

"STAND BY YOUR LEADERS"

MASS PROTESTS AGAINST TREASON ARRESTS

JOHANNESBURG.

IF THE GOVERNMENT HOPED TO STRIKE PANIC INTO THE HEARTS OF THEIR OPPONENTS WITH THE TREASON ARRESTS, THEY ARE IN FOR A BIG DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY HAS BEEN SWEEPED WITH A WAVE OF SHOCKED INDIGNATION.

Everywhere people have come forward to help those arrested and to care for their dependants. Empty places in Congress and New Age offices, the Peace Council and trade unions, have been filled with eager volunteers.

Irrespective of the outcome of the case, the people are showing in no uncertain fashion that they are determined to stand by their leaders through thick and thin.

ANC CALL

The African National Congress calls upon the people to stand firm behind their valiant leaders. If the present police raids and mass arrests of leaders are intended to make Congress deviate from its principles and the freedom fight, then they will fail, says the ANC.

LIBERAL PARTY

STATEMENT

A statement issued by the Liberal Party, and signed by the national chairman Mr. Alan Paton, reads: "The Liberal Party of South Africa takes a grave view of the arrest on charges of high treason of over 140 South Africans, many of whom are recognised leaders of important groups of people in the country.

"The Party urges the people of South Africa not to be intimidated by these events nor to be misled into believing that there is something sinister about uncompromising opposition to apartheid and totalitarian rule. The Party calls upon the white people of South Africa to resist all encroachments on civil liberties and to realise that no country can enjoy justice and freedom unless it offers to all.

"Unless white South Africans defend under all circumstances the democratic values which they cherish, the day may soon come when they will lose them all."

The Party reiterated its firm belief in the common society in which racial incitement would be a punishable offence.

PEOPLE'S DEFENCE

In Johannesburg, a crowded and indignant meeting of members of democratic organisations and others, held on Thursday afternoon, decided to form themselves into a "Peo-

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National Defence Fund

JOHANNESBURG.

A National Defence Fund to raise money for bail, legal assistance and relief for the families of those being held on treason charges was launched in Johannesburg the day after the mass arrests.

The Fund's sponsors include Mr. Alan Paton, national chairman of the Liberal Party; Mr. Alex Hepple, M.P., leader of the Labour Party; Senator W. Balingier and Mrs. Margaret Balingier, M.P.; Mr. Leo Lovell, M.P.

Sponsors of the Fund in Cape Town up to the time of going to press are Senator L. Rubin, Mr. Ronald M. Segal, The Very Rev. T. J. Savage, Dean of Cape Town, Rev. C. K. Storey, Dr. O. Wollheim and Father Gardner, S.S.J.E.

More sponsors, together with full details of the address to which contributions are to be sent, will be announced shortly.

NEW AGE

Vol. 3, No. 7

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper.

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, December 13, 1956 PRICE 3d.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING!



The Congress flag waves defiantly in the streets of Sophiatown as the people protest against the arrests of their leaders.

"I HOPE I WILL BE ARRESTED"

—Father Huddleston

JOHANNESBURG.

"I hope with all my heart I shall be arrested," Father Trevor Huddleston told the Sunday Express correspondent in London last week. Father Huddleston last year took part in the Congress of the People, where he received the Istivalandawe award.

"I would passionately welcome the opportunity to stand in a South African dock on this charge and say all the things I've been longing to say.

"I feel this development intensely—and all the more so because so many of those arrested are my personal friends. It's most frustrating to be so far away at this time."

In a letter to The Times, expected to be published this week, Father Huddleston warns British opinion "against being misled into believing that this was a genuine purge of Communist elements in South Africa."

Father Huddleston also pleads that churches in the Union must vigorously protest against the arrests and not stand silent as so often before.

He is ready and "more than willing" to fly to Johannesburg any minute to face a charge of treason, he says.

THE INSIDE STORY

From a Prisoner at the Fort

JOHANNESBURG.

WHAT a wonderful spirit there is among the 140 of us here. It is quite impossible to describe. Everyone is cheerful, determined; nobody is prepared to be intimidated.

But at the same time of course no one underestimates the seriousness of this Government attack. Everyone is vigilant, prepared for anything.

For almost everyone here, this chapter in the struggle began with the 5 o'clock in the morning knock on the door—the dawn knock which has become the international symbol of the fascist state.

A MEETING

At Cape Town's Caledon Square—a meeting of good comrades. Then to the airport where we sat locked in the van, awaiting the late arrivals. First the Worcester people and then the veteran of us all

—comrade John Mimi, his back as straight as a ramrod for all his over 70 years. None of us hid our anger at the arresting of an old ailing man like John Mimi. But Uncle John had a huge smile and handshake for each of us.

Away in the military Dakotas. Two planes—apartheid. A very bumpy journey. Some of the young police escorts run to the back and vomit their hearts out. We shed no tears.

On the drive to the Fort we see newspaper posters: "140 arrested in treason trials." At a robot Fred Carneson asks a man on the pavement for his paper and the old gentleman passes it through the wire mesh without a moment's hesitation.

We crowd round and read the names: Chief Lutuli, Professor Matthews, Reverend Thompson, charged with High Treason! And there in the cells sure

enough we find the Reverend Thompson already in occupation. Calm, dignified and with a ready flow of jokes, Reverend Thompson walks fully at ease among the prisoners, wonderfully incongruous in his high collar. What a joy it is to

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PRISONERS WIN FIRST VICTORY

JOHANNESBURG.

THE treason prisoners in the Fort have won their first victory.

Last week-end the Special Branch

(Continued on page 4)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME, NOT IN HUNGARY

APPARENTLY the "people" and Government of South Africa are very generous, loving and full of pity towards the sufferings of foreign nationals, particularly when they are of European origin.

Just a few weeks ago the South African Cabinet voted a fat sum of £25,000 for relief of the so-called Hungarian refugees. Fund-raising Committees have been set up and money and clothing have been despatched to Hungary and there has been so much publicity in the country's white press about events in Hungary as a result of the intervention of Soviet troops that many of our people have not been deluded in detecting the truth, namely, that it is desperate and naked anti-Russian propaganda and slander by the imperialist stooges, oppressors and exploiters of the masses of Africa and Asia.

Money for Hungarian refugees? Quite generous, but what does the Government of our country do about the conditions of hundreds of thousands of the Non-European children who are dying from poverty, misery, malnutrition and starvation in the midst of so much plenty? Nothing.

Besides, many of these Hungarians have been invited to emigrate to South Africa and work is already available for them. But there are also hundreds of thousands of the Non-European workers whose families are forced to live under miserable conditions and utter beggary because there is no work for them. For the Non-Europeans—particularly the African people—the settling in South Africa of these Hungarian refugees will only augment the population of white exploiters, oppressors and slave owners.

One word more, there has been an outrageous and barbarous aggression against Egypt by Britain, France and Israel whose troops are still occupying Egyptian territory. Who except the Congresses ever raised a word of protest against this aggression? None. Instead, Colonel Nasser has been labelled as a dictator and all that goes with it just because he nationalised an Egyptian Company by Egyptian decree in an Egyptian territory.

The people of Algeria are being massacred by the French armies because they have pledged themselves to struggle for their freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

We have also seen in recent years, the peoples of Kenya, Malaya and Viet-Nam being ruthlessly suppressed and murdered, yet nobody and no government ever offered financial aid to relieve them.

Admittedly, the people of Hungary are suffering as a result of

This Upside Down Government

The intention of this Government is to enslave the Africans. That explains the increase of the unrest and persecution.

To them Christianity means oppression, freedom means slavery, the Bible means the Reference book, Churches means jails, love your neighbour means hate your neighbour.

Let us see that we shall not fall victim to white domination altogether.

RUSSELL J. MBANE
Cape Town.

the aims of counter-revolutionaries but admitted they also suffer. We cannot just look on with indifference whilst our country is being turned into a mad refugee house.

M. O. K. SETHLHAPelo
ANC, Dube Village Branch,
Johannesburg.

The Lesson of Hungary

We, the Africans of Africa, are very much pleased to hear from the South African Europeans that the Hungarian rebels against their own government must be supported with food and everything because they are doing a right thing to fight against what is going on in their own country.

Therefore it now remains for us to organise our comrades, to see that the evil laws made by these white brothers must come to an end.

We, the Africans would be pleased if we can be included in the making of laws because we don't want to be ruled by strangers in our own country. We don't hate them because they are white but we just want to form law together. If the whites don't want that, they must leave the country.

THOKWADI RAMALAN
Johannesburg.

African Women Hate Passes

The African women hate the passes. The so-called reference books are just passes under another name. The law which was passed said passes for Africans were abolished, but this has not been the case. The same hardships as were experienced before the introduction of reference books still prevail.

It is claimed that some people desire these passes, but this is not true. Only people with little knowledge of the pass laws could desire passes. It is through them that thousands of Africans have been sent to gaol every year.

If identity cards are being issued to white women, why not issue the same cards to African women? It is high time we transferred our struggle to the international arena and transformed our sorrows into strength.

S. S. M. MAIMEla
Pretoria.

Poles Want Pen Pals

Our monthly magazine—"World Youth" Polish Edition—carries in each issue a list of addresses of young pen-pals in different countries.

We think that your paper might help in establishing closer and friendly contacts between the youth of our two countries and therefore ask you kindly to print in your paper a list of addresses indicating that those wishing to have pen-pals in Poland should write to:

M. LODZIEZ SWIATA
Warszawa 43
ul. Smolna 40

specifying their interests, demands, hobbies as well as their age, sex, languages known, etc.

KAROL LASZECKI
Editor-in-chief,
Modziej Swiata.

Raspberry For A Stellenbosch Professor

Recently we had a visit from one of the Stellenbosch professors. He said he was going to make a survey of the economic and cultural standards of all South Africans, irrespective of nationality. He said he had nothing to do with politics or the Government. All he wanted was to make the facts available to the public.

Now I say we must not be deceived by the cunning propaganda of these professors. His findings will be used by the Government to justify racial separation and the suppression of the Blacks by the Whites. The Government makes us live in pigsties, and then they point to our standard of living when they are under fire in other countries. These surveys are just a big bluff, for they prove nothing. The Government is to blame for this way we live.

Here in Worcester we refused to hold the snake by the head not knowing what the tail has in store for us. The professor could not tell us what the real aim of his survey was.

I appeal to the professor to make a survey of how the Government can be stopped from leading all South Africans to their eventual doom. That is a survey which would offer scope for the professor's impartiality. We could then join with the professor and make a survey to help all South Africa's mixed population without exception.

H. M. TSHIZANA,
Worcester.

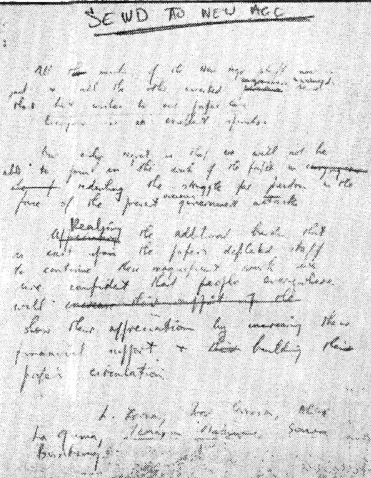
Nyasaland African Congress

At a report-back meeting, I told the people here about my recent trip to Nyasaland. I found the people there understand things very well. I told the Federation, Don't worry about the meeting. We shall show the British Government that we can also do something for ourselves. Look what the British are doing to our fellow Africans and friends in Egypt. When World War 3 comes, who are going to be the supporters of the British? Nobody!

An action committee was elected with Mr. Mushuka Kweta, chairman, Mr. P. Mkorongo, secretary, and Messrs. A. P. Mwezwe (provincial president), J. Kamanga (assistant provincial president), O. Matunga (acting provincial secretary), N. G. Kaunda (provincial organising secretary), B. Kanyenda, B. Mkorongo, P. T. Thindwa, M. W. Nyirenda.

N. C. KAUNDA,
Johannesburg

A MESSAGE TO OUR READERS FROM THE FORT



"ALL members of the New Age staff now in jail, and all the arrested Congressmen and women send their best wishes to our paper. Everyone is in excellent spirits.

"Our only regret is that we will not be able to join in the work of the paper in redoubling the struggle for freedom in the face of the present vicious Government attack.

"Realising the additional burden that is cast upon the paper's depleted staff to continue their magnificent work, we are confident that people everywhere will show their appreciation by increasing their financial support and building the paper's circulation."

Lionel Forman, Fred Carnson, Alex La Guma, Tennyson Makiwane, Sonia Bunting.

In addition to the above, Wilton Mkwai, of the New Age staff in Port Elizabeth, was also arrested. A number of New Age agents and sellers in various centres were also taken into custody.

THIS IS A SERIOUS BLOW TO YOUR PAPER.

Don't let us down. Don't let your leaders down. **IN THIS HOUR OF CRISIS, DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO KEEP NEW AGE ON THE STREETS.**

DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS CENTRES, 3rd-10th Dec.

TRANSVAAL	---	---	---	£59 0 0
PORT ELIZABETH	---	---	---	4 0 0
CAPE TOWN	---	---	---	214 18 0
				<hr/>
				£277 18 0

THE INSIDE STORY

(Continued from page 1)
have him with us. Charged with high treason!

The next day people from outside Johannesburg go to court for formal remand. As we drive past the Medical School, we shout "Afrika" and white-coated African students on the steps spring to life. Up go their thumbs instinctively and "Mayibuye" they shout, waving at the Black Maria.

In the city, the Africans on the pavements are a heart tonic. "Afrika" we shout and everywhere there are answering shouts and upraised thumbs.

At Diagonal Street we shout to an African storekeeper. He comes out of the shop doorway waving his thumb up.

LIKE A MUSIC BOX
Even the whites stop in their tracks as the usually silent Black Maria passes booming out Freedom Songs like a big black music box. After the brief court appearance

everyone is together again in jail before breaking up. Everywhere there is "Afrika" and a salute.

Then along comes the Super. He has been fairly conciliatory so far. But now he puts his foot down. "Prison regulations forbid foreign salutes," says he. "They'll be trouble if he sees the Afrika sign."

The Afrika salute foreign? How the Super sums it up! Could there be anything more native to South Africa than the Afrika salute? But to put his foot down, he has power, it is foreign. Freedom is foreign to them too. The call for freedom is as foreign as the Afrika salute.

Pity them, for they are weak, stupid and vicious.

GOOD FIGHTERS
The next day—Now I really know what frustration is. After writing like mad to be in time for this week's paper, I was not able to get it through, but now I can add:

● Our deep appreciation of the work our lawyer friends are doing. Shulamith Muller, especially, in spite of the fact that she is so pregnant (she looks as though she is going to have her baby in court), has been tireless. Joe Slovo, Rowley Aronstein, Harold Wolpe, Jack Levitan and others who have spoken up so energetically on our behalf in the courts.

● The committee and individuals who have been sending us food. Reverend Thompson's friend alone could have kept the whole prison in food.

● The number of people who have expressed their support.

● The victory—how we were forced the right to visitors and forced a retrial.

But enough's enough for now. We're fine. Our morale could not be higher. We are eager for the court fight. We are determined. Afrika! Maybe!

AFTER 15 MONTHS, POLICE STILL LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE

Objection To Bail "Mysterious", says Counsel

JOHANNESBURG.

ALTHOUGH the police have been investigating the "treason conspiracy" ever since the mass raids in September 1955, they are still looking for evidence to complete their case.

In addition to the arrests at 5 a.m. last Wednesday morning, the police in all centres also conducted more raids on the homes of a number of people who were not arrested. Furthermore, numbers of people in all centres have been called up to Special Branch offices for interrogation.

Some of those interrogated told New Age that they were asked questions about the Congress of the People and the Freedom Charter, and about speeches alleged to have been made by some of those arrested on allegations of treason.

It is clear that the police hoped that in the panic and confusion created by their mass arrests, they would be able to find some Congress members to come forward as informers. By all accounts they have been disappointed in this expectation.

BAIL REFUSED

Nevertheless, the continuing police investigations have been accepted by the Transvaal Supreme Court as good reason for refusing bail to the arrested persons. Three separate urgent applications for bail on behalf of different people were refused last week.

The brief affidavit of L. Colonel W. C. E. Prinsloo in charge of the Security Branch, said that if the arrested people were released, the police would lose "further sources of information" now available to them.

Dr. G. Lowen who appeared for six applicants in the first bail hearing, described the police affidavit as "mysterious."

"This is the imagination in the mind of a man—Lieut. Prinsloo—who has no real reasons to oppose bail. On that slender ground anyone who does anything can be kept in custody."

"These are people of honour, not common thieves or forgers. Their word will count for some-

thing," said Dr. Lowen.

OUT FOR CHRISTMAS?

The Crown gave the assurance, through Mr. J. C. van Niekerk, of the office of the Attorney-General, that the arrested men and women would not be kept in jail for the whole duration of the preparatory examination and the Crown hoped to be able to withdraw opposition to bail by December 24. This would give the police, said Mr. van Niekerk, the "short period of 18 days in which to finalise aspects of their investigation that could not be undertaken before the apprehen-

sion of the accused."

THE NEXT BAIL APPLICATION IS TO BE MADE ON DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Justice Bresler handed in a written judgment in which he referred to the "gravity of the crime" and the "most difficult task of the police." He said "in the circumstances it is not unreasonable to accept the probability that it is both difficult and inadvisable for the Attorney-General to take the court more fully into his confidence."

... with regard to the two applicants whose state of health is more than indifferent (Forman and Nkosi) it should be pointed out that medical facilities are provided in the Fort . . .

Forman's health, directed the judge, should be a prime consideration of the jail authorities."

"WE HAVE NOT COMMITTED TREASON"

THE first petition was in the name of six accused—Lionel Forman, Dorothy Shanley, Nelson Mandela, Reginald September, Lawrence Nkosi and Dr. G. M. Ntseke—and stated that all were prominent persons in the political movement. "They value their political integrity and reputation and are only too willing and anxious to establish their innocence. There is no likelihood whatever of their escaping trial."

The petition said they had not been supplied with any details of the charge against them.

"They deny that they have committed high treason or any similar offence. They are not aware of the identity of any of the Crown witnesses and have no reason to interfere with any persons who may be Crown witnesses."

Dr. Lowen said there was no danger of the accused absconding and the Crown affidavit did not even mention that. In a brief two paragraphs the Crown suggested that the accused would tamper with witnesses. There was no allegation that the accused had tampered with evidence.

CROWN CASE

Mr. van Niekerk argued for the Crown that "there is the possibility that (the accused) being at large might handicap the police sources and investigation." They are all prominent people and influential in the liberation movement. Certain aspects of the case could not be investigated until they were in custody.

"If we tell the court what information we want the object of further investigation will be completely nullified. The Crown cannot disclose the nature of the investigations, or where they are to be conducted or what it is all about."

A second bail application was made on behalf of the Rev. Douglas Thompson, chairman of the South African Peace Council and the S.A. Society for Peace and

Friendship with the Soviet Union, and popular Methodist Minister in Springs.

A third application was made on behalf of Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P.

CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS invites brother Congressmen and women to a

"Solidarity Social"

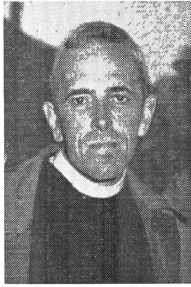
on FRIDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1956 at 8.30 p.m. at 92 LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN Refreshments Collections

Food For Prisoners

A Treason Trial Prisoners' Food and Comforts Committee has been set up in Johannesburg to collect funds and to organise food and comforts for the 140 prisoners in the Fort, and also to care for their families and dependants.

The Fund's offices are care of the Congress of Democrats, Somerset House, 110 Fox Street, Johannesburg. The numerous individuals who have offered help with this work are asked to contact Miss Joan Anderson at this address. (Telephone 224625.) Dependants of the arrested persons who need medical attention or other assistance are invited to contact the Fund direct.

He Would Also Be In Prison If He Were Here



Father Huddleston.

ANC Conference Will Be Held As Planned

JOHANNESBURG.

The annual conference of the African National Congress will be held in Queenstown from December 15 to 17, as planned, despite the fact that most of the leaders of the ANC are under arrest on treason allegations.

The decision to continue with the conference was taken at a meeting of an emergency committee last week.

Cape Town Forms S.A.I.C. Branch

CAPE TOWN.

Seventy-five people were present at a meeting in Cape Town on Sunday called to organise a local branch of the South African Indian Congress.

The importance of working together with other Congress organisations was emphasised.

Mr. C. Ally was elected chairman, with Messrs. A. Adams and A. Huruzi, joint secretaries and Mr. Vahed, treasurer.

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

THE ACCUSED ARE IN GOOD HEART

JOHANNESBURG.

IT is Friday morning, and Q¹ Court is crowded with anxious friends and sympathisers waiting for the appearance of the men and women accused of treason . . . from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. The courtroom is in one way a miniature of South Africa: Non-Whites jammed like sardines in the hot of the public gallery reserved for them, and across the barrier a far smaller number of Whites with plenty of well of the Court. There is an angry argument as one African who is being hustled out pro-

tests that he is a newspaperman. All in Court stand as Magistrate Hartogh comes in. They remain standing in unconscious respect for the accused to hie up from the cells.

At last they come up. There is Sonia Bunting, smiling bravely, and Jackie and Dorothy, too. There are the fine sturdy African women from Port Elizabeth. Mr. Hartogh had, the previous day, issued a stern warning against the faithful up salutes or cries of "Afrika!" But when, dignified and serious, President Luthuli appeared, some in the gallery could not restrain a subdued "Majyibye!"

Spectators are still pushing in and being pushed out. So zealous are the officers that at one stage one of the accused was actually pushed out too!

No demonstrations allowed, or the Court will be cleared. The accused have nothing to do,

nothing to say but answer to their names. But in some wonderful way, even this little formality becomes converted into a demonstration of who they are: what they stand for. At first the answers are conventional: "Yes," or "Present," though in clear, ringing tones.

Then when it came to one of the Africans from Port Elizabeth, a change began. "Ewe," (Yes) he replied in Xhosa. Then we began to hear many languages of South Africa. "Ndi Khona," "Ke Teng" (Seetho—"present"). Chief Luthuli's grave "Ndi Lapa" (I am here). Jan Hoogenblyk's sturdy "Teenwoogdieg."

The great treason trial has begun. And we who have come to show sympathy go away, reassured and inspired, knowing that the accused are of stout heart and spirit.

M.

Mass Protest Meeting in Cape Town on Sunday

CAPE TOWN.

A MASS meeting to protest against the recent treason arrests and police raids will be held in Cape Town at 3 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, December 16, at the Grand Parade.

The meeting is under the auspices of the local ANC, S.A.C.P.O. COD and Federation of S.A. Women. A total of 20,000 leaflets are being distributed to advertise the meeting.

In a leaflet "140 arrested for alleged treason—What is it all about?" the Cape Town Congress of Democrats declares this is the Nationalist Police State in action.

"It is our job to get rid of it now, to oppose the Nationalists and all their oppression of the people of South Africa.

"It is our job to give democratic rights to all South Africans so that we can all, black and white together, live free and happy lives without the threat of police arrest at 5 o'clock on the morning of a raid."

"Unite against apartheid now!"

"STAND BY YOUR LEADERS"

(Continued from page 1)

ple's Defence Committee" and to conduct a vigorous public campaign "in defence of democratic principles."

The meeting, which was presided over by Father Jarret-Kerr, elected a small executive which began at once on a widespread plan of activities. A mass meeting was called for last Sunday at Sophiatown (see report elsewhere), and speakers were invited from a number of progressive organisations.

The leaflet calling the meeting is headed "Stand With Our Leaders!"

"Those arrested include many people famous for their courageous fight against apartheid and for friendship and equality among all South Africans, of all races . . ."

"THEY STOOD UP FOR . . ."

"During all these difficult years of Nationalist Government, these leaders have stood up for our rights. They have led us in our efforts to win better wages and houses, votes and freedom; to defeat bad laws like those on passes and Group Areas.

"NOW WE MUST STAND UP FOR THEM!"

"Let us show the Government and the whole world that we, the people of South Africa, of all races, STAND BY OUR LEADERS. Let us stand by this hour of trial. As they have been faithful to us, so we shall be faithful to them."

POSTER PARADES

The Committee is organising a series of poster parades the first of which took place in the "West End" of Johannesburg on Saturday morning. Bearing placards: "WE STAND BY OUR LEADERS," marchers silently took up their positions at bus stops and elsewhere.

A leaflet issued by the People's Defence Committee was well received at the meeting called by the Witwatersrand University Convocation's public meeting on Friday. Those arrested, declared the leaflet, are "well-known figures in South African public life." All of them had one thing in common: they were "firm and courageous opponents of the Nationalist Party's policy."

"You are here tonight to protest against University apartheid. But you must realise that it is all of them. In the eyes of the Nationalist Party, opposition to apartheid is un-South African."

"We must speak up now if we wish to preserve the right to speak up ever again."

A further series of activities is being actively planned by the Committee, including a string of public meetings in areas throughout the Witwatersrand, to commandeer the need of active volunteer helpers and funds. Its address is 31, Bezuidenhout Street, Ferreirastown, Johannesburg.

"WITHDRAW THE CHARGES"

In Cape Town a statement issued by the Congresses protested emphatically against the mass arrests.

"The background and manner of these arrests of the foremost elements in South Africa fighting for the realisation of the democratic rights of all South Africans irrespective of race, colour or creed, has given rise to widespread concern.

"We feel that the best contribution the Government could make to racial harmony in the present circumstances would be to release

those who have been arrested and to withdraw the allegations against them.

"We urge the people of South Africa to refuse to be intimidated by the Government and to continue to stand steadfastly in the defence of fundamental human rights."

CIVIL LIBERTIES

At the largest meeting held in Durban in recent months, people of all races last Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution to safeguard the civil liberties of all people.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the newly formed Civil Liberties Defence Committee. The duties of the committee were to keep the people informed about events and to give financial assistance to the arrested persons and their families, said Adv. Mall, who presided at the meeting.

Mr. Alan Paton, national chairman of the Liberal Party, was one of the speakers. Others were Miss Florence Mkhize, Dr. M. Hathorn and Professor L. Kuper.

WE WILL NOT BE

SUBDUED

"The Congresses will not be intimidated or subdued by these arrests and new leaders will rise to take the place of those removed."

"Dedicate Yourself Blood, Heart and Soul to the Cause"

JOHANNESBURG.

"LEADERS may be arrested, dogs may bark, but the caravan moves on," declared Mr. W. B. Ngakane who presided at the People's Defence Committee mass meeting held at Sophiatown's Freedom Square on Sunday.

Before the meeting started Major Spengler, head of the Special Branch thrust through the crowd of over 1,000 to arrest Mr. "Samuel" Molepe, secretary of the Newclare branch of the ANC, on a charge of treason.

This meeting heard formerly banned leaders David Bopape, Michael Harmel and A. M. Kathrada hit out strongly against the police arrests and attacks on the liberation movement.

During the meeting men and women paraded round the square with placards reading "WE STAND BY OUR LEADERS."

A large squad of Special Branch men was pressed well as uniformed police armed with bayonets and sten guns who came in military trucks.

HEART OF A LION

Mr. Bopape, introduced to the meeting as "the man with a small physique but the heart of a lion," said that Hitler had also arrested his enemies at 4 a.m. He said: "We have gathered at this meeting not to stand firm, or to shake at the knees but to dedicate ourselves to stand firm."

"To the wives of the men in jail I say: 'Weep not though this may be painful to you, but dedicate yourselves blood, heart and soul to the cause. We have to face our difficulties with spirit uncrushed, heads unbowed'."

declared the Natal Indian Congress and the Natal African National Congress in a joint statement to the press the day after the mass arrests.

"We will not rest until our leaders are freed and our country firmly marches on the road to full democracy for all, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

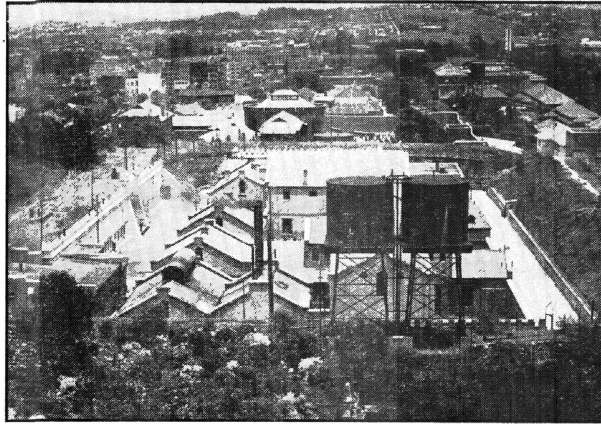
"We are also confident that democratic world opinion will be on our side in this struggle and we call upon the nations of the world but we will not to condemn in no uncertain manner the fascist actions of the Nationalist Government of South Africa."

The two Congresses also sent a joint telegram to Minister of Justice Swart, declaring: "We advise you that such action will not intimidate our people but will spur them on to greater efforts to resist Nationalist tyranny and fight for and win freedom and democracy for all in South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

A People's Defence Committee has also been set up in Port Elizabeth.

ROCK 'N ROLL

at our GRAND NEW AGE XMAS EVE DANCE in Cape Town



Our pictures show (above) a general view of the Fort, Johannesburg, and (below) some of the African and Indian treason prisoners under guard in the prison yard.

How They Are Helping The Prisoners

JOHANNESBURG.

MAGNIFICENT singing of all the spirited and familiar Freedom Songs rings out from the Johannesburg Fort each morning as volunteer workers from the Congresses take the 140 treason trial prisoners the first meal of the day.

From the Wednesday of the raids and arrests this has been one of the bonds of contact between the leaders inside the prison and those outside.

Three times a day volunteers have carried meals to the Fort as well as newspapers, letters and other comforts. Clothes have been collected for those in custody; gifts of tooth brushes and paste and soap made up; special diets sent in for those who are ill.

African, Indian and European women take turns at the catering. Sandwiches are made during the night for breakfast and then men and women together carry in the heavy, steaming coffee tins.

Indian homes in Fordsburg have been converted into bustling kitchens where the gigantic task of turning out hot meals for the 140 is undertaken with smooth efficiency by Indian women under the leadership of Dr. Zanip Asval.

African women in Orlando have volunteered to do the laundry for the 140.

Indian shopkeepers have given generous gifts of fruit, vegetables and meat and told Congress workers: "Come back tomorrow for more."

One butcher has offered a sheep daily.

University students and school boys and girls from Fordsburg and Ferreirastown came voluntarily to the Congress offices to offer help.

At a meeting to set up the Prisoners' Food and Comforts Fund an Indian woman emptied a brown paper bag on the table.

The African Laundry Workers' Union donated £10 the day after the arrests; the Newclare ANC Branch took a blitz collection of £4 for food for those in the Fort.

Congress members are organising regular visits to the detention witnesses, Smash Maweng, who had been an accomplice, had not been incorporated. The post mortem report on the deceased, said Mr. Bloom, showed that he had died not of a bullet wound, as stated

WHAT IS TREASON?

The crime of high treason, according to Gardiner and Laundson's "South African Criminal Law and Procedure," is committed by those who, with hostile intention, disturb, impair or endanger the independence or safety of the State, or attempt or actively prepare to do so.

High treason is usually associated in fact with war, in which there is a proclaimed enemy who is aided. But in time of peace it is possible to commit the crime by trying to bring the State into subjection to a foreign power, disclosing State secrets with hostile intent, conspiring with others to make war or rebellion, disarming the police and by force of arms trying to coerce the Government, even though there be no direct proof of intent entirely to subvert the Government.

The death penalty may be imposed for treason, though the courts have a discretion to inflict a lesser punishment.

The Thump on the Door

DAWN POLICE RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.

LAST week's Union-wide raids and police swoops that started before dawn with a heavy thump on the door or loud peaking of the bell reached into the homes of all the arrested persons and many others as well.

Special Branch men, many in the typical high-crowned hats these men wear, but some in open-necked shirts, were reinforced by plain-clothes men from other branches of the force.

OPEN UP!

In some houses the loud and insistent banging on the door was followed by a curt "Open Up! This is the police!" The answer to "What do you want?" was, "Open up and we'll tell you!"

The raiding parties were armed with foolscap cyclostyled search warrants instructing the police to search in premises and vehicles for documents (anything from cheque books to diaries, notes, books and ledgers), typewriters and recording machines relating to some 48 listed organisations. Some like the "Liberation Movement" and the "Cheesa-Cheesa" army were quite mythical bodies. Among the 48 were also the various congresses and their youth and women's movements, the Peace Council, "The Comintern," "The Cominform," "The Anti-Pass Campaign," "May Day Celebrations," the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland African National Congresses,

the Civil Rights League and the Communist Party of South Africa.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT STOOD BY

The warrants said the police were acting on information received on oath.

In the Johannesburg office of the Congress of Democrats the search continued almost all day. COD's secretary Mrs. Yetta Barenblatt was removed from Marshall Square cells after her arrest to be present while detectives scrutinised every sheet of paper and every magazine on the office shelves.

Some raids lasted a fairly short period, particularly in the cases where after executing their search warrants, the detectives produced warrants for arrest on treason charges. Orders were plainly to bring the accused to police cells as quickly as possible for specially chartered military planes were standing by at the coastal airports to fly the arrested men and women up to Reef for their special hurried court appearances, in some cases in improvised court rooms.

THE HAUL

As the arrested people were being fingerprinted, the raiding parties of detectives started to bring in their haul:

● From the New Age office in Johannesburg about 1,500 copies of the new booklet "THE LAW AND

YOU," a summary by a lawyer of some of the laws on our statute books—many of them the Nats' own offspring.

● A set of typed notes on English grammar.

● A copy of Trevor Huddleston's best-seller "Naught for Your Comfort."

● Copies of LIBERATION and FIGHTING TALK. (Special search warrants were carried by the police to investigate documents relating to these journals.)

● Odd blank lettersheads.

● Pamphlets like Moses Kotane's "South Africa's Way Forward" seized in countless numbers in previous raids.

● During the searches detectives seemed troubled by such volumes as a Life of Johnson, Tennyson's poetry, and a little book entitled "Statistics." But after scrutinising them they were left behind on the shelves.

Passes For Europeans!

PORT ELIZABETH. At New Brighton all European commercial travellers have been told to take out permits for entry into New Brighton. These permits must be produced on demand.

No European is now allowed to enter New Brighton unless he has a special permit.

WHAT THE PRESS HAD TO SAY

DURBAN.

"THE simultaneous arrests of Congress leaders of all races in the early hours has come as a tremendous shock to the Non-European public and to all right-thinking whites in South Africa," said the paper, Graphic in an editorial last Saturday.

"Non-European people suffer the same sensations that the people of Germany did during Hitler's heyday, when the Gestapo made sudden swoops and dramatic arrests at all hours of the day and night," the paper continues.

"They will see in the timing of the arrests, an attitude of mind on the part of the police which shows ruthless disregard for the common decency."

Graphic adds: "We are convinced that the vast majority of the people there (the arrested people) in their campaign for democracy, in their fight against racial persecution and passbook tyranny. There can be no justification whatever for the harsh, even indecent manner in which the police have seen fit to effect the arrests."

HEADLINES

The treason raids and arrests screamed from the front pages of every daily in the country last week.

THE STAR boxed an interview with the Director of Prisons

Death of Liberal Party Leader

JOHANNESBURG. The tragic death in a motor accident occurred last week of Adv. Claude Frank, a leading member of the Liberal Party.

DURBAN.

"PLENTY OF ROOM AT THE FORT" and carried a description of jail diet and the comment of the Fort superintendent that his prison was like a "well-kept boarding house." (!)

THE WORLD, formerly the BANTU WORLD, in a stamp press report described the police swoop as though it was confined to the African National Congress, and gave the names of arrested Africans only. (Strict news segregation!) This paper urged its readers to "keep calm!"

NAT REACTION

DIE TRANSVALER served its readers with the definition of treason and then a description of how it was punished in olden times: by "quartering," that is, by tying the guilty person's hands and feet to four horses, and tearing him to pieces.

Other punishments were to break all his bones, to burn him at the stake, or to strangle him. Lesser punishment was to whip him or to brand him, and he was lucky if he got off with a banishment. Also, his property was confiscated.

The Transvaler points out, though, that while the death penalty can be imposed today for treason, lesser penalties may be imposed and it is possible in theory that someone found guilty can be let off with a caution or a few days in prison.

HOW DO YOU STAY OUT OF PRISON?

Two days after the arrests, the Nats' Ministry in an extraordinary reviewed the Suppression of Communism Act, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1953 and commented: "The laws of the country affecting the

liberties of the people have fallen so thick in South Africa in recent years that few . . . are likely to retain any real idea of what the ordinary citizen may or may not do in matters of speech, affiliation, publication and conduct to keep himself on the right side of prison bars . . . Recent events have come as a sharp reminder of some of the powers which the State has taken to itself."

VACANCY

A vacancy exists for a Coloured attorney's clerk. Apply at 55 Upper Darling Street, Cape Town, before 24th December, 1956.

CALLING ALL HAWKERS!!!

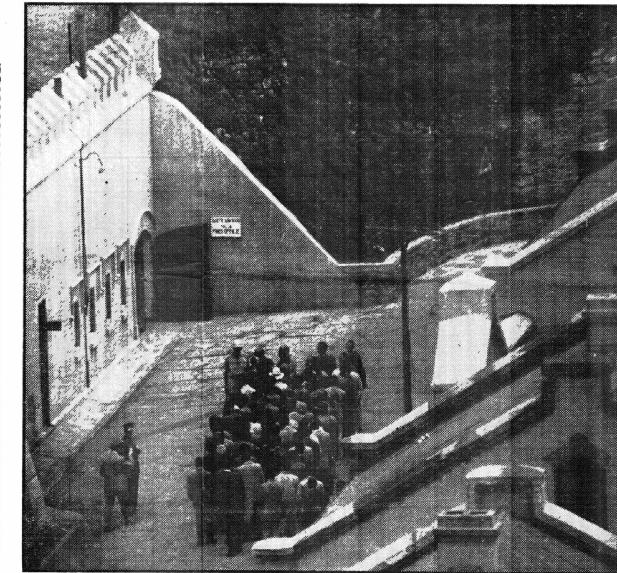
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TWO ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE PRISONERS WIN FIRST VICTORY

EVATON. THE first preparatory examination into a charge of murder ended here last week with only four of the accused committed for trial for murder. Two men, Sullivan Nathi and Charles Nchimigili, were acquitted; and the rest of the accused had their charges reduced from murder to public violence.

Four of those who appeared at the preparatory examination were brought to court handcuffed from the Johannesburg Fort where they are awaiting trial on the treason charge. They are M. S. Asmal, S. M. Nathi, Joseph Molefi and V. M. Mke.

They were returned to the Fort at the end of the court hearing. The preparatory examination into the second murder arising out of the Evaton bus crisis will open this week.

by Maweng, but of a stab wound. "This in itself is eloquent testimony that the accomplice's evidence was a deliberate untruth."

The bail of those committed for trial on the reduced charge of public violence was reduced from £100 each to £30. No conditions were attached.

The four still facing the murder charge are M. S. Asmal, A. K. Asmal, Joseph Molefi and V. Mke. A huge crowd gathered inside and outside the court room to hear defence lawyer Harry Bloom argue that the evidence of the chief Crown witness, Smash Maweng, who had been an accomplice, had not been incorporated. The post mortem report on the deceased, said Mr. Bloom, showed that he had died not of a bullet wound, as stated

(Continued from page 1)

tried to prevent the prisoners from receiving visitors. An urgent application was made to the Supreme Court on Saturday on behalf of Mrs. Helen Joseph, who alleged that her rights as an awaiting trial prisoner had been unlawfully infringed. Mr. Justice Ramsbottom ordered the Superintendent of the Fort to show cause by Monday why visitors should not be allowed.

On Monday Mr. Jack Levitan, an attorney representing some of the accused, told the press he had been informed by the Government attorney that the "no visits" rule had been rescinded. He said he had been informed by the Government attorney it was due to a "misunderstanding" between the prison authorities and the Special Branch.

PEOPLE'S LEADERS IN TREASON TRIAL

Social And Personal

One of those arrested on the treason charge last week was the banished Evaton leader MR. J. (ANTI-PASS) KUMALO who was brought from his place of exile in the Nelspruit area to the Fort. Mr. Kumalo was removed from Evaton by order of the Governor-General under the 1927 Native Administration Act a few weeks ago.

MR. J. C. MEER, banned official of the Natal Indian Congress, was the only man arrested who was not conveyed to the Johannesburg Fort. Last Wednesday morning he was lying in bed recovering from an operation for the removal of his appendix and could not be moved. Police guards were posted at his bed day and night, and will remain there until he is able to travel.

YETTA BARENBLATT was given permission to attend the unveiling of her mother's tombstone on Sunday morning, which she did with an escort of two detectives of the Special Branch.

SONIA BUNTING celebrated her birthday in jail on Sunday and during the morning the whole women's section of the Fort, not only the "politicals," burst into singing "Happy Birthday to Sonia."

The town of Springs has rallied magnificently to the family of the REV. DOUGLAS THOMPSON since he was arrested. From the Mayor downwards citizens have called, phoned, written and sent help. On the first day alone the Thompsons received 250 telephone calls.



At a huge protest meeting in Sophiatown last Sunday, over £40 was collected to help the accused in the treason trial. Inset: Mrs. Ruth Matsoane making the appeal on behalf of the People's Defence Committee.



Lillian Ngoyi.



John Mfina.



G. Hurbans.



Rev. D. C. Thompson.



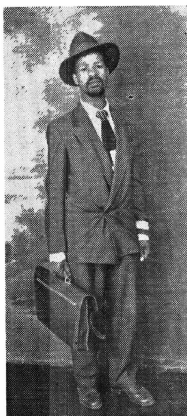
Alex la Guma.



Chief Luthuli.



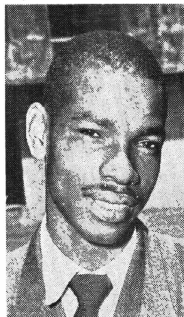
Helen Joseph.



T. T. Tshumi.



Dr. R. Press.



Alfred Hutchinson.



George Penke.

FEELINGS IN BUDAPEST

OUT of the tragedy of the last six weeks a glorious new chapter in the history of the Hungarian people can be written, if all working-class forces can co-operate to defend People's Democracy and build a real Hungarian Socialism.

This is the conclusion arrived at by Charles Coutts, editor of World Youth, who returned to Britain recently after living through the fateful November days in the strife-torn city of Budapest. In despatches written on the spot, but which were prevented by circumstances from reaching London until now, he gives a vivid eyewitness account of the tragic events as they occurred.

"It feels just like May Day 1947 when we danced and sang through the streets, happy because we were sure we were going to build Socialism," a young housewife member of the Communist Party told him as they watched the initial youth and student demonstration through the streets of Budapest on October 23. The main demands of the gatherings of students, journalists and others at this stage were for an independent, fully democratic, Socialist Hungary.

Demand For Elections

"First demand in every case was that there should be a Congress of the Hungarian Workers' Party and elections at all levels to the Central Committee. This was the atmosphere until First Secretary Gero spoke over the radio that evening. He practically called all 300,000 demonstrators counter-revolutionaries."

Coutts goes on to describe how the huge demonstration afterwards called for Nagy for four hours. He finally agreed to receive a humbly welcome. "Unfortunately his speech was hardly what the situation required. True, he saluted the spirit of the demonstration and asked them to trust his word that there would soon be changes, but the crowd wanted to hear something more positive than that."

Thereafter the crowd poured into Stalin Square where the statue of Stalin was pulled down amidst a roar of applause. "But it wasn't only the statue—they also smashed the Red Star on top of the headquarters of the building trade unions. It was evident that the anti-Communists were now coming very much into the open."

Fighting Broke Out

Students marched to the radio station to demand, with the backing of a huge crowd, that their 14-point programme be broadcast. Fighting broke out with the security police. Troops and police were called out and on hearing what happened they gave arms to the demonstrators.

The crowd became inflamed by the shouting and collecting of arms without much resistance from barracks. "What was most disturbing now was that groups of young men seemed to be with each group directing them where to go and leading the slogan-shouting. Attacks were now being made on several public buildings. There seemed to be a guiding hand, but whose?"

"During the night the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party met. They announced that Nagy was proposed as Prime Minister, but added fuel to the fire by confirming and strengthening Gero as First Secretary."

Things seemed to be returning to normal. "Taking the fighting into account, there seemed to be a good reason why the Hungarian Army and armed workers could not have

Charlie Coutts, British editor of World Youth who was in Budapest throughout the recent disturbances gives a graphic first-hand account of what really happened.

restored order. Then the Government asked for help from the Soviet troops. Whether or no in the light of the situation it was really necessary to call for such help, there was no mistaking the fact that mass sympathy began to swing away from the Government."

Soviet tanks and cars were fired on and they replied. "The tragedy of the situation was that armed men mingled with the crowds so that unarmed people were killed."

Fraternisation

Yet Soviet soldiers continued to fraternise with the crowds. Coutts describes the events outside Parliament. At the head of the demonstration was a Russian tank, with demonstrators taking a ride, talking and exchanging cigarettes with the crew.

Outside Parliament the troops and demonstrators began to talk and the Russian commander was actually saying: "I have no wish to be here in Hungary," when a demolition fire came from the rooftops on the left, killing him and killing and wounding about 30 Hungarians. The Russians wanted to shelter and opened fire on the roof.

Commenting on the B.B.C. report that Soviet tanks opened fire and slaughtered 600 unarmed civilians, Coutts says that the B.B.C. quoted "eye-witnesses" from the British Embassy. "Perhaps they saw the Parliament from the one I was at!"

The next day Coutts reports that he saw signs that saner working-class forces were ready to heed the editor of Nepszava, the Trade Union newspaper, addressing a crowd in front of his office. Speaking from a balcony, he said that they would produce a special broadsheet and show that the radio was lying to call them all looters and bandits. He also said they were not to be confused by hot-headed slogans such as the return of former Hungarian territories from Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The crowd roared their approval and shouted: "Don't worry we shan't be misled."

Fascist Bands

At this stage two distinct groups began to emerge. Coutts says there definitely were Fascist bands organised in Hungary and he heard the Kadar Government asked for Soviet help, and gives a graphic description of how he was captured and nearly shot by one such group.

On the other hand there were those whom Coutts interviewed who clearly were not out to change the basis of Hungarian society but who declared that "we need the kind of Socialism that really corresponds to what Hungarian society needs."

"What happened to swing the balance in favour of reaction so as to make its success inevitable?"

"The first step was to see the organisation and aim behind the anarchy that reigned was in connection with the distribution of Nepszava. In its first issue since the fighting began, it gave support to the first new Government led by Nagy, called for an end to all bloodshed and for trade unionists to take the lead in restoring order and defending collective ownership. It wanted negotiation with the Soviet Government and the eventual withdrawal of Soviet troops."

"Then a group of men came on to the scene. They took the banners from the distributors, piled them in front of the Nepszava building, and set them on fire."

Right-wing demands were being heard more and more, and the massacre of security police and then Communist Party officials began. "Soon came the killing off of lists of people. Thousands died. I heard from my friends of whole families of known Communists being slaughtered."

"I saw the horrible results when the Communist Party building in Budapest was taken. It was enough to see the mutilated, battered corpses of ordinary police, Communist in civilian clothes, and even a woman to realise that this was no question of vengeance but an attempt, now that the Soviet troops were out of the fight, to murder every Communist or anyone who could give leadership to the working class."

"Two days later, to my profound shock, a student who had been in the attack, but could not stomach the results, told me that the attack had been directed by Col. Moleter, Minister of the Armed Forces in the Nagy Government, and head of the National Guard set up to restore order."

"We onlookers who had sympathised with the original aims of the students, now expected the Government to rally the best armed groups, revolutionary committees, the loyal army and the workers, to restore order and begin real work for the aims the majority of people so obviously accepted."

Party Fell To Pieces

"Why was it never done and why was the Government only able to

issue declarations but never able to reach a real decision? First and foremost because the Hungarian working class were without any leadership. From the first the Hungarian Workers' Party had simply fallen to pieces as people. They sought to maintain their old position, and refused to listen to and apply the just demands of the people. The Nagy Government could have saved the situation if it had put forward a clear-cut programme, announced an amnesty for all who had fought, and resolutely applied itself to restore order."

Instead of leading, it followed. Then the terror began. The Kadar Government was formed and Soviet troops re-entered. The majority of people reacted violently, but a few days later Coutts' Hungarian friends had come to see it as a tragic necessity. The Workers' Party was shattered, the Social Democrats an insignificant force. Tragic as was the Soviet intervention, it restored order and has given the people a second chance and the Kadar Government the opportunity to meet their demands.

Aggression Condemned

LONDON.

There has been widespread expression of public feeling in the Soviet Union over the events in the Near East. The Soviet Peace Committee, the Committee for Asian Solidarity, the All Union Council of Trade Unions, the Youth Organisations Committee, have published declarations condemning the aggression against Egypt. Dozens of meetings have been held in factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and Baku.

British Troops Given Immunity

LONDON.

British troops and police have been given what amounts to a carte blanche for any offences they may commit in Cyprus "in the course of their duties."

Sir John Harding, Governor of the island, has ordered that none of them should be prosecuted "in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed by such persons in the course of their duties."

The order, issued under the emergency regulations, follows a recent preliminary enquiry into a case in which a Greek Cypriot youth alleged to have been treated by a British police inspector and a Cypriot Turkish policeman.

Gomulka On Hungary

LONDON.

Polish leaders believe that relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary will be shaped on the same principles as those governing the recent Polish-Soviet agreement.

Emphasising this, Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka, secretary of the Polish Union Workers' Party, said the results of the Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow could be a model for relations between Socialist countries.

Addressing social and political workers in Warsaw, Mr. Gomulka said: "We are sincerely and deeply pained that a situation arose so close to the wish of the Hungarian Government. Soviet troops were used there."

"That intervention was of a different nature from the events in Egypt, for the Egyptian aggression was aimed against Egypt's sovereignty and at the same time was an expression of the bankrupt policy of colonialism."

Those who shouted loudest against the events in Hungary were those who would welcome external intervention—but from the other side. These circles had incited the Hungarian nation and must bear a great deal of the responsibility for the bloodshed there, he said.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS WERE BOBBED WITH NAPALM

French Planes Covered Israeli Invasion

LONDON.

ONE explanation for the rapid Israeli advance against the Egyptians in the Sinai peninsula is that the Egyptian troops were attacked with napalm bombs, dropped with deadly effect from French planes which took part in the invasion from the beginning, according to the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Evidence collected by European and American newspapers and completely ignored by the daily press in South Africa fully confirms the view that there was collusion between Britain, France and Israel before the attack on Egypt. The American Associated Press stated in a special report issued after a detailed investigation that British and French officials acknowledged in private that their Governments worked together, after Egypt's nationalisation of the Suez Canal, on a planned Israeli invasion of Egypt.

Israeli staff officers sat in the French Ministry of Defence almost to the last days before the attack, the report continues. Three days before the attack intelligence agencies noticed a big rise in official cable and air traffic between Israel and France.

CAMOUFLAGE

In France the Mendes-France paper L'Express has printed uncon-

tradicted reports that French troops were issued with Egyptian currency before the attack, and that French tanks were camouflaged with desert colours, while the conservative Le Monde stated that considerable British forces had left Malta for the Eastern Mediterranean 24 hours before the Israeli attack.

"It was noted here," writes Alex Valentine, Reuter correspondent in Tel-Aviv, "that during the morning in the Canal area the British claimed on one occasion to have shot down an Israeli plane. The Israelis denied that any of their planes were missing. But on the same day the French admitted one of their Mysteres was missing."

"Semi-official sources here," he continues, "refuse to state why the Israeli Air Force does not bomb Egyptian airfields when suffering a high proportion of casualties from Egyptian air attacks in the first two days of the campaign. They insisted that the British and the

French bombing of Egyptian airfields which started on the third day was a matter of good luck and coincidence."

An Israeli communique denied that French pilots took part in the Sinai campaign, but Valentine continued: "The stories of pilots are directly contrary to this assertion, some stating that they had strafed Egyptian tank columns in Sinai and others that they had external French flying 'boxcars' in parachute-dropping operations."

THE ONLY ANSWER

Concluding a long series of questions the only answer to which can be that the Israeli attack was prepared with the active assistance of the French and British Governments, the British journal Peace News asks: "Why if the alleged object of the intervention was to halt the war, was the victim of the aggression—Egypt—attacked instead of the aggressor—Israel?"

SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT

The Tragedy of Joe Louis

(By Adam Lapin)

THE name Joe Louis doesn't ring any bells with my kids or their generation—except for those who memorise the record books and have read that he was one of the great boxing champions of all time.

But when we relative oldsters hear the name we remember the Brown Bomber of old. We recall the slim, trim, young Louis of 20 years ago who knocked the Nazi Max Schmeling and the myth of white supremacy out of the ring.

We recall that he was one of the pioneers in breaking down jimcrow in sports, and how at an earlier and less advanced stage in the fight for civil rights Louis was regarded by Negroes everywhere as a symbol of their fight for full citizenship.

TURNED WRESTLER

So far there is sadness and even tragedy in the image of the now middle-aged and flabby Louis turning wrestler to make a few bucks.

There is also another tragedy highlighted by the sports writer Milton Gross.

"I saw Joe Louis wrestling

1956—1957

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last night, which was indignity enough, but the greater indignity was that he went through his burlesque before an audience from which Negroes were excluded."

Gross says he told Louis just a few minutes before the match went on that the Gable Arena,



where the wrestling match was staged, was jimcrow.

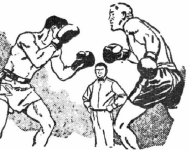
"At least I had to believe that he didn't know earlier," Gross writes. "He said so. He threatened to walk out of the dressing-room and take a plane to Miami immediately without going on. He was argued into staying and wrestling."

Louis explained that he had no chance to find out about the long-time jimcrow policy at the Gable Arena.

TAWDRY IMAGE

Out of his very explanation emerged the tawdry image of the one-time champ crawling through the ropes at one little second-rate stadium after the other, night after night.

After the match was over Louis told Gross, "I don't want that kind of money," and said he



would contribute it to the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People Education Fund. He also said he would never perform again in a jimcrow arena.

More important than the money was the spark of the old Louis in his statements indicating how he felt about jimcrow. It isn't easy to keep the spark alive while hurrying from one cheap wrestling arena to another, trying to meet bills, trying to raise the dough to pay off the big tax claim by the U.S. Treasury Department.

There's no point being sore at the harassed and weary Louis. He was fleeced by promoters and hangers-on, socked by the Government, forced to keep selling his name and his reputation after the prowess and youth were gone.

Old fighters don't fade away, especially if they are Negroes; they keep on fighting or wrestling and scrounging around to pay the bill collector.

Surely a great athlete like Louis should have been rewarded by a grateful country and permitted to retire or to find himself a new profession.

ROLL OF HONOUR

HERE is a full list of the people's leaders arrested in the various centres.

JOHANNESBURG:

N. Mandela, A. Hutchinson, Lilian Ngoyi, Bertha Mashaba, Philemon Madofole, Pletter Beyersleveld, Ronald Press, Sid Shall, Leon Levy, Norman Levy, Yeta Barabantl, Helen Joseph, Ahmed Patel, Arrid Adams, Moosa Moolia, Suliman Esakjee, Leslie Massina, Aron Mahlangu, S. Malope, Elmon Malele, Nimrod Sejako, Jacob Poo, B. Hlangane, Marks Shope, Jerry Kumalo, Peter Seleppe, July Mashaba, Lawrence Nkosi, James Hadebe, Phinias Nene, Tennyson Makivane, Sam Masenoia, John Mavuso, Stanley Lollan, Fish Keitsing, Mary Rama, Ida Motwana, Jonas Morlau, Piet Mokgofo, Robert Keshu, E. P. Moresele, Johannes Modise, Lionel Morrison, Isaac Bokala, Frank Modisa, Patrick Moloi, Henry Tshabala, Henry Mokogethi, William Ngwendu, Theophilis Mntsi, Simon Tyiki, Bennet Setshiro, Peter Ntshite, Andries Charmile, Obed Motsabi.

DURBAN:

Chief Albert Lutuli, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Bertha Mkize, M. B. Yengwa, N. T. Naicker, K. Moomany, Dorothy Nyembe, G. Harbans, P. G. Mei, P. S. Manana, V. S. M. Pillay, Billy Nair, Stephen Dhlamini, D. A. Seodlad, P. H. M. M. M. I. G. Matthews, Errol Shanley, Dorothy Shanley, Jacqueline Arenstein, Jan Hoogendyk, I. C. Meer.

PIETERMARITZBURG:

Dr. M. M. Motola, R. G. Gumede.

WORCESTER:

Asha Dawood, Julius Busa, Joseph Mposa.

CAPE TOWN:

L. B. Lec-Warden M.P., Fred Carneson, Annie Silinga, Alex La Gumu, Reggie September, Sonia Bunting, I. O. Horvitch, A. Sibeko, Greenwood Ngoyana, George Peake, Joseph Morolong, John Mntsi, Lionel Forgunyeka, Benny Turok, D. Mgunyeka.

STELLENBOSCH:

H. Makhobiso.

CRADOCK:

The Rev. James Calata.

QUEENSTOWN:

The Rev. R. W. S. Gawe, P. Mashibini, T. E. Tshungwe.

Kenilworth Racing

The following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday:

Wynberg 1000 Handicap: GARRETT'S SELECTED. Danger, Outsider.

Wynberg Handicap 2nd Division: OVERDRESSED. Danger, Silver Screen.

Kenilworth Handicap: ST. BOB. Danger, Barn Owl.

Wynberg Stakes: SIEGFRIED. Danger, Hornblower.

Kenilworth Stakes: TENTERHOOK. Danger, Hope and Glory.

Juvenile Maiden Plate (Fillies): ROYAL DESIGN. Danger, Royal Mistress.

Juvenile Maiden Plate (Colts): QUI VIVE. Danger, Royal Mischievous.

Maiden Plate: FRENCH KNIGHT. Danger, Alcazar.

Last week Damon tipped 4 winners, 4 seconds, 3 thirds and 1 fourth place.

WELKOM:

Abraham Seochoring.

KIMBERLEY:

Dr. A. E. Lotelc.

STUTTERHEIM:

Elliott Mfaza.

PORT ELIZABETH:

T. Tshume, W. Mkwaiya, Caleb Mayekiso, L. M. Kepe, J. Nkamin, Frances Baard, Stella Damos, Christina Jasson, Florence Matomela, T. Magoa, W. Maiti, B. Ndimba, V. Mini, Joseph Jack, Dickson Fuyani, Ambrose Nogaya, S. Vanga.

EAST LONDON:

Prof. Z. K. Matthews.

BENONI:

O. Tambo, C. Sibande.

SPRINGS:

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, Gabriel Deschaba, F. Ntsingani.

EVATON:

Gert Sibande, Suliman Nkhe, Bob Asnal, Vuzumzi Make, Joseph Molefi, Joseph Kumalo.

BLOEMFONTEIN:

Martha Mohlakoane, Jacob Mafora, Leslie Monnanyane.

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at 3 p.m.

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African National Congress, South African Coloured People's Organisation, Congress of Democrats, Federation of S.A. Women and others

Published by Real Printing & Street, Cape Town, and printed Street, Woodstock. This newspaper Circulation, New Age office:

Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Bar Jo'burg: 5 Progress Buildings, Durban: 6 Kayden Buildings, Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Cham

6 Barrack I. Forgate bureau of

te 22-4625, 87, one 8-7989.