

BLACK AND WHITE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, Richard Nixon, is earning for himself the reputation of a confirmed globe-trotter. Last year he paid a visit to South East Asia. Later he paid a flying baby-kissing visit to the Hungarian refugee camps in Austria. Now he has just paid a visit to various territories in Africa, leaving behind him a string of new American consulates, like so many Coca Cola stalls, to 'sell' the U.S. to Africa.

American Negroes are demanding that he pay a visit to the backyard of his home country, the Southern States of the U.S.A.

Ever since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that school and bus segregation were unconstitutional, threats and violence against Negroes and White Democrats in the South have been stepped up.

A Negro boy in Clinton, Tennessee, has an argument with a White boy at one of the recently integrated schools in the town. He is suspended from the school, and a few days later a dynamite bomb is detonated in front of his house. His home is shattered, houses within a one-block radius are shattered, and two women and a baby are injured. No one is arrested.

Louis Armstrong, the great Negro jazz musician is performing before 3,000 segregated Negro and

dent is too busy to come to us we have no other recourse than to lead a mass pilgrimage of prayer of hundreds of Negro and White Americans to Washington."

So a mass "cavalcade for justice" is being organised in the "land of the free" at the very moment when the U.S. Government is accelerating its drive to win friends and influence people amongst the non-White nations of the world.

McCARTHYISM REVIVED

Failure to assist in the emancipation of the Negroes is not the only thing that the U.S. Government will have to answer for on the score of civil rights. Though McCarthy as a personality is dead, McCarthyism has been given a new lease of life by the recent increase of international tension.

A new spy scare is being developed around the figures of three persons who are being charged with a conspiracy to transmit U.S. defence secrets to the Soviet Union. They are Jack and Myra Soble and Jacob Albam, who all came to the U.S. as refugees from the Nazis. According to the Government story, the three had been shadowed for years, the Sobles for more than a decade. They are at present being held in prison for lack of the 100,000 dollars bail each.

Another case is pending against three American editors who are being charged with having committed sedition during the Korean War. They are John and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, who edited the English-language China Monthly Review in Shanghai until 1953.

The Government has charged that articles published in the Review hurt U.S. morale during the Korean fighting because they were critical of U.S. policy there and because they detailed charges of germ warfare. The Government must be sorry that they ever proceeded with the case, though, for it has raised embarrassing questions of freedom of the press, freedom of travel and U.S. relations with China in a form they could never have bargained for.

PROVING THE TRUTH

To prove the truth of the stories about germ warfare, the defence asked for and won the right to go to China to collect depositions from some 50 witnesses in a position to testify. Judge Goodman, who is hearing the case, ordered that the Government pay their expenses.

Various Government Committees still arraign before them people from all walks of life whom they suspect of having associated at some time or other of their lives with 'subversives.' Failure to become an informer means facing a charge of contempt of Congress, with the possibility of heavy fines and imprisonment. Prominent persons at present being charged are playwright Arthur Miller and Otto Nathan, executor of Albert Einstein's will.

C.P. CONFERENCE

A renewed drive against the Communists is foreshadowed by the subpoena issued by the Un-American Activities Commission to Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the C.P.U.S.A., to testify before it on what happened at the Party's recent National Convention.

The Convention was the most publicised in the Party's history. More than 50 pressmen covered the Convention, and although as a security measure, they were not allowed into the conference hall itself a dozen observers well-known for anti-Communist views were present throughout.

One of the main reasons why there were so many reporters there, was that they anticipated a split in the Party. It was well known that John Gates, editor of the New York Daily Worker, was extremely critical of the Party's past policies and wished that the Party drop its name and be reconstituted as a political action association.

On the other hand veteran chairman William Foster charged that a strong current of revisionism was running in the Party. In the middle stood the group represented by Dennis.

After it became clear that there was not much support for Gates' views, the Convention proceeded to debate around the different standpoints of Foster and Dennis.

"At the convention's end," reports the People's World, "reporters wanted to know, 'Who won?' Foster and Gates attempted to answer in their final remarks to the delegates.

"Said Gates: 'No matter who lost, the Party has won.' Said Foster: 'This is a victory for the Party and not for any group or faction.'

"U.S. Communists had made the most radical departure in their 37-year-old history—with hesitation, as might have been expected; with doubts among some, as was inevitable; with pain and convulsion that accompanies the birth of something new, but without a split," the paper concluded.



Mrs. Bertie Golawa and her two children standing next to the kitchen table.

Naude's Budget Has Done Nothing To Help

THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON £2 10s. A WEEK

MRS. Bertie Golawa lives in Fourteenth Avenue, Alexandra Township. Her husband is a worker in a gummed tape factory. He earns £2 10s. a week. They have two children. Mrs. Golawa does not earn any money.

Here is her last week's detailed receipt from the shop around the corner:

	£	s.	d.
Mealie-meal	1	0	0
Soap	1	0	0
2 packets Rinso	1	8	0
Sugar	2	0	0
Tea	2	3	0
Barley	11	0	0
Mealie-riced	1	0	0
Condensed milk	1	3	0
Floor polish	1	0	0
Cooking fat	1	0	0
Salt	7	0	0
Candles	1	6	0
Potatoes	2	6	0
Biscuits for baby	2	6	0
Eggs	1	6	0
Fish	3	0	0
Bread	9	6	0
Total (for one week)	£1	5	5½

And of course there's rent—£2 15s. a month.

TRANSPORT COSTS

At the old bus fare Mr. Golawa paid 8d. a day 6 days a week. The 5d. fare would make it 5s. a week. Look at the budget. Work it out for yourself. Do you still wonder why he has been boycotting the buses?

"As you can see there is hardly a bench to sit on," said Mrs. Golawa. "We have no dishes and no cups."

At a house in 15th Avenue live Mr. and Mrs. Kuluku. He is 89; she is 76. He does gardening and odd jobs; she does some washing. Their eldest daughter Jacqueline is the main source of their support. She works for a doctor, for £6 10s. a month. "I just see that I manage—I don't know how," she says. She supports her parents and four children.

The rent is £3 a month, and Jacqueline says that after the rent is paid there is nothing left for food.

Young Mr. and Mrs. Ngwenya of 15th Avenue are recently married. Their barely-furnished room costs £3 a month. His wages—£3 a week. "I am sorry I can't give you tea," she apologised. "No milk."

Africanists Routed At Durban Conference

DURBAN.

The Africanists were routed at a conference of the ANC Youth League, Natal, held here over the week-end.

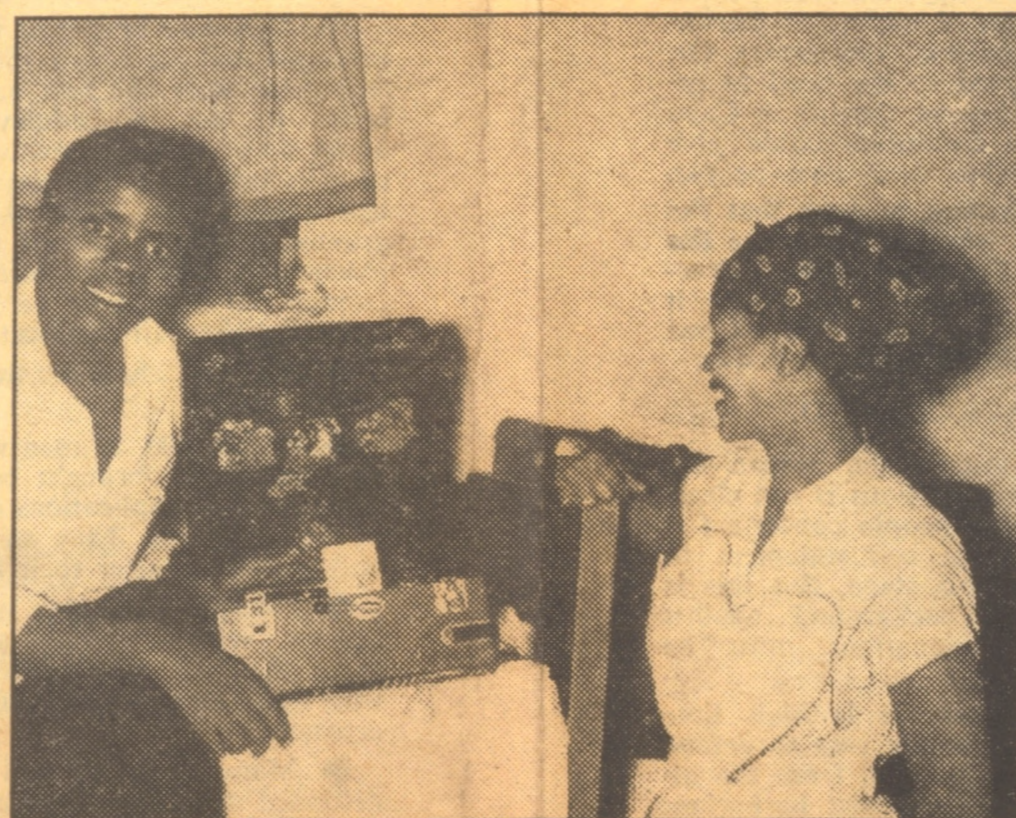
The guest speaker Mr. Cindi addressed the conference on the Freedom Charter, which was enthusiastically supported by the overwhelming majority.

Dr. Conco was elected President and Mr. A. Mngoma secretary of the new executive.

????????????????

WHERE IS YOUR DONATION ?

????????????????



The young Ngwenya couple.

"TREASON" ENQUIRY

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO HEAR DEFENCE ADVOCATES

Gives Ruling Before Argument Is Completed

From Lionel Forman

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

"I AM not prepared to listen to your argument," said the magistrate, Mr. F. C. Wessel, interrupting defence advocate Mr. Joe Slovo when he was addressing the court at the "treason" enquiry last week.

Mr. Slovo was objecting to the leading of evidence by the prosecution of speeches made by people who were not among the accused and who, he said, had been shown by crown witnesses to have been suspended from the ANC before the time of the speeches because of their anti-congress activity.

After Mr. Slovo had been told not to continue his argument, and the magistrate had overruled the objection, the other defence advocate present, Mr. J. Coaker, rose to put forward additional arguments but he was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Coaker asked that the refusal to hear his argument be recorded, and Mr. Slovo then asked that it also be recorded that a ruling had been given before he had been allowed to finish his address.

"IMPORTANT ENOUGH"

"Everything that is said goes into the record," said the magistrate. "There is no need to labour this point."

"With respect, the point is important enough to labour," replied Mr. Slovo.

This was the latest of a number of unsuccessful objections which have been made by the defence since the leading of the evidence of speeches began.

First there was the objection by Mr. Rosenberg Q.C. at the very beginning that it was dangerous for the crown to lead evidence of speeches made by individuals as evidence against all the accused before the crown had done anything to show that there was a common purpose between the speakers and the accused. Although the crown might be within its legal rights, it should avoid prejudice to the accused and should lead the evidence of common purpose at the outset.

The prosecutor replied, however, that he was not willing to do this, and evidence of speeches was continued.

SECOND OBJECTION

Later there was a new objection,

a by-law, and the time of the accused was being wasted.

After two more weeks of evidence of speeches the defence raised a new objection additional to the previous ones—that certain of the evidence of speeches was so incoherent and illiterate as to amount to an abuse of the court.

And then last week the crown led evidence of speeches made by Mr. Madzunya and other Alexandra Township speakers who are not among the accused, and who, according to the crown evidence,

"IS ALEX HEPPLER AMONG THE ACCUSED?"

"Is Alex Hepple among the accused?" asked the prosecutor. "No your worship," replied Sgt. Hattingh.

"Jessie McPherson?"—"No, your worship."

"Leslie Cooper?"—"No, your worship."

"Father Huddleston?"—"No, your worship."

"Piet Beylvelde?"—"Yes, your worship."

Strydom says must we establish peace—I must deny people are wrong if against government—it is the duty of everyone—press failures to report truth in this country—government preventing us to get our houses and political looks—a I am pleased to be at meeting—prepared to fight against terrorism—to show they attend—and is interested to fight."

Sgt. Hattingh was giving evidence of the speeches made at a meeting at the Trades Hall, called by the Congresses together with the Liberal and Labour Parties to protest against police raids. All the above-named people addressed the meeting.

ALLEGED TEXT OF HEPPLER'S SPEECH

And this is the full text of Hattingh's notes of what Mr. Alex Hepple, M.P. leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party is alleged to have said: ("I put down the exact words used by the speaker," Sgt. Hattingh told the court):

"C. R. Swart banned all meeting asked for adjournment to discuss this step—Swart waisting the time of Parliament (Uitroep van 'send him away'). I hardly believe Parliament is men of responsibility—Minister get books of Dick Tracy—What Blackie said—reports came from Special Branch—Swarts holding S.B. up to ridicule—Swart said I have report head of Security Natives in Sophiatown, machine guns, revolvers, grenades—why do police don't do something about it—Police prevent shootings—old cars with explosives to crash into lorries—if we are democrats as

tended to establish a common purpose between Madzunya and the accused.

HIS MOUTH IS BIG ENOUGH

THERE was a burst of laughter in the court when Detective Alfred Sateke, whose language is Venda, told the court how he managed to get speeches down.

"I tell the chairman, and he provides a Venda interpreter," he said.

"Do you seriously want to tell the court that the ANC provides an interpreter specially for you?" asked Mr. Coaker.

"Yes, they want us to give an accurate account of their speeches to the Government."

Asked why a portion of his notes was in pencil, and a portion in ink, Sateke said that he used a pencil until his fingers perspired, then he changed to ink.

Coaker: Do you hold your notebook in one hand?—Sateke: Yes. Do you hold your pencil in the other hand?—Yes.

Then where do you keep your pen?—In my mouth.

Slovo (continuing cross-examination): There are two different colours of ink in your notes?—Sateke: Yes. I can manage two pens in my mouth.

"Do you always carry your pens in your mouth?" asked Mr. Slovo. "Well," said the magistrate. "His mouth is big enough."

Women's Campaign Gathers Speed

JOHANNESBURG.

The West Rand regional conference of the Federation of Women marked another important step forward in the campaign against passes for African women and the Group Areas Act. About a hundred delegates, representing African, Coloured, European and Indian women, were present at Krugersdorp last Sunday from various areas of the West Rand.

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"The Minister's Dream"

A Fairy Story

(Note: This is a fairy tale about a dream. Any resemblance between the chief character and the present Minister of Native Affairs is an absolutely astounding coincidence.)

A CADILLAC (black) driven by a chauffeur (white) pulled up at the entrance to Fort Hare and the Minister of Native Affairs hobbled out.

He had outsmarted the Black Sash women at the station by climbing over a gate, but some idiot had left the gate unlatched and it had swung open just when he was perched on the top bar. His nose was red and swollen—and very sore—where he had landed on it. He was an hour late. And he was in a filthy mood.

His mood grew worse when he saw that the entrance to the university college was deserted.

Under the watchful eye of the Special Branch, the students and staff had stood in the hot sun for most of the hour waiting to cheer the Minister on his arrival. But then from somewhere—the source of the rumour was never discovered—a whispered message flashed to the Special Branch—"Professor Matthews is running an illegal university in the guise of a cultural club at the location." As the detectives disappeared into the distance, puffing away on their bicycles, the crowd melted and disappeared.

The Minister scowled at the emptiness. He had drafted his communique for the State Information Bulletin reporting the cheering crowds of staff and students who lined the entrance to greet him. Pity to waste it. But why waste it? His brow cleared. He'd send it anyway.

The Minister strode into the principal's office. The principal looked at the Minister's nose and a delighted smile lit his face for a fleeting moment. It was quickly replaced by an expression of the deepest concern.

"Did you have an accident?" he asked.

The Minister ignored the question. "Train was late," he said gruffly.

"Ah, yes," said the principal sympathetically. "The train service is so unreliable."

The Minister frowned. "Adverse comment upon the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of the territory of South-West Africa, amounts to misconduct," he snapped. "Section 33 (n) of the Separate University Education Act." He pulled out the pocket copy which he carries with him everywhere and thumbed through to the penalties section.

"If I count it as major misconduct I can fine you one hundred pounds."

The principal went grey.

"But I'll treat it as a minor misconduct," said the Minister magnanimously. "Fine five pounds."

The principal hesitated.

"Hand over," said the Minister. "Section 28. If you don't pay I can sack you and dock it off your pay—Section 34."

Sadly the principal pulled out his purse.

Scrupulously the Minister made out a receipt.

"Call together the university college senate," the Minister ordered. "I wish to hold an in-daba."

The principal ran off and called all the professors. Soon they were squatting in a silent and respectful circle around the Minister.

"Greetings," the Minister began. "Employees of the great Native Affairs Department, I come to you with a momentous announcement. The great lion is happy to send a message to the smaller lions . . ."

And the Minister went on in the sonorous language and vivid metaphors which he knew his listeners—simple souls at heart though they took a child-like pride in their university degrees—loved so much.

The professors dozed off. "To sum up," said the Minister finally, "Section 20 (3) gives me the power to change the name of the University College of Fort Hare. Obviously it was intended



Guardian of culture in Verwoerd's South Africa.

that I should use that power. Does the college want to continue to be called after some obscure Englishman?"

Everyone was asleep.

"Does it?" the Minister roared. The principal snapped to attention. He hadn't heard a word. He decided to play safe. "Exactly what we want," he said.

"Now that we have a new principal," said the Minister some seven minutes later, "we may be able to discuss this matter more sensibly. I intend changing the name of the college. What do you think?"

"Exactly what we want," said the professors.

"We could just call it the Fort," suggested the Dean of the Faculty of Sweeping, Dusting and Polishing. Sighing philosophically he resigned.

"We should really call the place after one of our honoured Cabinet Ministers," suggested the Professor of Ploughing, Milking and Herding.

The Minister beamed.

"Fort Strijdom," suggested the new principal hopefully.

The Minister frowned.

"Fort Eric Louw" suggested the professor of Simple Cooking maliciously.

The Minister sulked.

"Fort Ebenezer Donges . . ."

"What," asked the Minister slyly, "do you think of the Hendrik Verwoerd M.A. (F.G.B.P.) University College?"

"An excellent idea!" said the professors, applauding enthusiastically.

"And what does M.A. (F.G.B.P.) stand for," asked one of them.

"That," said the Minister with simple dignity, "is the honorary degree the college is going to confer upon me."

"Hendrik Verwoerd, Mother and Father of the Grateful Bantu People."

The professors all began to laugh and laugh and laugh. The Minister fired the lot. "Section 2. I disestablish the university college," he shouted, and the shout woke him up.

He had been sleeping fitfully in . . . Now where was he? Well, the date was some time in our lifetime. And the country was being led by a government composed of people of all races, busy implementing the principles of the Freedom Charter.

Where was the Minister? Well that's the only enjoyable thing about this fairy tale. You are the one who finishes it. The Minister was in . . .

Where do you think he should be?

LIONEL FORMAN.

S.A.C.T.U. Conference

In April

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions will hold its third annual conference at the Trades Hall in April, culminating in a public session on Sunday, April 14.

Delegates from all over the Union are expected to attend, and the principal theme of the Conference will be the mass campaign to organise unorganised workers around the demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day and an immediate all-round increase in wages.

A MAGAZINE MR. SCHOEMAN DOESN'T LIKE

The third issue of "Africa South," issued this month for the quarter April to June, goes a long way towards explaining why this magazine has been banned on railway book-stalls, and has been described by Minister Schoeman as possessing a "bad smell."

This issue is full of fight against Nationalist apartheid tyranny, and full of signs that more and more liberal-minded South Africans are beginning to realise that it is necessary to fight if Nationalist apartheid tyranny is to be brought to an end. This theme is perhaps best crystallised in the article "The White Liberals and the Treason Arrests" by Violaine Junod, but is implicit in many of the other contributions.

There is almost too much to read in this issue—articles on the South African scene by Senator Leslie Rubin, Maurice Webb, Flora Snitcher, Margaret Ballinger, Gordon Saunderson, Phyllis Ntantala, L. B. Lee-Warden and others; articles on other territories in Africa by Basil Davidson and Claude de Mestral; an article on desegregation in the U.S. labour movement by Willard Townsend.

But perhaps the most interesting and stimulating portion of the magazine is that devoted to creative literature—poems by Langston Hughes and Alan Paton, drawings by John Dronsfield, a short story by John Tann, a prose satire by Tony O'Dowd and a long verse satire, very good in parts, on the South African Parliament and its most prominent personalities by Anthony Delius.

For good measure there is a full reproduction of the text of the Freedom Charter and extracts from the opening address of the defence counsel in the Johannesburg treason trial.

It is to be hoped that the quality of this issue can find adequate re-

cognition from the public, for a journal like Africa South can fulfil an invaluable function in promoting greater unity and understanding amongst anti-Nationalist South Africans.

B.P.B.

Bus Boycott Victory Threatened By Disunity

(Continued from page 1)

cott committee, the local Congress branch did not play a positive part either before or at the crucial meeting on Sunday.

In my opinion, as a reporter for a newspaper which has consistently supported the just, heroic struggle of the boycotters, it is tragic that confusion and disunity should endanger the entire struggle at the very moment when the boycotters have within their grasp a brilliant victory offering on their own terms a precious breathing space to the exhausted walkers, and an excellent prospect of further advances for the workers.

The major blame for the situation rests squarely on the shoulders of the Government and PUTCO, who have throughout adopted an arrogant attitude towards the people. As late as Saturday PUTCO Chairman Osborn, addressing the American Men's Luncheon Club, was bleating the stupid line that the "bus boycott is entirely political."

He told the Americans: "The Native lacks qualities of leadership and the power to select leaders."

But undoubtedly a serious responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the leaders to restore the unity of the people.

IS EOAN GROUP SPLIT DUE TO APARTHEID THREAT?

CAPE TOWN.

A GREAT deal of speculation has been caused by the recent resignation from the Eoan Group of some of its most prominent leaders, including Mrs. H. Southern-Holt, the Group's founder and honorary director, and Miss Gwen Michaels, the dance director.

Others who have resigned from the Group recently include Miss Avril Calvert, Miss Helen Ah Chong, Miss Winnie Goodheart and Miss Pauline Borchards, the Port Elizabeth organiser.

The Eoan Group is an organisation for the training and development of cultural talent among the Coloured community which has contributed a great deal to the cultural life of Cape Town since it was founded 25 years ago.

Last year, for example, the Group presented a performance of Verdi's opera La Traviata which was acclaimed by the critics as the finest ever heard in Cape Town—not excluding overseas companies. Notable performances of ballet and drama also stand to the credit of the Group.

Though the membership of the Group is almost exclusively Coloured, those who train and direct it include many Europeans. Individual members and, on occasion, whole units of the Group have assisted in productions by other groups in Cape Town. The Eoan Group choir, for instance, took part in the recent performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at the City Hall, under the baton of Hugo Rignold.

The number of Eoan Group pupils who have achieved success overseas includes David Poole and Johaar Mosavaal, who have made their name in the Sadlers Wells ballet.

Of recent years the Government has been poking its nose more and more into the affairs of the Eoan Group. The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Dr. du Plessis, has tried to take the Group under his wing and has been able to exercise a sinister influence on the affairs of the Group because a large proportion of the funds of the Group is provided by the Government.

One of the conditions on which the Government is prepared to assist the Group is that it should observe the principle of apartheid. That is, there should be apartheid in the Group itself, and there should be no mixed audiences.

As though to illustrate this theme, Dr. du Plessis last year arranged a special performance of Traviata for Europeans only, including the Governor-General and leading members of Parliament, the Senate and the Provincial Administration. This led to adverse comment in the press at the time, as the Group had not before played

to a segregated audience.

It is known, however, that the Government has been pressing the Group to move further and further towards acceptance of apartheid. In his speech on the Coloured people last week (see Looking at Parliament on page 8 of this issue), Dr. Donges referred to the need to establish a Coloured theatre in Cape Town where Coloureds could give performances to their own people.

The implication is clear that the Government wants to break the ties binding the Coloured people culturally to the Whites. No doubt it hopes the Eoan Group will be one means of achieving this objective.

BACKGROUND

Whether this is the reason for last week's resignations is not clear, as none of the people concerned is willing to make any statement to the press at this stage. But this is certainly the background against which the resignations must be seen.

Equally clearly it is high time the Coloured people rose to defend their cultural heritage from the attacks of the Nationalist barbarians before they find themselves driven too far into the apartheid wilderness.

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