

# THIS IS THE POLICE STATE

## Sabotage Bill Aims To Stamp Out All Opposition

- A fantastically wide definition of sabotage;
- Super banning powers;
- Provisions to make it impossible for new anti-nationalist newspapers to be published.

These are the main features of the new so-called Sabotage Bill which is due to be debated shortly in parliament.

Even newspaper reporters hardened by years of covering Nationalist legislation gasped as they read through the provisions of this new Bill when it was published last Saturday.

Most of the provisions deal with the Suppression of Communism Act; in fact, only one section out of twenty-one deals with sabotage. This Bill makes it quite clear that the Suppression of Communism Act has become established as the basis of all major legislation for political repression in South Africa.

In terms of the Sabotage Bill:

### Bannings

The Minister's banning powers are to be greatly extended. At the moment the Minister has the power to impose blanket bans on individuals and gatherings. He will now be given new powers to ban individuals from attending specific classes or types of gathering such as, for example, gatherings in connection with political activities or say, newspaper work or multi-racial gatherings.

Similarly, the Minister will have greater powers with regard to the

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# SACTU CALL FOR UNITED FRONT

**JOHANNESBURG.** AT an urgent meeting of the secretariat of SACTU this week it was decided to issue a call for a united front with all other trade union organisations to prevent the vicious new anti-sabotage Bill from becoming law.

In an interview with New Age Mr. Mark Shope, secretary general, said: "This Bill will almost illegalise trade union action in South Africa. If it becomes law our trade unionists could be reduced to taking up minor cases of dismissal and welfare matters."

"The Bill itself is an act of high

treason—it abrogates all laws that grant civil liberties to the people of South Africa and leaves full power in the hands of the police.

**DEVASTATING BLOWS** "SACTU considers this proposed legislation to be an indication of the effect which the devastating blows of the liberation movement have dealt apartheid.

"The Nationalist Government will have the effect of infuriating all the oppressed people of this country even further."

**MR. LEON LEVY,** SACTU President, said that his organisation would not be intimidated by the Bill but would intensify its organisational work until apartheid was overthrown.

**NEW AGE**

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## HERO OF THE TRANSKEI



This picture of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo was taken during the recent session of the Transkeian Territorial Authority, at which he charged that the proposed constitution for limited self-rule in the Transkei, prepared by Kaiser Matanzima, had been steam-rollered through by procedural tricks.

"We understand the machinery of government well enough," Chief Sabata said. "But in this case the chairman said one thing and did another." (After being told that the Constitution would be discussed when all the clauses had been presented and that there could be no debate on each individual clause, the TTA found that they had "accepted" the Constitution once all the clauses had been read. See page 5.)

SACTU has decided to submit a memorandum to the I.L.O. at its forthcoming meeting on this anti-sabotage measure that was designed to stop all political and trade union work, so that when the 'expel South Africa' motion was put forward by Nigeria the delegates would be in full possession of the facts.

**MESSERS WALTER SISULU** and **DUMA NORWE,** former Secretaries General of the now-banned ANC, said that fascism in South Africa had been crowned by this Bill. Mr. Sisulu said: "It is a most shocking measure—every single decent and freedom-loving person must stress their protest now. It will affect our lives in the most basic manner because under the pretence of sabo-

tage the Nats hope to blot out all forms of legal opposition to their foul policies."

**ADVOCATE DUMA NOKWE** told New Age that the Government had hoped to silence all opposition by making a treason trial, intending to outlaw the fight for democratic rights. But where they had failed in the law courts they would fail with this Bill as well—a Bill unheard of in law or politics.

"We in South Africa, particularly the Non-White people, will never be intimidated by such attempts," he said.

**INHUMAN**  
A statement by the **TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS** says the

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# INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

HERE are some very late Anniversary messages which we are sure will interest you:

From the All-China Youth Federation: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of New Age newspaper, we extend you our warm greetings... May the friendship between the people and youth of China and South Africa develop incessantly!

From the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions: On behalf of all members of our Confederation I take the opportunity of your publication's jubilee anniversary to congratulate you on the continuous efforts displayed by you all through these years in the cause of truth, honesty and integrity. We feel sure that the coming years will go on bearing better and better results and that your publication will always meet the success it deserves.

From Mr. Yakuta K. Chid-za, administrative secretary of the Malawi Congress Party: I offer you our congratulations on your celebrating the 25th anniversary of the progressive press in South Africa. We congratulate you because, despite tremendous odds and forces arrayed against you, you are still there championing the

cause—Freedom. Your voice of truth is heard everywhere and we pray and hope that you will keep up this noble task. We hope that you will maintain your stand in exposing the Nationalist Government and its brutalities. Long live New Age!

From the General Secretary of the Panegyrian Federation of Labour: We wish you every success in your heroic struggles.

A friend of ours from Libo-d, Pondoland says, "I wish you many more returns of this happy day and trust that your strength and power and fearless honesty may grow unabated with your age."

From the International Committee for Co-operation of Journalists: We congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of the South African progressive press. Your perseverance, your courage and your faith in the values of human civilisation are highly appreciated by journalists and democrats all over the world...

From China: Reconstruct: We wish you greater success in the strife for democracy, freedom and national liberation in the days to come.

One of our readers, Freedom Fighter, whose R3 we acknowledged recently, suggests that

each worker donate a day's wages to New Age—to help us out of our financial crisis and also to celebrate May Day, "by giving a gift to their own popular and staunch supporter of the workers—the people's New Age."

We desperately need this help from our readers and we must appeal to those who can collect in areas outside the big cities to waste no time in doing the rounds. Only in this way will we be able to meet our needs at the end of the month.

The printers won't give us credit and neither will all our other creditors. PLEASE HELP US NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Br butter R8, Izzy R6, Orange Grove R2, Jumble R51, Monthly R2, Party R4, Ben R20, Anonymous R100, Molo-po R1.

Cape Town: Diamond R25, Jumble R175, Socks (per Gillian) R225, SACTU R8, Robey R1050, Gardener (per Johnny) 40c, C.G. R140, Wire R2.

Durban: Steve 25c, Thumbly 25c, Graham R1, Mayor 25c, Eleanor 50c.

Grand Total: R250.55.

# EDITORIAL

## RESISTANCE WILL CONTINUE

THE Government of "the quietest country in Africa" has just introduced a Bill providing the death penalty for sabotage. So much for the myth that the apartheid state enjoys the support of the majority of its citizens.

An examination of the Bill makes it clear that its main aim has nothing to do with sabotage. THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL IS TO SILENCE THE MOST FORCEFUL AND DETERMINED OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID. In terms of the Bill, men and women can be restricted and subjected to the most stringent penalties, not because they have been throwing bombs about or interfering with the water supply, but merely because they are unpopular with Mr. Vorster and his Special Branch. Newspapers don't throw bombs or poison wells, but under this Bill they too can be banned.

We have already seen how, under the Suppression of Communism Act, not only non-Communists but even anti-Communists have been banned by the Government. This sabotage Bill will cast the net even wider and enable the Government to take even more drastic steps against opponents WHO HAVE COMMITTED NO BREACH OF THE LAW.

### Legal Fascism

This is legal fascism. There is no other word for it. Under cover of a fake scare about invasion by the Afro-Asian powers, the Government has this session brought in a Bill to provide R120 million for defence, another to introduce internal political censorship; and now finally this sabotage Bill—and there is even a hint that Mr. Vorster has one or two more similar Bills up his sleeve to introduce in the dying days of the session.

The Government is preparing to rule on a war footing. Support or at least acceptance of apartheid is to be linked with patriotism. Opposition is to be classed as treason. The real resistance to the Nationalist regime will be driven completely underground.

Vorster and Verwoerd no doubt feel that by relying on the army, the police and these savage laws they can meet any situation which is likely to arise in the immediate future. In this they are wrong. The very fact that a sabotage Bill is considered necessary at this stage indicates that in fact the Nationalist Government has just about reached the end of the road. In "the quietest country in Africa," they are being forced to pull out all the stops to keep themselves in power.

The Nationalists can try to terrorise their opponents, but the one thing they can't do is pacify the country. They can't create prosperity out of depression. They can't create mass content out of abject poverty and brutal oppression. They will never succeed in enslaving the spirit of those who love freedom. They will never achieve what is the ambition of all rulers—government by consent.

### Opposition Will Grow

As has been proved by the history of despotisms in all countries, this sabotage Bill will not achieve its object. It will merely steel the opposition and encourage it to adopt new and better methods of achieving its targets.

For the Government is wrong in thinking it has to deal merely with a handful of agitators and anarchists. It has to deal with the vast majority of the population of this country, the 250 million people of Africa and the overwhelming multitude of all mankind who have set their faces against all forms of race discrimination and oppression.

The Nationalist Government cannot defy the conscience of the world for ever. Every man punished under the Saboteage Bill will only add to the burden of guilt it has to bear, and will only hasten the day when the architects of apartheid are forced to pay the full price for the misery they have caused.

# EDGAR DEANE GOES ACROSS WITH NEW AGE

the conference. The Cape Times of last Saturday reported Mr. Deane as having said, "I think it was regrettable that the Confederation objected to my nomination... All the publicity given to the objection only drew other countries' attention towards South Africa ammunition to attack South Africa further."

## Matiniane Sent Back To Transkei

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Gibson Matiniane, 62-year-old former chairman of the banned ANC in Stellenbosch, who was endorsed out of the Western Cape and ordered to go to Transkei (see New Age April 26), found on his arrival there that the magistrate would not permit him to remain there and ordered him to return to Engcobo, his birthplace in the Transkei.

He writes that he has been given neither work nor a house to stay in and is living in abject destitution. On top of everything he has been told that he must now pay R15s. tax for this year.

Friends who wish to contact Mr. Matiniane may write to him at All Saints Mission, P.O. All Saints, Engcobo.

## SACTU CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT

(Continued from page 1)

visions of the so-called anti-sabotage Bill are so drastic and inhuman that they cannot be defended on any grounds whatsoever in these modern times.

They seek to suppress ideas and the slightest resistance to tyranny—any tyranny which affects the conscience of millions in our country.

Nowhere in the world, now or at any time in the history of mankind, has any tyrant been able to suppress the ideas of man or the call to freedom. The Nationalists in South Africa will never be able to suppress the natural reactions and aspirations of the people of South Africa whom they wish to silence with the assistance of violence and the excesses of this so-called law.

### CAPE TOWN.

MR. Edgar Deane, the secretary of the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers which is affiliated to the TUC, refused to make a statement to New Age when interviewed about his appointment to represent the workers of South Africa at the conference of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva next month.

Mr. Deane: I am not prepared to make a statement for New Age because in your last week's editorial you alleged that I support things like job reservation and apartheid in industry.

New Age: You have the opportunity to clear yourself of the allegations made against you by making a statement if you think they are unjustified.

Mr. Deane: No I am not prepared to do that. I used to support New Age but now I am very annoyed with them because of their attitude when I have all these years opposed job reservation.

New Age: The accusation made by us must have a basis. Doesn't the TUC support segregated trade unions?

Mr. Deane: That is where you make the mistake, we do not support segregated unions. We have taken a decision to admit African trade unions in our federation because when they are fully recognised they will be free to join any trade union.

New Age: But under the present law legally recognised trade unions are deprived of their effective bargaining power. The law protects the employers at the expense of the employees.

Mr. Deane: Last year my union conducted a very effective strike.

New Age: What is your attitude then towards the apartheid legislation in industry in this country?

Mr. Deane: I am opposed to all such legislation. I made this clear at the TUC conference in East London



Mr. Edgar Deane

and the African workers were very pleased with my stand. Two Natives came to see me after that to congratulate me.

New Age: Would you say you will be representing all the workers of this country at the International Labour Organisation conference?

Mr. Deane: Yes I will be representing all workers and no participating against the white workers, especially as three-quarters of the workers who elected me are white workers.

New Age: Do you think your nomination to represent South Africa will remove the ground for criticism of this country's colour policy in industry?

Mr. Deane: No I don't think so.

New Age: Can you give me an indication of what you are going to say at the conference?

Mr. Deane: I can't at this stage tell you what I will say. I am not prepared to say that until I have been to the conference.

Footnote: Mr. Deane's appointment stemmed from Mr. Trollip's intervention when there was a deadlock between the TUC and the Nationalist Confederation of Labour over the choice of a delegate for

# THIS IS THE PRICE SALE

(Continued from page 1)  
type or class of gathering which he may ban.

He may thus, for example, ban the holding of any multi-racial gathering whether such gathering be political or devoted to sport or of any nature whatsoever.

In addition to the very wide powers which he already has, the Minister is to be given the SUPREME BANNING POWER OF PROHIBITING A PERSON FROM PERFORMING ANY ACT WHATSOEVER.

**NEW PROVISION**  
An entirely new provision inserted into the Act empowers the Minister to ban a person during any period "from being within or absenting himself from any place or area mentioned in the notice or communicating with any person or receiving any visitor or performing any act specified."

This colossal power enables the Minister to subject people to house arrest and to prevent them from communicating in person or by phone or post with anybody else.

It also empowers him to ban a person to any place and to cut him off entirely from all human society.

Banning notices can also compel the recipient to report regularly to

the police and in addition a banned person may be compelled to report any change of employment or residence.

It appears that the Minister is going to publish a list of all banning notices in the Government Gazette for he will now be empowered to do so.

## Newspapers

Newspapers are hit in two ways: In the first place, no newspaper (or anybody for that matter) may print, publish or disseminate any speech or statement made by any banned person.

Thus the Minister proposes to prevent banned people from having any communication with the public whatsoever.

A further provision is to the effect that no newspaper shall be regis-

tered in terms of the Newspaper and Print Act unless an amount of up to R20,000 is deposited with the Minister of the Interior, should the newspaper thereafter be banned under the wide powers given in the Suppression of Communism Act, the deposit will be forfeited to the State. The registration of a newspaper shall lapse

- (a) if printing and publishing of such newspaper is not commenced;
- (i) in the case of a newspaper registered before the date on which the new Act becomes law, within one month of such date;
- (ii) in the case of a newspaper registered on or after this set date, within one month after registration.
- (b) if the newspaper is at any time not printed and published during a period exceeding one month.

**THIS PROVISION WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PROGRESSIVE PRESS IN THIS COUNTRY TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION.**

For example, should New Age be banned, people who are anxious to see it in the voice of the press is not silenced would have to risk losing R20,000 for each newspaper they bring out.

In addition, the threat of forfeiture of the deposit will operate as a powerful weapon to intimidate any newspapers and prevent them from printing anti-apartheid material.

## Penalties

No provision is made for increasing the maximum penalties under the Act but a minimum period of three years imprisonment is laid

down for all those cases where in the past a maximum of ten years could be imposed.

This means that in future anyone found guilty of taking part in the activities of a banned organisation must be sentenced to at least 3 years imprisonment.

In addition any person who contravenes an order to report to the police or to notify the police of any change in the place of his residence or work shall be liable to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 10 years imprisonment.

In future possession of any periodical or publication banned under the Suppression Act will carry with it the penalty of 3 years jail. In the past only the distribution of publications banned under this Act could be penalised.

# Strikes Can Be Outlawed

## Sabotage

THERE is one lengthy provision dealing with sabotage. It states that any person "who commits any wrongful and wilful act whereby he injures, damages, destroys, renders useless or unserviceable, puts out of action, obstructs, tampers with, pol-

- lutes, contaminates or endangers—
- (a) the health or safety of the public;
- (b) the maintenance of law and order;
- (c) any water supply;
- (d) the supply or distribution at any place of light, power, fuel, gas, steam, or water or of sanitary, medical or fire extinguishing services;
- (e) any postal, telephone or telegraph services or installations or radio transmitting, broadcasting or receiving services or installations;
- (f) the free movement of any traffic on land, at sea or in the air;
- (g) any property whether movable or immovable of any other person or state . . .

shall be guilty of the offence of sabotage. Similarly anybody who in contravention of any law enters any land or building or who unlawfully possesses any explosives, firearm or weapon shall be guilty of sabotage. Once the prosecution has proved that an accused person has done any of the above-mentioned acts then the onus of proving his innocence is put on him. In particular the accused then has to show that . . . the commission of the alleged offence, objectively regarded, was not calculated and that such offence was not committed with intent—

- to cause or promote general dislocation, disturbance or disorder;
- to cripple or seriously prejudice any industry or undertaking or industries or undertakings generally, or the production or distribution of commodities or foodstuffs at any place;
- to seriously hamper or to deter any person from assisting in the maintenance of law and order;
- to cause, encourage or further an insurrection or forcible resistance to the government;
- to further or encourage the achievement of any political aim, including the bringing about of any social or economic change in the Republic;
- to cause serious bodily injury to or seriously endanger the safety of any person;
- to cause substantial financial loss to any person or to the State;
- to cause, encourage or further feelings of hostility between different sections of the population of the Republic;
- to seriously interrupt the supply or distribution at any place of light, power, fuel or water, or of sanitary, medical or fire extinguishing services;
- to embarrass the administration of the affairs of the State. . . .

This provision is in line with recent Nationalist pronouncements on

people who they say have committed "treasonable acts," such as the White railwaymen threatening a strike for higher wages, or people insisting on multi-racial football.

The penalty for sabotage is expressly stated to be that "provided for by law for the offence of treason" with the proviso that, except where the death penalty is imposed, the period of imprisonment shall be at least five years.

## STRIKES ARE SABOTAGE

A lawyer interviewed by New Age said that in terms of this provision the following persons would be guilty of sabotage and liable to the death sentence or a minimum period of five years imprisonment—anyone who places a political poster or paints a political slogan on a wall in contravention of a municipal law;

—anyone who takes part in a strike in any of the industries mentioned in the definition above;

—anyone who damages any property while causing serious bodily injury to anyone, e.g. anybody who indulges in any form of serious physical violence in which any property is injured.

## THOUSANDS WILL BE GUILTY

If this new law were to be vigorously enforced there would be literally scores of thousands of persons who would have to be found guilty of sabotage each year by the courts and sentenced to at least five years imprisonment, even although sabotage as ordinarily understood never entered the minds of such persons.

Provision is made, however, that no trial for sabotage shall be instituted without the written authority of the Attorney General. This imposes a tremendous burden of selection on the Attorneys General who have shown increasingly over the years that they are guided in their decisions by the police and more especially by the Special Branch. Even if the fantastically wide provisions relating to sabotage were not fully enforced in every single case, the scope of the Bill is so wide that it would be possible for the authorities to pick on any political opponent and sooner or later have him sent to jail for a minimum of five years.

A person accused of sabotage shall not be entitled to a jury and, what is more important shall not be entitled to a preparatory examination. Thus a person charged with sabotage can be summarily brought to trial and sentenced to death. This marks a complete departure from the well established principle that nobody should be tried for a serious offence without the full nature of the evidence against him being dis-

closed at a preparatory examination. Suspended sentences may not be imposed in cases of sabotage.

The Public Safety Act in terms of which the State of Emergency was declared in 1960 has been amended. It will allow for emergency regulations which apply in an area in which a state of emergency has been declared to exist, to be applied to an area in which there is no State of Emergency.

The 12-day Detention law which enables the Attorney General to have an accused person detained without bail for 12 days is to be extended until 1963. When this provision was enacted last year the Minister declared that it would be for only one year, but as so often happens with so-called temporary measures, this law is on the way to becoming permanent.

A special provision is made to enable the State to prove that people have been outside the country should such a point be an issue in any trial. Any document of any kind which mentions that an accused person has at any particular time been outside the Republic shall be prima facie proof that the accused was outside the Republic at such time. The document must however be accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the effect that he is satisfied that such document is of foreign origin.

## 4 Not Guilty of Incitement

### LICHTENBURG

A case in which three people were charged with incitement four years after the alleged event took place was thrown out of the Magistrate's Court here last week because the Magistrate said that the evidence was such that the charges "could not be believed."

The case was one in which Messrs William Mogotusi and Richard Moteti were arrested with Mrs. Shulamith Muller, the Johannesburg attorney, on a charge of inciting the women of Lichtenburg to burn their passes between February and August, 1957.

## CPC PLANS MASS PROTEST MARCH

### CAPE TOWN

Expressing shock and outrage at the provisions of the so-called Sabotage Bill, the Coloured People's Congress has called a meeting of all interested organisations and individuals for this Friday night to consider a proposal to hold a mass protest meeting on the Grand Parade and a march through the streets of the city on Sunday May 27.

## RELEASED FROM JAIL



DURBAN.

Former student nurses Miss Doris Moyandu (left) and Miss Queeneth Dinsbush (right) discuss an article in last week's New Age with Miss Mafisi, a former colleague of theirs, after their release from jail. They had served three months at the Maritzburg Jail after they were found guilty of arson arising out of the destruction of a linen room at the Springfield T.B. Hospital, Durban.

All three girls were victimised after the strike by the entire staff of the hospital following the coming of four student nurses by a matron of the hospital. (See New Age, August 10, 1961.)

Asked about their plans for the future, both nurses said that they would join their comrade, Miss Mafisi, now a SACTU organiser, and help organise unorganised workers.

(Photo by Bilsa Gorrander)





# S.A. BANS BOOKS FOR BASUTLAND

## "Objectionable" Literature Seized in the Customs

MASERU.

NEGOTIATIONS are at present being conducted between Sir John Mowbray, the British High Commissioner, and the South African Government in connection with the future relations between the Protectorates and the Republic.

One of the matters which will no doubt come under discussion is the Customs agreement between the protectorates and the Republic, in terms of which the censorship policies of the Nationalist Government are automatically applied to the territories.

### OBJECTIONABLE

The South African Government refuses to allow the passage to Basutoland of any publications deemed "indecent, obscene or objectionable" under the South African Customs Act.

Thus British citizens in the Protectorates are placed in the same position as South Africans, and have their reading material censored by the Nationalist Government.

Recently Mr. Ronald Segal despatched about 400 copies of "Africa South in Exile" to Mr. V. J. Matthews, a Maseru attorney, for distribution in Basutoland.

"Africa South in Exile" is banned in South Africa but in Basutoland. Yet the Collector of Customs, and Excise in Durban wrote to Mr. Matthews:

"I have to inform you that the periodical 'Africa South in Exile' has been declared objectionable."

"Its importation into South Africa and the Protectorates is prohibited in terms of the Customs Act No. 55 of 1955, and the Customs Agreement between the Protectorates and the Republic."

"The above-mentioned consignment addressed to you and detained in the State Warehouse is therefore seized, and a transcript of section 148 of the Customs Act is enclosed for your information."

## AFRICAN SCULPTOR



### JOHANNESBURG.

Last week the one-man show of the 25-year-old sculptor Vincent Kumalo, seen here in our picture, was opened by Mr. Khaki Mngoma of the Jubilee Centre. The gallery was crowded and in a short while Mr. Kumalo had sold 14 sculptures.

Mr. Mngoma said of his close friend: "Mr. Kumalo's work is not tribal. He is expressing himself in his urban environment. He is deeply involved in the complex modern life of South Africa, and his work is completely contemporary."

## UP MY ARSELEY

IT'S getting so you can't do a thing, let alone say it.

No meetings, no reading, likely no visitors, and now it looks almost as if they're trying to prevent marriage.

And I don't mean mixed marriages. That's been seen up already.

I'm talking about MARRIAGE. Or anyhow, what goes with it. Because I see that the hatchmen of the censors have just said no-entry to a book on marriage guidance, called "He and She."

I suppose it is one of those publications designed to give advice to the young and ignorant. Anyway, they're not allowed to read it.

The next thing you'll hear is that the Special Branch will be attending meetings of the marriage guidance councils some churches have set up round and about.

But they can't win, believe me. As the old folks say, you don't need to take the youngsters anything. They already know how.

★

TO a lot of whites in this country, the arrival in Cape Town harbour of a ship captained and officered by non-whites must have been something out of Ripley's "Believe It Or Not."

★ Captain Lilywhite (I bet a

lot of harshed Nats would even object to the name), Pakistani captain of the ship, kept his crew ashore because he found it impossible to explain our race laws.

He can't blame him. Even Parliament tries hard to arrive at a definition of the saintly handle of "blacks."

★

THE Colud Affairs Department are busy once again trying to sell us brown folk to the world. This time it's a snazzy, glossy brochure in black and white and technicolor full of what we've done. The world will be surprised to know that in the coloured community there are businessmen, teachers, nurses, singers, flower-sellers, fishermen, actors and actresses, and even members of the Coloured Affairs Council.

● The whole thing falls flat. What the CAD has proved is that the coloureds are no different from anybody else anywhere else in any part of the world, and don't need a special department to look after them.

★

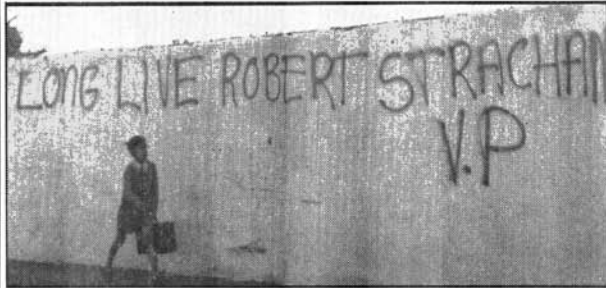
● Overheard at Hibiscus Queen Contest: "Gosh, what a lovely swimsuit."

"Oh, it's nothing, really."

"That's what I like about it."

ALEX L. GUMA.

## Cape Town Slogan Painting



This slogan was painted on a wall in District Six, Cape Town, last week. Other slogans nearby condemned Group Areas and the transfer of Coloured education.

## New Age Offices Raided In Durban And P.E.

NEW Age offices were raided by Special Branch police in Durban and Port Elizabeth last week. In Durban, raids were also conducted on the homes and offices of three leaders of the Congress of Democrats—Dr. G. Miedlinger, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils and Mr. Melville Fletcher.

The three members of the Special Branch who raided the New Age offices in Durban suddenly ended their half-hour long search with an exclamation: "Ah! This is what we are looking for," after one of them had found a telegram addressed to Mr. Ronnie Kasrils lying on one of the desks in the office.

The telegram read as follows: "Delighted congratulations con-

vey to all. From: Ben C.O.D."

Mr. Ronnie Kasrils told New Age he could not understand the Special Branch's interest in the telegram. "The message is obvious. It was sent to us after Dr. Miedlinger, Mr. Fletcher and I were discharged when we appeared before the Kolstad Supreme Court charged with having contravened the Transkeian Emergency Regulations," he added.

### INTIMIDATION

Although Lieut. W. Truter, a senior member of the Special Branch, is reported in a local daily to have said that the raids were purely routine, it is significant that only these three leaders were searched.

Making this point, the Congress of Democrats in a statement to the

press said, "Even though the three men had been found not guilty in the Supreme Court, they are now being subjected to intimidation."

WARRANTS  
In Port Elizabeth the detectives raiding New Age were armed with warrants listing various organisations and materials which were to be seized with a view to prosecuting.

The organisations included Umkhonto We Sizwe, the Congress of Democrats, SACTU, the National Convention. The materials mentioned in the warrants related to receipts, cash and ledger books of the organisations.

The detectives spent more than 30 minutes in the New Age offices and seized several documents, publications and files.

## Special Branch Raids Before Turok's Arrest

JOHANNESBURG.  
MR. Ben Turok, National Secretary of the Congress of Democrats and ex-Provincial Councillor for the Africans in the Western Cape region, has been detained under the notorious 12-day no bail law after appearing in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, on Saturday May 12.

He is being charged under Act 26 of 1956 for "being in possession of explosives with intent to cause damage to property." An alternative charge of "Arson" also appears on the charge sheet.

A certificate for Mr. Turok's detention was signed by the attorney-general, Mr. C. W. Rein.

The magistrate in remanding the case till Tuesday May 22 stated that this was being done as the matter was still being investigated by the police.

According to Major Lamprecht of the Special Branch at the "Grays," Mr. Turok has been arrested in connection with investigations of bomb explosions which took place last December in Johannesburg.

It is understood that Mr. Turok will have to undergo a preparatory examination in the Regional Court once the investigations have been completed.

This arrest follows on searches made during the week at various prominent political leaders' houses. Amongst those raided were Advocate Duma Nokwe, Mr. Walter Sisulu, Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, Dr. Aziz Kazi, and Mr. "Kathy" Kathrada.

Mr. Kathrada alleges that the police started searching his flat before he arrived home.

After arresting Mr. Turok at his office in the centre of Johannesburg, five Special Branch detectives drove him to his house where they carried out a most intensive search that lasted three hours. They then returned to the COD office in town and searched for another two hours.

In every case, the detectives had warrants empowering them to search for plastic containers, plastic water bottles, one gallon tins, tin stoppers, rubber gloves french chalk, nitric acid and other substances. Mr. Kathrada told "New Age" that when the detectives found two bottles of medicine in his drawers, they seemed to be satisfied and stopped searching almost immediately.

The investigating officer, Detective Sergeant van Wyk of the Special Branch, is the same man who is in charge of the Ramothu case. Mr. Harold Wolpe appeared on behalf of Mr. Turok.

## CHARGED UNDER SUPPRESSION ACT

JOHANNESBURG.

Bartholomew Hlapane, an ex-ANC Provincial Executive member in the Transvaal, appeared in the Magistrate's Court in Johannesburg on Saturday, May 12. He is charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Hlapane was arrested in February and the police allege that some documents were found on him. He was arrested near Baragwanath Hospital by uniformed police of the SAP.

Mr. Joe Slovo is appearing for the defence.

The case was remanded to June 18, in the Jo'burg Regional Court.

## Continuation Committee Case Appeal

JOHANNESBURG

The Government has decided to lodge an appeal in the Appellate Division against the judgment given recently by Mr. Justice Trollop in which the 12 leaders of the Continuation Committee were found not guilty of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation, the ANC.

The matter was heard in Pretoria this week and has been postponed sine die.



Yevtushenko reads his poetry to 5,000 young Muscovites in May at a kovsky Square on the Soviet Union's Poetry Day. The picture is from 'Time,' which ran a special feature on the poet.

# RUSSIA'S ELVIS DOESN'T CROON, HE READS POETRY!

## Introducing the sensational young Soviet poet, EUGENE YEVTUSHENKO

### "Flowers thrown at his feet"

## BABI YAR

—by Eugene Yevtushenko

No sculptured headstones stand on Babı Yar—the rough-hewn cliff is monolith enough—and here, alive amid the countless dead, the ages of the ancient Jewish race. Today I am a Jew, and here I walk in Egypt's bondage, dragging leaden feet; and here I, Dreyfus, face again my foes, the howling mob that also is my judge. My lot is to be hounded, spat upon, reviled by silk- and satin-clad viragos who jab their dainty sunshades in my face.

WHEN the Nazi troops seized the Soviet town of Kiev in the last World War, they rounded up 96,000 Jews and marched them to a cliff outside the city. The Nazis then shot all 96,000, who were forced over the edge of the cliff to the world's most horrid grave. The cliff is known as Babı Yar.

Readers in S.A., where this poem can now be read for the first time, will see that the poet not only attacks murder of the Jews, but also loathes all forms of race oppression.

The poet is now on a tour of the West.

... I am a little boy in Belostok; pogromists, breathing hate and vodka, storm into our home; the floor-boards soak up blood; I plead that they should spare my mother's life; a heavy boot kicks me aside. They chant: "Beat up the Yids and keep our Russia safe." Our Russia? . . . Oh, my Russian countrymen, your love sweeps over frontiers, over creeds, but often those whose hands were red with blood invoked the sacred name of our dear land and called themselves the Russian People's League.\*

... And, standing here, I know myself to be Anne Frank, as tender as a bud in spring, and as defenceless. Love has come to me, a love that needs no poet's shining words, for shining eyes say all that need be said. How little does life hold for us, my love—how little, and how much! We may not see from here the blue of sky, the green of leaf, but in this darkened room our lips may meet . . . They're coming?—No, the footsteps that you hear

are but the blessed steps of coming spring: knocks at the door?—Be not afraid, my love: the river breaks its bonds; our winter ends.

The grasses whisper over Babı Yar, each tree a solemn judge; a deathly silence clamours in my ears. I bare my head, it seems my hair is slowly turning grey. And I am but an endless, soundless moan mourning the nameless dead of Babı Yar. Greybeards, husbands, wives and slaughtered babes—each one of them an I, and while I live my blood, my flesh, my bones will not forget. When Earth's last anti-Semite is interred the Internationale will thunder here.

Although I have no Jewish blood in me, well may they hate me as they hate a Jew for I have hated them through all my life—and thus true son of Russia I am.

\*A pro-revolutionary Russian anti-Semitic organization.

BERNARD KOTEN, an American visitor to the Soviet Union, reports on an exciting evening as Soviet fans cheer their hero

MY good friend, the young Soviet poet Eugene Yevtushenko, had justly returned from Cuba—a poet sent to report on Cuba for 'Pravda' in poetry—and he insisted I must stay for his report and to hear him recite his new poems about Cuba and some other new poems.

Of course I stayed. Poetry declamation is an old and most popular form of art among the Russians, dating back to Pushkin, and beyond.

In Soviet times Mayakovsky carried on the great tradition. Today there are Yevtushenko, and Voznesensky, and many more of the young poets who continue the tradition. On Poetry Day—a great holiday in the Soviet Union—the popular poets recite from platforms set up near the Mayakovsky statue in the large square bearing his name. Poets and the people bring flowers and verse as offerings.

Poets recite in clubs and at institutes and universities, in halls and theatres, and especially at the Polytechnical Museum where Mayakovsky once recited his poems.

### Sold Out

Eugene Yevtushenko's poetry evening was to be held at the Polytechnical Museum. The day the posters went up and tickets were put on sale, they were immediately all sold out. People milled around for blocks.

And on the night the poet himself was to recite his own poetry, (more regularly recited by professional readers), we went to the Museum an hour ahead of time to avoid the crush, but the crowd was already there—bubbling with an enthusiasm that was contagious.

I realised all of a sudden that my friend's fans were as excited about poetry as our Elvis Presley fans are about his singing.

The audience was made up in large part of young people—workers, students, poets, artists, actors, engineers, scientists—but there were plenty of gray heads about too. All were intently listening, throwing up flowers, sending up endless notes of commendation, criticisms, requests—in Russian fashion. The love for young Cuba shone out, went in electric charges from speaker to audience and back again, but that is another story.

I want now to tell you about the second half of the program,

more particularly the second poem of the second half of the evening.

The poet began simply and starkly: Babı Yar—There are no monuments at Babı Yar . . . and he went on to pour out his sympathy for the Jewish people murdered in Kiev by the Nazis in the Second World War and buried at Babı Yar, buried in a mass grave they themselves were forced to dig. He reminded his audience of historic instances of anti-Semitic persecution and gave all anti-Semites notice that he would not keep quiet as long as there was one anti-Semite on earth. He praised his land and his people for their innate goodness and called on them as good Russians to wipe out what remnants of anti-Semitism there might still be lurking, even in some seemingly innocent anecdote.

They bear him introduced by the point that while such implacability makes him an object of hate for the anti-Semites of the world, in his mind this same implacability makes him a true Russian!

### "Thank You"

As the poem ended, there was

## An Ovation in Scotland

Hundreds of students came to hear young Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko at the University last week. So many came that the corridors of the Old College were jammed and the meeting had to be moved to the Debating Hall 400 yards away.

They bear him introduced by the head of the university's Russian Department, Mr. Dennis Ward, as "a man who always speaks his mind openly."

"A trip to the West for me in the years of the cult of personality would have been impossible," Yevtushenko told his audience.

"But we have different times now, I believe I am the first young Russian poet on a trip of this kind, I firmly believe I will not be the last.

"Very harsh criticisms directed against a writer in the past meant very often literary death for him," he said.

"Nowadays this sort of thing is impossible. Lots of critical articles have been written about my own work but as you see I'm here and not where I could have found myself in the past."

He roared laughter when he told a questioner who asked what he wanted: "I'm afraid to appear as a Red propagandist."

He said it was a curious thing that the dogmatists against whom they struggled and many Western journalists were symbolically joined together by calling the young generation of Soviet writers

complete quiet in the hall; and then came a thunder of applause that lasted ten or fifteen minutes. Bouquets of flowers were thrown at the poet's feet; cries of "Thank you!" rang out. And the young non-Jew poet stood quietly erect and thanked his audience, non-Jewish also for the greater part. Pleas to repeat the poem were answered with the information that it would soon be published and could then be read in the press. (The Literary Gazette printed the poem that week.)

Yevtushenko had only been back from Cuba a few days when he went down to Kiev in response to an invitation from the young people of Kiev to read his poetry there. While in Kiev he visited Babı Yar and was so moved by what he saw, by the memories the mass grave evoked, that the Babı Yar poem surged up in him. He wrote it on an instant return to Moscow and some days later, recited it as one of his new poems—his monument to Babı Yar.

He was visibly as moved as was his audience by the reading of the poem.

"un-Soviet."

Yevtushenko was given a great ovation although he felt bound to remark that questions he was asked in Moscow were much more pointed than the questions he had been asked here.

## MPHO REFUSED A HAWKER'S LICENCE

PALAPAYE

Mr. Motosami K. Mpho, secretary of the Bechuanaaland People's Party, has had his application for a hawker's licence refused by the District Commissioner in Serowe.

Objections to Mr. Mpho's application had been lodged by a general merchant Mr. T. W. Shaw and by the Mahalapye Chamber of Commerce on the grounds that the general volume of trade did not justify the grant of the licence.

In a letter to the District Commissioner asking for this decision to be reversed, Mr. Mpho says that had he been a White man his application would not have been refused.

"Who can make me believe that Mr. Shaw and his white brothers are not my enemies," he asks. "Oh what do they want me to live? Must I go and steal in order to support my family?"

A copy of Mr. Mpho's letter has been sent to the High Commissioner.

# Join Your Trade Union



Court Case and FIFA meeting start on same day

# Soccer Officials Want All-Whites Expelled

**DURBAN.** THE next stage in the fight for international recognition by the non-racial South African Soccer Federation, the S.A. Soccer League, will take place in the Durban Law Courts on May 24 when two Indian officials of the Curries Fountain Sports Ground Association and five Coloured and two White footballers from Maritzburg's professional team, Lincoln City, will appear on a charge under the Group Areas Act.

Those charged are: Coloured Soccerites: Albert Taylor, Dennis Vertwin, Claude Findlay, Albert Diaz and Dennis Harvey, Whites: Kooz Brandms, former Natal goalkeeper, and Victor Inger, Lincoln's former trainer-coach. The Indian specialists are: Mr. E. L. Hattege (chairman) and Mr. R. S. Govender, Secretary of the Sports Ground Association.

**STRANGE COINCIDENCE.** It is significant that the case has been set down for hearing on May 24, for this is the very day on which FIFA's Executive meets in Chile prior to holding its International Congress on the two following days.

At this meeting one of the major items to be discussed will be F.A.S.A.'s application for the re-

scinding of F.I.F.A.'s decision suspending the all-White Southern African soccer body from international games.

At the meeting held in Durban recently between Soccer administrators of the all-White organisation and its non-racial counterpart, (see New Age May 3) strong exception was taken by representatives of the non-racial bodies to repeated assertions by the White officials that there was a legal bar to non-racialism in sport.

### NO COLOUR BAR LAW

Mr. George Singh, the fighting Secretary of the non-racial Soccer



Mr. R. S. Govender

Federation, pointedly stated at this meeting: "WE HAVE LEGAL OPINION FROM AN EMINENT COUNSEL WHICH STATES THAT THERE IS NO SUCH LAW ON THE STATUTE BOOKS OF SOUTH AFRICA."

White referees and linesmen who control all professional matches at Curries Fountain have indicated that they will continue to administer the game.

The North and South Coast Associations affiliated to the non-racial Soccer League have between them 11 White players registered. Both these Associations will continue to play their White members, despite the case pending against Lincoln City.

Off-the-record discussions with various soccer officials show that while they are confident of the outcome of the case, they are afraid that the decision of the court will not be known before F.I.F.A. meets.

They suspect that F.A.S.A. representatives will make a big issue of the case in support of their application for the lifting of their suspension by FIFA.

### TRIBUTE

Non-racial soccer officials are burning the midnight oil in the preparation of their case against F.A.S.A.'s re-admission to F.I.F.A. Whatever the outcome of the Chile Congress the work done by the Soccer Federation will undoubtedly leave its mark against racialism in sport in South Africa.

A fitting tribute to both the administrators and players—Black and White—in the non-racial soccer bodies was paid by Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, who in an interview with New Age said: "These pioneers in the fight for the eradication of the colour bar in sport are to be greatly admired by all right-thinking people. Their fight is just and every South African irrespective of whether he is a sportsman or not must give his fullest support to them. They are blazing a trail which will have far reaching repercussions in every field of South African life."

### WHAT ABOUT RELIGION?

Commenting on the arrests, Father B. L. E. Sigamoney, well-known for his uncompromising stand for non-racialism in sport in South Africa and an important man in the soccer world, told New Age: "If people are going to be arrested for taking part in multi-racial sport they should also be arrested for worshipping together. People of all races mingle freely in my church, and will continue to do so regardless of what the law says. There is no colour-bar in the eyes of God."

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend P. H. F. Barron, supported what Father Sigamoney had said. "It is a Christian principle that no distinction must be made between persons on the grounds of race, colour or creed. We will not tolerate apartheid in the Church despite the laws of the land."

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## NO APARTHEID HERE



Kooz Brandms during a training session with the Lincoln boys.

### Another Blow To Racialism

# COLOURED SOCCER BODY TO DISSOLVE

### KIMBERLEY.

**RACIALISM in amateur soccer got another serious blow when the South African Coloured Football Association decided to dissolve after promoting inter-provincial games among Coloured units for more than half a century.**

The decision to disband was taken at a council meeting at the Lutheran hall in Florinville here recently. Except for Transvaal and Northern Transvaal's late arrival and apart from the executive, the soccer conference was attended by Eastern and Western Province, Free State, Natal, Griqualand West and Bechuanaland.

The dissolution of the S.A.C.F.A. is in compliance with a resolution taken at the annual meeting of the South African Soccer Federation—to which the Coloured, African and Indian racial national bodies were affiliated. At this meeting in Durban last September, it was decided to give these national organizations until May of this year to disband. A decision was also taken to call on the S.A.S.F. to form a non-racial body and take over the control of soccer in South Africa.

In Johannesburg, the South Afri-

can Football Association's (formerly Indian) disbanding conference was a complete flop on Easter Sunday, except that it was decided to call another meeting in Durban on May 31 to implement the resolution of dissolution.

Indian Soccer chief Mr. Bob Pavadai did intimate that a move will be made to disband. This information was disclosed by Mr. George Mohammed, who represented the racial Griqua Indian Association.

Messrs T. A. Nene, Vilakazi and S. B. Sepanya of the South African "African" Football Association should wake up. They were a party to the decision to dissolve the racial soccer units. Yet surprisingly enough no definite moves were made to disband.

It would not be reasonable to give a timely warning: "Don't Let THE AFRICANS' RACIAL BOY-GIE START TO STINK."

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VS

VS

VS

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