

Why Mac Deodorises Verwoerd

# THE COMMON BRITISHWEALTH

ONE certainly must hand it to Macmillan.

As a shrewd rigger of conferences he can have few equals in the world today, and yet he manages to cover his schemes with a veil of old English charm which would make it seem that the self-interest of his class is the thing furthest from his mind.

A couple of years ago he managed to put across an image of himself to the British public as a sort of British superman. Now he has undertaken a more difficult assignment—the task of putting our Prime Minister Verwoerd across as being not such a bad old stick after all.

All the trappings of British ruling class manoeuvring are being brought into play: the British press writes up Verwoerd as sincere but misguided. The man who was formerly the stinking polecat of the world is deodorised, and the foulness of White supremacy excused by the assertion that it is a domestic issue. The agenda is carefully arranged, massive cars with pennants flying cruise with their loads of Prime Ministers from luxurious hotel to splendid banquet, and a drugging atmosphere of sweet reasonableness is maintained.

**Lords and Ladies**  
The pressures to have South Africa, as at present ruled, kicked out of the Commonwealth club are indeed most powerful. Our rulers are regarded as being amongst the most reactionary in the world, and so fashionable has it become to back the anti-apartheid movement that even the lords and ladies are speaking out against the abomination of white domination.

**The disadvantages of having South Africa in the Commonwealth are so great and obvious that one is forced to ask: why is Macmillan so keen to keep S.A. in?**

**THE ANSWER IS, OF COURSE, INVESTMENTS.** As far as the Tories are concerned investments come before people, and at the moment British capital investment in the Union runs to the tune of some R1,700 million.

The British feel that by keeping South Africa in the Commonwealth they will be in a better position to keep a watch over this vast sum of capital. And this provides the key to the whole Commonwealth set-up.

Now the argument put forward at the moment by those who wish to

see South Africa expelled is not based on the grounds that the Commonwealth is a bad institution. Both supporters and opponents of the Commonwealth set-up are campaigning for South Africa's exclusion and both agree that they do so because they wish to see the present whites-only government slapped in the face by all the nations of the world.

**Now and Later**  
Only when South Africa has a government freely chosen by all its people will the question arise for final consideration: should South Africa belong to the Commonwealth or not?

But in making that choice the people of South Africa are bound to examine the Commonwealth most critically, and in doing so they

## WORLD STAGE By SPECTATOR

will remember the current scheming by the Commonwealth top-dogs to back Verwoerd.

**The situation is that should South Africa be excluded now from the Commonwealth, then the peoples of the future free South Africa might possibly decide to join the club—I put it no higher than that. But if Verwoerd and Co. are allowed to stay in, then a free South Africa will most certainly break with an institution which has hindered their freedom struggles.**

The arguments against a free South Africa being a member of the British Commonwealth are already strong. At the moment there can be no doubt that it is the British who call the Commonwealth tune.

Although there are only 85 million whites in the Commonwealth countries as opposed to 90 million Africans and 440 million Asians, it is the white States that dominate the Commonwealth proceedings.

● The Commonwealth is supposed to be an important institution in world affairs, but in practice its function is to enhance the status of Britain in world politics. Britain continues to be one of the leading members of NATO although the bulk of people in the Commonwealth are strongly op-

posed to the NATO military set-up.

● Similarly, the great majority of people in the Commonwealth would like to see South Africa kicked out. Whether it be Nigeria, Ghana, Ceylon or India, the popular pressure is for S.A.'s exclusion. Yet the Prime Ministers of these countries appear too often to allow themselves to be swayed more by the blandishments of Macmillan than by the desires of their own people.

**Geography**  
All these factors suggest that the Commonwealth has been designed to further the interests of the British ruling groups and that it has to a large extent succeeded in doing so. After all what is there to unite all the peoples of the Commonwealth other than their previous bitter experiences at the hands of British imperialism?

**GEOGRAPHY WOULD DICTATE THE FORMATION OF REGIONAL ALLIANCES, WHICH IN THE LONG RUN WOULD BE ECONOMICALLY MORE PROFITABLE.** In fact all that unites the States of the Commonwealth at the moment is the fact that in each country British capital still occupies a dominant position.

**IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT THE FUTURE FREE SOUTH AFRICA MIGHT WELL DECIDE TO BELONG TO A COMMONWEALTH—BUT A COMMONWEALTH OF AFRICAN STATES, NOT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.**

## Women Protest At Ejection Order

PORT ELIZABETH.

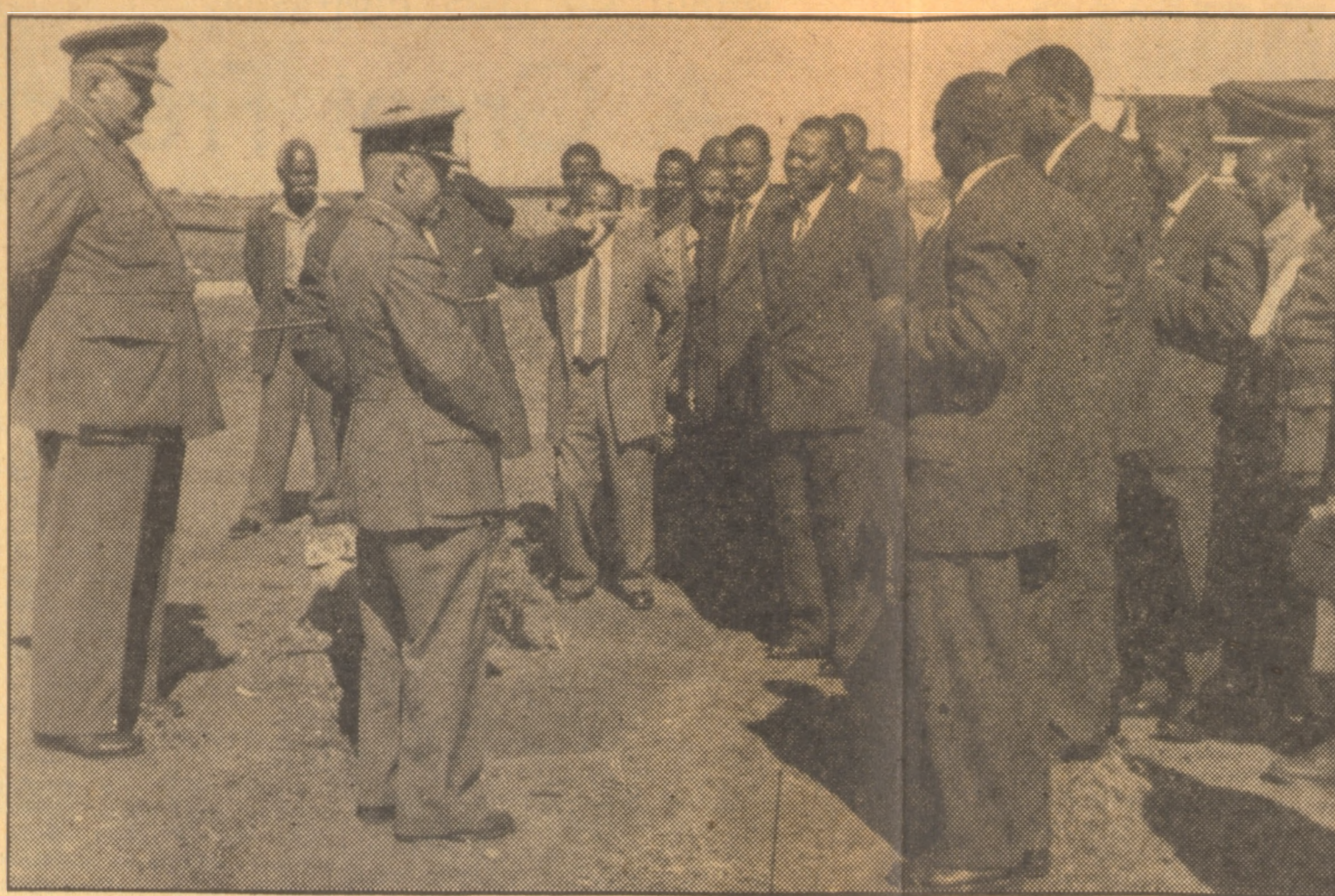
THE six families in the Qumbu district whose breadwinners were sent into exile recently have been ordered by Chief Sandi Majeke to remove to another location where they will have to start life afresh.

The women have made a public appeal to stop Sandi Majeke from ejecting them. In their appeal the families state:

● That the task of pulling down their huts and finding material for some form of shelter at the new place is too strenuous for them.

● That people who would have rendered them help are being intimidated by the Chief and his homeguards on the grounds that they are the families of Congress members and Communists.

New Age learns that the families have decided to stay put until Sandi Majeke pulls down their homes himself.



Chief Cyprian Bhekukuzulu, alias the great black elephant, his hangers-on, indunas, and his cousin, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, being addressed by Colonel K. A. E. Smith—of Pondoland 'fame' (?) and the local chief of Police at the opening of Ngoye Tribal College last week.

## At Opening Of Zulu Tribal College

# Great White Rhino Sent The Chiefs To Sleep

From Our Correspondent DURBAN.

**AMIDST the usual tribal fare of self-praise, the feast of learning for the Zulu Nation, namely Ngoye Tribal College, was opened last Wednesday. New Age was there to record a day which has since been described by a visiting Negro leader as "an occasion on which education takes another step backwards."**

Bantustan dignitaries attended in full force with their mat-bearers and indunas (just about the only Zulu chief who was not invited was Chief Albert Lutuli).

The Bantu Affairs Department also attended in its usual large bowing-and-scraping numbers. The Great White Rhino Mr. M. D. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Affairs; Mr. W. A. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education; His Excellency The Hon. G. C. Nel, Commissar of the Zulus; the Great Black Elephant, Chief Cyprian Bhekukuzulu, and members of the Diplomatic Corps were among those who graced the communal hall of the College.

**A TRIFLE FLAT**  
The Great White Rhino—Mr. de Wet Nel's favourite Zulu nickname (self styled of course)—made a not

## S.A. Represented At Moscow Conference

CAPE TOWN.

South Africa was represented at the world conference of Communist Parties which took place in Moscow last November, Mr. Brian Bunting told a gathering of students at the University of Cape Town last week.

He was lecturing on "Communism in Practice," one of a series of three lectures on Communism arranged by the UCT Studies Council. Other lectures in the series were given by Dr. du Plessis, of the Dept. of Philosophy, and Prof. H. J. Simons.

so impassioned speech. (Doubtless having to explain away several of the baffling mysteries of Pondoland during the current Parliamentary session has taken most of the wind out of him).

In pleading tones he said: "I on several occasions have been ridiculed in the Press for my staunch belief that on these sprawling, peaceful plains of Zululand will sprout cities as highly developed as Durban and others . . . Today I have seen a dream come true: I have seen Ngoye University opened."

Trying to justify what has become a prickly subject, the Hon. Min. for Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, said that the reason why last year's Matric results had been so bad "was not because of any rot in the Bantu Education system. "Rather," he added, with the enlightening gaze of a pioneering Professor, "the changeover from the original education system to the new one resulted in the elevation of many good teachers to administrative posts such as Supervisors and Inspectors . . . that is why the results were not so good."

Unflatteringly and smoothly Mr.

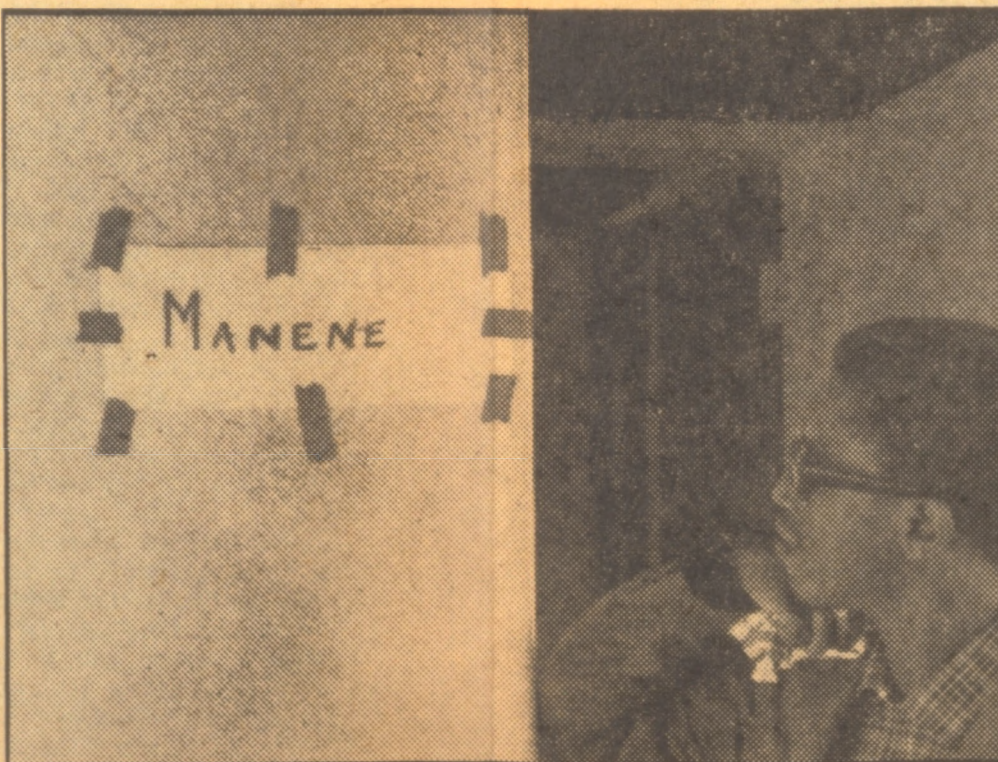
Maree tried to coax the audience into believing that the Matric results, really, and their failure were nothing compared to the extremely good J.C. results!

## CHIEFS SLEEP

Earlier on, the Hon. G. C. Nel, Commissar of the Zulus, had been handing out bouquets to his bosses, de Wet Nel and Maree, by saying that the Zulus had a "good habit" of naming anyone who did anything good for them "Father." Then dramatically he declared: "The Zulus and I agree that these two men are 'die Groot Vaders van die Bantoe'."

The beaming de Wet Nel smiled broadly whilst some chiefs looked on vacantly.

However it is extremely doubtful if the stream of backveld wisdom that tumbled in an oratorical torrent from the lips of de Wet Nel and Co. made much of an impression on the 270 chiefs who attended. Practically half of them slept throughout the whole proceedings, and only came to life at the end of the official ceremony when the roistering, feasting and K.B. session started.



This sign on the door of the public convenience at the Ngoye Tribal College is in Xhosa, though Ngoye is said to be a "College built for the Zulus by the Zulus—for the Government."

## B.C.P. Reply To Breakaway Group

# "WE CAN DO WITHOUT IMPERIALIST STOOGES"

JOHANNESBURG.

**BASUTOLAND Congress Party supporters condemn the move headed by Mr. H. B. Nthoana to form a new party in Basutoland as one calculated to undermine Basuto unity and produce a crop of moderate African political leaders who will make a deal with British imperialism.**

Mr. M. Q. J. M. Molapo, in a statement to New Age, says the BCP thrives on principles, not an "augmented membership of frustrated political puppets and careerists who unsuccessfully attempt to undermine the solid foundations of democratic institutions like the BCP."

Mr. Molapo sets out the basic principles of the BCP as follows:

"To liquidate all forms of foreign domination in Basutoland; fight for the abolition of all forms of oppression and discrimination; to free the people from economic, political and social enslavement; to inculcate the indispensible spirit of nationalism and patriotism in the youth of Basutoland; to struggle for the formation and growth of trade unions for all classes of workers; to struggle for the establishment of a democratic form of government which will result in total destruction of all forms of colonialism and imperialism; and last but not least to join hands with other African organisations which fight for the abolition of oppression in all its forms on condition that their policies and methods of achieving their goal are not calculated to undermine the integrity of the BCP as a sovereign political organisation in its own affairs."

The BCP can do without political

## Mpho Elected To Area Council

PALAPYE

Three members of the newly formed Bechuanaland People's Party were elected to represent the residents on the Area Council at a recent kgotla meeting.

They are Mr. K. K. Motshidisi, secretary of the Palapye branch of the Party; Mr. M. Mogano, who has already had three years experience on the Council; and Mr. Mot-samai Mpho, former treason trialist who was deported from South Africa six months ago.

The BPP will be represented in the African Council at Serowe by its President Mr. K. T. Motsete.

The Palapye Area Council consists of nine members, six elected by the residents and two nominated by the Subordinate African Authority, who is himself the ninth member. The other three elected members are Mr. O. D. Kolobe, Mr. U. Ngwako and Mr. O. Manyapetsa.

One of the nominees of the Subordinate Authority was Mr. Otlata H. Shashane, who had obtained only one vote in the election. When his appointment was announced, there was a whistle of astonishment from the crowd.

In a memorandum to the Resident Commissioner, the BPP says the people in the ethnic territorial groups have no proper elections, because the kgotlas are dominated by the overriding veto of the chiefs presiding as interested chairmen. There is also no quorum, so that 10 people attending a kgotla can take decisions binding on a community of 1,000 or more.

opportunists and is always ready to help them commit political suicide, says Mr. Molapo.

"Of this: Mr. Nthoana can rest assured; when the British imperialists hand over power to the people of Basutoland, only the BCP will be ready politically and otherwise to shoulder that sacred obligation on behalf of and in the name of the nation."

## Pondos' Appeal Upheld

JOHANNESBURG.

The appeal of the five Pondo leaders sentenced for holding an illegal meeting was upheld in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court. Their conviction and sentence was set aside.



This picture of Mr. Philip Kgosana was taken in Basutoland shortly before an unsuccessful attempt was made to kidnap him in the streets of Maseru. Mr. Kgosana has since been moved to a hideout in the mountains.



Members of the S.A. United Front meet Tanganyika's Chief Minister in connection with the expulsion of South Africa from the British Commonwealth. Left to right: Mr. J. J. Hadebe, Mr. Julius Nyerere and Mr. Gaur Radebe. (See story on page 1.)

## For First Time In Trade Union History

# FARM WORKERS WILL ATTEND SACTU CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

**FOR the first time in the history of the trade union movement in South Africa, African farm labourers will be represented by four delegates at the sixth annual conference of the South African Congress of Trade Unions to be held in Durban on April 1-2.**

This coming conference of SACTU has evoked great enthusiasm and response from all the affiliated unions. A spokesman of SACTU said that it is hoped that this will be the biggest conference in the short history of the organisation.

About 100 delegates are expected from the Transvaal while other pro-

vinces promise to send large delegations. This shows the growing strength of SACTU. In 1955 when SACTU was formed, only 12 trade unions were affiliated; today it has a membership of 53 trade unions representing over 53,000 workers, of whom 40,000 are Africans.

The theme of the conference will be the implementation of the second phase of the E1 A Day Campaign, and a demand for the recognition of African trade unions.

Conference will also discuss the formation of the All African Trade Union Federation representative of all trade union organisations in Africa.

The Executive Report to the conference shows that SACTU has in the course of the year under review started organising workers in the metal, transport, agriculture and mining industries.

# INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR BRIAN BUNTING

"Devoted his work to fight for democratic rights"

By Alex la Guma  
CAPE TOWN.

**NEWSPAPERMEN** are traditionally hard-boiled, but this is not the case with Brian Bunting. When the news broke last week that he had been awarded the international prize for journalism by the International Organisation of Journalists, he blushed modestly and said: "It's not really for me. It's meant for New Age."

The announcement of the award to Brian Bunting and the editors of Cuban newspaper "Revolution" was made in Prague by Jiri Meisner, secretary-general of the IOJ.

Mr. Meisner said that Brian Bunting received the prize because he "devoted all his work

to the fight for the democratic rights of the African population, against racial discrimination and for national liberation."

"Last year Mr. Bunting and his wife were imprisoned for many months and were released only under the pressure of a broad international campaign."

## BANNED

Brian Bunting, aged 40, has been associated with the progressive movement for many years. Formerly a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1952. Elected to Parliament as an African representative that same year, he was deprived of his seat in 1953, again under the Suppression Act.

Brian Bunting has worked on the staff of New Age and its predecessors since 1946, when

he joined the Guardian newspaper.

When the state of emergency was declared last year, Brian and his wife Sonia were among those who were detained for several months, during which time New Age was also banned.

On hearing the news of his award Brian said: "I am naturally honoured by this award, which I take it is based on the international recognition which has been won by the work of New Age and its predecessors over the past 24 years."

"New Age is not my work alone, but the collective effort of the whole progressive movement. I don't know the nature of the award, but I can state that if there is any question of money involved, the whole amount will be donated to New Age. I am sure that this would be in keeping with the wishes of the International Organisation."

## How Can They Tolerate Verwoerd?



India's NEHRU



Ghana's NKUMAH



Nigeria's BALEWA

## TREASON TRIAL

From Robert Resha

THE questioning of accused Mrs. Helen Joseph by the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, was directed on the lines which obliquely, if not directly, put the case as now argued by the Crown, argued Mr. I. A. Maisels, QC, leader of the defence team, in the treason trial, Pretoria, last week.

And Mr. H. C. Nicholas, also for the defence, said:

"The Crown said it was going to prove its case—that the policy of the organisation (African National Congress) was treasonable. It cannot prove its case by proving the policy of a number of individuals—no matter how many there are or how important they are."

Arguing the law on circumstantial evidence, Mr. S. Kentridge said that the Crown had not produced any direct evidence that the ANC had a policy to overthrow the State by violence.

"It is inconceivable, if it was ANC policy to overthrow the State by violence, that nobody could be found by the Crown to give direct evidence of that policy," said Mr. Kentridge.

Mr. A. P. O'Dowd, replying to the Crown's argument on Communism, said that Professor Andrew Murray, professor of Philosophy at Cape Town University and the Crown's expert witness, had been quite justified in saying in his evidence that it could be extremely dangerous to draw conclusions about a man's views on violent revolution from his views on other aspects of Communism.

### Retaliation

Opening the defence argument, Mr. Maisels said that it had been put to the accused, Mrs. Helen Joseph, when she gave evidence, that the attitude of the Congress movement was that there would be no violence on their part, but that their action might provoke violence on the part of the Government and that the masses would retaliate. Mrs. Helen Joseph had denied there was any such intention.

Mr. Maisels said that it was significant that the Crown did not take up this aspect with the defence witnesses. "It may be, or probably is, that Mrs. Joseph's answer to your Lordship may have been so satisfactory that the Crown did not take up this matter."

Replying to Mr. Justice Rumpff, Mr. Maisels said that nothing could be inferred from the indictment. "The indictment speaks, you cannot infer."

He argued that the Crown had failed to do its work. In this case the concept had grown that there will be violence by retaliation.

"The Crown is faced with the difficulties of the quality of the speakers they rely on, the quality of the totality of the speeches relied on. This violence by retaliation is the only way out of the difficulties. All we got as reply from Mr. Trengove was that **THEY KNEW**."

### Peaceful Methods

Mr. Maisels submitted that the accused wanted to bring about changes in this country by extra-parliamentary peaceful methods. The Crown said they wanted to do this by violence.

"We submit that the treason trial is a case where initially the Crown attempted to make the case which is set out in the indictment. The Crown thus admitted its failure to put the only case the defence had been asked to answer. It is a case of introducing new allegations at this stage of the argument."

Mr. H. C. Nicholas came in immediately after Mr. Maisels to argue on the law of treason and conspiracy. "There is no evidence that a national conference of the African National Congress had decided on the adoption of a treasonable policy," he submitted.

# No Evidence Of Treasonable Conspiracy, Says Defence

"The Crown had made it quite clear that this was an organisational conspiracy—that the African National Congress had pinned its colours to the mast. The Crown had said it was going to prove its case—that the policy of the African National Congress was treasonable. It must prove an organisational conspiracy. It cannot prove its case by proving the policy of a number of individuals—no matter how many there are or how important they are."

### No Hostile Intent

Dealing with hostile intent, he explained that this was important in a case of treason. Defining treason, he said that it may be a hostile intent towards the State, to be antagonistic to the State and therefore an enemy of the State. Hostile intent was the hallmark of treason, the intention to assist a foreign enemy, the intention to coerce the government by force. Mr. Nicholas said that hostile intent was not the same as a feeling of hatred for a government. Ill-will for a government was not hostile intent.

Mr. Nicholas went on to suggest that the intention should be manifested, it should be demonstrated by some action to prove the intention. He further argued that if people came together and conspired to overthrow the State and in pursuance of that they said they would make speeches at the City Hall steps, it was not a treasonable conspiracy until there was a hostile intent.

"We have made the submission before," Mr. Nicholas said, "that the definitions given here are generalisations. The definitions that have been quoted by the Crown refer to warlike acts."

"My submission," said Mr. Nicholas, "is that there is no authority to suggest that an act which does not manifest force is treasonable, certainly not in South Africa and not in the Roman Dutch Law."

Mr. Justice Bekker: To disturb the tranquillity of State, as was the argument last time?

Mr. Nicholas: The only thing that can disturb the tranquillity of the State is force. Your Lordship is using a metaphor. The State is not disturbed, the State is not coerced except by force.

On the question of conspiracy as a charge laid against the accused, Mr. Nicholas said that there was no evidence that the African National Congress had taken a decision to embark on treasonable acts to overthrow the State by violence. "What the Crown must allege and prove is that the accused entered into a contract, an agreement to overthrow the State by violence. The charge is that they agreed to do the acts alleged by the Crown. We submit that it is the duty of the Crown to prove the said conspiracy."

"We submit that this case is based on the policy of the ANC and therefore the Crown must prove that the policy of the ANC was accepted by the whole organisation. It cannot be said that members of the ANC gave consent to a treasonable policy."

"We submit that any decision taken outside the national conference of the ANC, which is the supreme body, is not a policy. An agreement by all the members of the ANC must be based on the knowledge of each and every member of the organisation. Our submission is that it cannot be said that there was a unanimous decision by members of the African National Congress at a national congress to adopt a treasonable policy and there is no material before this Court to show that there was such a decision."

Dealing with circumstantial evidence, Mr. Kentridge argued that the Crown had produced no direct evidence to show that the ANC had a policy to overthrow the State by violence. It relied on circumstantial evidence from which the inference of such a policy must necessarily be drawn.

### No Criminal Acts

The burden of the proof, Mr. Kentridge contended, was increased where, as in this case, no criminal act was committed in pursuance of the conspiracy. The Court was asked to draw inferences of a treasonable policy from documents and speeches which did not in themselves constitute acts of violent overthrow of the State.

Mr. Kentridge said that in this case each accused was charged with more than one overt act of treason. Each overt act was alleged to have

been committed with a hostile intent.

In the first overt act, it was said that each of the accused did "wrongfully, unlawfully and with hostile intent aforesaid conspire with each other, with the persons mentioned in the indictment and with other persons to the prosecutor unknown, to subvert and overthrow the State by violence, and made active preparations for the achievement of these objects."

In its indictment, the Crown said: "In pursuance and furtherance of the said conspiracy, more particularly as part of the active participation for the violent overthrow of the State, the accused with hostile intent aforesaid did proceed to certain meetings which were convened in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and for the purpose of furthering and carrying into effect the means set out with the knowledge that the said meetings had been convened for the aforementioned purpose, did then and there attend the said meetings and made speeches for the purpose of furthering and carrying into effect the means aforesaid."

### Two Witness Rule

Mr. Kentridge said that to prove the treasonable conspiracy against each of the accused, two credible witnesses were required. The rule applied equally to cases in which circumstantial evidence was tendered, for the Court was invited to draw an inference of a treasonable conspiracy. Mr. Kentridge emphasised that the proof of a hostile intent, which did not need witnesses, was not the same as proof of the conspiracy. The Court held that the charge was not one of using words with hostile intent, but that they were said to be spoken in furtherance of a **specific conspiracy**. Proof of adherence to that conspiracy might prove the hostile intent, but proof of the hostile intent did not prove adherence to the conspiracy. "This must be proved as part of the overt act of attending a meeting and making a speech—in fact it must be proved as pleaded."

Mr. Kentridge said that the double proof that was required was not the ringing of the bell, or voting for the Freedom Charter or making a colourless speech at a meeting—there was no value in the double proof of such matters.

After Mr. Kentridge had addressed the Court, Mr. Justice Rumpff said that it was the desire of the Court at this stage to hear the reply of the Crown to the points of law raised by the defence so far. Mr. J. J. Trengove (for the Crown) asked for time to prepare the reply.

### Communism

Mr. A. P. O'Dowd then followed Mr. Kentridge to address the Court on the Crown's argument on Communism. He began by pointing out that the Crown had relied on Communism only in so far as it was relevant to the Crown allegation of violence.

The Crown had succeeded, said Mr. O'Dowd, in showing that there was some Communist propaganda in some of the documents, but the Crown would have to show that this was the Communist doctrine of violent revolution and that it represented the views of active members of the Congresses. The Crown had not shown that the accused believed in any violent revolution. In order to reach that goal, the Crown would have to take certain steps. It would have to show that the documents it relied on did contain Congress policy and that the documents were exclusively Communist. It would have to prove that the documents showed that the Congresses accepted the whole of Communist

doctrine, that the Congresses believed in and advocated violent revolution and that the active members had knowledge of the Communist doctrine of violent revolution.

Mr. O'Dowd submitted that if any of these steps were missing, then the rest would be invalid—and the Crown would have failed to prove these steps at all in relation to the documents it relied on. None of the documents were exclusively Communist. The defence argued that it was quite possible for part of the Communist doctrine to be accepted and not the whole, and that the Congresses did not accept the whole.

The Crown had not proved, Mr. O'Dowd submitted, that the Congresses advocated a violent revolution and had failed to prove the required knowledge in respect of the individuals.

### Murray's Evidence

Mr. O'Dowd referred to the evidence of Professor Murray in which he had said that it would be dangerous to draw any conclusions concerning the views of any person on violent revolution from his views on other matters, and pointed out that that was what the Crown had been trying to do. From the views of the accused on imperialism, capitalism and fascism, the Crown had tried to infer their views on violence.

The defence submitted that Professor Murray was correct on this point and referred also to his concession that even his own writings could have given rise to unfounded suspicion. Mr. O'Dowd then asked the Court: "What conclusions could the Court draw concerning a group of laymen, some of whom were barely literate?"

The defence submitted that the evidence on the former Communist Party of South Africa was incomplete and that no fair view of the policy could be obtained, particularly on the vital issues of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the theory of violent revolution. All that emerged from the evidence was that the Communist Party had certain views on fascism, liberation and other phenomena, and that there had been a resemblance between those and ANC views. Nothing could be inferred from such a resemblance. The ANC might have taken from the Communist Party of South Africa or it might have been the other way round.

### New Age

Dealing with the journals *Advance*, *New Age*, *Liberation* and *Fighting Talk*, the defence would submit a separate argument, Mr. O'Dowd said. They could not be assumed to express the policy of the Congresses. A separate argument would also be advanced on the Freedom Charter. On this the defence would rely on the evidence of Professor Murray that the Freedom Charter was consistent with bourgeois socialism.

Replying to Mr. Justice Rumpff, Mr. O'Dowd said that the defence did not think it was necessary to advance further argument on the other submissions made by the Crown on various aspects of Communism.

### Fined For Wearing ANC Badge

Lawrence Makatini, a 42-year-old seaman, was fined £50 (or six months) in the Durban Magistrate's Court recently for wearing a badge and beret of the banned African National Congress at a meeting of the Railway Workers' Union early in November last year.

Mr. Makatini had already been in jail for three months awaiting trial.

## UP MY ALLEY

I HEAR that Dr. Verwoerd is just a leetle bit browned off because visiting Britisher Cliff Richard got a bigger and better hand here than Herr Dokter got in the rock-n-roll yodeller's home country . . . Probably because his new theme song "Hi, neighbour" didn't make the hit parade . . . Of course he did get the traditional rock-n-roll acclaim . . . Go, man, go . . . Awfully stuffy folks, these Britishers.

BUT it was Ma Verwoerd, out on a shopping spree, who stole the show while examining some materials . . . I don't know anything about colours, quoth she.

PERMITS to travel from province to province, permits to be in town, permits to enter locations, permits to rent a house, permits, permits permits . . . Now permits to play golf . . . It has been well said that the traditional expression of this dear country of ours is, "Did you got a licence?"

LATEST on US President John Kennedy's reading list are

works on guerilla warfare by Mao Tse Tung and Cuba's Ernesto "Che" Guevara . . . To advise other people on how to fight communism, of course . . . But natch . . . And movie boss Boris Morros' account of his career as a counter-

By ALEX  
LA GUMA



spy against the reds was discovered in a library . . . In the detective fiction section.

COME the republic the former Queen's Own Cape Town Highlanders, now renamed Cape Town Highlanders, is likely to be re-named Henk's Own Bollanders.

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