

NEW AGE

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'DON'T SELL' ARMS TO S.A.

YXK DEPT. OF NEWS

SMUGGLED OUT OF ANGOLA



Despite the news blackout, some pictures of the military operations in Angola have been smuggled out of the country. Here Portuguese soldiers are seen marching away a captured African at gunpoint. Thousands of Angola prisoners have been summarily shot by Salazar's men after capture.

United Front Appeal to Britain

LONDON.

THE South African United Front has made an earnest appeal to the British Minister of Defence, Mr. Harold Watkinson, not to countenance any defence agreement which may be proposed by the South African Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouché, and to refuse to supply South Africa with any arms whatsoever.

Mr. Fouché is at present in Europe on an urgent mission to win guns, friends and allies for the isolated and threatened South African Republic. He had talks with the British Defence Ministry last week.

"The South African Government have been using with impunity Saracen armoured cars and arms supplied by Great Britain to mow down defenceless African people at Sharpeville, Langa and Pondoland," says the United Front statement.

WAR FOOTING

"More recently during the three-day peaceful stay-at-home demonstrations against the proclamation of the apartheid republic the South African Government placed the country almost on a war footing and used its military power to intimidate and coerce the people.

"It is a patent fact, the South

African Government does not hesitate to concede, that it is arming the country to the teeth and acquiring overseas weapons of death and destruction. It is also seeking to acquire machinery for the manufacture in the country of big ammunition and explosives for the primary purpose of ruthlessly suppressing all demonstrations, peaceful and non-violent, with the use of force.

"We solemnly wish to point out that any move to accommodate the South African Government will be contrary to the spirit of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held recently and also contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the Commonwealth.

"We hope that the United Kingdom will act in a spirit of right and justice and do nothing which will harm or insure the cause of democracy and freedom or bring untold suffering and bloodshed to the African and non-white people of South Africa."

The statement was delivered personally to the British Ministry of Defence last week by a delegation consisting of Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Mr. N. Mahomo and Mr. O. R. Tambo.

CPC LEADERS TO ATTEND COLOURED CONVENTION

Will Demand Equal Rights For All South Africans

CAPE TOWN.

THIS week large numbers of delegates representing the Coloured community will be travelling to Cape Town from all parts of South Africa to meet in a Coloured National Convention which will be opened this Friday.

Among the personalities attending the Convention will be members of the Coloured Federal Council of Durban; Cllr. Abbas from Kimberley; Mr. Stanley Lollan, CPC vice-

president from Johannesburg; Mrs. M. Moodley, Benoni; Messrs D. Brutus and H. Erasmus and Miss L. Diedericks, Port Elizabeth.

Representatives from the Western Cape will include leaders of the Coloured People's Congress, including those at present on trial for their part in the recent stay-at-home from May 29 to 31.

In a statement titled "The Road Forward" the CPC has outlined the stand it will take at the convention.

It endorses the resolution adopted by the planning committee of the convention, calling for the abolition of the colour bar from all walks of life, and the granting of democratic rights to all people in South Africa.

NO SPECIAL STATUS

"We want no special status for the Coloured people, but rather that we be regarded as full and equal citizens, with all the rights and privileges attendant thereto."

"The CPC calls for 'strong bonds of unity with our fellow oppressed African and Indian brothers and those Whites who support these objectives.'"

"The CPC will ask for co-operation between all who subscribe to the basic demands of the Convention for the calling of a National Convention of 'all people of our land to bring about the realisation of these demands.'"

Outlining its attitude towards the problems of the people, the CPC statement said:

FRANCHISE

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate on all law-making bodies; all persons irrespective of race shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country. All bodies like the CAD, BAD and AAC should be abolished. Separate racial representation in Parliament is rejected as a principle of government.

COMMON NATIONHOOD

There should be equal status in the bodies of state, courts of law and in schools for all national and race groups, and the rights of these groups to use their languages and to develop their culture and customs should be protected by law so that they may contribute towards a common South African nationhood.

Dealing with economics, the CPC says that all restrictions of the right to enter skilled trades should be abolished, job reservation in any form should be scrapped and the principle of equal pay for equal work should be entrenched in the statutes of the land. Mining, banks and monopoly industry should be transferred to public ownership to be worked in the interest of the country as a whole.



Cllr. George Peke.

A minimum national wage should be provided which is consistent with the individual enjoying a contented life, together with paid annual leave, unemployment benefits, sick leave and maternity leave on full pay. The set system, contract and compound labour, and child labour should be abolished. The

(Continued on page 8)

Inside Story Of Jo'burg Race Talks

PROMINENT South Africans meeting in private indaba across the colour line last weekend laid plans for a non-racial national conference later this year.

The July 1 discussions in a private Johannesburg home were exploratory only, but several serious attempts among them, perhaps a dozen Africans, brought together for the first time representatives of big business including the English press, university professors, Afrikaner intellectuals, leading figures of the Progressive and Liberal Parties, the Black Sash, the Natal Continuation, members of the churches and well-known Non-White political leaders, among them a sprinkling of Congressmen. Cape Coloured leaders declined invitations because they wanted to concentrate on their own Coloured Convention, starting this week.

The African leaders present are understood to have taken a prominent part in the talks, described as a sharing of views.

The demand from all corners of the Continent on page 8



Mr. R. K. September.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

Workers are Hounded in Pretoria's Slave Market

There are thousands of African male work-seekers overflowing the hall provided for them by Pretoria's Non-European Affairs Department. They gather there early as 8 a.m. from Monday to Friday.

After the arrival of the white officials at 9 a.m. they are then herded by the African municipal police in this hall, where they sit on the hard school-like benches till 1 p.m., off for lunch and back again at 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m., when they again queue for the so-called "special" as a protection from the S.A.P. and are told to report early next morning.

While they sit and wait, the fat, big-bellied white exploiters enter this hall to choose their hungry African, just like during the centuries of the slave market. The African clerk will say "this one," "that one" etc. till the exploiter says "yes."

When you get tired of sitting, you must not venture to go outside the yard otherwise you will fall prey to the so-called "Boradikanya," meaning ragged man. These men are municipal secret police who loiter outside the pass office premises in search of these very African work-seekers. These men of police are well known to the African women for their most barbaric duty of raiding for brewed liquor in Pretoria's African townships.

This is the miserable chain of slavery still existing in this so-called Western civilisation White Republic. ONE OF THEM
Pretoria.

A "Foreign Nativ" Has No Place to Go

On the 30/3/60 at 2 a.m. the police took my reference book and a book where I had entered all my debtors. On the 24/6/57 I was charged for calling a meeting at Braakpan (I suppose this was a political meeting). I won the case and I asked for a refund of the money I had spent on a lawyer. The prosecutor said he would write to Pretoria but up to now I have had no response.

Now Dr. Verwoerd has sent me to Basutoland. The Basutos give one three months to leave their country as they say they haven't enough land for themselves. I don't know whether I can go to some other country.

I have no blankets and no money, my children are feeling cold. They haven't any food and there is nowhere to get a job. I sold my new bed and mattress for £4, three shirts for 15/- and a pair of pants for 10/- Now we have no money at all.

Starvation and cold can't kill me, even if they kill me I will still fight, even in the grave.
MOTSAHANE S. RAMAKHULE
Butha-Butha.

Verwoerd Is An Empty Tin

Fellow-slaves of Africa, we would like to say to you that it is time that slavery was abolished in this country. We must fight against Verwoerd, fight for our freedom and rights, fight for our land, until apartheid is in its grave.

We must not be scared of Verwoerd and his repeater. Verwoerd is just an empty tin. Let us do what our leaders say and win our freedom.

JACOB RADERBE
NANCY NTSANE
Johannesburg.

WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT BANTU AUTHORITIES

The Minister of Bantu Administration, when asked by one of the members of Parliament to free all the exiles, said it was not the BAD which had sent them into exile but it was done by the will and agreement of the people in those areas, who wanted to get rid of the "isotists" in their midst.

Let me ask the following questions:

1. Was it the people of Pondoland who called armed policemen to shoot and kill 11 Pondos at Ngaura Hill last year?
2. Was it the people of the Transkei who asked for an emergency and for the sending of armed forces and police through the whole Transkei?
3. Was it the people of the Transkei who asked the BAD to come and take two of Sabata's men and send them into exile?

The Government's policy is one of divide and rule. We the people never accepted Bantu Authorities and never will, despite the loss of

Which Social System For Africa?

For centuries the continent of Africa with its vast resources and immense potentialities has been the victim of Western imperialism and colonialism. This white domination in Africa resulted in the economic exploitation, political oppression and social degradation of the peoples of Africa.

In recent years two-thirds of the population of Africa has been liberated from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism. It is inevitable that the remaining one-third will also be politically independent in the near future.

The question which now arises is: How long will it take under democracy to rehabilitate the peoples of Africa, to raise their standard of living, to raise the masses from their present social, economic, educational, political? In a "democratic" state only the minority group (the capitalists) will rise in position, but it will take very, very long to develop the masses fully.

The only solution to this problem of vital importance is to adopt a socialist system of government in which the good of all the people takes precedence over the good of the few; in which income and wealth are equally distributed; in which there is free and equal distribution of work; in which any individual may develop in the direction for which he is capable, regardless of his social or financial position.

Beaufort West. "SOCIALIST"

S.W.A. PEOPLE DEMAND FREEDOM

We do not want troops and police in our territory. What we want is self-government under UNO trusteeship and full independence as soon as possible.

The Committee on South West Africa at UNO must come to see for itself the way in which we live. We, the Namas, Hereros, Ovambos, Damaras as well as the Coloureds, all want freedom, not a police state.

Mr. D. T. Viljoen, the Administrator of S.W.A., may have the support of the chiefs and the herdsmen in Ovamboland, but not of the people of South West.

The Africans in Anzola are struggling for their freedom. Between us on this side of the border and the Africans in Anzola there is no trouble. All we want is freedom here on earth—each in his own country.

E. E. MBUMBA
Luderitz.

EDITORIAL

Verwoerd Can Get No Stronger

THE indications seem pretty clear that the Government intends holding another general election before the end of this year. From Verwoerd's point of view there are a number of obvious advantages in having an election now instead of waiting until 1963, when the next general election is due.

In the first place, by 1963 the economic situation will be much worse than it is now and opposition to the Government much more widespread. By having an election now, Verwoerd will place himself (he hopes) out of reach until 1968, and by then he hopes to have weathered the storm.

Other advantages of an early election are:

(a) he will be able to eliminate the so-called "liberals" from his ranks and ensure that the Parliamentary representation of the Nationalist Party consists of hard-core bitter-end Broeders only;

(b) he will have a suitable opportunity to get rid of some dead wood from his Cabinet, like Eric Louw and Sauer, who have outlived their usefulness and become a positive embarrassment;

(c) he will be able to eliminate the Progressive and independents like Japie Basson from Parliament, leaving only the fossilised Union Party and the Coloured Representatives to form the Opposition.

Verwoerd thinks that by all these stratagems he will make himself stronger; but in fact he will make himself weaker. The progressive exclusion of Opposition voices from Parliament—first the Communists, then the Labour Party, then the Africans' Representatives, now possibly the Progressives and independents—has only served to cheapen Parliament in the eyes of the people and emphasise its unrepresentative character.

The more Verwoerd continues on this path, the more he will stimulate contempt of the law and encourage outright rebellion. For no amount of electoral sleight of hand can convert government by a Nationalist Party clique into government of the people, by the people, for the people, which is what the majority of South Africans of all races are increasingly demanding.

The stronger Verwoerd becomes in Parliament, the weaker his position in the country as a whole. For, as long as the franchise is restricted, his Parliamentary power will rest not on the will of the people, but on trickery.

Verwoerd's own appreciation of his dilemma is shown by the increasing dependence of the Nats on Saracens and sten suns to enforce unpopular policies against ever-increasing popular opposition. When logic fails, force comes into its own.

Thus it is precisely now, when exclusive Afrikaner nationalism seems to have reached its peak of success, that it is proving to be its own greatest enemy. It can win no allies to its cause without destroying its very essence. Its every victory only strengthens the ranks of its opponents.

The people need have no fear of an election this year. A bigger and better Nat victory will be purely illusory. It will only increase the clamour for a true national convention of all races to draw up a new constitution until it can no longer be ignored.

The Right Road

As rational human beings we must satisfy ourselves that we are on the right road. We must be sure that what appears to be a road is not a mere track along which we wend our uncertain and tortuous way. The right road may seem the harder way, but it is the way our forefathers came. Life for them was not easy, but the uphill climb is more likely to lead in the right direction and we shall triumph if we face the obstacles we encounter on our way with courage and determination.

F. J. L. KODI
Johannesburg.

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21/- for twelve months	R2.10
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Ovamboland:	
25/- for twelve months	R2.50
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Post for:	
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NEW AGE MAP OF AFRICA

IF you missed our June 26 issue of the paper;
IF you have friends who would like a Freedom Map of Africa;
IF you yourself would like an extra map—
You can order copies from your nearest New Age office at 1/- per copy. Bulk orders (12 copies or more) at 6d. per copy.

Amanda Ngawethu.
H. MAPEPINI
Cape Flats.

Old Clothes Make Money

ONCE again we must thank one of our supporters in Cape Town for another humble sale effort which raised R78.23 for the paper. With money still outstanding, and including her last effort, this supporter has raised more than R140 for New Age in a couple of weeks.

This has been to all intents and purposes a solo effort. There's certainly money in the second-hand clothes trade, and they're always there for the collecting. There must be friends in every centre who can organise a similar sale and make a similar success of it.

Our thanks to our Cape Town friend, who is already talking about the next one. That's just what we like to hear. Only we want to hear of it from other centres too.

Last Week's Donations:
Johannesburg:
F.B. R20, Friends R60, J. R. Min. colls. R280, Grocer R10, Grocer R10, Lawyer R5, Hill R10, Engineer R15, R.C. R10.

Cape Town:
F.E.M. 25c, Cars R4, Diamond R25, V. R. 90c, A.W.B. R1.90, Rummage Sale R78.23.

Grand Total: R269.08.
We have been asked to correct an acknowledgment in last week's appeal column. We announced that R1 had been contributed by the Clairwood Branch of the Natal Indian Congress. This should be attributed to the Clairwood (South) Branch, a newly-formed branch which is now selling 100 copies of New Age weekly.

They add that they are looking forward to sending us more donations to keep our paper going.

WATER TORTURE FOR SUSPECTS

Forced to Drink, Then Kicked in Stomach

DURBAN.
ALLEGATIONS that some Pondo questioned by the police during the emergency were forced to drink gallons of water and then kicked in the stomach for failing to answer to the satisfaction of the Special Branch have been made to New Age by a reliable informant.

One man was so badly assaulted that his body was swollen for weeks, our informant said. Another had pus flowing from one of his ears for weeks after he was assaulted. Even now this man could not hear properly because of the beating he had received from the police.

IN AGONY

Pondolas was in a agony, said our informant. Breadwinners were in jail and many families were starving.

"Once happy-go-lucky, the Pondos have been turned into bitter, angry people. I predict that Pondolas will have to remain an armed camp for many more months and even then the Pondo will continue to fight against Bantu Authorities

and all that this implies," he said. Most people appear to have forgotten the many thousands of Pondo tribesmen who were arrested and imprisoned after the declaration of the state of emergency last year. Many are still in jail without any



"Amanda ngawethu" (Power is ours) is the new slogan which accompanies the clenched fist salute in Port Elizabeth these days.

They Couldn't See His Thumb, So

Not Guilty Of Showing ANC Salute

From E. L. Vara

CRADOCK.

TWELVE former members of the banned ANC were arrested in the dawn raids on May 25 and detained for two weeks. They are Mrs. N. E. Nomaviva, Mrs. R. Moni, Miss C. Stuurman, Canon J. A. Calata and Messrs R. Vara, Baka, S. Jacobs, J. Senkwa, L. T. Melane, B. Bekiswe, J. Komani and E. L. Vara.

Canon Calata and Miss Stuurman were both found guilty of displaying photographs which showed that they were members of the banned ANC. Canon Calata was sentenced to 180 days suspended for three years and Miss Stuurman two months suspended for two years.

The case of Mr. Lennon Melane took a long time to dispose of. He was alleged to have displayed a photograph which showed him giving the ANC salute, but fortunately for him, his thumb was not clearly visible in the picture and he was acquitted.

Charges were withdrawn against the rest, except for Richard Vara and Samuel Jacobs who are due to appear on July 7.

The police were very active trying to stop the people from staying away from work on May 29, 30 and 31. In addition to arrests and patrols, they distributed leaflets produced by the banned PAC calling on the people to go to work. This work was done by police vans driven by White police and African and Coloured police quietly pushed the leaflets under the doors of the Africans' houses at night.

On May 29th loudspeakers were specially installed on police vans which toured round telling the people they must go to work and the children must go to school; that they were safe because the trouble-makers and intimidators had been arrested.

Despite all this, at least 60 workers in Cradock stayed away

from work for the three days. We salute them. Their duty is now to educate those who were misled by the police and their agents. We also appreciate the spirit shown by some European employers who took their workers back after the stay-away. They must also educate their fellow whites that our struggle for freedom is a democratic one with a democratic future for all.

But This Man Got Six Months

VENTERSDORP.

Sitting in Krugersdorp jail is an African from the Ventersdorp district sentenced to six months imprisonment without the option of fine for being in possession of a badge of the African National Congress.

He is Mr. Amos Phiri a middle-aged man who farms a small plot in the Ventersdorp district.

The badge was found pinned to the underside of the lapel of a jacket hanging in the cupboard. It was a jacket, said Mr. Phiri, which he had not worn for months.

Mr. Phiri also faced a charge of being in possession of the booklet **The South African Treason Trial**, which the police said was banned.

This is not a banned book, however, and this charge was dropped. In court, when sentence was passed, Mr. Phiri seemed staggered at its severity.

He is a married man with one child.

The prosecution was under the Unlawful Organisations Act which declared the African National Congress illegal last March. Under this law it is an offence to display anything indicating membership of the ANC.

The case is to be taken on appeal.

charge being made against them. Many more have been charged under various laws and are serving terms of imprisonment.

One tribesman who was found not guilty of holding illegal meetings and soliciting funds for an illegal organisation told New Age that the conditions of the detainees in jail were unimaginable.

Food was often not properly cooked and sometimes full of worms. In some jails detainees did not get adequate medical attention. They were kept in their cells for long periods and allowed only very short breaks for exercise.

Detainees were not given sufficient soap to keep clean, and their blankets were dirty and lice infested.

"FREEDOM FIGHT MUST GO ON"

DURBAN.

BOTH the Gandhi Hall and the Bantu Social Centre were packed to capacity on Monday June 26 to hear speakers of the Congress Alliance on the significance of Freedom Day.

In a stirring call to face Nationalist tyranny with fortitude and unity, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, called on the people to close their ranks and meet the challenge of the oppressors with courage.

Majority is on the side of the people and our cause must triumph," he said amidst tremendous applause.

The meetings passed a resolution congratulating the tens of thousands who took part in the May 29 strike, and stating:

"The struggle for freedom must go on. All those who believe in freedom for all must pledge to work for this ideal and this year our demand for a national convention to establish a non-racial constitution and government for South Africa must receive priority."

Other speakers included Mr. George Mkhle, former organiser of the banned ANC, Mrs. Vera Fennel, representing the Congress of Democrats, and Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, chairman of SACTU.

Arenstein Barred from Nair Case

DURBAN.

Mr. R. I. Arenstein, defence lawyer for Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of SACTU, who has been charged with having attended a meeting in contravention of his ban, has been refused permission to appear in Mr. Nair's defence.

Mr. Arenstein, who is restricted to the magisterial district of Durban in terms of a banning notice served on him by the Minister of Justice, applied to defend Mr. Nair at the Campden Court.

In the absence of Mr. Arenstein, Mr. Nair applied for an adjournment. He told the Magistrate that he had arranged for Mr. V. C. Berrange to defend him and that Mr. Berrange would only be available after July 18.

Although the prosecutor opposed this application, the Magistrate granted an adjournment stating that the case against Mr. Nair was serious. He could be sentenced to three years imprisonment if found guilty and he should therefore be defended by a lawyer in whom he had confidence.



De Wet Nel: "He has no reason to complain. The cattle at Vryburg are very fat."

DOES CITY EMPLOY SPES AND SCABS?

George Peake Hits Out at Council Meeting

CAPE TOWN. THE end of May stay-at-home had its repercussions in the City Council last week when Cllr. George Peake sharply raised the matter of the arrest of a Council employee for incitement, and alleged that this man had been reported to the police by "spies and scabs."

The worker, Mr. Kara, employed in the cleaning branch of the municipality, had been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act during the stay-at-home campaign, but the charges were subsequently dropped.

Speaking during the staff debate in the full session of the City Council last Thursday, Cllr. Peake demanded to know from the head of the Staff Committee, Cllr. Young, whether Mr. Kara had been reported to the police for holding meetings in connection with the stay-at-home among Council employees. Cllr. Peake wanted to know who had reported Mr. Kara.

Cllr. Young replied that the matter had already been dealt with previously, but Cllr. Peake was not satisfied.

Cllr. Young cast on the instructions of another worker to lay a charge against Mr. Kara, and did he know that the case had been thrown out of court? Cllr. Peake asked.

He was told that the matter was in the hands of the City Engineer's Department.

The Mayor, Mrs. Newton-Thompson, attempted to get Mr. Peake to accept this reply, but before laying down he asked heatedly: "Is the Staff Committee concerned with employing and appointing the best available people to the staff or do they apart from that also employ workers to rat on fellow workers?"

"Yes, we do!" somebody in the body of the Council called out.

GROUP AREAS
Dealing with Group Areas, the City Council decided to make no representations to the Group Areas Board at its inquiry into the proposed group area for whites in Rondebosch. This was the second time this matter had been decided by the City Council.

The Council then considered a report from the General Purposes

Committee recommending that the Council should be represented at the inquiry regarding a proposed area for the Coloured people of Woodstock.

IMMORAL

Speaking in the debate, Cllr. Peake said the Group Areas Act was not only immoral, but it was also a lie. Reasons had been given to show that when people were separated relationships between them were amicable, but experience showed that this was not true. Separation bred animosity, as had been demonstrated with ethnic grouping among Africans.

The debate became heated when Cllr. I. Lehr referred to the Non-White Councillors as "Coloured representatives."

The Non-White councillors stated in protest that they represented their respective ward; and had been elected by voters of all races. When the Mayor refused to ask Cllr. Lehr to withdraw his remarks, the Non-Whites, Cllr. G. Peake, Mrs. Z. Gool, E. Viljoen, J. Schroeder and E. Parker walked out of the chamber.

Opinion was divided as to whether the Council should, as on former occasions, have nothing to do with the Group Areas Board. Eventually the matter went to a division and the Committee's recommendation in the case of Woodstock was carried by 15 votes to 10.

It was decided that the Council should be represented at the inquiry by the City Engineer or his nominee.

Suppression Act Cases in Eastern Cape

Port Elizabeth. Seventy-five Africans who were detained in connection with the recent murder of Major Kjelvie have been charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. No details of the charge were available at the time of writing.

In East London six people have been charged under the Suppression of Communism Act in connection with the recent stay-at-home from May 29 to 31.

PROMISES MADE TO COLOURED ARE FALSE

Job Reservation Protects Europeans Only

JOB Reservation with Group Areas is largely responsible for the new political awareness that is taking place amongst the Coloured people.

Coloured craftsmen, artisans and industrial workers who form the backbone of the economy in the Cape have begun to realize that apartheid is reducing them to the level of unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Since their whole economic status is threatened and the future of their children is at stake, increasing numbers are turning to the Africans for an alliance similar to that which Indians and Africans have built up for many years in the Transvaal and Natal.

"Rethinking"

It is this trend amongst the Coloured people that has caused "rethinking" among Nationalists. Particularly in the Western Cape there has been talk of a "new deal" for the Coloured which will retain their "loyalty" to the White man.

In spite of this pressure, the Government seems determined to persist with its policy of job reservation.

Since August of last year no fewer than nine (9) instructions have been issued by the Minister of Labour in terms of Section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act to the Industrial Tribunal to investigate different industries in order to decide whether job reservation is desirable.

Job Reservation is one of the major instruments by which the Nationalists hope to obtain the support and the votes of the White workers. Since their main competitors in the Cape are the Coloured workers, it follows that here the Coloured must be the main victims to be sacrificed on the altar of Nationalist Party politics.

Govt's Problem

The Government's problem is to find a method of reconciling these two contradictory aims: on the one hand, of preventing the alliance against discrimination, and on the other hand of giving the White workers privileged treatment at the expense of the Coloured.

Faced with this dilemma, Government spokesmen have fallen back on the old trick of sticking false labels on to their policy.

The propagandists have suddenly discovered that job reservation is intended to protect the Coloured workers. In his famous "granite" speech of December 7, 1960, Dr. Verwoerd described job reservation as "being to the benefit of the Coloured community, as only in that manner can they be protected against unfair competition from the Bantu." (Work Reservation—A Dept. of Labour Publication—Dec., 1960)

Mr. Viljoen, Deputy Minister of Labour, speaking at the recent Nationalist Conference on the Coloureds held at Goodwood, said: "The objects of job reservation were to protect Whites from being ousted by Coloured labour and to protect Whites and Coloureds, jointly and separately, from Bantu competition." Job reservation, he assured his audience, had not resulted in the

trenchment of Coloured workers. (Cape Times—10/6/61). Judging from these speeches one might get the impression that job reservation is the "new deal" that Nationalist leaders are asking for the Coloured people. This kind of double talk has found its way even into the official verbiage.

Industries Affected

Investigations have been ordered in the following industries:—

1. In motor transport driving in Health Department of Springs Municipality.
- In the Liquor and Catering Trade, Natal;
- In motor transport driving in the O.F.S. goldfields (affecting 9 industries);
- In the Building Industry, Cape and Natal.
- In the Footwear Industry, Republic of S.A.;
- In the Furniture Industry, Republic of S.A.;
- In the Manganese Mining Industry of Krugerdorp, Randfontein and Ventersdorp Areas;
- In the Road Passenger Transport Industry, Cape Peninsula;
- In the Motor Assembly Industry, Republic of S.A.

In the first group the Tribunal is told to investigate whether White persons should be protected or whether jobs should be reserved for Whites.

In the second group the Tribunal is to consider whether persons employed should be protected against inter-racial competition.

In the third case the investigation is ordered to safeguard the interest of Whites and Coloureds against inter-racial competition.

No Protection

Only in one industry, namely the Transvaal Furniture Trade, can it be said that Africans are competing for skilled or semi-skilled work with Coloureds and Whites. In the motor assembly plants, Africans are employed only as labourers and it is well known that the request for job reservation in this industry came from Whites who complained of having to work alongside the

Coloureds.

In all but one industry the directive resulted from complaints by White workers or their trade unions that they were being displaced by African, Coloured and Indian workers. In the one industry the Minister acted at the instance of the Tribunal arising out of a strike in the Leather Industry at Great Brak River Factory where the White workers refused to have Non-Whites working alongside them.

In all cases, with the exception of the Transvaal Furniture Industry, the purpose of introducing job reservation is to give White workers sheltered employment at the expense of either Coloureds, Indians or Africans. There is no likelihood of the Coloured workers receiving similar privileged treatment at the expense of the Whites. Nor can it be shown that the Coloured artisans are being pushed out by the Africans.

It should further be noted that in none of the determinations made under job reservation to date, have Coloured workers received any protection whatsoever. They were thrown out of skilled jobs in the building trade in the Transvaal and O.F.S.; from the occupation of motor driving in the Durban Cleansing Department; from the posts of lift attendant in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and as firemen and ambulance drivers in Cape Town.

For the rest the effect of job reservation has been to freeze their position at the given date. Coloured traffic officers employed at that date may retain their jobs, but new vacancies must be filled by Whites; the position has been similarly pegged in the Clothing Industry.

Power Politics

The whole system of job reservation is based on power politics and not economic necessity. Its effect is to retard economic growth, discourage efficiency and discriminate against Coloured, Indian and Africans. With few exceptions industrialists and employers generally have denounced job reservation as being harmful to the economy as well as unjust to the Coloured working class. The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions has demanded the scrapping of job reservation, and so has the S.A.

Trade Union Council at its last annual conference held in April.

No section of the disfranchised population can expect to receive benefits, let alone fair play under the policy. Where new determinations are issued in the nine industries now being investigated, the Coloured workers will find that they are the losers together with the African and Indian workers.

Must Be Fought

No amount of propaganda by Government spokesmen will turn Black into White or job reservation into a system for improving the lot of the Non-White workers, whether Coloured, African or Indian. Nor will it bring about the "harmony" between workers which the Nationalists claim.

The effect of job reservation is not only to discriminate against the Non-White workers, lower their status and standard of living, but also to spread suspicion and division in the ranks of all workers.

Job Reservation Must Go! And the task of getting rid of it is part of the general struggle against all discriminatory laws in South Africa.

R.A.

(According to information received after this article had been written, the Minister has ordered investigations also into the Meat Trade, Witwatersrand and Pretoria and the occupations of welding, painting and crane driving in the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry. These investigations were directed at the request of the S.A. Yster en Staalbedryfvereniging and the Workers' union S.A. Veishandel.)

SHAKESPEARE RECITAL

JOHANNESBURG.

When American actress Margaret Webster to a multi-racial audience at the University Great Hall last week, she gave a brilliant performance in her interpretation of Shakespearean mood and meaning.

Miss Webster made no attempt to re-create Shakespeare's characters completely "in the round"—an impossible task on that bare stage with its ugly curtains, where she was alone for over two hours. What she did instead was to give brief introductions to the various facets of his plays—with a love theme, the destruction of the histories—and then illuminate her ideas with acted excerpts. Her method is austere, and her voice and gestures showed the simplicity of painting and control that provides real mastery. Never once did she over-dramatise a phrase or a speech, and her 'To Be Or Not To Be' was quite classical.

That the African people should no longer have representation in Parliament or the Council is a serious matter, for both the Nationalists and the United Party do their utmost to throw a cloak over the proceedings in order to make them appear democratic and to pretend that they are legislating in the interests of all South Africans.

Miss Webster's voice was at times lacking in range and timbre. But her careful intonation amply made up for this, and her ability to evoke a scene and give the deeper meaning and nuance of each speech was at times profoundly moving.

B.C.



People's leaders in Cape Town charged under the Suppression of Communism Act for their part in the May 29-31 stay home include (from left to right) Mr. Zolile Mailadi, Mr. Rex. September, Mr. Archie Sibeko, Mr. Barney Desai, Mr. Wilfred Brutus, Mr. Toiy Barden and Mr. Alex Ia Guma, photographed outside the Magistrate's Court last week. Also charged, but not shown here, is Mr. George Peake. Their case was adjourned to August 9.

AFRICANS NO LONGER REPRESENTED ON ANY GOVERNING BODY

AS from the end of June this year, the representation of Africans in the Cape Provincial Council has come to an end in terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act. This means that elected representatives of Africans in the legislative bodies of the state has ceased and that I shall no longer take my seat in the Council.

I have never hidden from the people the fact that the slender representation previously existing was a mere token and that neither I nor my colleagues were at all able to influence legislation. In fact it was generally accepted that we participated in the legislative bodies in order to use these vantage points to expose the system itself, as well as to oppose Government policies from within.

That is certainly how the Government regarded us—a thorn in their flesh, ever seeking to expose their mischievous laws hatched in what would otherwise have been a ruler's paradise.

TREASON TRIAL

It will be remembered that the last few elections for Africans' representatives. With the abolition of African representation, we can expect many more extravagant claims to be made by the Government, particularly in regard to Bantu Authorities. The people must show by their protests and demonstrations that far from supporting Government policies, they are strongly opposed to them and will make them unworkable.

NO CONTACT

Most officials of the Provincial Administration have no contact with the African people and have no idea of how the Africans feel about all the various laws administered by the Province. The removal of the African Representatives will make this position even worse, leaving a gap between officialdom and the people that must lead to deep misunderstanding and distrust.

It must be obvious even to Nationalists that by breaking all con-

tact at official levels with the African people, they must inevitably encourage an attitude of rejection by the Africans of all Government institutions. The Africans' reasoning must take the form: "If we are not consulted in the framing of your laws, then we cannot be expected to co-operate in their implementation."

At a local level, therefore, the same attitude of mind must be created as that to be found in the wider political field. Non-co-operation and rejection of Parliamentary and Provincial Council edicts must inevitably become the general rule.

WAY FORWARD

With the final closing of the Parliamentary doors to the African people there is an even greater incentive for them to turn to extra-Parliamentary pressure. This is now the only way forward, and all those Whites who share my views, are committed to joining in the mass struggle for the smashing of White supremacy.

Finally, I welcome the fact that White South Africa is recognizing, albeit unwillingly, that the African people have able spokesmen to put their case far better than any 'African Representative' can. Even now, those Whites who are not blinded by colour prejudice have come to realise that inevitably these African leaders will soon lead a non-racial Government of all the people of South Africa.

May that day come soon.

Poland Magazine, Warsaw
"Mary says that she met him at a costume ball. But that was two months ago!"

Africa and Neo-Colonialism (iii)

"YOU Like SATCHMO, PEPSI Brings You SATCHMO so—YOU Like PEPSI!"

U.S. Not-so-subtle Salesmanship

WHEN Guinea, alone of all the French colonies in Africa, voted for independence by saying "No" to De Gaulle's constitutional proposals in October 1958, Léopold Sédar Senghor, now President of Senegal, is said to have remarked, "Poor Sékou. Never again will he stroll up the Champs Elysees."

The comment reflects a basic difference between African leaders such as Sékou Touré and Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, and other leaders such as Senghor and Mamdou Dia of Senegal or Dr. Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

● The former have their roots in Africa.

● The latter, by background and association, tend to identify themselves with the French elite.

The political party at the helm of the Federation of Nigeria has its

what it does to the striped-pants gentlemen who scurry back and forth to consult their master in Paris.

WHICH WAY NIGERIA?

AFRICA's most populous country, Nigeria, is another newly independent state counted on by the neo-colonialists to assist them in their counter-revolutionary schemes.

"There is a danger," says the British journal, "West Africa" (Oct. 1, 1960), "that too many people outside Africa are expecting Nigeria not only to make a major contribution to African stability but to give a new lead to the continent to reverse some present tendencies which are arousing uneasiness."

The political party at the helm of the Federation of Nigeria has its

word, and Liberia has reason to fear for the loss of its pre-eminence as the chief West African repository of U.S. private investments.

Besides the examples of this investment zeal already noted, let us mention the more than 2 million dollars put into the establishment of four Pepsi-Cola bottling plants in various parts of Nigeria last year, accompanied there and elsewhere in Africa by a big sales build-up campaign featuring trumpeter Louis Armstrong singing: "YOU LIKE SATCHMO, PEPSI BRINGS YOU SATCHMO, SO YOU LIKE PEPSI!"

A good many Nigerians, however, are not at all happy about either Pepsi Cola or the present course of the Nigerian Government.

There have been strong demands

● for the nationalisation of foreign industries, notwithstanding what the Finance Minister and other leaders may say.

● for the replacement of British civil servants yet remaining in many key posts by Africans;

● for putting a stop to the widespread graft in political circles and public affairs;

● and to the scandalous waste of State funds on Hollywood-type residences and oversized American automobiles for government ministers.

Striking railway workers clashed with the police last year and picketed the residence of the Minister of Labour demanding the release of their jailed leaders. And the police using tear gas were required to disperse a crowd of some five hundred university students who demonstrated on the Federal Parliament in Lagos, last November, shortly after the attainment of independence, protesting against the military agreement between Great Britain and Nigeria without public debate or sanction.

UNLESS DEEPENING REFORMS AND CHANGES OF POLICY OCCUR SPEEDILY, ONE IS LIKELY TO SEE FAR MORE SERIOUS CHALLENGES TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY DEVELOPING IN NIGERIA.

Peace Council Cables Kennedy, Macmillan

JOHANNESBURG.

War, not Russia, is the enemy and the only realistic military view must be based on this, said the Rev. D. C. Thompson, chairman of the South African Peace Council, in a cable to President Kennedy of the United States and Premier Macmillan of Great Britain.

The cable says that the people of the world yearn for peace. "War means the universal annihilation of man, so peace must be the universal concern of man."

The Rev. Thompson says that overtures by the government of the Soviet Union for global negotiations must not be rejected as propaganda. Existing international differences do not justify the risk of total destruction. Co-existence is the only possible answer.

In the third article of the series
W. ALPHEUS HUNTON examines neo-colonialism in the former French colonies and Nigeria.



SEKOU TOURE: "Never again will he stroll up the Champs Elysees."

to the United States last year: "We do not believe in nationalising things that do not belong to us. We believe we have a stable government and investment in our country, but we do not want to put our money into Nigeria can keep it, if they wish, and take away any profits whenever they wish."

American business interests seem to be taking Chief Fesust at his



Kippy Mooketsi listens smiling with elite white Dollar Brand (piano) plays one of his newest compositions.

JAZZ FESTIVAL A COLOSSAL HIT

COLOSSAL names in jazz made colossal jazz sounds as the much-looked-forward-to Jazz Festival 1961 started its four-day run at the City Hall, Johannesburg.

Twenty-five musicians hailing from all corners of the Union blasted, sweated, prayed and choked out their happy and sad, sweet and bitter soundings at a far-coated, hand-clapping and completely responsive audience on the first night.

From the lusty, brassy tinkering of the traditional Chopinophone by Gideon Nxumalo to the growling, agonistic blues-shouting voice of Frank Sithole . . . this indeed IS jazz. And City Hall loved every minute of it.

General Duce, veteran of the guitar, impetuous and singer accompanied by Dananyo Sibanyoni on bass and Eli Mabuza on drums, started off the session with a swinging cool style. The trio's warmth and restrained mellow undertones reminded one of America's West Coast jazz. An original composition by Duce entitled "Backroom" kindled my imagination and sent me nostalgically to a daily life of a dog-eat-dog world . . . candle-lit sumptuous dinners and the scraps I have during "dog-meat!"

For sheer drive, force and a musical electro-power, the Chris McGregor Quintet, composed of Dudu Phukwane on alto, Lennie Lee on trumpet and Cape Nkama on tenor with Eli on drums and Martin Mjijima on bass, took the cake.

McGregor, on piano, with

Gideon Nxumalo (piano) gave some strange new jazzy twists to Beethoven (Minuet A. La Beethoven) with his ingenious arrangements. He featured Kippy Mooketsi (alto), Dennis Nene (flute), Saint Mookangwe (bass) and Church Jobobe (drums). This group easily made its way to the hearts of the audience

which was sent frantic when Gideon did an original on the Chopin.

His composition "Waltz in F" has the true touches of a master. There is also the wispy Dennis Nene whose musical talents are fast maturing . . . a few months ago Kippy was the idol of Dennis and now Dennis is playing side by side with him.



Undoubtedly Kippy Mooketsi, once dubbed the problem child of music, is still the well-loved Buddha of the alto saxophone. Somebody from the back of the audience yelled frantically, "Charlie Parker, go home!" With that other nimble-fingered genius Dollar Brand on piano, Kippy played with all the soul, strength and earth that is in him. Together they knitted a jazz fabric that was born by the hep-audience like a shroud of glory . . . to gather they breathed pure jazz, whipped me and overwhelmed me.

Dollar Brand—already this lanky 25-year-old pianist has become a living legend. His name is mentioned with the same reverence as that of Parker, Gillespie, Monk and Davis. Indeed he gets so much across to his audiences . . . his message with such a sincerity and technical fluidity that it is not hard to comprehend.

Beatty Benjamin who appears with Dollar has undergone a great change of style for the better. Beatty has now matured into a true torch singer . . . her rendering of love and life through song are more meaningful than ever before.

Union Artists in presenting the Jazz Festival 1961 have scored a magnificent triumph.

History and Civilisation — 4

Afro-Asian Trade Stolen By Portuguese Pirates

WHEN Vasco da Gama and his Portuguese arrived off the East African coast they found themselves in large cities like Sofala, Kilwa, Mombasa, Malindi and others, whose trade and culture compared favourably with that of most European cities of the time.

Da Gama complained that no one wanted the shoddy articles he had brought from Europe and was annoyed when his manners were considered crude by the African inhabitants.

The latter spoke Swahili, a language in which their poets had been writing for over three hundred years. Their culture, according to the description of several mediaeval travellers, was clearly Bantu and not Arabic, although by the 14th century they had been converted to Islam.

The East African coastal civilisation was an integral part of the ancient world of commerce. It traded extensively not only with India, but was also visited by Arabs, Persians and Indonesians. The latter settled in Madagascar, but traces of their influence can also be detected elsewhere.

Particularly interesting are the ancient links between Africa and

China. Even in Meroe Chinese bronze and silk were known, and the ruins of the east African coast towns are littered with broken Chinese porcelain.

The Chinese were by far the most advanced maritime nation in the ancient world, and their naval

expeditions ranged far and wide over the Indian Ocean.

Chinese mariners were the first to adapt the magnetic compass to the needs of navigation, they pioneered the technique of sailing into the wind, they invented the axial rudder and they were building three- and four-masted ocean-going sailing ships many centuries before the Europeans. Their thirteenth century vessels were larger than the vessels of the Spanish Armada three centuries later.

By A Special Correspondent

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In 1482 the East African town of Malindi sent an ambassador to the Chinese Emperor and two years later he was escorted home by a huge Chinese fleet, reportedly having a crew of 30,000 men. Small wonder that the inhabitants of Malindi were contemptuous of the puny Portuguese vessels which were not able to make the crossing to India without the guidance of a local pilot.

Similarly Bartholomew Diaz appears to have decided to round the southern tip of Africa on the basis of a report by an Indian mariner who had done the same thing from the opposite direction in the year 1420.

Portuguese Cruelty

Where the Portuguese had the advantage was in their refusal to abide by the rules of civilised commerce which had been honoured by all the partners in the Indian Ocean trade since time immemorial. With savage cruelty

they destroyed everything that stood in the way of their attempts at organised piracy.

Da Gama tortured helpless fishermen, Albuquerque cut off the noses of women and the hands of men who fell into his power off the Arabian coast.

D'Almeida sacked Mombasa with such thoroughness that those who returned to it afterwards found "no living thing in it, neither man nor woman, young nor old, no child however little; all who had fallen to escape had been killed and burned."

Thus perished a civilisation that had flourished for many centuries, and with the destruction of Indian Ocean trade by the Portuguese marauders the African societies of the south-eastern part of the continent entered a period of decline. Deprived of their export trade and of their contacts with the outside world, these societies began to stagnate and in due course social disorganisation became inevitable.

New Links Forged

What remained of the old cultural and commercial links across the Indian Ocean after Portuguese savagery had spent itself was wiped out by the more efficient methods of the Dutch and British.

It is only in the twentieth century that the ancient links between the peoples of Africa and of Asia are being forged again on a new basis.

The recreation of cultural, commercial and political bonds between Africa, India, the Near East, Indonesia and China will lead to a renaissance of culture and industry in all those areas. Only by rebuilding the ancient Asian-African bonds can the destructive effects of several centuries of Western Imperialism be overcome.

(References: Gordon Childe "What happened in history," Pelican Books; E. A. H. "The Arabs," Pelican Books; Basil Davidson "Old Africa Rediscovered," Gollancz.)

UP MY ALLEY

WAKING up the other morning, finding myself suffering acutely from dyspepsia, heartburn, ingrowing toe-nails and feeling generally lousy, I decided to amble along to the beach and give myself a large drink of sea water.

Yes, you read me right the first time—SEA WATER. The stuff the ships sail on.

I'm not kidding. If you don't believe me, read the S.A. State Information Service digest of May 26.

It says there that sea water will soon be sold to the "Bantu" as medicine.

★

QUOTE: "For the first time sea water, a product which has been marketed and even exported. It will be sold in dehydrated form."

"Many Bantu believe that ocean water can do wonders. It can be used for anything from constipation to stomach ailments."

So, because a lot of poor suckers live far from the sea, a gent in Durban, by name Mr. Cox, has been struggling for 8 years to dehydrate sea-water, has at last found the golden formula.

The salt will be sold in nice plastic bags. Add a gallon of fresh water, stir well and there you have it—right from the Indian Ocean, to be taken three times a day. Don't forget to shake yourself after each dose.

ALEX
LA GUMA

What's more—with every packet of salt—you will get a packet of sea-sand (free), so by the time you've mixed the whole works you'll have a strip of Isipingo Beach all to yourself.

All Mr. Cox has left out is a free Binik.

★

NO wonder they've introduced beach apartheid. This bird probably owns a monopoly investment in beaches.

AFRICA

IN THE NEWS

Kenyatta to be Freed

The release of Jomo Kenyatta, foremost leader of the Kenya African freedom struggle, seems to be imminent. After seven years of jail and two more years of banishment he should now be able to take his rightful place at the head of his people and Premier of his country.

Kaunda Angry

"The British Government has betrayed us and treated us like dirt," declared Kenneth Kaunda (left), leader of the Northern Rhodesia United Independence Party in a recent statement commenting on the new trick constitutional proposals for that country. He added that the Africans of his country would fight the new proposals by all means in their power and would in any case boycott the phoney elections to be held under the new constitution.

Meanwhile the Premier of Southern Rhodesia let the cat out of the bag when he said recently that the new constitution was "quite unlikable" to result in an African majority Government for Northern Rhodesia.

Mobutu Fooled

Once again the stooge "leaders" in the Congo have proved that there is no honour amongst thieves. Colonel Mobutu (right), the man used by the imperialists to oust Premier Lumumba, and Tshombe of Katanga, the man used by the imperialists to murder Lumumba, have once more deceived one another. First Mobutu seized Tshombe while he was his guest at round table talks. Then Tshombe hugged Mobutu, called him his dear friend, and was released. No sooner had he got back to Elizabethville than he started attacking the Leopoldville leaders, and renounced his promises of co-operation. There can be no progress in the Congo as long as these traitors are encouraged to nose as the leaders of the Congolese people.



KUWAIT:

Tucked away in the Persian Gulf between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, not far from the Iraqi port of Basra.



Showing the tanker route from the oil fields around the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

MIDDLE EAST

BRITISH THREAT TO IRAQ

BRITISH guns, planes and paratroops are pouring into Kuwait, the tiny sheikhdom nestling in the Persian Gulf between the Republic of Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Once more the peace of the Middle East is being threatened. Once more British imperialism is showing that it will stop at nothing when its vital interests are threatened. Once more the starving people of this, the richest land in the world, are being pushed about as different forces scramble for control of their oil-laden land.

Kuwait is a small territory—but it is the leading oil producer in the Middle East. Britain gets one third of her oil supplies from this little territory alone, and the profits reaped by the British American-owned Kuwait Oil Company run to millions of pounds every year.

FANTASTIC PROFITS
Kuwait, inhabited by less than 200,000 people, yielded in one year alone (1954) nearly 220 million dollars paid by the British-

American-owned Kuwait Oil Company. If this is the colossal amount paid out by the company for its right to exploit the oil of the area, one can imagine how much the company keeps for itself.

POOR PEOPLE

What does the Sheik of Kuwait do with this fantastic sum? Practically none of it goes towards raising the standard of living of his people, who are amongst the poorest in the world with an annual income of only about £20 per head. More than 90% of the inhabitants of this fabulously wealthy sheikhdom suffer from chronic starvation and tuberculosis.

It is estimated that about one third of the sheik's revenues goes into his privy purse, another third is regularly invested in foreign securities, with the balance being spent on public services. Even these public services are mainly devoted to the greater glory of the sheik and his family—he recently built for himself out of public funds an "out of this world" palace.

For a century and more the imperialist powers have divided up the Middle East into spheres of influence, the preferring to rule through local feudal puppets rather than as direct colonial overlords. Thus 62 years ago Britain entered into a special treaty with the ruler of the area now known as Kuwait whereby Britain extended her "protection" to the sheikhdom.

In recent years, however, a new spirit has surged through the Arab world. The Arab masses are demanding that they should themselves benefit from the riches of their country.

NEW FORMS

Alarmed at the growing pressures from within and without on the puppet sheik of Kuwait, the British recently decided on a new form of "protection" for the country. Last month it abrogated its treaty with the sheik and attempted to force him to proclaim the country's independence.

What Britain wanted was not a genuinely independent Kuwait, but the creation of a new neocolonialist state which could be even more firmly tied to Britain.

The statement by Iraqi Premier Kassem that Kuwait belonged to Iraq gave the British the pretext they were hoping for. Saying that Iraqi troops were threatening the independence of the new state (they produced no evidence whatsoever in support of this allegation) they poured their troops into the sheikhdom.

British imperialism, reeling from the blows it has received from the people of the Middle East, is trying to make a comeback in the area. But the Arab people have shown in the past that they are determined to control their own destinies, and they will do so again, notwithstanding all the manoeuvrings of the imperialists and their local stooges.



Profile THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

Rev. Martin Luther King—Foremost Freedom Rider

THE name of Montgomery, Alabama, which has again hit the headlines epitomises the long, long struggle of the U.S. Negroes for equal rights. And the name of the man who made Montgomery mean the Negroes' fight for freedom against discrimination is the Rev. Martin Luther King.

A 32-year-old Negro Baptist minister, he has been dedicated since childhood to set his people free, fighting race hatred in all its forms in America's white supremacist South.

Across the whole South—in Atlanta, Mobile, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Miami and New Orleans—Negro leaders look to Montgomery and to Dr. Martin Luther King for advice and leadership in their fight.

★

Born in Atlanta, where his father was, and still is, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Dr. King had to deal with the race hatred of the Southern white from his earliest childhood. He chose to deal with it by non-violent methods.

He recalls how once a white woman in a store slapped his face, shouting: "You're the nigger who stepped on my foot." He said nothing.

He has since been many times in situations where he faced the possibility of violent death. He is in such a situation in Montgomery today.

Overcoming the handicaps of the shabby, overcrowded Negro schools in Atlanta, he was ready at 15 to enter Atlanta's Morehouse College, one of the South's Negro colleges.

It was there that he decided to become a minister. It was there, too, that he decided to take an active part in the freedom fight.

"I never felt like a spectator in the racial problem. I wanted to be involved in the very heart of it."

★

After further study at Pennsylvania's Crozer Theological Seminary and at Boston University, where he took his Ph.D., he arrived in Montgomery—a town snuggled against a hairpin bend of the Alabama River in the Deep South—in September 1954.

As pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, within three months he was in the thick of the freedom fight.

On December 1, 1955, a Negro woman, Mrs. Rosa Parks, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger when ordered to do so by the driver of a Montgomery City Lines bus. She was fined ten dollars.

Right away the word went round the Negro community calling for a boycott of the buses, which was immediately over 90 per cent effective.

Local Negro ministers decided to form the Montgomery Improvement Association, and Dr. King

was unanimously elected President. The fight was on. Montgomery white racials did everything they could to try and bully or cajole the Negroes to end the boycott, but they stood firm, and soon support started flooding in from all over the United States.

Starting with foul warnings on the phone, and then letters addressed to the "Nigger Preachers," the threats against Dr. King culminated with a dynamic bomb thrown into his house.

The Negroes replied by mounting 24-hour guards on the house. The boycott continued, and eventually the bus company had to surrender.

★

But although the battle had been won it was only the first battle, and Dr. King warned: "We have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go."

How long was shown last week, when the Freedom Riders met violence again in Montgomery while on their way to demonstrate that segregated travel in buses, although officially banned, was, in fact, still enforced throughout much of the South.

Faced with this new threat, Dr. King was back in Montgomery to lead and advise, on the same spot where the opening battle started on that December day nearly six years ago.

In those six years Dr. King has become convinced that the fight of

the Negroes for equal rights is part and parcel of the fight of all American working people.

★

A month ago he addressed the annual convention of the United Auto Workers' Union in Detroit on the relationship of the Negro people to the organised Labour movement.

"Organised labour has come a long way from the days of the strike-breaking injunctions of the Federal courts, from the days of intimidation and floggings in the plants," he said.

"Negroes who are now but beginning their march from the dark crypt of segregation can gain from you real inspiration and encouragement for the hard road still ahead."

"We are proudly borrowing your techniques, though the same old and fired threats and charges have been dished out for us."

"We, the Negro people and labour, by extending the frontiers of democracy to the South inevitably will soon see the seeds of liberalism where reaction has flourished unchallenged for decades."

THAT IS THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE. TODAY SPEAKING THROUGH THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING—AND ENSURING THAT THE FREEDOM FLAG UNFURLED IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, WILL BE CARRIED PROUDLY ON TILL FREEDOM IS WON.

So-called T.L.S.A. Has A So-called Conference

Coloured Teachers Left Leaderless

CAPE TOWN. THE Coloured teachers of the so-called Teachers' League of South Africa met in a so-called conference in Cape Town during last week. The conference had to be postponed because of the May emergency.

It is symbolic of the frustration, confusion and inefficiency of this organisation that its flighty, tough presidential address had to be read by a retired clergyman. The address itself might have been written by a man from the Red Planet. It was completely divorced from the reality of the president's position in his own organisation. The president did not seem to realise that while there is an unorganised mass of 7,000 Coloured teachers, he speaks in the name of a mere 700, of whom only 10 per cent are in any way

committed to the policy of his organisation.

PERSONAL ATTACK

A considerable part of his address represented a personal attack upon those members of the T.L.S.A. who had dared to criticise the notorious role of the Anti-CAD since Sharpeville and Langa. Its "principled" abstentionist politics and its willingness, under the guise of high-sounding r-r-revolutionary talk, to fight the battles of the ruling class against the people.

While expressing obscene joy at the fact that the Republic had been ushered in by violence and stem-guns, he appeared quite unaware that this violence was shown by the State as a result of the struggles of the oppressed people, and a deliberately distorted the meaning of the events which led up to the declaration of the emergency.

Still in the same "revolutionary"

manner he gloated over what it pleased him to regard as the failure of the recent strike. It is typical of this doubly gentleman that he takes his information from the ruling class press and from the Torch.

IRRELEVANCES

Throughout the whole conference the attention of the confused membership was never allowed to be focussed upon the essential organisational weakness of the T.L.S.A. its political tasks and perspectives. Instead the entire time was spent in discussing matters that should long ago have been decided by the long-waited and much postponed conferences of the Anti-CAD and the new two Unity Movements.

It is an open secret that a very large part of the membership had hoped at this conference to break the stranglehold which the Anti-CAD has upon the organisation. Instead of this matter being discussed, the time of conference was frittered away by the fight of the bureaucrats of the two rival "UNIONS" for the last remnants of the T.L.S.A. This move was not without purpose or intent. And so the T.L.S.A is now committed to the policy of the "Anti-CAD Unity Movement" upon a "principled basis"—and the majority of Coloured teachers are left exactly where they were before.

SORRY TALE

This, in brief, is the sorry tale of the sorriest conference of the once proud and militant T.L.S.A. The roar of the lion has become the squeak of a mouse through a microphone.

We can safely predict that the total T.L.S.A. opposition to the transfer of schooling for Coloured children to the CAD—the supposed theme of the "conference"—will be one protest meeting in the Banqueting Hall filled by two lorry loads of "peasants" from Genadendal, a statement from the executive and a homily in the official organ of the T.L.S.A.

BAD SMELL ON THE BORDER

THERE'S a bad smell in Border sport—the smell of booze and racialism.

Last week newspapers splashed the story of an historic occasion. The first-ever multi-racial cocktail party in East London. It was nothing of the sort. Africans were excluded—because of the liquor laws.

The inside story is an ugly one. When the Mayor discovered that Africans had been invited, he explained that it was illegal to serve liquor and offered tea and savouries instead. The host body, Border Coloured Rugby Union, had a choice: Liquor or Africans.

They chose the booze and went around telling the Africans to get home. This is racialism—and at a degrading price.

The liquor parties are the cocktail party hosts—the Coloured Rugby Union and Dodie Nash (President) and his executive must take the rap. But this racialism is inevitable wherever there are bodies based on racialist principles.

The parent body—South African Coloured Rugby Board of Kester and Abbas—must share the blame. The sooner these racial bodies join the empty bottles in the garbage bin the better.

The South African African Rugby Board is not innocent either, although it professes to work for non-racialism. By agreeing to play phoney "tests" against the Coloured Board in Cape Town it is abetting the existence of racial bodies.

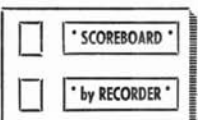
SASA SNIPPETS

● The South African Sports Association has refused to allow its Secretary to speak on behalf of SASA at a function of the S.A. African Rugby Board.

● SASA executive last week agreed on the formation of a Preliminary Olympic Committee.

● SASA's campaign "Support only non-racial events in sport" starts this month. First targets: Australian rugby tour (Wallabies), New Zealand cricket tour, English hockey tour.

● SASA has made a fresh appeal for a joint meeting of the S.A. Soccer League and the S.A. Soccer Federation.



● The Imperial Cricket Conference will be cabled before their July meeting.

Socialist Countries Boycott S.A. Wool

Because of "the complete withdrawal of Eastern European competition," wool prices declined 7½ per cent during the recent wool season, according to the report on sales submitted by the Farmers' Co-operative Wool and Woollen Union Ltd.

Joburg Race Talks

(Continued from page 1)

the country for a national convention triggered off these July 1 talks. Discussion notes circulated prior to the talks weighed up arguments for and against the national convention.

Not all circles associated with the talks are unanimous in their view of a national convention. Some would like to see, not a decision-making body as envisaged in the Pietermaritzburg All-African Conference resolution, but rather a programme of continuous multi-race talks instead as bridges between the race groups. Others say clearly they support a multi-race conference but as a step towards a proper national convention and then a new constitution.

FOR SALE

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THE POLICE EVEN RAID FUNERALS

LICHTENBURG.

THE police say their raids are aimed at "crime" and "agitation" but they even invaded funerals.

A Western Native Township Advisory Board member Mr. Lefatola was a member of a funeral party travelling to Lichtenburg on Saturday June 24.

About three miles from Lichtenburg their van was stopped by two uniformed White policemen. The police were told the people in the van were on their way to a funeral, and they were shown the coffin in the van.

The whole party was ordered out of the van and ordered to produce passes "Gou, gou, Kaffer."

One woman Mrs. Lydia Tshethla protested. When she

failed to produce a pass the police tongue-lashed her and threatened to detain her, "Bloody paramilitary meid" they called her.

The police searched the van while the doleful passengers stood silently some yards away obeying the police instructions. In the van there was a copy of New Age belonging to Mr. Abraham Mocketti, one of the passengers. The police confiscated the paper, believing that it was illegal. They accused Mr. Mocketti of being a member of the banned African National Congress just because he had a copy of New Age.

The police searched Mr. Lefatola and confiscated a copy of a letter the Advisory Board had written to Mr. Carr, Manager of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department.

Tribe Protests, But Native

Commissioner Is Not Interested

"LAW WILL THROW YOU OUT BY JULY 31"

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Native Commissioner at Pretoria was not interested in the grievances of the Bakgatla tribe. "If you do not move out willingly before July 31, the law will throw you out on that day," he told their representatives.

On Saturday, June 24, a delegation of the Tribal Committee of Elandsfontein submitted a memorandum in connection with their removal to the Native Commissioner at Pretoria. The memorandum urged that:

1. the proposal to remove their tribe be withdrawn;
2. the area of Hoekfontein be extended to cope with the present overcrowding;
3. immediate and direct negotiations be entered into with the properly elected and constituted Tribal Committee.

The delegation observed that between Elandsfontein and the bulk of the Bakgatla tribe at Hoekfontein there were only 18 European-owned small holdings.

"It would seem more fair and reasonable that they should be told to go."

Buffelodons—where the tribe is to be removed to—was not approved by the tribe. The Bakgatla tribe had bought Elandsfontein because they liked it. They still do.

They were disappointed as they were being deprived of their land without consultation. At least the chief and the Native Commissioner should have been courteous enough to consult them before they decided on their scheme.

The Native Commissioner held that he and the chief had merely been doing the work given them by the Government. He dismissed them like a group of confused youngsters telling them that if "your mother holds your arm and tells you to do, you must obey." He said he knows better what is good for you. So does the Government know what place is good for you.

He held them that after July 14 they would have no legal right to live in Elandsfontein. He would then be authorised to demand rent from them should he so desire.

Should there still be any of them living in Elandsfontein on July 31

they would definitely be thrown out.

"Where you go to after that will be none of our business."

Coloured Convention

(Continued from page 1)

land should belong to those who work on it and all workers should be free to form trade unions and to withhold their labour in the event of disputes.

FREE EDUCATION

Education should be made free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children.

Slums should be demolished and decent houses provided at low rents.

South Africa should be sovereign and independent, the CPC stated. "We maintain that international disputes can be settled through peaceful negotiations, and we acknowledge and vigorously support the right of all peoples of Africa and other colonial possessions to self-government and independence."

In conclusion the CPC calls on "all who cherish liberty and freedom, who have vowed their opposition to the exist of apartheid and white domination, and who have proclaimed their resolve to live for the future of their children, to take the road forward, now."

Telma Soups are here

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