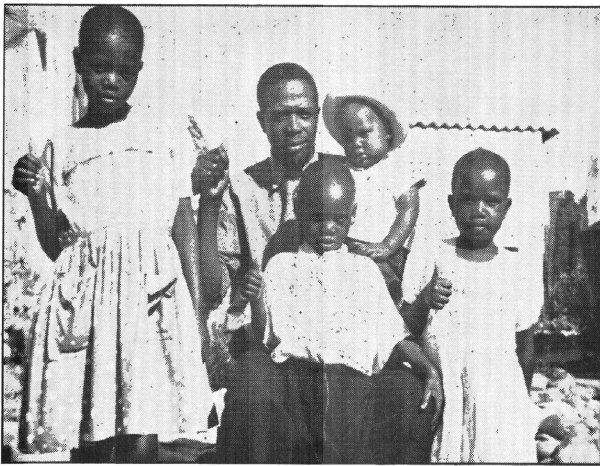
Reverend Fazi, a spokesman on behalf of the parents said that the school in the Methodist School was grossly unjust. The school had turned out the highest number of passes in Standard VI out of the three former Church schools last year. Out of a total of 57 Standard VI pupils there had been 54 passes, 5 of which were 1st classes. The school did not deserve the treatment it had received, and all parents considered it unfair.

### CHOIR COMPETITION RESULTS

The following are the results of the Choir Competition held at the Nyanga Dining Hall last Saturday:

1. Never Give Up.
  2. Paramount.
  3. African Kids.
- Another competition will be held in the near future.

# Another Family Smashed By De Wet Nel



Mr. Ben Baartman, exiled Congress leader, was reunited with his four children last week after being allowed to return home from Ingwavuma following the death of his wife, B.A.D. Minister de Wet Nel, told Parliament last week that he had been considering allowing Baartman to remain in Worcester, but decided he must return to Ingwavuma because he had dared to make a statement to the press complaining of his treatment while in exile. Mr. Baartman must leave Worcester by February 2, to be back in Ingwavuma by the deadline of February 6, and this week was making arrangements for his children to be cared for by relatives when he is gone. They may never see their father again, for, he told New Age, "I cannot take my children with me. Life is hell there."

# Cato Manor Deaths

(Continued from page 1)

patrol van barely escaped with their lives.

At 2 a.m. on Tuesday morning over 100 African and European police, armed with sten guns, batons and assegais, moved into Cato Manor.

About 50 houses in the vicinity of Sunday's attack on the police were surrounded and searched. Every man, woman and child, about 250 in all, were taken in troop carriers to the Cato Manor police station to be questioned. The raid ended at about six a.m.

The police, who travelled in troop carriers, and riot squad cars, were led into the area by a Saraceni, and police vehicles and press cars were followed by a second Saraceni.

The scene of the raid, according to eye-witnesses was pathetic, with children wailing and hurriedly dressed people getting into the waiting trucks in stunned silence. Many were under the impression that they were under arrest.

### EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

The attack against the police followed yet another week-end raid in Cato Manor area in which 30 prisoners were taken. An eye-witness gave the following account of events leading to the present outbreak: "I was standing with some friends on the roadside near 'Two Sticks' (part of Cato Manor) when a police patrol van passed us on the way towards Newclare (another part of Cato Manor). As the van passed us, a White policeman sat open a door. About fifteen minutes later, whilst we were still standing at the roadside, I saw a number of policemen running, followed by armed people. Everything happened quickly after this.

"Seeing the fleeing policemen people rushed to the spot from everywhere, some picking up stones and rocks, others armed with sticks and cane knives. It was all over in a short while."

Another African resident told New Age that there was widespread resentment amongst the people of Cato Manor against the police raids that were carried out during the week-ends.

"Young policemen come and insult and bully us and the people's anger has been rising with each raid," he said.

### ANC VIEW

Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of the ANC Working Committee for Cato Manor, told New Age that the Congress has continually warned that these raids must stop.

"The African National Congress has repeatedly asked for a judicial commission of inquiry into the 1959 disturbances. These requests have all fallen on deaf ears."

I agree with the resident who said that young policemen insult and humiliate us. The policemen present on the night of the raid were by the people are all under 20 years of age.

**PUNITIVE MEASURES BY THE POLICE AGAINST THE PEOPLE MUST STOP AND THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE REPEATED OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE BY THE PEOPLE MUST BE REMOVED."**

### CALLOUS

Mr. Mabhida said that the main reason for these outbreaks was the unreasonable and often callous way in which the arrests are treated by those in authority.

Added to this is the growing burden of the high cost of living, abominable housing conditions, the continuous harassment by the police for passes, and the mass starvation of the people both in the urban and rural areas.

"Once again the African National Congress demands a judicial commission of inquiry into the 1959 disturbances and the present outbreak," he concluded.

### UNREST IN NONGOMA

In the meantime, there was further unrest at Nongoma in Zululand, where 28 tribesmen are ap-

pearing on a charge of having cut the telegraph lines and scattered ammunition. The so-called betterment scheme. Two leaders in this area, who are also among the accused in the case, were served with deportation orders to Vryburg.

The trials of these tribesmen have been separated. In the one case, heard on Monday, the accused was found not guilty. The remaining 27 are awaiting trial.

# TENNIS

From Brian Somana

JOHANNESBURG.

PLAYERS came from as far afield as Durban, Kimberley, Kroonstad and all over the Transvaal to compete in the Open Tennis Championships at the Bantu Men's Sports Club in Johannesburg. This tournament was patronised by the people more than ever before. Excited spectators, mainly African and Indian, crowded around the courts.

The match between Martin Molefe and Hero was an uneasy struggle and Hero nearly caused an upset when he took on Molefe for one of the top seeded champions and who represented the Southern Transvaal at Headlound last year.

Molefe was terribly rattled by Hero in the first set which the latter won 6,2. But he pulled himself up in the second, beating Hero 6,4, and eventually won the third set 6,2 and the match. This was indeed the most exciting game of the day.

### MOGOAI BEAT PUTSWA

Putswa did not provide much opposition to the well-seasoned tennis champion Mogoai, despite his tennis-elbow trouble. Richard Mogoai, the former South African men's singles champion, Southern Transvaal champion, West Rand open champion, Indian open, and champion of the Federation, has had a forced lay-off from matches played during the last few months because of tennis elbow. His return to the courts gave added competition to the tournament.

Although Mogoai still had his right arm in plaster his hard hitting and accuracy proved him fit, and he beat Putswa 6,0, 6,0.

Mrs. Jane Muso, former one of our best lady tennis players who, given time, could make a South African champion, also did not lose to Mogoai, despite the up and coming Mrs. P. N. Nkosi, beating her 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Jane Muso, former South African champion, West Rand champion, Southern Transvaal champion, winner of the Zonk trophy, and thus given the title of the tennis Queen, found no difficulty in beating Sinah Jacobs, 6-0, 6-0.

### DISAPPOINTED

Tennis enthusiasts expecting to see Grant Khomo, the holder of the singles title, at the Bantu Sports Club in action at last week-end's tennis championships, were let down. Khomo did not play in the doubles champions Khomo and Solomon Itholeng were barred from matches by the South African Lawn Tennis Union for two years. The ban was lifted last year and this was to be their first appearance. P. Adoro, due to play Khomo, was therefore awarded a bye.

Richard Mzoali, former singles title holder of tennis who for some time has had an elbow injury, came back to qualify for the quarter finals. This week-end will also see the doubles championships and the participation of the women's singles.

# Hundreds Attend Paarl Riot Case

## Sequel to Banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng

CAPE TOWN.

HUNDREDS of Coloured and African men and women from Paarl continue to flock to the public violence trial being held in the Regional Court sitting in the Shoollman Hall, Paarl, as a sequel to the riots which took place after the banishment order was served on Elizabeth Mafekeng last November.

Altogether 72 persons whose ages range from 15 to 65, are facing charges of public violence and possible sentences of up to three years imprisonment. About three quarters of the accused are Africans, the remainder being Africans.

The Shoollman Hall, which is in the centre of the Paarl shopping area, was specially hired by the Government for the trial, for the Paarl Magistrate's Court is not large enough to accommodate all the accused.

The charge sheet alleges that the accused, acting with common purpose, during the period 9th to 10th November last year, riotously assembled and assaulted a large number of persons, stoned, hit and burnt a long list of vehicles, looted a shop and tried to burn down a house.

### DEFENCE CASE

In an opening statement the defence, Mr. Bleiman told the

Court that the accused would not deny that violence took place during the period mentioned in the charge sheet, but the defence would show that a crowd of several thousand, most of whom had nothing whatsoever to do with the violence, had gathered near Mrs. Mafekeng's home at the time. The police thereafter arrested a large number of completely innocent people.

Mr. Bleiman stated too that the evidence would reveal that the violence did not take the form of a continuous transaction, and that the accused consequently had been wrongly joined in one trial.

The Crown first led about 30 witnesses who testified to the violence to which they had been subjected, but none of them were able to identify their assailants. Most of these witnesses were European whose cars had been stopped by a dense mass of people in Klein Drakenstein Road on the night of the 9th November.

One of the witnesses in this group was Mr. Frank Marquard, who was a leading personality in the Food and Canning Workers' Union until he was banned by Swart a number of years ago.

Mr. Marquard stated that he was allowed to proceed without being molested after he had given the Afrika salute. In reply to questions put to him by the defence, he said that Mrs. Mafekeng was well-known and popular among Non-Whites.

and against repressive policies of the Government.

The next batch of witnesses for the Crown provided the main drama of the trial so far. These were the accomplices brought by the Crown to give evidence of what they had seen on the nights in question, and altogether 8 of them were arrested after they had stated that they could not identify anybody. They now face charges of statutory perjury. A number of these persons complained that they had been forced to make the statements they had originally made to the police.

Other allegations made by various witnesses against the police were that:

● They had carried out identification parades in an irregular manner;

● They had arrested people who had not done anything wrong.

The next batch of witnesses are the police, most of whose evidence relates to alleged stone-throwing on November 10.

### HOW LONG?

It is understood that the Government have hired the Shoollman Hall for a month. One newspaper predicted that the trial might last for as long as three months. If, however, a large number of accused are discharged at the end of the Crown case, the trial might in fact end much earlier. If not, it seems bound to last at least several more weeks.

# NYANGA MEETING

CAPE TOWN.

Resolutions condemning the issue of reference books to women and calling for the repeal of all unjust laws were passed at a mass meeting held by the ANC at Nyanga last Sunday.

The meeting also protested at the bans and banishment imposed on the leaders and against the increased taxes imposed on the people.