

Out?



As we go to press, rumour has it that Premier Strijdom, ill in hospital, is about to resign. His place may be taken by

"TREASON CHARGE" NONSENSE"

Defence Except to Indictment

THE Crown indictment of 406 pages does not disclose that any of the 91 accused committed any offence at all, Mr. I. Maisels Q.C., leader of the defence advocates, argued when

the new Special Court, with Judge Bekker replacing Judge Ludorf, reopened in Pretoria on Monday morning.

There were a number of preliminary (Continued on page 5)

CHARGE IS

NEW AGE

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6d.

In?

MIN. SWART SE KATS



Or...

..... Mr. C. R. Swart, senior Cabinet Minister after Strijdom, here seen lovingly caressing a cat of nine tails which he was taking to Parliament a few years ago to show to members.



AND NOW, IN DURBAN

Site And Service Camps For Indians

250 Families Forced to Move

Also in the running for the Premiership, according to the rumour, is Rainmaker Verwoerd, the Nationalist strong man and ideological exponent of the apartheid policy.

AN example of the tragedies which will befall the Indian people, particularly under the Group Areas Act, was provided at Fenniscowles, Durban,

when 1,500 Indians were forced to leave their homes to make room for a European township.

Following an ultimatum that bulldozers would be used to destroy (Continued on page 4)

AFRICAN WAGES MUST BE INCREASED

United Stand by SACTU and TUC at Wage Board Hearing

JOHANNESBURG.

THE grinding poverty of the African people of South Africa was brought into the official limelight of the Wage Board here last Tuesday when over 120 representatives of trade unions and other organisations put up an unbeatable case for the increase of the wages of African unskilled labourers on the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria.

Both the South African Trade Union Council and the South African Congress of Trade Unions made a firm and united stand for higher wages for the biggest and poorest section of the working class of South Africa.

Since the last Wage Determination in 1942, which fixed the minimum weekly wage at 27/- in Pretoria and 35/- in Johannesburg, there has been no official review of the wages of the unskilled workers and in the last 16 years their plight in the urban areas has deteriorated beyond description.

LOOKING FOR RELIEF

Mrs. Viola Hashe, speaking for the South African Congress of Trade Unions, said: "The whole of South Africa is looking upon this Wage Board to give relief to the ten million African people whose earnings are far below the minimum required for a civilised life.

"The havoc caused by tuberculosis and malnutrition among the African people is a direct result of low wages. Mothers leave their homes to go and supplement their family earnings and their children grow up to be juvenile delinquents through neglect. The African people have come to stay in industry. We plead for a minimum wage of 41 per day."

The absence of representatives of organised commerce and industry from the Wage Board sits uneasily criticised. Mr. Rutherford, president of the Trade Union Council, appealed to the Board not to allow any opinions they might ex-

press afterwards to minimise the proposals made by those present.

MEMORANDUM

In a memorandum submitted to the Wage Board the South African Congress of Trade Unions states: "It is our contention that ultimately an economy based on low wages must collapse or, at any rate, be subject to extreme tension and crises. We submit that the workers whom we represent, whose labour is helping to build the South African economy, are entitled to a remuneration adequate enough to enable them to enjoy the amenities of our modern civilisation.

In a country with an abundance of rich natural resources such as gold, diamonds, iron, coal, agricultural and modern industries built by the workers, it should not be necessary for the workers to live in slums, in temporary breeze block shelters, in overcrowded and filthy locations and in some of the newly developed housing schemes totally inadequate, bereft of civilised amenities, and at rentals far beyond the

(Continued on page 3)



Mrs. Viola Hashe.

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SOME QUESTIONS FOR Mr. CURRAN TO ANSWER

It is reported that Mr. B. Curran M.P.C. refused to second an anti-apartheid motion in the Provincial Council's meeting (New Age July 31, 1958). The African people have resolved to fight against the pass system at every stage of its application. I and the millions of Africans who are affected by the pass laws admire the gallant stand put up by Mr. Turok against apartheid generally and the pass system in particular, in the Provincial Council.

It would be interesting to know: 1. Whether Mr. Curran and the Liberal Party of which he is an executive member agrees with the views of the Administrator and the party to which he belongs? 2. Whether it was the advice of his party not to support the anti-apartheid motion and if not what his party intends doing about it? 3. Why Mr. Curran withdrew his support of the motion after he had agreed to second it?

4. Whether Mr. Curran realises the seriousness of his action of failing to register a protest against the pass system when an occasion presented itself. This question is directed to him personally as a person who is supposed to represent African opinion in the Council.

Mr. Curran, his party and all those who think like him should

know that the African people do not accept a Nationalist administrator least of all one who has a notorious war record as a Nazi propagandist. Z. MALINDI
Athlone.

Convict Labour

On behalf of the SACTU Local Committee, I wish to appeal to all Port Elizabeth workers to report to the SACTU offices whenever it comes to their attention that convicts are being employed in industry in place of paid workers. The matter of convict labour has been fully discussed by the SACTU local committee, and we intend making it hot for any employer who employs convicts.

This practice is particularly heinous when one considers that there are hundreds of people in Port Elizabeth who are out of work.

While the bosses are taught in no uncertain terms that slave labour (for that is what it is) will not be tolerated, it will mean that eventually a man will have to go to jail before he can get a job.

C. KENTANI
Chairman, SACTU,
Port Elizabeth.

Rugby not in the Right Hands

When in 1956 Mr. S. M. Swisa, President of the Bantu Rugby Board, said that it was too soon for the Bantu Board to seek international recognition as they still required intensive organisation, I did not know what he meant.

But since attending a few of their meetings I find myself in agreement with his views.

No sooner had the chairman of the Board opened a meeting than someone would shout objections. It was impossible to get satisfactory answers to questions.

Arguments at the meetings left me with the feeling that perhaps delegates came to tournaments with deep-seated wrath and vengeance against somebody or other.

A great deal of lobbying goes on, telegrams, and trunk calls are used extensively and personal caucusing guides discussions.

The fate of our rugby is definitely not in the best hands. There is a great deal of emotion, but no constructive discussion. It is a case of support me here and I'll support you there. Western Province has a grudge against Eastern Province because they are the champions and the president came from the Eastern Province.

If they cannot run their own Board, how can they aspire to a higher organisation? So before we follow the cricket, soccer and table tennis unions we shall have to get fresh administration in various provinces.

"VERA"
New Brighton.

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

I would like to comment on a letter which appeared in the issue of New Age of August 7 written by Melville Floate.

I am no Africanist as I do not know what it meant by that but I am an African and one of those who preach "Africa for Africans." The use of the word "African" meaning the Natives of Africa is a sign that the people of Africa are up against colonialism. If Dr. Verwoerd and his colleagues do not wish to be called Africans, the sea and the ships across it have the answer for them.

All those who have been born and bred here and look upon the Continent as their permanent home, without any exception as to the colour of their skins, are Africans and their claim "Africa for Africans" is just and right.

MABANDLA DUNGALO
Cape Town.

FIGHT POLL TAX INCREASE

All the organisations must come together whilst there is yet time. The Government want to increase our tax, but we will not be increased. Do they want the people to die of starvation?

We must start now to collect money in order to fight this matter in court.

If freedom does not come within five years we Africans must make our way to the protectorates. Let us all become members of Congress and shout for freedom of speech. Let us support our leaders. One Leader, One Voice, One Nation.

N. MOKOBENA
Kroonstad.

It Makes Verwoerd Happy!

IN Parliament recently Dr. Verwoerd justified his proposed tax increases for Africans on the grounds that there had been a "tremendous" increase in African wages in industry and agriculture since 1925, which was the date when the present poll tax of £1 was introduced.

Mrs. Ballinger interjected: "What about the cost of living?" The Minister replied: "Of course the cost of living has increased, but not proportionally to the increase in wages."

The Minister gave no figures to prove his contention that African wages have increased more than the cost of living. And in fact no such figures are available.

But there are plenty of figures to prove that African wages over the last 15 years have fallen far behind the increase in the cost of living. Successive surveys conducted by economists in various urban centres have established that over 70 per cent of the African population now live below the breadline.

And just in case Dr. Verwoerd wants to argue that those surveys were conducted by "liberalists" and others ideologically hostile to apartheid, last week figures were placed before the Wage Board in Johannesburg to show that several Transvaal municipalities are paying their African labour the bare minimum wage and cost of living allowance laid down by a Government determination 16 years ago.

In other words, a large proportion of African workers in these areas have had no wage increases for 16 years. In the same period the cost of living has more than doubled.

Yet Dr. Verwoerd is still capable of coming to Parliament and, after placing a lot of misleading figures before the members, concluding:

"I have the greatest pleasure in saying, Mr. Speaker, that the introduction of this tax will be of great benefit to this country and that it will bring greater benefits to the Bantu. It is completely justified and the burden is small."

He is not reluctant, this Minister. He does not regret that he is compelled by circumstances beyond his control etc. Oh no. Dr. Verwoerd, the Big White Chief, the man who knows everything about the Bantu, has the "greatest pleasure" in announcing that the Government is going to tax them into the ground, and extend the tax to their womenfolk too.

One can almost see him rubbing his hands with glee as his tax officers prise the extra pennies out of the pockets of the poor. The fact that the Africans will eat less food, spend less on clothing, in order to be able to pay his tax, means nothing to him. He is almost prepared to concede it will involve suffering. He justifies his tax robbery even on moral grounds:

"What would satisfy the highest demands of morality in respect of this matter?", he asked the House. "Would it be to spoon-feed the Natives themselves . . . allowing them to be beggars who go on their knees to the White man? . . . Or is it more in compliance with the highest demands of morality to say that gradually the Bantu should become more and more independent, and that if they are to be taught to govern themselves in their own areas and in their own circles, they should also be taught gradually to meet their own obligations more and more?"

And this man, they say, may become Prime Minister. When the affairs of State are handled by such "Christian gentlemen," who prove to their own satisfaction that it is "in compliance with the highest demands of morality" that they should grind the faces of the poor, then we say it is in compliance with the highest demands of true morality that the people should organise and fight to end this shameful misrule as speedily as possible.

HELP THE TREASON ACCUSED

The reopening of the treason trial means another long period of stress and strain for the accused and their families, plus the tremendous burden of legal costs. To all this is now added the extra burden placed on the defence by the removal of the venue to Pretoria.

New Age readers will not need to be reminded of the significance of this trial. On its outcome may well depend the future of this country. Before the court are the people's leaders who have demonstrated their willingness to sacrifice everything in the struggle for freedom for all in South Africa. However long the trial drags out, the defence must not be handicapped by lack of funds.

The cost of the trial, which can last a year, may be anything from £100 to £50,000. This is a tremendous sum of money, but it simply must be raised. We urge every reader to do everything in his power to raise money for the Treason Trial Defence Fund, and to treat this as an urgent task which cannot be postponed.

The accused are before the court now. They must be helped now. The addresses of the Fund are:
Johannesburg, P.O. Box 2864.
Cape Town, P.O. Box 1039.

NEW AGE MONTH

THE HONOURS GO TO THE TRANSVAAL

GOOD NEWS

(a) This week the honours go to the Transvaal where we have been presented with a total only £13 short of half of what we need for this month. This is a wonderful effort. Apart from the great generosity of our readers, it seems that thanks are due in a large measure to certain individuals who must have put in a lot of sweat to make this possible.

(b) A book sale organised by the Cape Town branch of C.O.D. brought in the very useful sum of £17. A very successful event and one which we believe has inspired this organisation to do something every month to raise funds for New Age.

(c) New functions promised for this month are: A bonny party by the Heathfield youth; a bumper affair arranged by the Varsity supporters; a cake sale on the last Saturday of this month in Cape Town, and several other functions being prepared at this moment by several other sections of the Congress movement in Cape Town.

(d) Sales are starting to look up a bit. Still not enough though.

(e) Our women have had another fine Jumble Sale in Cape Town.

NOT SO GOOD NEWS

(1) Durban has not yet indicated that they intend organ-

ising some sort of function this month.

(2) Our sales in Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth are still too low.

(3) We still need more £5 guarantors to ensure that we survive.

But above all we still require that everybody who wants to see justice done to the oppressed people in our country, supports us liberally every month. We appeal to those whom we cannot see personally, to send in their donations to our offices and not wait.

Every penny counts—all the time. And you mean the pennies and ticcys as well as the pounds. Get into the habit of budgeting for NEW AGE every month.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS

Cape Town: H.B. £30, J.Z. £3, S.F.Z. £5, M.M. £1, Rex £1, C. £1, Woman sympathiser 6s., Typist 5s., H.T. 10s., S.K.S. £5, T.S. £10, Kensington £2 2s., Total £60 7s.

Johannesburg: Western Areas Collections £207 11s. 6d., Country £100, Pretoria £32 10s., Eastland £100, M.&M. £5, Harry £3, Yetta £1, Greenisle £1, Fordburg Waiters (month-ly) £6, Fred £5, Teacher £5, B.H. £1, Cecil £5, Bellevue £10, L.B. monthly £5, Total £487 1s. 6d.

Durban: G.S. £ 710s., J.N. (monthly) £5, A.N. (monthly) £1 1s., F.C. (monthly) 10s. 6d., N.A.D. (monthly) £2, Nurses 6s. 6d., Total £14 8s.

AFRICAN WAGES MUST BE RAISED

(Continued from page 1)

means of the workers who are directed to live in them.

"It should not be necessary for them to provide their children with adequate schooling, including higher education, if they so desire. They should also be able to save enough on their earnings to ensure a measure of security in their old age (which most of them do not reach today due to malnutrition and the consequent bodily diseases)."

INHUMAN CONDITIONS

In spite of attempts by Wage Board Chairman Prof. W. J. Steenkamp to limit arguments for higher wages to statistical grounds, speakers could not refrain from discussing the inhuman conditions in which Africans are forced to live as a

result of low wages. Miss Dulcie Hartwell, Secretary of the T.U.C., in a rousing speech quoted from publications to show how violent was the impact of the industrial revolution on the African people.

"A substantial increase in the wages of unskilled workers would mean greater buying power and an increased market for goods produced in S.A.," she said. The minimum wage proposed by the T.U.C. was £5 7s. a week.

Representatives of the Reef Municipalities combined to present a proposal of £2 7s. as a minimum wage, in the face of overwhelming evidence that this was not even

HARD PROFITS

enough to enable a worker to exist. To confirm their blindness to that, they said that they considered the worker alone without his family. A notable exception was the Benoni Town Council, represented by Mr. J. E. Mathewson, Director of Non-European affairs, who proposed £3 15s. as a "barest minimum".

A remarkable feature of this Wage Board investigation was the unanimity of all parties that the wages of the unskilled African workers must be increased. It was, however, left to the trade unions and the Institute of Race Relations to present a clearer picture of the desperate nature of economic suffering of the African people in the Urban areas.

When the Board chairman insisted on hard figures to show that industries could afford to pay higher wages, Mr. A. J. Downes of the T.U.C. referred him to the "enormous volume of evidence that is within easy access of the Wage Board showing the huge profits made by the manufacturing and commercial industry ranging from 12% to 100%".

Although there were no representatives of Commerce, the Chamber submitted written proposals for a minimum wage of £3 2s. 6d. with increases to £4 in four years. It was, however, difficult to reconcile the absence of the representatives of industry from the Wage Board sitting, with the loud demands made during the bus boycott last year by the Transvaal Chamber of Industries that the Government should

THE FOLLOWING WAGE DEMANDS WERE MADE TO THE WAGE BOARD

- South African Congress of Trade Unions: £1 per day basic wage, plus increase in the statutory cost of living allowance.
- South African Trade Union Council: £5 7s. per week (£3 10s. 3d. plus £1 16s. 9d. C.O.L.A.).
- Reef Municipalities: £2 7s. per week.
- Benoni Town Council: £3 15s. 4d. per week.
- Johannesburg City Council: £2 12s. 9d. per week.
- Peri-Urban Areas Committee: £2 0s. 9d. per week.
- Chamber of Commerce: £3 2s. 6d. per week graded to £4 in 4 years.
- Master Builders: £1 12s. 7d. per week.
- Institute of Race Relations Survey: £23 9s. 5d. per month.

conduct an investigation into the economic conditions of the African people in the urban areas.

As the South African Congress of Trade Unions put it, "... such investigations as these can never adequately replace the advantages of direct negotiation between the employers and the elected representatives of the workers employed in their respective industries."

Miss Dulcie Hartwell.

Due allowance must be made for the shortcomings of the African himself, but the accusing finger points at the White race in South Africa. We know how much it costs to live these days. Can we honestly suppose that an African family can live humanly on less than £25 per month?

"The Zulu word for a European is 'umlungu'—a word that conjures up, in the mind of the Black man, arrogance, insult, poor housing, broken homes, police, passes, gaol—laws, laws, laws.

"It will be hard for us to erase that picture from the mind of the African and to replace it with one more expressive of the religious belief and outlook that we profess. Perhaps it is not too late yet. Perhaps we could make a start on the wage situation."

Does the Sight of this Make Verwoerd Happy?



According to a memorandum prepared by the Institute of Race Relations "several surveys among African schoolchildren revealed that 60 or 70 per cent were recognisably malnourished; 50 per cent needed nursing and medical attention; and almost 10 per cent required hospitalisation for diseases directly or indirectly attributable to malnutrition." The increase of African taxation will mean even less money spent on food in future.

AMATO MILLS ACTS WITH GOVT. AGAINST WORKERS

'This Fellow Has Caused Trouble,' says Amato—and Man is Exiled

BENONI

THE Government and Amato Textile Mills are working hand in glove to have African trade unions cleared out of the town. Using influx control regulations to endorse "marked men" out of Benoni the authorities give their victims no hearing whatsoever.

AND AMATO, NOT CONTENT WITH ITS OWN STRIKE-BREAKING ACTIVITIES, IS HELPING TO WEED OUT AND BLACK LIST ITS FORMER WORKERS.

The case of Alfred Nkosi shows the lengths to which the authorities and the mill go.

Nkosi worked at Amato from 1951 until the February dispute this year. He did not get his job back after the dispute but worked for a while in two engineering firms. He was then promised work with another firm. On reporting to the labour bureau he was given a letter to take to Amato.

Suspicious that he should be referred back to Amato when he already had a promise of a job elsewhere Nkosi read the letter from the labour bureau's registering officer and found that it was a request to Amato's Personnel Office to report on his union activities.

The reply by Amato's Personnel Office told the Benoni authorities: "This fellow has caused a good deal of trouble in our factory. . . . I would most definitely state that it would not be Benoni's loss if he is endorsed out of the area."

100 More Arrests in Sekhukhuleni

PRETORIA.

One hundred more Bapedi tribesmen have been arrested to join the 199 already in the dock on a charge of murder, arising out of the Sekhukhuleni trouble.

This second series of arrests took place nearly three months after the disturbances and during the 10-day postponement of the proceedings in Lydenburg, which are due to commence again on August 14.

"We Stand by Our Leaders"

CAPE TOWN.

"If the Government hope that the arrest of our leaders on charges of High Treason will intimidate the people, then this meeting will be another disappointment for them," said Charles Mkhosho, ex-tribunal, addressing a meeting of more than 500 Congress men and women on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, last Sunday.

Mr. L. B. Lee-Wardell M.P. spoke of the need to support the Treason Trial Fund and Mrs. Lesica of the ANC Women's League assured the meeting that Mr. Strydom's illness resulted partly from his refusal to listen to the voice of the African women when they came to tell him in Pretoria in August 1956 that they do not want passes.

Mr. M. Ntuba, of the African National Congress, condemned the removal of leaders from the Cape and Mr. J. la Gum, President of SACP, told the audience that "the days are passed when the imperialist powers can sweep aside the wishes of the people by landing their armies in the Middle East. Today both Russia and China have assured the peoples struggling for national independence of their protection and there is no doubt that the imperialists will have to withdraw."

Resolutions supporting the Freedom Charter and the leaders on trial for treason, and condemning the landing of British and American troops in the Lebanon and Jordan as "an unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of those countries" were passed unanimously.

Whites Criminally Unconcerned About African Poverty

—R.C. Archbishop

HOW is it that White South Africans who are generally speaking, a kindly and hospitable people, can be so completely (one might say criminally) unconcerned about the condition or dire and grinding poverty to which their African fellow citizens are subjected?" was the question posed by Roman Catholic Archbishop D. E. Hurley in an address to the Durban International Parliament recently.

Quoting figures to show the depths of African poverty, the Archbishop said:

"The first question that arises is: How does 90 per cent of our African population manage to survive at all? The general mortality rate is a terrible reflection of the starvation that afflicts the African population.

"Secondly, who is responsible?"

DE GAULLE IN MUSSOLINI'S FOOTSTEPS

STEP by step General Charles de Gaulle is marching towards his goal of becoming France's dictator. And actively helping him on his way is right-wing Socialist leader Guy Mollet.

He can appeal to the nation by referendum over the head of Parliament.

● Parliamentary sessions are set to 54 months in the year. Parliament will only vote on Budget and "fundamental" laws, leaving the Government wide powers to rule unchecked on day to day issues.

● Parliament could only overthrow the Government on a vote of censure in which more than half the total members vote against the Government. Any M.P. absent or abstaining would be counted as voting for the Government.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION
This draft Constitution is designed to give the President dictatorial powers in what will be the Fifth Republic if it passes the national referendum in two months time.

De Gaulle handed the draft to a 39-man committee of M.P.s, Senators and high-level "experts" who were given three weeks to give an opinion—which is not binding on de Gaulle.

The committee is due to give its opinion later this week.

The draft Constitution would suspend the present National Assembly—which would not meet again until de Gaulle has held "elections" in November.

● It gives him the power to decide by decree under what electoral system the November voting should be held—overthrowing

having been consulted, and favoured a Summit meeting. Mollet lined up with Soustelle to encourage France to take a tough line on the Middle East in an effort to turn it into another Suez.

"SOCIALIST"
Mollet would clearly rather have a dictatorial de Gaulle regime than a popular front Government which included the Communists. Hence his efforts to prevent the members of the Socialist Party from taking a militant anti-de Gaulle line, which inevitably bring them into alliance with the Communists.

The parallel with Mussolini's rise to power is striking. Mussolini ruled through a coalition and did nothing drastic for a considerable time after his march on Rome.

SIX MONTHS AFTER THAT EVENT, AMENDOLA, AN ITALIAN SOCIALIST WHO LATER DIED IN A FASCIST JAIL, WAS CALLING ON HIS FOLLOWERS TO BACK MUSSOLINI AS THE ONLY BULWARK AGAINST THE WILD MEN AND THE EXTREMISTS OF THE RIGHT.

The French Socialist Party Congress is due to meet on September 11. At the moment a tremendous struggle is going on between the Mollet leadership of the party, and the "Left Minority" which is bitterly opposed to de Gaulle.

The fact is that the views of these two groups are hopelessly divergent. The Socialist Party is really two parties in one, and the sooner the left-wing realises this and act on it the better. Mollet must be kicked out, and the Congress must go on record as being against the Mollet leadership, otherwise the Socialist Party will be digging its own grave.

"ANTI-COLONIALIST"
Mollet is not the only person who for opportunistic reasons has abandoned whatever principles he may have had. He is joined in his treachery, although to a much lesser degree, by President Bourguiba of Tunisia.

France and Tunisia have just reached a tentative agreement on the building of pipelines from the Saharan oilwells across Tunisia. In return for allowing France to use her territory, Tunisia is to get a share of the oil revenues.

The ALGERIAN nationalists, who are fighting bitterly for the independence of their country from France, have protested strongly to Bourguiba over this move. The Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) have sent a copy of their protest to Bourguiba, and the FLN journal has publicly echoed this protest.

The journal attacks Tunisia's recognition of France's continued status as a North African power, and demands that France give up the oil riches of the Sahara. It also regards the agreement as a French success in planning a "new apple of discord" among the nations of the Maghreb (North Africa).

Thus exploiting the divisions in the ranks of his opponents, de Gaulle continues to make headway. The outbreak of the next few months is indeed bleak, and the most resolute action by the French working class will prevent de Gaulle from having his way and establishing an out and out dictatorial regime in that country.



There are no bathrooms and many families have no kitchen. Washing, bathing and cooking have to be done in the open.

CITY HALL PROTEST AT BOULEVARD EAST SCHEME

From Carpe Desai

FOUR hundred people gathered at the City Hall last Sunday to express their objections to the proposed £8 million Eastern Boulevard scheme of the Cape Town City Council, which if carried through, will dehouse over 3,000 people in the District Six-Walmer Estate.

Speakers from the platform attacked the proposed scheme as cruel and unwanted. They accused the council of throwing out the poor who would benefit by the link-up with the Southern Suburbs, of forcing the plan through the Council against the overwhelming objections of the ratepayers.

The chairman of the Anti-Eastern Boulevard Action Committee, Dr. Ebrahim, said they would do everything in their power to defeat this "dastardly scheme. Mr. A. Gier-



INDIAN SHANTY TOWNS

(Continued from page 1)

the homes if they did not move by July 31, the families were compelled to break down their homes and move to Merebank, about 8 miles away. Many of the 250 families could not build their homes the same day and were forced to sleep in the open. This was the biggest mass removal of Indians ever to take place in Durban.

The Indians had lived at Fenniscowles for over 75 years. Some time last year the owner of the land sold the property to a township company which gave notice to the tenants to move. No alternative was made available.

On the eve of the expiry of the notice, when the families became desperate in their search for land, the Durban City Council allowed them to build their homes at Merebank which is one of Durban's worst slum areas. With hundreds of acres of land available the Durban City Council worsened the predicament of these families by crowding 20 families to an acre of land. Each family pays £13 a year to the Council for the building plot.

BUILD AT NIGHT
When the New Age reporter visited these families at Merebank he found men building their homes at night with the help of light from candles, paraffin lamps and torches. Furniture, clothing and other household effects lay all over the place. Children were sleeping in the open while their fathers and mothers, with the help of boy scouts and other sympathisers, worked to build the houses. The building material was so old that many of the men said they could only salvage enough to build a one-room shack.

Mr. Puckree, who had lived at Fenniscowles for 3 1/2 years at a ten-

(Continued from page 1)

ary skirmishes between the defence and the Crown before the main argument began. When the proceedings were delayed because a number of the accused living in Orlando were late as a result of a change in railway schedules, Mr. Maiseis drew attention to the fact that the accused had requested that the Crown make more satisfactory arrangements for their transport.

At the request of Mr. Justice Rumpff, the Crown agreed to ensure the transport discussion. Later it was announced that the bus might leave from Orlando direct and this the accused cheered.

Then the recording machine broke down and the presiding judge asked the defence if it required that the argument be recorded or whether the court could proceed without the machine.

"It is immaterial to us," Mr. Maiseis replied. "We are not being supplied with a record of the proceedings and we cannot afford to buy one. The Crown is being supplied with a record and your Lordships are receiving copies, but we are not."

"Could the Crown not supply the defence with copies?" asked Mr. Justice Rumpff. "Is that an order of the court?" asked Mr. Pirow. "Yes," the judge said.

"Could we have two copies?" asked Mr. Maiseis amidst laughter. It was agreed that the defence get two copies and Mr. Pirow later explained these were in fact for which the Attorney General's office was not responsible. They were the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

Later the Crown announced it had agreed to supply certain particulars of the offence but these would not form part of the indictment, a proposal described by Mr. Maiseis as "extremely novel". Mr. Justice Rumpff then ruled that the particulars should form part of the indictment. Finally the Crown agreed that the defence notice of objection to the charge was not in contempt. The judge ruled it was in order.

EXCEPTION
Eventually Mr. Maiseis rose to attack the exception and application to quash the indictment.

The following were his main contentions:
1. The facts alleged in the charge do not support the allegation that the accused acted in concert or had a common purpose.

2. The charge discloses no offence.
3. The allegations are "vague, contradictory, embarrassing, prejudicial and misleadingly stated, and consciously or by design, can only retard the progress of the African people in their hectic struggle for racial liberation."

4. The charge is not set forth in a manner and with such particulars as are reasonable and efficient to inform the accused of the nature of the charge.
5. The joinder of all the accused is irregular.

"What is the attitude of the Crown as revealed in the indictment," Mr. Maiseis asked. "IT IS THIS: 'THROW IN EVERYTHING THE POLICE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIND AND SEE WHAT COMES OUT IN THE END.'"

"Undoubtedly that is the manner in which the indictment is framed, and it is the only way the Crown has been able to conduct the case if it is permitted to do so."

ANC Conference
Condemns Poll Tax
CAPE TOWN.
A resolution condemning the Government's proposal to increase African taxation was passed unanimously at a conference held by the Cape Western region of the ANC held in Durban on December 1949 by various centres of the Western Cape.

"Poll tax has brought about hardship and suffering amongst African families," stated the resolution. "To increase poll tax would be to add another hardship and burden which will only result in T.B. and malnutrition, high infant mortality etc."

"We further condemn as inhuman and un-Christian the proposal to extend poll tax to African women. We call on the Government not to carry on with these plans."

Another resolution welcomed "the gallant action of the people of India in freeing themselves from the imperialist yoke of oppression and condemned the action of Britain and America in sending troops to the Middle East. Such an action we view as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Lebanon. Hands off the Middle East."

"What is the object of the indictment? Its real purpose is to inform the accused in clear and unambiguous language what the charge is. It must not be framed in such a way that the accused must guess or puzzle out what the real charge is."

"The Crown has not observed this elementary rule in the present case. On the Crown's allegation that the accused acted with a common purpose, the Crown particulars expressly disavowed the suggestion that the accused were acting in pursuance of any agreement. Yet a later portion alleges that the accused acted in common purpose, which implies an agreement."

On this basis it was impossible to understand how the members of one organisation could be held responsible for the acts of the members of another.

"The thing makes complete nonsense."
According to the indictment the allegation is that the accused conspired with each other to use the organisations as their agents. According to the further particulars there had been a complete volte face. Now it is alleged there had been a super plot, a conspiracy of the organisations whose main work was to be performed by the members. Thus the Crown was now alleging that this was not a conspiracy between the accused but between the organisations.

On this basis it was impossible to understand how the members of one organisation could be held responsible for the acts of the members of another.

The Africanist Menace in the African National Congress

Secretary of the South-West Region of the Johannesburg A.N.C.

By Mr. QHABA

As there is doubt of their ever setting foot on this world, so is dictated to the A.N.C. leadership by the other racial groups in the Alliance. First, these few Africanist stupid intellectuals suffer from an inferiority complex. They are busy (perhaps unconsciously) telling the whole world that they do not believe themselves in particular and the Black man in general to be capable of negotiating with other men on the basis of equality. Secondly they proclaim this lie from the rooftops in the hope of creating suspicion and confusion among the A.N.C. members, and as a result split and destroy the only political organisation and saviour of the African people. This course has been resisted and rejected by the African people who above all things favour unity for freedom.

THE "FOREIGN IDEOLOGY" CHARGE
These Africanists have the audacity to speak about "foreigners" and "foreign ideologies," which they allege in the columns of "The World" newspaper, to have penetrated the A.N.C. on the same basis as they are found in African Nationalists. These would-be Africanists regard that we are an integral part of humanity (see Africanist Issue/1 issue) and they also claim not to be racialists. This all adds up to a form of insanity. The language the Africanists use in their speeches and bulletins when referring to the other racial groups is horrifying.

It has been the policy of the A.N.C. since its formation to cooperate on a basis of equality with other organisations which are representative of the other racial groups in this country. The word "equality" is found in each and every document of Congress. It is an age-old tradition of oppressors throughout the world to divide the people in order to rule them. Their liberatory organisations have not to be split and then destroyed. So the advent of the Africanist clique after South Africa's Campaign, during which time the machinery of the African National Congress reached its highest point, has been a most unfortunate coincidence. The A.N.C. was becoming too powerful and had become the authentic voice not only of the vast masses of the African people but also of all democrats of the other racial groups. This led to the formation of what is called the "Congress Movement" and the A.N.C. by virtue of its vast experience gained in its many struggles, and being the mouth-piece of the biggest demand of the South African people was destined to play a leading role in the alliance.

DISCIPLINE OR CHAOS
We must admit that the A.N.C. leadership, in which the African people have expressed full confidence, has been too slow in stopping these sinister activities of these disruptive elements. Since their advent, the Africanists have been re-peatedly demanding to be expelled from the ranks of the African National Congress, but in vain. These destructive critics of the A.N.C. have been routed in our National Conferences by the people. Delegates from the last National Conference of December 1957 finally rejected and disowned these cranks.

The force and violence used by the A.N.C. against the Africanist leadership in their bid for power at the Annual Party Special Conference of the A.N.C. reminds us of the rise and fall of the Nazi Party in Germany. It is on the basis of these historical facts that the Congress leadership must re-assert its position to put a stop to these disruptive activities of the Africanists, inside the African National Congress.

The survival of our National Congress, amongst other things, depends on firm discipline. This won't come to pass until the Congress leadership sets its face against these trouble-makers. The people have disowned them, the leadership must carry out the wishes and demands of their followers.

DICTIONARY OF POLICY TO A.N.C.
In a true democratic country or movement, the majority of the people must govern and their wishes must be taken into account. If this is not the implementation of the 1949 Programme then let us abandon everything until the gods descend to pronounce judgment! But

(a) National Day of Protest: June 29, 1950.
(b) Civil Disobedience-Defiance Campaign, June 1952-January 1953.
(c) Co-operation with the Trade Union Movement.
(d) Boycott of the Native Representative Council and Advisory Boards in certain areas, e.g. Advisory Boards in Port Elizabeth.
(e) Regular issue of propaganda material to raise the political consciousness of the people.
(f) The observing of June 26th as the "National Day of Prayer and Protest."

These are some of the campaigns envisaged in the Programme of Action already undertaken. If this is not the implementation of the 1949 Programme then let us abandon everything until the gods descend to pronounce judgment! But

"If the entire Indian community are not to become shack dwellers, they must close their ranks and fight the implementation of the Group Areas proclamations. No sacrifice will be too great if we want to save our homes and the right of our people to live wherever they choose," he concluded.



World Stage

by Spectator

The referendum is expected to take place at the end of September or early October.

When General de Gaulle came to power last month it was promised that the National Assembly would meet again in October.

BROKEN PROMISE
Now even that promise has been broken, and if the Constitution is accepted by the French people only a mockery of Parliament will remain.

Reports from France indicate that de Gaulle is highly confident of getting approval for his regime when the referendum is held.

Yet, although he may succeed in getting his majority, de Gaulle is not really the strong man he would like to be.

He lacks a mass fascist movement like the Nazi Party. In fact he relies on a party of a peculiar kind—the French Communist Party. The French rulers attack the countries of the Middle East for supporting regimes of "young colonels" while the military men who rule France have not even the merit of being young!

And it is not the whole Army by any means that supports him, but rather the clique of professional militarists who control it.

The tragedy of the situation is that without the support of the rightwing Socialists led by ex-Premier Guy Mollet, de Gaulle would not have a chance of succeeding in his plans for personal power.

At the moment Mollet is one of de Gaulle's strongest supporters amongst the politicians. In fact, on certain issues he is even to the right of de Gaulle himself; whereas de Gaulle was reported to be annoyed by the Anglo-American intervention in the Middle East which took place without France

attempts to "cushion" the votes of 5,500,000 electors who voted Communist at the last elections.

● The new dictator-President is to be elected for seven years.

MORE REACTIONARY
● The job of choosing him is taken from the elected M.P.s—as at present—and given to an electoral "college" of about 100,000, including M.P.s, county council members and delegates from municipal councils—which going to the voting system will be generally more reactionary than Parliament itself.

● The President—the post General de Gaulle aims for—would have the power to dissolve Parliament, to name the Premier, to negotiate international treaties, to take wide special powers in an emergency.

As the London Observer comments, "it is left to the President to decide what is an emergency, when it begins and how long it lasts."

A New African Musical is in the Making

THE LIFE OF KING KONG

From Tennyson Makwane
AUDITIONS for the much-awaited African musical play "King Kong" have now started. And the Union of S.A. Artists has launched a full-scale search for talented African singers and actors for this operetta. If all goes well, a real treat awaits us when the musical opens its season next February. Fast moving and exciting, it will bring to us on the stage all the joys and tragedies of township life.

There are the washerwomen, gangsters, shebeen queens, and, inevitably, the police.

At the moment of course the "inner-workings" of the play are still a hushed affair as the script undergoes its final touches. But King Kong as the theme is pointer enough to the general trend.

Talented Combination

The combination of Harry Bloom (the writer of the script), Todd Matshikiza (who wrote the music), Pat Williams (lyrics) and Leon Gluckman as director, should make the whole affair match all expectations.

I had the chance last week to sit in on a few of the auditions. True it was the usual theatre rehearsal scene. The officials of the Union in the expected fashion paced the floor, giving instructions: "Let her start singing," "stop," etc., under the watchful eyes of Leon Gluckman and a crowd of singing groups who had come to try their luck.

I believe that the role of King Kong, a hefty, tragic personality with a big singing voice, has probably been filled. The only snag is that the two possibilities who have been found are a wee bit shorter than the giant King Kong. Orthopaedic boots to make them taller might be the answer! I'm told that a pair of such boots costs something like £14 but it's only the height of that enthralling and now legendary King Kong that is missing, that's hardly too much to pay to recapture him on the stage.

The search for Kong's girl friend, Joyce, is still on. She must be beautiful, sophisticated and

AFRICAN WOMEN VOICE THEIR GRIEVANCES

CAPE TOWN. Africans' Representatives in Parliament have promised to arrange an interview between the African women and the Superintendent at Langs to discuss the women's grievances over pass and permit raids.

This decision was made following a meeting last Friday between representatives of the ANC Women's League, the S.A. Federation of Women (SAFOW) and COD and the parliamentary representatives at which the women explained their difficulties under the pass and permit system. The women had originally applied for an interview with Dr. Verwoerd, but this was refused.

ON THE RAND

In Natalpruit, Germiston and other centres last week, the S.A. Women's Federation held prayer meetings and tea parties to commemorate August 9, 1956, when 20,000 women went to Pretoria to protest against carrying passes.

In Fordburg a meeting of Indian, Coloured and European women protested against the continued ban on meetings of more than 10 Africans, and tea parties to the banning of a meeting called by the Black Sash on the City Hall steps as an even further whitening away of democratic rights.

slick—but with that 'something extra' for her personality.

There should be no problems in digging out the rest of the characters. The producers should go round the street corner to get a penny whistle troupe, and a fat mamma to play shebeen queen should be easy to find.

Will Live Again

King Kong, the bully, the crazy but popular and colourful African heavyweight boxer, who died in jail serving a two-year sentence for the murder of his girl friend, will live again.

How much is fact and how much legend in the innumerable tales of King Kong with which the townships echo it is hard to say.

Swashbuckling and powerful, noisy and exhibitionist, he was nevertheless frustrated by an inferiority complex rubbed in by lack of education and opportunity. Time and again he seemed to need those public demonstrations of his prowess. Think of that fabulous character:

Jumping over the ropes when he entered the ring; wearing heavy iron training boots as he walked about town to remind everybody who he was. His ambition in life was unerring—to be the champion, supreme and undisputed.

Not many African boxers were available to match him in that division so in one fight they matched him with a much lighter opponent, Simon Greb Mzimkulu, the then middleweight champion. To the utter surprise of everybody, Kong was knocked out and lay sprawling on his back on the can-

vas like a felled oak tree.

Broke Him Up

I believe that was the thing that really broke him up. After that he went crazy—or crazier. He went about beating up anybody who laughed when he happened to be passing, saying that people were laughing at him. When he was challenged by another heavyweight boxer he declined the fight saying: "Since my fight with Greb I am no longer King Kong."

He lived to make much other drama though—killing the leader of one of the notorious gangs, for which he was acquitted on a plea of "self-defence." Shortly afterwards he murdered his own girl friend outside a Johannesburg dance hall. That act must have cleared his mind a bit, because from then on he decided that it was time for him to make his exit from the world. When he appeared in court, he asked for the death sentence and when he was given a twelve-year sentence instead, he decided to take his life by drowning himself in a dam at the Leuwkop farm colony where he was serving his term.

His Own Executioner

Many aspects of Kong's life are not good theatre, and cannot be re-produced on the stage. But I hope it will be possible to re-enact his dramatic entry into the dock—it was like the days of the boxing ring to him. He shuffled his feet on the floor and waved his fists in the direction of the judge.

But his last opponent beat him to it by refusing to give the death sentence. So he passed it on himself.

UP MY ALLEY

● DAILY ...

With a few days off from the T.T. I made one of the usual excursions round and about my temporary home town, JHB, to see what I could see. I couldn't find anything new.

On the corner of Diagonal and Market streets the cops were lining up a group of bewildered Africans, all strung together with handcuffs, while others ganged up on further victims passing by. The usual pass arrests. It's become so usual in the lives of Johannesburgers that nobody pays any attention to a scene like this, except for maybe a passing glance.

Johannesburg has come to accept African arrests in public with the same indifference they have for the municipal waste baskets.

JUST ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE THINGS.

● DOSE

In Ellof Street a ragged quartet was performing on penny-whistles and guitars, and just around the corner a cripple was banging out You Are My Sunshine on a homemade xylophone. A spiv slunk up to me and tried to get me a watch. In the park in front of the all-white "Public" library the bums were still sitting under the trees.

JUST SOME MORE OF THOSE THINGS.

● BALLOT BLUES

It appears that giving the vote to 18-year-old whites is also being taken with a yawn. Except for newspaper editorials nobody seems to be getting into a huff. Either for or against. Everything is being left to Parliament. One would

have expected the 18-year-olds themselves to have something to say, but rock'n-roll is much more interesting than voting, and when the time comes for these new voters to go to the polls they will probably go there because they either won't have to pay a fine or some such boring thing, so let's get it over with or else we'll be late for that session with the South Street Feetwarmers. Probably the Nats will get back too late for the

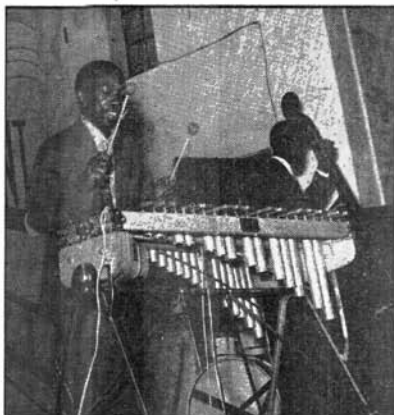
★ BY ALEX LA GUMA ★

teen-agers to realise that they're a lot of "squares" anyway.

BUT GIVE THE VOTE TO THE TEEN-AGERS WHO HAVE TO CARRY A PASS FROM THE AGE OF SIXTEEN AND I BET THEY'LL VOTE THOSE SQUARES RIGHT OUT OF EXISTENCE AND REALLY HAVE A SESSION IN PARLIAMENT STREET, CAPE TOWN.

● SCHOEMANISM

Over the loudspeaker system on Johannesburg's Park Station: "The S.A.R. is pleased to announce that the train from Cape Town will arrive on time." Pause. "The S.A.R. regrets that the train from Cape Town will be six minutes late."



Todd Matshikiza, who has written the music for the Operetta, is seen here playing the "vibres."

NEW AGE GUIDE TO BOOKS

PAUL ROBESON, by Marie Seton. (Dennis Dobson, London; 21s.)

This is a biography of the most prominent Negro American of our generation, whose achievements in both art and politics have won him the love and respect of millions of people the world over. Alexander Woolcott said of Robeson: "Of the countless Negro Americans who have wandered over the world, he is one of the few of whom I would say they have greatness." He was great as an All-American football player, he is great as an actor and a singer. But above all, he is a great personality, simple, profound and incorruptible. His greatest successes never altered the basic modesty of his nature; the most vitriolic attacks of the McCarthy ideal-hunters never shook his dignity or his attachment to the ideals of a human advancement. Marie Seton's sympathetic study shows how Robeson and the ideas he stands for triumphed over all the stumbling-blocks which the realists and cold-war bigots tried to place in his way.

THE TREASON CAGE, by Anthony Sampson. (Heinemann, London).

This book about the treason trial by the former editor of "Drum" magazine, despite the anti-Communist overtones, provides a comprehensive picture of the political background to the trial, and in particular the first connected account of the history of the A.N.C. and the Congress movement which has been available to the general public. Sub-titled "The Opposition on Trial in South Africa," the book has interesting biographical sketches of eight of the leading figures amongst the accused.

INSIDE RUSSIA TODAY, by John Gunther. (Longmans Green, London; 25s. 6d.)

Another "inside" book by that indefatigable correspondent John Gunther, crammed full of interesting fact and infuriating opinion about the situation in the Soviet Union. Considering the book is

aimed at the American reader, who has been systematically misinformed about the Soviet Union ever since 1917, it is conceivable that a book of this sort can do some good, because Gunther does not run away from the facts. His prejudices, however, distort his interpretation of what he sees and prevent him from reaching a full understanding of Soviet society.

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE, by Jack Cope. (Heinemann, London; 15s.)

This South African author's second novel, set against the background of racial disturbances in Durban in the 20s, is in some respects not as convincing as his first book, The Fair House. Perhaps the main reason for this is the author's choice of a Black man, Glanville Peake, as his post-hero. Peake never comes to life as a flesh-and-blood character, and often embarrasses the reader by his improbable reactions in situations which are a tribute to the author's imagination rather than to his interpretation of experience. The book nevertheless contains passages of fine writing, and leaves hope that Cope's next novel, he realigns his sights, will equal in quality some of his recent excellent short stories.

SECOND-CLASS TAXI, by Sylvester Stein. (Faber and Faber, London; 15s. 6d.)

Claimed to be the first amusing book on race relations to come out of South Africa, this satire by another former editor of "Drum" magazine contains a number of good cracks, but is on the whole annoying. Why? Cannot we laugh at ourselves? Are we too sensitive to tolerate facetiousness? No, the reason is that the main characters in this book are two stages removed from reality—they are caricatures of caricatures. Had the author had more respect for his Black and White victims, he might have been able to hit them off more accurately. And to improve them, for is not the true aim of satire not merely to make people laugh, but to correct the faults of men and women and help raise them to a higher level?

SOUTH AMERICA: BR. GUIANA FACES CRISIS AS BRITISH REFUSE LOAN REQUEST

A CRISIS is looming up in British Guiana (B.G.). A B.G. delegation led by Dr. Chieft Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, has been to London to see the Colonial Secretary about

Adding insult to injury, British Guiana was prevented from accepting a long-term loan of £5 to £6 million from the Swiss Bank Corporation because the British Government refused to guarantee the loan.

Dr. Jagan expressed his great disappointment at the failure to meet his "modest requests" and warned that the British would have to bear the responsibility for the developing crisis in B.G.

MAY RESIGN

Meanwhile a British parliamentary delegation to the West Indies, consisting of two Labour and two Tory M.P.s, has reported that the P.P.P. was resolved to play a

moderate role, provided their Government was given a fair chance financially.

"The P.P.P.," their report states, "having won the elections with attractive promises of social advance and economic development, made it plain to us that they might well resign from the Government and force the Governor to carry on some other way—presumably with the help of newly nominated members—rather than submit to a failure that would be promptly described as a failure of British rule. This situation appeared to us to be full of danger, in as much as it is difficult to discern any alternative elected Government."



Dr. Jagan.

a loan for the country—and all he has been offered is a quarter of what was asked.

Dr. Jagan is the leader of the People's Progressive Party, which has nine members out of the fourteen elected by the people of B.G. in the general elections last year. His delegation asked for a loan of £40 million to finance development in his country and thus to overcome the terrible unemployment that afflicts the colony.

All he was offered was £5 million, which will have to last until 1959.

Austrian Chancellor's Successful Moscow Visit

It devolved upon neutral countries to play an important part in the preservation of peace and the relaxation of world tension, said Soviet Premier Khrushchov in Moscow recently.

He was speaking at a reception in the Kremlin for the visiting Austrian Chancellor, Herr Raab, who had come to Moscow at the head of a Government delegation which negotiated with the Soviet Government a cutting down of reparations due to the Soviet Union in terms of the 1955 Austrian State Treaty.

Khrushchov added that the forces of peace "have become so strong

that they are able to muzzle any aggressor and prevent war."

REPARATIONS CUT

As a result of the talks between the two Governments:

- The Soviet Union has agreed to cut by half the remainder of seven



Mr. Khrushchov.

million tons of oil deliveries from Austria, due as reparations under the 1955 State treaty.

● Russia will supply Austria with more industrial and manufactured goods.

● The Austrian Government has said it will join the Danube Convention, which controls shipping along the river.

● Premier Khrushchov has accepted an invitation to visit Austria "at a convenient date."

● Both sides discussed the situation in the Middle East and agreed on the necessity to relax tension in that area.

VENEZUELA: PEOPLE FOIL RIGHT-WING COUP

THE new democratic regime in Venezuela has narrowly escaped overthrow by an army coup d'etat. The coup was a direct consequence of the Middle East crisis.

When the news of the Anglo-U.S. landings reached here, the leaders of the Action Democratic Party—the largest political group in Venezuela—began to discuss a ban on oil supplies to British firms if Iraq were invaded.

RIGHT-WING CALL

This immediately provoked a demand from right-wing Army circles—under the leadership of the Defence Minister, General Castro Leon—for the dissolution of Action Democratica.

Leon issued a virtual ultimatum to the President, Admiral Larrazabal, stipulating the banning of all left-wing parties and the imposi-

tion of Press censorship. If Larrazabal had accepted the ultimatum, the way would have been clear for the return of Perez Jimenez, the Army dictator who was expelled by a popular uprising last January.

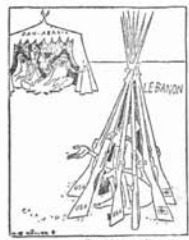
But the President stood firm. He received pledges of support from the Navy. The trade union movement called a general strike, which in three hours brought the country to a standstill.

ELECTIONS

General Leon was forced to resign and the coup which had lasted exactly seven hours—collapsed ignominiously.

The President is now working hard on preparations to hold free Presidential elections in November.

But the abortive coup revealed that remnants of the old Jimenez regime are still powerful. Their elimination is vital if Venezuela's return to normal constitutional life is to proceed.



Frankfurter Allgemeine
"Sorry, I can't come over. I must preserve my independence."

PAKISTANI INDUSTRIALISTS WANT SOVIET AID

INDUSTRIALISTS in Pakistan are up in arms against America's ban on the erection of a steel plant in their country. Three years ago the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PDC) made plans for the plant, but the Americans have so far ef-

fectively denied the PDC funds to go ahead with the job.

Bitterness in industrial circles is so strong that the chairman of the PDC has publicly denounced U.S. policies, and the official PDC publication has called for trade and economic relations with the Socialist countries.

EUROPE FINLAND: A 'PEOPLE'S FRONT' GOVT. NOW?

WILL Finland have a "People's Front" Government? This is the question now being asked in Helsinki.

Two important developments have followed the elections early in July in which the People's Democratic Union, led by the Communists, became the biggest party in Parliament.

1 The Agrarian Party, which holds 48 seats in the Parliament, has been holding private discussions with the "Skog Group" which split from the Social Democrats and holds three seats in Parliament.

The object of the discussions was said to be the forming of a majority Government with the People's Democratic Union support. Such a Government would have 101 seats of the 200 in Parliament.

2 It is reported that ten Social-Democratic M.P.s have left their own party and joined the Skog Group, swelling its number of seats to 15.

This leaves the Social Democrats with 38 M.P.s, now known as the "Leikinen Group". The ten M.P.s left because the party leadership refused to readmit the Skog Group.

The Skog Group journal Paivan Sanomat in an editorial has said that a People's Front Government is guaranteed "not only the country's internal peace but the integrity of its foreign policy."

AGRARIAN MOVES

The Agrarian Party, which lost seven of its Parliamentary seats at the last elections, is afflicted by differences among its leadership and is not so open in its attitude.

The Agrarian leadership has stated that it is not up to them to take the initiative in forming a Government. But it is believed that the Agrarians might consider joining a Government in which the People's Democratic Union held two Ministerial posts.

INDONESIA: Left Gains from Rebel Defeat

THE imperialist-inspired rebellion in Indonesia has been almost completely crushed—and instead of resulting in the collapse of President Sukarno's Government, it has considerably strengthened the power and prestige of the central authority.

At the beginning of the rebellion many governments of the Government favoured negotiations with the rebels, which would inevitably have ended with the reactionaries in Indonesia gaining an important hold in the Government. Tremendous pressure from the Indonesian masses, however, convinced these vacillating elements that the rebellion had to be crushed by the Army, otherwise the rebels would be in a position to blackmail the Government forever.

The Indonesian Army went into action, and with the support of the people, had little difficulty in smashing the rebels.

The defeat of the rebels has caused important changes in the internal political situation in the country.

The prestige of the Communist Party and the Left-wing unions and mass organisations has risen enormously, because they were the organisations which were most resolute in urging the Government and helping to crush the rebellion.

On the other hand the prestige of the diehards, represented by the Maskumi Party and the right-wing Socialist Party, has fallen owing to their activities of terror and rebellion which have failed miserably.

IRAQ: Working Class is Strong

A MOST significant development in Iraq in recent years has been the growth of a responsible and organised working class movement there.

Just as in the Lebanon where it has been the taxi drivers, workers, small shopkeepers, and not the students, who have been doing most of the fighting, so in Iraq the most politically conscious class has been the educated artisan.

PEASANTS

The fellahin (peasants, agricultural labourers) of Southern Iraq have been discontented with their lot; there have been sporadic revolts over the years against their greedy sheiks; but centuries of oppression and lack of education have made these revolts ineffective.

The development of Iraq's oil has led to the emergence in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Basra of a new class of workers with technical knowledge, elementary education and a rising standard of living which has raised them above the state where they are content with the primitive poverty which was the lot of their fathers.

New International Communist Journal

THE first edition of a new international theoretical and news journal of the world's Communist and Workers Parties, will be published this month.

The publication of this monthly was decided on by representatives of various Communist and Workers parties at a meeting held in Prague this year, following the Moscow meeting in November 1957.

The journal will contain theoretical expositions of "basic problems of scientific socialism and provide coverage on the international workers' movement, the national liberation movement, the struggle for world peace and human happiness, the role of science and culture in social development, international affairs and world economic relationships."

It will be published in English, French, Chinese, Russian, Bulgarian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Korean, Polish, Rumanian, Italian and Spanish editions. This will be the first journal of its kind since the Cominform was dissolved after the Twentieth Congress.

WHAT
ARE
YOU
DOING
TO SAVE
NEW
AGE?

PARLIAMENT

Neither Nats nor U.P. Want to Develop the Reserves

AFTER reading the debate on the Native Trust and Land Amendment Bill one is forced to the conclusion that the Opposition did not probe deep enough to discover what exactly lies behind this Bill.

The Bill contains a provision for the establishment of a fund allocated to advance the economic interests of the African people. No Opposition M.P.'s however, appear to know just what is envisaged.

NOT SATISFIED

The Union Party's chief spokesman on the Bill, Dr. D. L. Smit, said that the U.P. was not satisfied with the "sketchy information" given by the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, on the Government's proposed Bantu Fin-

ance Corporation for the development of the Reserves.

Was the Bantu Finance Corporation to be financed entirely by the State? Or was it to be financed by the Africans themselves? Would it be subject to the control of the Auditor-General? What industries did Dr. Verwoerd plan to establish under this Corporation? Did he plan to establish a separate Bantu economy in competition with the Union?

Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden (African's Representative, Cape Western) made a similar protest. "We don't know exactly what Dr. Verwoerd has in mind," he said. "We are asked to give him a blank cheque."

Replying to Dr. Smit, the Nat. M.P. for Newcastle, Mr. W. A. Marce (who is also one of the Bantu Finance Corporation was available from the Native Trust. If the Bantu Finance Corporation is established, he said, it could be discussed by the Assembly and Members could express their views.

APARTHEID PLAN

It is a pity that Opposition M.P.s did not pursue the matter further. The provision in this Bill to make money available from the Native Trust is closely linked with the proposed apartheid schemes for the development of the Reserves.

Information already disclosed by the Department of Native Affairs on the proposed development of the Reserves indicates that the Government intends making the African people may for such "development" schemes as may be undertaken the key to the scheme appears to be the "mobilisation" of the savings of the African people.

Perhaps it was difficult for the Opposition to take the matter further during last week's debate. In that case it is essential that Opposition M.P.s (and particularly the African's Representatives) should prepare for a thorough analysis of the whole Government project next time the matter comes under discussion.

It is time, too, that someone nipped the bubble of this so-called "development" of the Reserves on which all South Africans are supposed to be in agreement. This task must fall on the African's Representatives, because the U.P., basically, has the same attitude to the Reserves as the Nationalist Government.

Admittedly, the U.P. and the Nats clash over whether private White capital should be permitted to enter the Reserves; the U.P. says yes, and the Nats say no.

But the U.P. and the Nats are in complete agreement that there should be NO large-scale development of the Reserves.

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Anyone who thinks differently should examine the historical reasons for the establishment of the Reserves. They were founded to serve as reservoirs of cheap labour, especially for the gold mines and the farmers. If industries are established in the Reserves, or if the Reserves are made genuinely self-sufficient in some other way, or even partially self-sufficient, where will these two important employers of cheap labour, the mines and the farmers, get their workers in future?

An elaborate and specially protected system of recruiting ensures that the gold mines get their labour—and even then their appetite is apparently insatiable; while an equally elaborate and even more vicious system of labour bureaux and influx control offices provides the farmers with their workers—and here, too, the cry is for "more, more!" so that recourse must be had to convict labour on an increasing scale.

What nonsense, then, to talk about "developing" the Reserves! Neither the U.P. nor the Nats, want it, and everyone knows it, or should know it.

If one of the African's Representatives were to tackle the subject of the Reserves thoroughly when the matter comes up for debate, he would be making a valuable contribution.



Last year we offered a free subscription for a year to the nominee of the PART-TIME AGENT who sold most copies of New Age during the course of the year. The winner of this award is Mr. I. M. Matheraba of Kimberley who is responsible for the sale of 216 copies of New Age each week. He attributes this success to the fact that he has the co-operation of several of his friends such as Mr. H. Manier in selling the paper's offer. In the coming year we offer a similar subscription to the part-time agent who makes the greatest improvement in the sales of New Age as from August 1958.

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By C.P.E.

SPORTLIGHT

"DULEEP"

Witten's Dilemma

Basil Witten, S.A.'s No. 3 batsman and reserve keeper, is, according to latest information, still in Cape Town, with apparently no intentions of accepting the offer to fly to East Africa. In fact he seems to be playing a game of "hide and seek" with the Board officials, especially Cllr. H. E. Parker, who is acting on behalf of the Board.

Last week, Witten agreed to fly up, but before his air passage was booked for him to leave on Saturday. But what happens? To the chagrin of Mr. Parker, Basil comes at the eleventh hour stating that he does not want to go. This was indeed the highest form of absurdity. One can well accept a man's decision not to go, but why at one moment does he say he is prepared to go and the next, change his mind? More important is the fact, that at this stage he has practically denied another player the chance to join the team, for it will be at least another two weeks before this re-consideration can complete innocuousness, tax clearance, etc. It is a shame to him to join the touring team.

No, Basil, you have made a fool of our Board, by keeping them on a string, and finally leaving them in the lurch. Knowing you to be the sportsman you are, however, I feel it is still not too late. Change your mind, and fly up immediately. The whole of South Africa wants you to do this, and help bring glory to South African Non-European cricket.

A. Harry Naidoo

The sad and sudden death of our Mr. A. Harry Naidoo, Durban's leading football and cricket administrator, was received with great shock by all sportsmen throughout South Africa. He was well known amongst the Non-European sportsmen of the country, especially as he was actively connected with the S.A. Soccer Federation, where he held the position of Treasurer from its inception. A few days before his tragic accident, he was re-elected to a further term of office.

Amongst other important positions he held were those of Vice-President and Hon. Life Vice-President of the S.A. Indian F.A., founder of the S.A. Amateur Boxing Association, and a leading administrator in the Natal Indian C.U.

Sport in South Africa is the poorer for this accidental death (Mr. Naidoo was fatally injured in a car crash on the 11th of August, he regained consciousness). At the age of 57, he was still in his prime and a very active worker, who could have still given very many more years of service. He devoted his entire life in this sphere, and we have indeed lost a great man who gave his heart and soul for sports, especially soccer. May his soul rest in peace.

Soccer Professional

Neville Lakay, Alliance League (W.P.) Ind-right, and South African Coloured cricketer, is negotiating with the Vinesse Club, in Amstern, Holland, to turn professional, on the invitation of the said club.

If he succeeds, and he is very hopeful of doing so, then he will be the second Non-White to have been a member of that club. The other is the famed Kalamazoo Makona.



Lakay was "spotted" by a former Vinesse player in Cape Town, while playing for his club, Y.M.C. Lakay has always missed provincial and national honours in soccer, due probably to the so-called "abundance" of talent in W.P., but cricket selectors have not overlooked him, for he made quite a favourable debut in the last National Tournament at Cape Town for the S.A. Coloureds.

We Hear it Said

● That Clyde Walcott, in his new book, condemns the "savage" tyranny which forbids the mixing of White and Coloured people in any way, and considers that S.A. are very much the losers.

● That the S.A. touring cricket team are "pitch-conscious," for the wickets in Kenya are faster than any we have in this country. Also their wickets extend from wicket to wicket, which is a handicap that will have to be overcome as the tour progresses.

● That seven catches, some of which were "dodgies," were missed by the S.A. players in the second of White and Coloureds Tests. This innings of the Kenya Asians. This obviously denied them victory in their first match.

● That the S.A. Soccer Federation officials were re-elected, and headquarters retained in Durban. The Coloureds voted against the retention.

● That Justice Abou Heif, the visiting Table Tennis official, has promised to help the Soccer Federation's future efforts to gain recognition by FIFA.

● That Shaokor Ahmed, Kenya Asian's star batsman, who toured this country two seasons back, considers that Parasuram (Natal) should have been with the S.A. Team in East Africa. His left hand medium spin bowling would have been a great asset.

● That on glancing through the daily press in the county cricket column last week, the name of the Nawab of Pataudi was noticed. He is none other than the son of the famed Nawab, who represented the M.C.C. with distinction a generation ago—truly a chip of the old block.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 16th AUGUST

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