

CALL FOR MASS ACTION TO BACK WORKERS' DEMANDS

CHIEF LUTULI DISCUSSES GENERAL STRIKE RUMOURS

DURBAN.

"WE of the African National Congress believe in mass agitation and mass action by the people in support of their demands for a living wage. We are for militant action against the pass laws. We are for widespread activity among the voteless peoples at election time so that the voices and opinions of the voteless may be taken into account seriously by the voters before they dare saddle us with another five years of Nationalist rule," said Chief A. J. Lutuli, President General of the ANC, in an exclusive interview with New Age.

Chief Lutuli was commenting on the National Workers' Conference to be held in Johannesburg on March 15 and 16, 1958.

Dealing with the rumour created in what he termed "the hostile anti-African press"—that the aim of the Conference is a general strike culminating at election time—Chief Lutuli said that the aim of the Conference was to get the workers together and to let them speak their hearts about their vital demands, and then decide themselves what steps they will take to win their demands from their employers and from the Government.

"The steps to be taken by the workers to implement their demands will be decided by them, not by us."

Chief Lutuli said there appeared to be some confusion about the scope of the conference. "Because of the name of the Conference some people in our Congress organisations are treating it as though it is to be a trade union affair, primarily concerning the active trade unionists, and confined exclusively to delegations elected from the factories. "Such conceptions are mistaken," he said.

WIDE AIMS

Stating that the name of the Conference, "National Workers' Conference," may be causing confusion, Chief Lutuli said: "This Con-

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"Margaret! I order you to disperse this crowd within three minutes," said Mr. Smith, the location Superintendent to Congress leader Mrs. Margaret Gaso, who headed last week's pass protest in Springs. "But surely, Mr. Smith we are entitled to some explanation—" "No explanations! Policemen, arrest this woman!" No sooner had the Superintendent uttered these angry words than he found himself surrounded by a huge crowd of women protesting: "ARREST MRS. GASO AND ARREST US ALL!" When the women presented themselves at the charge office, there were no police to meet them, no superintendent, and no case to meet.

SPRINGS WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST PASSES



Refugees Flee From Strife-Torn Zeerust

Chiefs, With Police Backing, Start Reign Of Terror

JOHANNESBURG.

AS THOUGH FROM A BATTLEFIELD WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND THE AGED ARE FLEEING AS REFUGEES FROM ZEERUST.

After the last shooting at Gopane, villages emptied and people fled into the bushes. Some find their way into Johannesburg to join their husbands and fathers there; others make their way into Bechuanaaland; still others sleep in the hills.

Many who travel to the Reef make a detour through Bechuanaaland because, they say, police are on guard at the Zeerust station and at bus stops and arrest those who try to leave the area.

A woman with a two-days-old infant was one of a batch of refugees from the Reserve. Baphurutsé tribesmen from Johannesburg who have gone home to look for their wives and children say that they are unable to trace them. Witkileigt, for example, is said to be a sealed off area patrolled constantly by police, and villagers who have left their homes in fear of arrests or assault have vanished into thin air.

EVERYONE AFRAID

"I searched for my wife and two sons," said one man. "But everyone fears to speak and all is hush-hush." When you approach someone to ask for help, he runs away from you. I myself was in hiding most of the time for the chief's bodyguards are everywhere and people are indiscriminately assaulted."

Three main areas in the district are terror-struck. They are Gopane, Mtswedi and Witkileigt where the

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THE ARCHBISHOP; "KNOW THYSELF!"



A QUESTION OF PRACTICAL POLITICS

To a church deputation who were asking General Smuts (the co-author of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights) to improve the conditions of the Non-Europeans, the General replied: "My heart is with you, but it is not practical politics".

By practical politics, he meant that if he wanted to remain Prime Minister he had to do what the people who had put him in his position (i.e. the plateland farmers and the Chamber of Mines) wanted him to do.

For the same reason the Nationalist Government does not dare to squeak against apartheid, though from day to day it is becoming more and more clear to them that apartheid is not practical politics either.

Apartheid is doomed because (as one of the Nationalists put it) at their Port Elizabeth congress recently) of the opposition of giants: 1. The rising African people; 2. The growth of Communist influence in the world, and 3. The influence of liberal opinion all over the world.

I don't think the Nationalist Government are daft enough to believe in the success of their line because they lack any of the qualities needed for true leadership. A leader is one who knows better than his followers what is best for them all and who is able to persuade his followers to adopt that line. But members of the Nat. Government do not have that sort of courage.

Instead of leading people to new ideals derived from new conditions of life, to the higher ideals of civilisation — freedom, equality and fraternity—they follow the plateland farmers who have clung to the feudal ideals of the Voortrekkers: a return to slavery.

There is no argument which can turn them from that line, even though world opinion has left them naked in their shameless aims of brutal exploitation of the Non-Europeans. They simply keep shouting: "The world is wrong and we are right in everything".

It is high time the so-called leaders of the Nationalist Party became real leaders and started knocking some sense into the skulls of the plateland farmers, because every minute of delay will make it more and more difficult to avoid the bankruptcy consequences for them once the three giants, brought to the limit of their tolerance by the obstinacy of the Nationalists, are forced to act.

DEMOCRAT.
Port Elizabeth.

ANC Should Denounce Bantu World

I feel that it is time the ANC called for the end of the publication of the Bantu "World".

It has always tried to disgrace the congresses. It seldom publishes statements from Congress leaders and is always on the lookout for disgruntled members. Their editorial criticised the £1 a day campaign and makes vague criticisms of the ANC and its White allies.

What has the Bantu World done to aid the Liberatory movement?

Long live the ANC, its policy and allies.
M. M. NTSOLENGOE
Randfontein.

ANC Leaders Must Wake Up!

It is very disappointing to read the resolutions taken at the National Conference of the A.N.C. last year.

Resolutions which had been taken by the Women's League and which were very constructive, were hardly discussed.

The trouble is that those resolutions which were passed were pre-conference resolutions and came from outside the A.N.C. This was obvious because they differed so much from the feelings of the people.

As long as resolutions are drawn up by people who do not suffer as we do because they are not affected by the laws made for us, they will not reflect the feelings of the people.

Those resolutions published in *New Age* mean nothing to us. It is singing the old song, "The People are not ready".

When shall this people be ready? How shall we now if the people are ready? Nothing shall be achieved. Unless the A.N.C. itself is ready, the people shall revolt against the leaders.

Mayibuye,
J. L. WATZA
Orlando.

Bantu Authorities Unacceptable

The Chief Magistrate of the Transkei Territories visited the Xalanga district to introduce the Bantu Authorities Act. The Xalanga people told him that the Act was unacceptable to them as it was a measure calculated to diminish and deprive them of rights. As a sign of protest the people did not remove their hats and smoked during the meeting.

Subsequently Chief Matanzima tried persuading the people to attend the Bantu Authorities Act, but still the people rejected it.

The people have appealed to the Native Affairs Department to prevail upon Chief Matanzima not to attend the meetings at Cala as his visits are likely to cause friction and much unpleasantness.

They make this request in the hope that it will advise Chief Matanzima to respect the feelings of the people, and that the Government will also respect the viewpoint of the people.

A. M. NTWONA
Xalanga.

Farm School Closed Down

In 1949 we built a school in Skaapkraal. The European owner would not allow it to be a private school and so we had a government-aided school.

In 1957 the owner of the farm decided that he no longer wanted the school. When the school was being pulled down we reported to the Government and they said they cannot do anything about it.

The money we have spent on building this school has not been taken into consideration. At the command of the farmer they pulled down the school. We are amazed at the treatment from this Government. We had always thought that the Government was "our father" but now we see that the Government is only for the Afrikaner.

They have broken down this school for the education of our children because of the bad laws. Let all the world know of this.

R. P. GULUBE
Bethal.

EDITORIAL

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STAND

MANY people have been saying that it was "unwise" for the Archbishop of Cape Town, only a few months after his arrival in this country, to have involved himself in controversy with the jackanapes Eric Louw and to have come out with a forthright condemnation of the workings of apartheid. Some Anglicans who support the Archbishop's stand have been saying he should have waited a little longer; some who disagree with the Archbishop have been saying he should stick to religion and leave politics alone.

We think the overwhelming majority of South Africans, of all races, will endorse what the Archbishop has said, and are grateful to him for having had the courage to say it.

For there are really no two ways about it—apartheid is an evil thing. It is evil in its conception and evil in its execution. Its aim is permanent white baasskap and permanent non-White inferiority—Mr. Strijdom has said so in just about every speech he has made since he became Premier. Because it categorically declares that the Non-Europeans will never be permitted to advance towards equality—not even at a snail's pace—apartheid has been condemned as immoral by the whole civilised world.

For men can often tolerate injustice when it is a means to a noble end; but nobody can condone it when it becomes an end in itself.

Yet, despite the obvious immorality of Nationalist policy, and the even more obvious brutality of the methods by which it is carried out, the Christian Church in South Africa has on the whole remained silent. For every Michael Scott and Huddleston and Bishop Reeves it has produced, there have been a hundred priests who have closed their hearts to suffering and stilled the nagging voice of their conscience. The Church has accommodated itself to the South African way of life; its institutions are largely founded on acceptance, in practice if not always in theory, of an apartheid which is outlawed by its doctrine. Not surprisingly, most South Africans fought shy of a church which was shot through with what appeared to be pure hypocrisy.

Huddleston and Michael Scott could always be dismissed as cranks and agitators, deprived of a parish, or removed to another sphere of work when their activities became too embarrassing. But the Archbishop speaks with the authority of the whole Church behind him, and what he says cannot be dismissed from the mind as irrelevant or irresponsible. De Blank has pricked the Christian conscience, and a lot of South African Christians are wriggling uncomfortably, trying to evade the implications of what he has said.

Most shameful has been the reaction of the United Party. These are the men who are supposed to be fighting the Nationalists, the official "Opposition." Yet so bankrupt are they of any sort of principle that they have joined the Nationalists in attacking the Archbishop for his statement on church schools; just as in Parliament they joined the Nationalists in accepting Swart's hanging Bill, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act. De Villiers Graaff hopes to show himself to the plateland as just as good a segregationist as Strijdom. Why, then, should he expect any Nationalist to vote for him? What has he got that Strijdom hasn't got?

It is to be hoped South Africa will make it clear to the Archbishop that, though politicians desert him, the people are behind him. He who fights the good fight against oppression and injustice will never lack support from the victims of Nationalist tyranny.

IS THERE STILL SLAVERY?

I have seen the New Age paper and what is said in it is true. Nowadays we Bayet, people may not graze or plough freely and we are not allowed to pay our taxes to our own headmen.

The Baveli asked for freedom in 1948 and were told by the white headmen that they were free, but

I the writer still do not know whether slavery has in fact been abolished. Why? Because some of

us are still looking after the white man's cattle without pay, our daughters are still doing domestic work for white families without any agreement. This is because their fathers and grandfathers were slaves and some still look after white men's cattle and plough their fields with their own cattle. They are servants owned by a man who is no relative.

SOLOMON MASASE
Tsoao.

THINGS ARE COMING TO A HEAD

THINGS are coming to a head all round us. Soon all the members of Parliament will be running back to their constituencies; the sorely tried people being herded into the cities will be organising and fighting against being removed; a big national conference will be in full swing and all over the country scores of meetings sponsored by the Congresses will be taking place. Within the next two months in fact there will be a ferment of political activity from every organisation throughout the country.

Such activity on such an unprecedented scale will need an equally big effort on our part to keep abreast of things. We do not want to keep hurrying on the same old theme. But everyone will agree that now is the time to throw in all our efforts to see what we can do about getting rid of the Nats.

say that there is no other single propaganda weapon so powerful as New Age in rallying the masses of people throughout the land in support of a United Front against the Nats. Nor is there a stronger weapon which the masses of oppressed people have at their disposal in their fight for full democratic rights in this country.

Now is the time to drive this home to all people in our land. Now everybody is politically awake. Help us to awaken them permanently to the realisation that a truly democratic South Africa is the only solution to all our troubles in this country.

Send us your donations now and not afterwards when it may be too late.

Last Week's Donations
Cape Town:
Anonymous £65.18, R. and J. £10, F.H. (Reader) 2s., "Well" 2s., Wisher 24.
Johannesburg:
Jumble Sale £34.11.9, January 66.3, Steadfast £25, Prentice friends £6, Monthly £15, Collections £22, Aftenridge 4s.
TOTAL—£188 18s. 9d.

SCHOOL GIRLS TOO IN ANTI-PASS PROTEST



In Springs schoolgirls in gyms, young women and mothers—all together they walk in procession to protest against passes.

"NO APARTHEID" SAYS EOAN GROUP

£1,500 Government Grant Rejected Unanimously

OFFICIALS, members, and parents of pupils of the Eoan Group have all expressed their satisfaction with the decision of the Group rather to forfeit the annual Government grant of £1,500 than to accept the apartheid that goes with it.

The decision arose out of a letter from Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, written to the Group last year, pointing out that one of the conditions of the grant forbade performances to mixed audiences, and that this clause was not being carried out.

NO MIXED AUDIENCES

The Executive Committee of the Eoan Group thereupon interviewed Dr. Du Plessis to discuss the clause and he later stated in writing what was meant by "Mixed Audiences"—the Group would only be allowed to perform to either all-White or all-Non-European audiences, except in "special circumstances".

Mr. K. Lenders, a member of the executive committee, told *New Age* that the matter had then been referred to the branches of the Group for discussion by all members and parents.

REJECTION UNANIMOUS

"The rejection of apartheid was unanimous," Mr. Lenders said. "Everybody concerned was wholeheartedly against separate performances."

The executive committee, meeting on January 31, 1958, then passed a resolution which was forwarded to the C.A.D. The resolution stated: "The Department of Coloured Affairs be informed that the Eoan Group is unable to accept the conditions of the grant as clarified by the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs and accordingly withdraws

its application for the year ending March 31, 1958."

PUBLIC SUPPORT

"The loss of over £1,000 is a great one to us," Mr. Lenders said. "But it is well worth the sacrifice. I am sure that the esteem of the Group will rise in the eyes of the general public and that they will rally to our support in order to make up the losses sustained."

A dancing instructor and several parents interviewed by *New Age* expressed the same sentiments.

A member of the Group's choir said happily: "This will encourage me to improve my singing."

Mr. W. Richardson, Chairman of the Group, in an interview with *New Age* said: "I am only the spokesman of the Group and carry out the decisions of the members. I'm unable to say what effect the loss of £1,500 will mean until such time as we find how we get on without it. I am sure the sympathetic public will give all their assistance."

The fact that the resolution stated that the Group withdrew its application for the grant for the year ending March 31, did not mean that it would reconsider the matter after that date.

"The Group does not accept the terms of the grant," Mr. Richardson said. "As long as they remain as they are they will not be acceptable to the membership."

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The only other grant received by the Group was £500 a year from the City Council. The rest of its income is derived from its activities and donations from organisations and the public. The Eoan Group is at present producing five ballets, and the opera season will run from March 22, and includes "Cavalleria

Rusticana" and a re-production of "La Traviata".

A member of the committee said that auditions would start soon for a production of the opera "Rose Marie", which will probably run sometime in August of this year.

TWO ASSAULTED BY POLICE

From Morrison Senate

BLOEMFONTEIN.

On Sunday January 19 at 1 a.m. a man and woman were assaulted in Theunissen. Mrs. Molise said that the municipal police entered her room and demanded to know who was the owner of the bike outside. Her visitor, Mr. Monyamane, was assaulted when he answered them and one constable drew his gun and said: "Ek maak jou dood." The policeman dropped his revolver and while he picked it up Mr. Monyamane escaped through the window followed by both policemen. When they realised that he had escaped they returned and assaulted Mrs. Molise.

Mrs. Molise and Mr. Monyamane went to a doctor who refused to treat them and told them to go to the police station.

They went and reported the matter to the police who sent them to the doctor who is a letter.

The doctor stitched Mr. Monyamane's wounds and he went to his place of employment about twelve miles from town and has not been heard of since.

On January 22 the police called on Mrs. Molise for further information.

COLOURED ELECTIONS

GOOD SUPPORT FOR TREASON CANDIDATE

CAPE TOWN.

"The response of the Coloured voters is first class," Mr. Reg September, General Secretary of SACPO, told *New Age* this week.

Last week-end a large body of election-workers from SACPO and the Congress of Democrats converged on the Woodstock-Salt River districts of the Cape Peninsula constituency in a "blitz" canvass for support for "Treason Trial" candidate Mr. Piet Beyvelde, who has been nominated by SACPO to contest the elections under the Separate Representation of Voters Act.

The districts "invaded" by the canvassers were recently proclaimed under the Group Areas Act.

After listening to the canvassers outlining the policy of the Congress to them, large numbers of voters pledged their support for Mr. Beyvelde's candidature.

Commenting on the reports of the workers and the information entered on the cards, Mr. September said: "We contacted a large number of voters in the two areas. The people are deeply concerned about the latest Group Areas proclamations and are determined to demonstrate their opposition to the Nationalist Government. And they are going to use their votes to do so."

NO BOYCOTTERS

"We came across no boycotters," Mr. September continued. "And only one or two of those canvassed affirmed their support for Mr. Bloomberg. We found no support for Mr. Kellner."

Canvassers personally interviewed by *New Age* said that the reception had been good and that voters gave them a willing and attentive audience.

MORE SUPPORT

Several who had previously decided to vote for Mr. Bloomberg changed their minds in favour of Mr. Beyvelde.

A number of prominent members of the Indian and Moslem community approached by officials of SACPO have also promised their support and influence in the campaign for Mr. Beyvelde.

THE DETECTIVES' NOTES DIDN'T TALLY

CAPE TOWN.

THE fourth prosecution arising from the strike of African and Coloured and African workers at Spekenham canning factory last year, ended in the Bellville Magistrate held that the Crown had failed to establish a case for the defence to meet.

The two accused persons, Mrs. L. Kellerman, a prominent official of the Food and Canning Workers' Union and Mr. John Motjheko, a leading Congressman in the Western Cape, were accordingly found not guilty and discharged.

They had been charged under the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act for allegedly inciting Africans to strike at a meeting of Coloured and African workers held nearby the Spekenham factory.

The Crown relied almost entirely on the notes taken by two members of the Special Branch of speeches

PETER CLARKE EXHIBITION

Peter Clarke's latest exhibition of paintings and drawings, on view at the new "Africana" gallery on the second floor of Parliament Chambers, is worth a visit. Here is an artist rich in ideas, with a perceptive appreciation of people and the world in which he lives—full of feeling and with a natural flair for drawing and composition.

The figures and grouping of the "Woodcutters"; the stark feeling of the "Woman and Cat" (what a good cat); the almost Millet-like "Herbellers"; the sad "Women of the Sea"; the round and monumental "Laudresses"—these and many others make a lasting impression.

The most satisfying of the paintings is "Flight", where a group of well-drawn boys playing with flying tops, are grouped against perhaps the only well organised background on view.

It is on this question of "background" that a warning note must be sounded—to a good painter there is no such distinction; every square inch of his canvas is used to reinforce the main theme. Mr. Clarke quite clearly still thinks too much in terms of his main theme, and having established it, sweeps in the rest of his picture in a careless flurry of paint and brush strokes which has marred most of the works on view, with the result that there is no completely satisfying picture. There are few young artists capable of drawing such monumental figures and grouping them so well—but until Mr. Clarke carries that ability through to the complete work, he will be no more than an amateur. It is up to him, and the future he is making for himself, to make the most of his talent and his sharp sense of characterisation on an equally impressive technical skill.

There are many charming drawings on view, some with a remarkable acid touch; and others with a soft poetic quality, and all illustrative of the fact that, while there are still weaknesses in this artist's approach, beneath all lies a rich vein of feeling and ability that must be developed. J.B.

made by the two accused.

Upholding the defence application for discharge at the close of the Crown case, the Magistrate, Mr. C. D. Kirkman, said that if notes taken by two detectives of the same speech one would expect the content of the notes to be the same.

This did not occur in the present case, he stated. If speeches had different effects on the minds of the detectives, he added, the one would not be able to say what effect they had on the minds of the rest of the audience.

Under cross-examination both of the Special Branch witnesses had said that they could give no reason why the case was only five and a half months after the strike had taken place.

Mr. A. L. Sachs (instructed by S. Kahn and Co.) appeared for both the accused.

THE UNITED ARAB STATE —IS AN AGE-OLD DREAM COMING TRUE?

THE swift and unheralded merger of Egypt and Syria into a single Federal Union has taken everyone by surprise. So far-reaching a union between nations, based on the almost unanimous wish of the peoples, and without any visible signs of difficulty or dissent is something quite unprecedented in modern history.

Political commentators have long been aware of the strength of the age-old pan-Arab nationalism which has dominated the thoughts of the people of the Middle East—but even the most alert must have been astonished by the speed of events.

For the Arab nationalism of recent times has been, for the most part, fanned by imperialism and channeled off in the direction desired by the U.S., the British and the French.

The first political manifestation of this type nationalism, the Arab League, was notorious as an instrument of the British. The Colonial Office openly sponsored the League to unite Arab kings, sheiks and tribal chiefs in order to check both American and Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Today the new Arab League headquarters being built in Cairo's Liberation Square rise as if to mock imperialism. For, like the pyramids, the new building seems destined for a corpse.

The old Arab League, in the form cherished by the British, is as dead as a mummy.

From below, the pressure of the Arab masses has exposed the corrupt mockery of nationalism enfolded in the old League, and

thrown up leaders who are willing to lead a true people's national-

"SOCIALIST REVOLUTION" What has Nasser got that the Arab League lacked? This is the question Western commentators are asking. W. Ward-Jackson gave the correct answer in the *Sunday Times* last week:

"The answer is the Egyptian National Socialist revolution—the crowning of kings and financiers, the elimination of all foreign Arab, especially western control, the nationalisation of key undertakings, particularly canals and oil companies, the re-distribution of land and an ability to play off the West against the East for financial and military aid."

President Kuwalyi of Syria put the new dynamism in a nutshell when he said: "Nasser has put the Egyptian revolution at the disposal of the Arab nationalisms."

Arab nationalism goes back a

WORLD STAGE by SPECTATOR

century or more to the underground Arab societies formed during Turkish rule, and developed through the rebellions and revolts which have marked Arab history since World War I.

KUWALYI A SYMBOL. Syria's President Kuwalyi's role illustrates the difference between the old Arab nationalism and today's emerging liberation movement. Kuwalyi comes from the feudal aristocratic class which, under the Turks, provided Arab cadres of the Turkish imperial army.

During World War I and after, he led the nationalist movement which fought for freedom from colonial domination—but freedom for the native aristocracy, not for the masses.

Today Kuwalyi is one of the figures from the past who find themselves at the head of a movement of which they have little understanding. Tabitha Petran, of the *National Guardian*, describes him as "at best a figurehead, being pushed now forward, now aside, by such sons of the city bourgeoisie as Baath Socialist Party Leader Akram Hourani."

Similarly General Tewfik Nizam-Dine, son of one of the wealthiest Syrian landowners, was replaced by middle-class spokesmen General Aziz Bizri.

SOURCE OF NATIONALISM

Progressive Arab nationalists explain the speed of the Egypt-Syria, Yemen negotiations in these terms:

- Common language: Al Umma Al Arabiah (the Arab nation) shares one language. Dialects differ, but classical Arabic known to the masses through the Koran and folklore, is the common denominator and modern journalistic Arabic is the same throughout the Arab world.
- Common cultural heritage: Arabs everywhere share the same history, traditions and culture. Most share the same religion and common territory and economic interests: The Arab countries form a solid land mass, and with pooled resources and a planned economy they could overcome imperialism's heritage of poverty relatively quickly. Eighty million Arabs live in the huge area stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf and from the borders of Turkey to the lower cataracts of the Nile.

Syria's foreign minister Salah Bitar expressed the desire for unity in these terms recently: "We Arabs are much more concerned about achieving our unity than, for example, the Germans are about achieving theirs. Our revolutionary aim of Arab unity guides every step we take."

Preoccupation with unity is everywhere apparent. School children compose and sing songs celebrating the common struggle to achieve a free and united Arabia. Arabs move freely between the different states as between different parts of the same country.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED

Pan-Arabic nationhood, long believed to be a hopeless pipe-dream, has taken a first step forward.

How big and how firm this first stride is, cannot easily be judged, but the unanimity of the decision make some of the fundamental issues obscure.

What will be the mechanics of the union? How closely will the economies of the countries be integrated and planned? Who will vote? For what sort of legislature?

These are all problems on which the leaders of the union must be working, and their solutions will be eagerly watched by progressives everywhere—all the more eagerly because there are vital problems of internal democracy which have not yet been solved by either of the nations concerned.

NASSER'S SHORTCOMINGS

For although president Nasser stands at the head of a united republic which puts an end to imperialist hopes in the Middle East, Arab progressives are well aware of the shortcomings of his regime.

In internal democracy, Egyptians have paid a high price for the inability of the people's organisations, when the time came, to deal with Farouk themselves. The only organisation capable of bringing the old regime down was the "free officers' group" in the army. With obvious correctness the people's organisations backed them wholeheartedly, for the main issue was a break with imperialist domination.

But the officers' group has been very reluctant indeed to bring about harmony between the revolutionary changes that have taken place in internal relations and the existing political institutions in the country—in many respects still as autocratic as in the days of Farouk.

EFFECT ON SYRIA

For the same reason Egypt's overthrow of the alliance with Syria has been taken for granted, in spite of the fact that Syria is more advanced in the development of a democratic form of government, and Syrian progressives face short-term setbacks as the result of the merger.

AFRICAN JAZZ SENDS THE ITALIAN FILM STARS

JOHANNESBURG. "We have seen darkest Africa!" So say many foreign visitors who come here and load themselves with curios from local shops which sell commercialised skin wear and African handicrafts. You may then see our visitors welding a skin shield and an assegai with almost the perfection of the "warriors" whom they have seen perform those earth-shaking war dances at the mines. But our visitors have just seen the other half of it.

The other Sunday a visiting troupe of Italian film stars had a novel experience looking into some aspects of modern African township life. At a show arranged for them at the Bantu Men's Social Centre by the Union of South African Artists, they were treated to a series of Township Jazz.

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Egypt's progressives still consider that international issues override all others and Communist, although persecuted by Nasser more efficiently than ever by Farouk, are still the regime's firmest supporters.

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But in a great many areas the organisers are meeting with the greatest difficulties arising out of the restrictions placed upon assembly and free speech by the Nationalist regime. In many areas permission has to be sought before meetings can be called; and there is much delay and red tape.

Awaiting final permission, but not absolutely prepared to hold their conferences at Alexandra Township, Benoni (which has called a conference at the Nobudala Hall on



Our picture shows that budding young star Lemmy and his penny whistle group who were among the highlights of last week's show. Lemmy and the Italian stars brought the traffic to a standstill when after the show the stars were 'pied piped' down Eloff Street. T.M.

LUTULI CALLS FOR MASS ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

ference must be given a much broader meaning since it is being called to press forward the claims of all working people — claims which cannot be satisfied by a routine type of trade union campaign of workers in a single industry against their own employers, but can only be satisfactorily met by Union-wide agitation by all workers.

"These claims, though they are headed by the demand for a national minimum wage of £1 a day, are wider than just the £1 a day issue. They include the most pressing and vital demands of the working people at the moment: an all-round increase in wages for all workers; the abolition of pass laws; security of employment; an end to job reservation, rent increases and Group Areas; and the right to work of this country."

"By way of stressing the scope of this Conference let me say that we must avoid two errors. "Firstly, the error of assuming that a 'workers' conference is the same thing as a trade union conference. It is not. Especially in this country where the overwhelming majority of workers are not

organised into trade unions. "Secondly, the error of forgetting that Congress is not exclusively a 'workers' organisation; it has in its ranks businessmen, professionals, housewives."

"That does not mean that Congress must fold its hands and do nothing about this conference; on the contrary, Congress machine must go all out and work among the workers, in the factories, shops, farms, mines and wherever they are concentrated. Congressmen and all supporters of the Congress movement must tell the workers about this Conference and organise delegates from their ranks to attend."

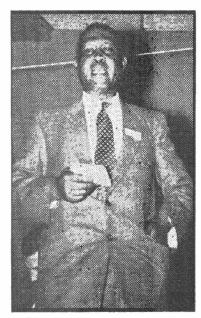
"But let us take care not to concentrate only on the factories and ignore the townships, where we are strong. The workers, after all, live in the townships and so we must secure delegations from these townships elected by working people at township meetings."

SECOND STAGE

"This week-end, regional conferences of workers will be held in all the main centres of the Union. "This must not be taken as being the end of the job by the Congressmen in the areas concerned. On the contrary, these regional conferences are only the beginning. They must help to rally the greatest number of delegates and volunteers so to ensure the success of what can become a historic workers' conference on March 15 and 16, 1958."

U.S. Drug Smuggling

LONDON. There are 50,000 drug addicts in Hong Kong. Data published by the authorities revealed many cases of drug smuggling by Americans on U.S. planes or U.S. steamers. One U.S. officer named Douglas was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He was in his uniform while he was smuggling morphine.



Chief Lutuli.

SACTU Conference On March 17 and 18

JOHANNESBURG.

The third annual national conference of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions will be held in Johannesburg on Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18—immediately following the national workers' conference, which is on March 15 and 16.

"This will enable us to make immediate arrangements to implement the decisions taken at the Workers' Conference," says a SACTU circular to local committees.

"The mighty organisation of workers is the only answer to low wages, poverty and pass laws. Let our third annual national conference be the most representative and successful conference ever held."

HELP SELL NEW AGE

WORKERS' CONFERENCES IN MAIN CENTRES THIS WEEK END

JOHANNESBURG. CONGRESS has called—and the workers are answering. In many areas of the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, regional meetings and conferences will be held this Sunday, despite the many difficulties and restrictions imposed by regulations and police intervention. At these conferences, the workers will—
—put forward their demands for HIGHER WAGES,
—express their opposition to APARTHEID—to the pass laws, job reservation, group areas, and other matters affecting them,
—ELECT and MANDATE their delegates to the National Workers' Conference at Johannesburg, March 16.
—arrange for money to be collected to pay their delegates' fares.

Organisers of the National £1-a-day Committee told New Age that the response in the Transvaal had been particularly encouraging.

In Johannesburg a number of conferences will take place. The Western regional conference will be held at the Communal Hall at Western Native Township. The South-Western area has secured the Jabavu Hall, and mass meetings will also be held at local squares in the area. Railway workers are having a special £1-a-day conference of their own at the Trades Hall.

Organisers report enthusiastic responses from workers in a number of other Transvaal towns that have been visited; including Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Middeburg, Evaton, Meyerton, Vereeniging, Van der Byl, Cartonsville, Standerton, Heidelberg and Balfour. If permission can be obtained, regional conferences will be held in all these centres on Sunday.

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At Kimberley, permission could not be obtained for a conference on the 16th. So it will now be held on February 28, at the Bantu-Batho Hall.

Conferences will also be held in Durban, Cape Town, (in the Banguening Hall, City Hall) and Port Elizabeth.

A remarkable feature of the campaign is the way in which agricultural workers, miners, railwaymen and domestic workers are showing interest and responding.

New Trade Union In Building Industry

A new trade union in the building industry, called the Blanke Bouwerkersvalbond, has applied for registration under the Industrial Conciliation Act, according to a notice in the *Government Gazette*.

The application is made in respect of "White persons employed in the building industry and stone masonry industry" in the magisterial districts of Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Witbank and Potchefstroom.

MEETINGS CALL FOR MILITANT ACTION FOR £1 A DAY

Durban A resolution submitted to the Regional Workers' Conference to be held in Durban during this week-end, calls on conference to organise for a general strike in support of the demand for a national minimum wage of £1 a day.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a well-attended meeting of workers held at the Somsteau Road Location.

At another area meeting organised by the Overport Branch of the Natal Indian Congress, to elect delegates to this Conference, Mr. Abel Mshale, Acting Secretary of the Natal A.N.C., called on the Indian workers of the area to mobilise themselves and bend every effort to oust the Nationalist Government in the forthcoming general elections. A failure to do so, he said, would mean that the workers will have to undergo greater hardships than they have had to face hitherto.

Most factories in and around Durban have elected delegates for the conference and, according to the organisers, indications are that it would be the largest conference of its kind to be held in Durban.

Worcester Calls for militant action in support of the demand for £1 a day,

an end to passes and the removal of the Nationalist Government from power were made by speakers at a meeting attended by about 200 people at Worcester last week.

"We have had enough of the Nationalist Government," Mr. J. la Guma, SACTU President, told the meeting. "Now the Coloured people must stand up and demand their rights."

Other speakers were Miss Asa Dawood, Mr. Henry Naude, Mr. B. P. Bunting, Mr. Ben Baartman and Mr. Z. Malindi. Mr. John Alwyn was in the chair.

At the end of the meeting a branch of SACTPO was established, and the following officials were elected:

Chairman, John Alwyn; secretary, Miss Dawn Africa; treasurer, Mr. Faro; committee members, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Dames, Mrs. Isel, Mrs. Stryder, Mrs. Van der Westhuizen, Mrs. Martinus, Mrs. Van Wyk, Mr. Mangali, Miss Maroon and Miss Louw.

A well attended meeting of SACTPO in Benoni on Sunday demanded improved housing for the Coloured people and pledged fullest support for the £1-a-day campaign. It was addressed by Mrs. Mary Moody and African and European speakers.

This leaflet has been issued as part of the £1-a-day campaign.



THE SCANDAL

I have before me the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the proposed removal of the Mamatola tribe.

The report is exactly two-and-a-half pages long. It recommends briefly that the removal order served on the tribe on December 19 be given Parliamentary approval, and concludes, with the following paragraph: "Your Committee further begs to report that in view of the probable short duration of the present session of Parliament it will not be able fully to inquire into the Proclamations and principal Government Notices issued by the Department of Native Affairs during the period May 10, 1957, to January 10, 1958, referred to it. In the circumstances, it requests that it be discharged from further service of this session."

The way is now clear for the Department of Native Affairs to begin the forcible removal of the tribe—which so far has defeated all Government attempts to shift it.

Dr. Verwoerd has not been able to use force to remove the tribe, because the Native Administration Act, under which the removal order was issued, requires Parliamentary approval must be obtained for the order if the tribe does not leave voluntarily. The correct procedure is for the Senate and the Assembly each to appoint a Select Committee to examine the order and to recommend that Parliamentary approval either be granted or withheld.

Accusations

THE cursory manner in which the Select Committees performed their task caused an Opposition Senator (L. Rubin) to accuse the committee of failing to conduct a proper inquiry and of being used as a party political instrument.

Here are some of the accusations made by Senator Rubin: that the Native Affairs Department officials had been asked to supply certain information, but the proceedings of the committee were ended because this evidence was available; that by a majority vote the committee decided not to record that "certain information" had been received from three Native Affairs

Meetings Ban Case To Re-Open

PORT ELIZABETH.

The case in which Canon J. N. Suggit and five others were found not guilty and discharged is to re-open recently in the Johannesburg of the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, upheld an appeal by the Attorney-General against the decision of the Magistrate's Court to acquit the men.

The case had arisen as a result of a meeting held by SACPO on June 26, 1957, at which the Crown alleged that there were more than 10 Africans.

The defence argument was largely based on the fact it was not a meeting of Africans, nor was it in an African area. Advocate Rein had argued that it was never the intention of the law to impose citizenship on European or Coloureds, and that the ban was intended to prevent meetings of Africans only.

The other five men who may re-appear with Canon Suggit are: Messrs. Alf. Every, a former M.C.; Piet Vogel, chairman C.O.D.; Eddie Heynes; Steve Tobias, chairman and Secretary respectively of SACPO, and Z. T. Manjive, ANC Secretary (Cape).

Department officials; that a request that the chief of the tribe and three councillors be allowed to appear before the committee was rejected; and that various other proposals were rejected by the committee without even being considered.

A further proposal that a Government agricultural officer who had knowledge of the farm occupied by the Mamatola, a geologist acquainted with the Lesetse River, an independent valuator and the agents who had negotiated the purchase of the farm, Metz, should be heard by the committee was rejected by seven votes to two.

Even an attempt to enable the tribe to submit a memorandum to the committee was turned down by the same majority vote. So was a proposal that a Committee should examine the tribe's present home, and the proposed site at Metz.

PARLIAMENT

By C.P.E.

When all these facts were considered, declared the Opposition Senator, it could be seen that the committee had "not taken its task seriously at all."

Ruin

YET hundreds of African tribesmen will be vitally affected; they face ruin.

Nationalist Senators showed no concern over this. One of them, referring to questions asked about profits made on the sale of the farm Metz, retorted that "it was accepted that a person was entitled to make good profits on land purchased some years before." He himself had bought land about 15 years ago which he could sell today at double the price.

Pressed by the Opposition to disclose the financial aspects of the matter, Dr. Verwoerd said he had "nothing to hide." The Hatting brothers had bought the farm Metz for £82,75 in 1947. The Native Trust bought it from them for £96,432 in 1956. But the brothers had made great improvements to the farm. It had been cleared of bush and some of it was under irrigation.

The Hatting brothers' profit over 9 years was £88,000. And Dr. Verwoerd sees nothing wrong in the Native Trust paying this huge sum. "Nice work if you can get it."

It has also been disclosed that a large number of African "squatters" have settled on the farm Metz. The Native Affairs Department says it does not know how many there are, but an Opposition Senator estimates the total at "thousands." According to Dr. Verwoerd, these "squatters" will have been removed by the time the Mamatola are shifted to Metz.

So, in fact, two removal schemes are being planned; the Mamatola to Metz, and the "squatters" at Metz to—where? In both cases, the whole existence of

the African communities is at stake.

Forced Labour

DR. Verwoerd made a revealing remark while a Government Senator was dismissing the "squatters" at Metz. He said that a "place" had been found for every "squatter" through the Labour Bureaux! The familiar story of forced farm labour.

Another Government Senator had an "explanation" for the refusal of the Mamatola to leave their tribe land. The Senator (R. C. P. Pretorius) said that an Indian trader, "who lived like a parasite on the Natives," was afraid that he would lose his income and influenced the brother of the ex-chieftain not to move. The tribe, said Senator Pretorius, had also been intimidated by the same methods that had been used during the bus boycott and at Zeerust.

Now that Parliament has given its "approval" to the removal order, the Native Affairs Department will go into action again. Obviously, it has made up its mind to remove the Mamatola at all costs—even if the tribe refuses to yield an inch and has to be taken in troop carriers. Another shocking apartheid episode is about to occur.

UP MY ALLEY

THE glory is departed. Are the days (or nights) of the good old time of the lowest and "kicke-draaic" gone forever?

Back on the beat of my favourite boulevard I climbed the flight of steps to the dining-room of a new restaurant on Hanover Street, just to rest my ankles and drink a cup of China. I took a table near a motley collection of teenagers who were sipping ginger-beer, their feet wrapping around the legs of the chairs, and some tapped my ears just to hear what I could hear.

Somebody slipped a sixpence into the slot of the jukebox, the coin went down into the bowels of this infernal machine, a record rose up on to the turntable and the next minute was assailed by a certain Mr. Presley yodeling something about a "poor teddy-bear."

The teen-agers immediately went into a frenzy of contortions and wiggles in the available floor space.

The owner of the diner has adopted a somewhat philosophical attitude. "You can't please everybody," he told me. "Some people want to sit in quiet, and some want the juke-box going all the time. These youngsters are some of my best customers."

What Mr. Presley was through I tried to bring the conversation down to the normal tone of voice, but found myself competing with the slung of the name of Little Richard.

"I let them enjoy themselves," the owner said. "Otherwise they'd just be hanging around the streets. They might as well spend their time here."

Not that he made any profit out of it, he went on. Some of them preferred to invest all their sixpences in the juke-box rather than buy a glass of beer.

What of my expected? he yelled above the beat of the rock-n-roll. "They don't get a chance to develop their tastes."

CANNING WORKERS REJECT WAGE CUT RECOMMENDATIONS

"Putting Money In Pockets Of Bosses"

CAPE TOWN.

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union has demanded the complete rejection by the Minister of Labour of the recommendations made by the Wage Board in its report on the fruit and vegetable canning industry.

The General Secretary of the union, Mrs. L. Abrahams, told New Age that if Senator De Klerk did not reply to their letter demanding the rejection of the recommendations by the 20th of this month, the management of the union would discuss what steps to take to combat what they describe as "a vicious attack upon the workers' wages and living standards."

WORKERS HARDY CONSIDERED

The report of the Wage Board into the canning industry was published in the Government Gazette on January 10, and whilst eight pages were devoted to the position of the industry and deal with the "plight" of the employers, hardly

a page is devoted to the workers' conditions. Even scantier attention was given to African workers.

Although the Board admits that existing prices and trends are extremely favourable to the industry, and that "the expansion of this industry in recent years has been phenomenal," it nevertheless went ahead to recommend drastic cuts in the wages of the canning workers.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union in a memorandum to the Minister of Labour states: "By reducing the wages the Board has also reduced the existing cost of living allowance. The lower the wage, the lower the cost of living allowance."

WAGE CUTS

For example, a Grade V female employed in Paarl whose basic wage is £1.183 per week, the Board has recommended should be paid £1.139 per week; i.e. 4/6d. cut on the basic wage and a 1/6d. cut on the c.o.l.a. from 18/3 to 16/9.

Whilst workers in Port Elizabeth and Gouda are by agreements with employers at present under Paarl in the future recommendations for Port Elizabeth are even less than those for Paarl, and Gouda is transferred to Port Elizabeth.

The same applies to all other areas affected by the new wage recommendations.

A CHALLENGE

"There is no precedent known to us of this intolerable attack on the standard of living," the union memorandum states further. "We know of no other occasion in which the Wage Board sets itself the aim of reducing wage standards and so putting more money in the pockets of the employers." It regards these recommendations not only as a challenge to the men and women in the industry, but to the workers of South Africa as a whole.

"If the recommendations are not withdrawn, we must be rightly regarded by the entire trade union movement as a challenge. Their confidence in the Wage Board system for career examination and they will be forced to seriously revise their attitude to this aspect of our industrial legislation."

LETTER TO DE KLERK

The memorandum was submitted to Senator De Klerk, Minister of Labour, together with a letter asking for careful examination and if the objections and the rejection of the recommendations. The Food and Canning Workers' Union has asked for a reply by February 20.

ASK M.P.'S SUPPORT

A similar letter was addressed to the Secretary of Labour, and several members of Parliament have been asked to raise the matter in the House. Other trade union bodies, namely the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the S.A. Trade Union Council, have been asked to give their support to the canning workers on this issue.

"All they get fed on is the movies and this stuff."

● By the time I had finished my tea I was "all shook up."

★

IN case you are curious about references to changes in the Afrikaans version of the Bible to suit our Government (see our cartoon last week), the columnist of the London "Daily Telegraph"

★

By ALEX
LA GUMA

★

quotes an example from the new version of the Song of Solomon. The words, "I am black, but I am comely and burnt brown by the sun."

● Has the Rose of Sharon is admitted to the ranks of white South Africa.

★

REPORTS from the U.S.A. say that the headlines around the launching of America's first satellite were stolen by the news of teen-agers running wild at school.

● The same headlines in South Africa, were also stolen by the Prime Minister's secretary—but it had nothing to do with school.

★

One of her boys tells me that the breaking of the Immorality Act is part of the "traditional policy" of apartheid.

ADENAUER BEGINS TO SHAKE FREE OF U.S.

WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS WANT INDEPENDENT POLICY

CAUTIOUSLY but perceptibly German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has, during the past months, been shifting his position on international issues. Until recent times he has consistently outdone Dulles in the venom of his anti-Soviet actions and utterances, vying even with Chiang and Syngman Rhee in crudeness and recklessness.

But lately the same Adenauer has been talking peace, urging co-existence and trade with the socialist countries; so much so that officials of the U.S. State Department have reacted sharply and accused him of "ratting" on the United States.

What is the explanation of Adenauer's change in attitude? Partly it is a grudging concession to the wave of public opinion for peace. But probably even more important is the fact that the new approach conforms to the needs of West Germany's big industrialists.

A new stage has been reached in the fight for world markets. The economic boom which has been called the "West German miracle" is coming to an end. This boom made it possible for West Germany to recapture, in the years 1950 to 1955, second or third place amongst the industrial

nations of the capitalist world.

GRAPH FALLING

The following table shows the progress of industrial production in West Germany taking the year 1950 as 100:

| | Industrial Production | Percentage Increase |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1953 | 139 | 9.4 |
| 1954 | 155 | 10.9 |
| 1955 | 178 | 14.8 |
| 1956 | 192 | 9.8 |
| 1957 | | |
| (first half) 200 | | 7.4 |

The sector affected first and most seriously is building. No new factories are being built, and capital expenditure is being devoted more and more to the modernisation of existing installations, and to the rationalisation of production methods.

STAGNATION DANGER

The export industries are in particular steel, engineering, cars, electro-technical goods and chemicals. These industries, apart from the chemical industry, have only been able to maintain or expand their production because of the growing external demand. If exports should fall, or have a ceiling imposed upon them, these powerful industries will run the risk of stagnation, or even the beginning of a real crisis, with unemployment and a reduction in real production.

West Germany is an exporting state. There are few large countries where exports amount as here to 15% of total production, and in certain industries to 50% or 60%. West Germany must export in order

to import numerous raw materials which she does not produce herself.

The smallest economic difficulties in North or South America, or a restriction of demand in certain European countries could have serious repercussions on the West German economy. In particular the economic ties between the U.S.A. and West Germany are so close, that it has been stated that "a sneeze in Wall Street may mean pneumonia in Frankfurt."

THE SIGNS OF A RECESSION ARE GROWING IN THE U.S.A.: HENCE THE ANXIETY OF THE WEST GERMAN CAPITALISTS.

West German exports in 1956 were distributed between the continents in the following way (in millions of marks):

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Europe | 20,605 |
| Africa | 1,472 |
| America | 8,925 |
| Asia | 3,243 |
| Australia | 385 |

EUROPE'S MAIN MARKET

This table shows that the main market for West German exports is Western Europe, which absorbs more than two-thirds of the total exports. West Germany has taken first place in the foreign trade of the neighbouring capitalist countries. Her position as creditor in the European Payments Union gives her considerable means of bringing pressure to bear.

But the West German export trade is running up against a number of difficulties, since she is selling much more than she is buying, both in Europe and in the under-developed countries of South America and the Middle East. In the long run this situa-

tion poses insoluble financial problems.

West German prosperity depends upon the maintenance and expansion of exports and this is meeting more and more difficulty in the capitalist markets. This has led to the idea of developing trade with the socialist world, and in particular with China.

TRADE WITH EAST

The important part played by West German industrialists at the Leipzig Trade Fair (in the German

Democratic Republic) is proof of this desire to "open up to the east." Until now trade with the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia has remained within very modest limits, but the possibilities in this direction are huge, and West German industrialists know this.

There should be no mistake, however. This does not mean in any way that West German imperialism has abandoned its aggressive aims, or that rearmament will not be pushed ahead, or that the idea of undertaking adventures against the socialist family of nations will be abandoned. It does mean that West Germany understands it is no longer possible to play any one card, that of rearmament.

BONN.

VENEZUELA REVOLT MARKS

NEW STAGE IN SOUTH AMERICAS FREEDOM MARCH

LONDON.

THE recent revolution in Venezuela, in which a united front extending from right-wing military leaders to the underground Communist Party worked together for the overthrow of the dictator Jimenez, marks yet more stage in the rapid movement towards democracy which is steadily gaining ground in South America.

Long a preserve for the most reactionary dictatorships, taking their orders direct from the United States, Latin America is today as yet never before.

In the last three years four of the dictators have been overthrown and replaced by more democratic governments—in Peru, Colombia, Argentina, and now in Venezuela. And Guatemala, whose people had replaced their dictatorship with a democracy that was years ahead of anything previously known by them, only to see their victory seized from them by direct American intervention, is back in the freedom battle again.

It is a sign of this development that today only three dictators survive—Batista of Cuba, Stroessner of Paraguay, and the unspeakable Trujillo of Dominica, who is acting as host both for Jimenez and Peron. And Cuba's Batista al-

ready faces armed revolt by parts of the country controlled by the rebels.

The military group of which Jimenez was a member took over in Venezuela in 1945, overthrowing the first democratic government the Venezuelans had ever known, the government of Democratic Action, a united front liberal and socialist alliance. With U.S. aid, the Jimenez group staged a coup of the same type that was to be used in Guatemala years later.

Venezuela is the biggest oil exporter in the world—it is almost her sole export—and Jimenez became known as the Standard Oil Man. In effect it was not Jimenez but the U.S. Standard Oil monopoly which ran Venezuela. The general secretary of the Venezuela Communist Party—Jesus Faría—has been in jail since Jimenez came



Chancellor Adenauer.

U.S. GALLUP POLLS ENBARASS DULLES

AND IN BRITAIN TORRES OUTVOTE LABOUR ON PEACE

NEW YORK.

The results of the latest Gallup Polls in the United States are proving a source of great embarrassment to Mr. Dulles in his attempt to maintain anti-Soviet hysteria. The polls are showing clearly that the blind fear of "communism" which marked the days of MacCarthyism has all but disappeared.

Four proposals were put to the public for their comment and these are the results:

● A plan to permit Russian leaders to speak directly and without censorship to the people of each other's country (60% in fav-

our, 26% opposed, 14% no opinion).

● A wider exchange of Russian and American students (60% in favour, 31% opposed, 9% no opinion).

● A plan to permit Russian and U.S. tourists to travel wherever they please in each other's country (47% in favour, 42% opposed, 11% no opinion).

● A business arrangement by which Russia and the U.S. would buy and sell more goods to each other than they do at present (46% in favour, 33% opposed, 21% no opinion).

Gallup said that on all four questions "a majority of college-trained are in favour, ranging

from 83% who approve the student exchange to 51% who are in favour of . . . a trade agreement with each other." He added: "In one form or another, all four of these plans have been advocated by Soviet party chief Nikita Khrushchev, as a means of creating a better understanding between the two nations."

Even more startling were the poll figures for Britain. They showed that 85% of all voters wanted the Western leaders to meet the Soviet leaders for top-level talks; only 4% were against, with 11% undecided.

The breakdown of these figures was even more surprising, 91% of conservative voters for talks, 6% against, 3% undecided; Liberals 90% for, 2% against, 8% undecided; Labour 84% for, 4% against, 12% undecided.

Commented Mr. K. Zilliacus, British Labour M.P., "If there were a vote in this country on which was the greater menace to peace—Kruschev or Dulles—John Foster Dulles would undoubtedly win hands down. For Mr. Dulles is as universally distrusted and detested in Britain as he is in the U.S.—or in Europe or Asia, for that matter."

ASTROLOGY CORNER

It is said that Mr. Dulles, worried about the way things are going, recently consulted a Red Indian medicine man about the prospects for 1958.

The medicine man consulted the necessary entrails at great length, and then announced the verdict: "I can only say that 1958 is going to be a much better year for you than 1959."



"Hello, Batista—you like bride?"

to power, charged with leading a workers' strike against Standard Oil.

The new government is not yet free enough to try issues with Standard Oil. One of its first pronouncements was that all contracts already made with the company would be honoured. But trouble there is sure to be. Meanwhile in Guatemala the Americans are not finding it easy to keep their stooges in power. First their puppet, Colonel Armas got himself filled with bullets, and then his successor was rash enough to permit an election. Although the election was rigged in his favour the Armas party candidate didn't win a majority of the votes. The Armas party is expected to have him declared president anyway. So there is little doubt that trouble is on the cards in Guatemala too.

WE WANT TO MEET THE C.A.N.C. SPECIAL CONFERENCE

Big Changes Likely

IN a short circular letter all the branches of the ANC (Cape) are notified of a special conference to be held at the Burial Society Hall, Elsie River, Cape Town, on February 22 and 23.

Only two items are set down for consideration at the special conference. They are stated as follows:—
 ● Rectifying the inefficiency of the Provincial Executive Committee in carrying out its duties on account of its own internal differences.
 ● To discuss and devise methods of struggle in the fight against passes for both men and women.

New Age understands that the special conference is the culmination of a misunderstanding amongst the executive committee members concerning the position of Mr. T. E. Tshunungwa, now secretary of the province, who has become extremely unpopular with the rank and file of Congress membership in the Cape.

In December last year, shortly after the mass treason arrests, the Cape delegation to the national conference at Queenstown endorsed the decision of the executive committee which had unseated Mr. Tshunungwa as secretary. The delegates went further and expelled him from the organization.

The President, Rev. W. S. Gawe, who was then one of the accused, issued a press statement in which he declared that the executive committee branch delegates was unconstitutional, and he re-instated Mr.

PORT ELIZABETH.
Tshunungwa.
 New Age learns that but for the treason trial the general membership would have taken a firm stand against what they regarded as ill-considered action on the part of the President.

Matters came to a head after the provincial conference in June 1957 when the executive appointed Mr. Tshunungwa as secretary. We understand that the President ignored several appeals from individual branches and some regional executives who called upon him to remove Mr. Tshunungwa from the secretaryship. In addition the President is reported to have ignored similar appeals by some members of his executive, and that without consulting them and acting purely on his own he suspended the assistant secretary.

When they met at the national conference the Cape delegates decided to instruct the assistant secretary to convene the special conference.

In the meantime the President has issued circular letters in which he discourages the branches from attending the special conference. This, however, seems a vain effort in the face of the determination by the branches to rectify the position.

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IN introducing this column, I have great pleasure in stating that I hope whatever will be appearing in the future will be of interest to sportsmen everywhere, while at whatever criticism there will be will be constructive and in the interest and promotion of sport at all times. To this effort, I dedicate myself. Let's hope it will be pleasant reading to you all.

After witnessing a week of interesting cricket at Wynberg, when the S.A. National Tournament took place, I was prompted to select a South African XI, especially after seeing the National XI of a counter publication. Needless to say, I differ in my selection. The side I would select would do justice to our country against any visiting side, be they West Indies, India or Pakistan. Furthermore, my eleven is not selected on sentiment, but is the best possible judged by performances.

I regret to state that there would be no Bantu in the side, on their performance in the tournament. Even Malamba had taken part he would have been my automatic choice, but the two Mahanjans would be on the fringe of selection.

The following is the New Age team: **E. D'Olivera (Captain), "Tiney" Abed (C), S. Solomons, S. Raziet, A. I. Deedat, T. Behardien, B. Witten, S. Abed, E. Petersen, J. Neethling and O. Williams.**

OPENERS

My opening batsmen would be S. Solomons and S. Raziet (let us not forget his wonderful performance against the Kenyans), with Witten No. 3 in the batting order, followed by D'Olivera, Deedat, Behardien, Abed and S. Abed in the order. In bowling we have Raziet and Neethling to open. E. Petersen as stock bowler, and followed by spinners Owen Williams, B. Witten, Abed and Behardien. Witten comes in primarily as a first-class batsman in the country, and no mean test player. He's not become too elated after reading the Press report of a West Indies tour to this country next year. Many such reports have come forward, but none of them are official. Until we see one from the S.A. Board of Control, only then can we be assured of a tour materialising.

A FILLIP

A tour of this nature, especially from the West Indies, be it private or otherwise, would be the finest thing for Non-European cricket, to get the impetus it so much needs. It would also help to build up the unity that is still in its embryo stage after the major decisions taken by the Board of Control to revert to future tournaments being played on the provincial basis.

Who would not want to see such great players as Worrell, Woolcott, Weekes and Ramadhin on our own fields and playing against our own boys? We are grateful to these sportsmen for putting Non-European sportsmen on the world's map.

LOST PRESTIGE

Since the National Tournament, Cape Town has lost a great deal of prestige. Despite the fact that Non-European population, and thousands of cricket lovers, the response at this tournament was poor, in fact deplorable. Only a few thousands saw the week's cricket, and from the financial angle, Cape Town's first National tournament was a flop.

We have the followers, but why did they stay away from the matches? One has just to go to Newlands and see the thousands of Non-European supporters on the ramps, enjoying European cricket.

Was not the cricket dished out to us last week of the same standard?

I say the standard we saw at Wynberg was far, far higher than that seen at Newlands. The club cricket at Newlands at most times is dreary, slow and monotonous, while at Wynberg we saw entertaining cricket full of vitality and pep. Our boys know how to play cricket as cricket, while at Newlands. But what encouragement do we get from supporters?

BY "DULEEP"

That we can produce good gates, there is no doubt, as was proved when the Kenya tourists played at Hartleyvale. There crowds of over three thousand came per day.

The poor support can be attributed to the long distances one has to travel to the grounds, and the poor facilities available. Wynberg of all Non-European sports grounds is no doubt the best, but fans find the distance too much.

SUITABLE VENUE

In future a more suitable central venue must be acquired to make any tournament a paying venture. Apart from Wynberg, no ground is suitable for such big occasions. There-

TOURNAMENT BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

| Batsmen | Inn | N.O. | H.S. | Total | Aver. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| B. D'Olivera (Coloureds) | 4 | — | 102 | 212 | 53.00 |
| S. Solomons (Coloureds) | 3 | — | 128 | 128 | 42.67 |
| B. Witten (Coloureds) | 4 | — | 90 | 169 | 42.25 |
| A. I. Deedat (Indians) | 6 | 1 | 100* | 210 | 42.00 |
| G. H. Abed (Malays) | 4 | — | 103 | 133 | 33.25 |
| G. Tiney (Abed (Malays)) | 6 | 1 | 89 | 166 | 32.60 |
| M. T. de Wit (Malays) | 5 | — | 60 | 160 | 32.40 |
| J. B. Thabane (Bantus) | 6 | — | 65 | 174 | 29.00 |
| S. Raziet (Coloureds) | 4 | — | 57 | 105 | 26.25 |

Qualification: 3 innings and 100 runs. *Denotes not out.

| Bowlers | O | M | R | W | Aver. | |
|--------------------------|---|------|----|-----|-------|-------|
| J. Neethling (Coloureds) | — | 59.2 | 19 | 119 | 13 | 9.15 |
| E. Petersen (Malays) | — | 34.4 | 20 | 243 | 24 | 10.13 |
| M. Bulbulia (Indians) | — | 69 | 13 | 157 | 13 | 12.08 |
| O. Williams (Coloureds) | — | 81.7 | 17 | 169 | 12 | 14.08 |
| G. L.anga (Bantus) | — | 77 | 26 | 167 | 10 | 16.70 |
| E. I. Jewea (Indians) | — | 81.7 | 3 | 284 | 12 | 23.67 |

Qualification: 50 overs and 10 wickets.
 Most Wickets: E. Petersen (Malays)—24.
 Highest Scorer: S. Solomons (Coloureds)—118 against S.A. Indians.
 Best Bowling Performance: E. Petersen (Malays)—7/54 vs. S.A. Coloureds.
 Centurions: S. Solomons (Col.) 118, G. H. Abed (Malays) 103, B. D'Olivera (Col.) 102, A. I. Deedat 100 not out (Ind.).

REFUGEES FLEE FROM STRIFE-TORN ZEERUST

(Continued from page 1)

pro-government chiefs, unable to carry on without large forces of armed police at their elbows, have launched waves of revenge against their subjects who are not collaborators like themselves.

The pro-Government chiefs can no longer rule, they find, except by force and terror.

PUBLIC TRIALS

In Gopane public trials and confessions are the order of the day. The chief's regiments and bodyguards go from hut to hut in the villages rounding up men and women and "putting them on trial". Villagers must publicly apologise for "being a Congressite" or they do not necessarily mean belonging to Congress at all, but being against the Chiefs and the government. Men who make the public apology are handed a baton by the chief—said to be supplied by the police—and are then enrolled as a member of the Chief's forces.

Women are hauled up at these rough-and-ready trials and made to apologise for burning their passes

and say: "Please, bring me another one."

Those who hold out and refuse to make such public confessions know that frightening beatings are in store for them, and other penalties. At Motsweddi charges and sentences laid at a typical pitso in a village were:—
 "You burned your wife's pass—One animal or £5 fine."
 "You do not agree to be my bodyguard—One animal or £5."
 "You did not come and cry when my house was burned—20."

One chief threatened that he would beat women who had been arrested for burning passes and released on bail "with my own hands. I will kill them with my own hands."

Men who refuse to pay the fines in cattle have their cattle taken from the cattle post by the son of the chief who is armed with a revolver, said one statement.

Among the most recent assaults reported from the area are savage beatings of 23 women of Motsweddi, three of whom have laid charges with the police. One woman's arm was bruised and swollen from

shoulder to elbow. All had open sores on their backs and their shoulders, giving the impression they had been whipped or sjamboked.

Men and women, terrified of being taken to these makeshift tribal courts where the chiefs seem to be doing whatever they like, with the police standing by and doing nothing to stop them, have left their fields and their homes and taken to their heels.

Reports from the area say that the notorious Sergeant Van Rooyen has been seen present at some of these tribal "trials" and punishments.

A number of new court hearings into allegations of arson are starting up. It is not yet known how many cases there will be. At Motsweddi last week armed police surrounded a specially constituted open air court on a hillside where 22 Africans between the ages of 18 and 26 appeared at

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an inquiry into an allegation of public violence. Chief Manyope, in a dressing gown, gave evidence of an attack on him, his family and his house. The damage to his property had not yet been assessed, he said, but he was expecting compensation from the government "because I was injured for the government..."

Among the latest arrests are survivors of the recent police shooting in Gopane, who are to be tried with public violence.

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