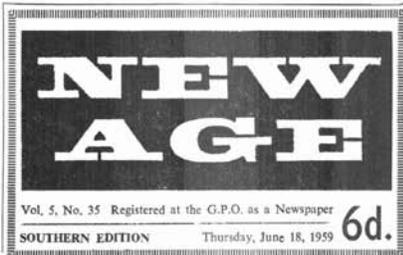


# BOYCOTT OF NAT TEA, COFFEE, CIGS.



Vol. 5, No. 35 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, June 18, 1959 6d.

## Koo Negotiates With ANC— Is Not On List

**BOYCOTT** lists are now circulating all over South Africa calling upon the people not to buy certain well-known brands of cigarettes, tea and coffee, which, the lists say, are produced by Nationalist companies.

The circulation of the lists has caused a stir throughout the country. The economic boycott has been recognised by everyone as a powerful political weapon and the Government needs has made no attempt to conceal its alarm.

One day before the lists were issued discussions were held between the African National Congress and the Langeberg Co-operative Bank.

The Congress announced that LKB had made important concessions to the Food and Canning Workers' Union and to the workers in its canning factories. The first boycott list does not include any canning firm.

### Langeberg Promises

LKB representatives have assured the Food and Canning Workers' Union that—

- It recognises the union and will welcome discussions with it.
- It is prepared to co-operate with committees representing African workers and to negotiate with them and the Union Committee.
- It will assist in the collection of union subscriptions by letting shop stewards and union officials collect subs during my hours.
- The Board of Directors has agreed to permit the holding of union meetings on factory premises.

LKB representatives told national officials of the African National Congress that as long as there is no legal compulsion on African women to carry passes it will put no pressure on its women workers to take out passbooks.

ANC officials made a strong point during the discussions with the firm of its concern at low wages of African workers and its demand for a national minimum wage of £1 a day. The LKB spokesmen said they were prepared to discuss the question of wages with the trade union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The list of products to be boycotted circulated last week-end is understood to be the first and provisional list. There may be another list by June 26. New Age understands. There are a number of candidates for boycott still under consideration.

### NATAL

In Natal, lists issued by the Lower Tagela Branch of the African National Congress call on the people to spread the news of the

(Continued on page 5)

# New Age Reporter, Africa South Editor Arrested, Boycott Lists Seized



**ABOUT** sixteen members of the Security Branch of the C.I.D. stopped New Age reporter Alex La Guma, Mr. R. Segal, editor of Africa South, and Mr. Joe Morolong of the ANC in the Nyanga Location last Friday night, and seized 3,000 boycott lists.

The three men were later charged with being in a location without a permit and released on bail of £2

each in the early hours of Saturday morning. Mr. Segal (whose passport was seized on Monday as a reprisal) also faces a charge of carrying an unlicensed firearm.

Here is **ALEX LA GUMA'S** account of what happened:

**A**T about eleven o'clock at night a car, loaded with Security Branch men raced after us, hooted and forced us to a halt at the side of the road. They piled out, surrounded our car, and told us to wait.

About ten minutes later several cars pulled up, also crammed with plainclothesmen, who climbed out, surrounded us in a body and peered at us as curiously as if we were creatures just landed from outer space. There were sixteen of them, and it did not look as if they had come from their beds.

Torches flashed on to the back seat. There were a few brown-paper packets and a number of collection boxes. Hands tore at the brown paper and a voice said triumphantly, "Ah, dis die economic boycott." The detectives seemed very excited.

We were then each allocated to a police car, and wedged in by

(Continued on page 6)

### THEY CAN BAN ME

# But Spirit of Freedom Can't Be Banned

says **TAMBO**

JOHANNESBURG.

**HOTFOOT** on the banning of Chief Lutuli comes the ban, imposed last Friday afternoon, on the Deputy-President of the African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo.

The ban served on Mr. Tambo is under the Suppression of Communism Act and prohibits him from attending any meetings for the next five years.

Detectives of the Special Branch brought the cyclostyled order signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, to his office where he practices as an attorney in Johannesburg.

This is the second ban imposed on Mr. Tambo. The first, imposed for two years, expired in 1956, but during 1957 Mr. Tambo was one of the treason trialists and prohibited from attending gatherings as one of his bail conditions. In December 1957 he was one of the 61 discharged from the trial.

Mr. Tambo was elected deputy

(Continued on page 5)



"The trouble with you kaffirs is that you think this country belongs to you."

Drawn by Vicky in the New Humanist.

**NEW AGE**  
**LETTER BOX**

**NOT TIME TO FORM UNITED MULTI-RACE CONGRESS**

I DO not agree with G. Mahlasela (Letterbox, May 28) that it is time to form one united multi-racial Congress.

Though I am not opposed to the principle of a non-racial body, I do not think that the formation of such a body now would be appropriate.

Firstly we must know that we should, in framing Congress policies, understand that we are dealing with people who are somewhat suspicious of the aims of white politicians who are fighting for the rights of the non-white racial groups in South Africa.

An ANC leader might confer with a COD leader in matters which affect the Africans without any fear of underhand interests on the part of the COD; but the main-in-the-street would not be so open-minded.

Many people think of the Afrikaner (iBhulu) as an open enemy, and of the Englishman (iNgesi) as one who merely to be trusted cunning. So to maintain the Congress as they are, for the time being, I think is the best plan.

The plea of the Afrikaners might be under-estimated, but I dare say that there are many people within Congress especially the ANC who do not very much trust the men in the COD. This might have been born as a result of the failings of liberal minded white people during the early part of the century.

To form that body now, would be premature. Rather let us organise campaigns in which the white members of the alliance will bear as primary a part as the other groups; the proposed economic boycott is a good precedent.

The anti-pass meetings by COD members we welcome as genuine but they are not a guarantee which the common people must

be given, that when the marching orders are given, the whites will throw in their lot with the African masses, to suffer persecution at the hands of the Government as much as the latter.

Good people, let us not force this issue; our hands are full already without bringing on our shoulders affairs which will not only distract our attention but will afford a chance to the Afrikaners and other groups to say that we are dictated by the COD.

THABO MBEKI  
Idutywa.

**No Reply From The Minister**

I beg to make my report to you as I tried to make it to the Minister of Native Affairs, Cape Town and also Pretoria. I said this to him:

I am one of the Advisory Board members who stays at Venterspost Location, Westonia, District Randfontein. That place has no jobs for us. No factories, nothing. Six months is not a small thing for a man to stay without work, and we cannot go to look for work in Randfontein or Krugersdorp.

But the manager of the NAD is forcing us to pay our rent, £1.10 for three rooms. All the time we were paying £1.50 and it was hard for us to pay, having no jobs. If you report that you are still out of work, they say if you cannot pay £1.10, step out of the location. Where must we go? Your worship, I am a poor man.

Nothing has taken place about my letter to the Minister. I wish God be with me.

READER  
Westonia, TV.

**Reserves Must Be Organised**

The African National Congress is the only body that knows and should guard the interests of the 10 million Africans behind it.

We live in critical times, yet sincerely hoping, the danger that hangs over the heads of the 10 million is only perceived by a few. Where does the fault lie, with the people or the leadership? I maintain the fault lies with our leaders.

Congress has decided not to worry about its subjects in the reserves and rural areas. It has restricted its organisation to the cities only, thus helping the enemy's methods of divide and rule.

At present an economic war is declared against Nationalist concerns. Is it going to be fought by the few in the towns alone? If it is going to be fought by half the army, then we are fighting a losing battle. I maintain that a national battle and as such it should be fought by all.

Divided we fall, united we stand.

"TRUE PATRIOT"  
Lady Selborne, TV.

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**Join Your Union**

A person would have thought at this stage our struggle, that the benefits which trade-union membership bestows upon the workers of South Africa, and more particularly the Non-White workers of this country, would be crystal clear to all and sundry, but perhaps it is sometimes necessary to state the obvious, hence this letter.

Historically, trade unions originated to offset the evils brought by capitalism after the Industrial Revolution, and ever since their inception, they have been the workers' only means of defence, and, yes, sometimes also of attack, against the iniquities of the capitalist economic system.

Today, in our country, exploitation of the masses of Non-White workers continues blatantly and unashamedly—low wages, long hours, no holidays, etc. are but some of the evils befalling us as workers, and the only remedy, needless to reiterate, lies in joining, and what is more important, actively participating in the activities of our respective trade unions.

Let us as workers recognise this fundamental truth—trade unions are workers' organisations, existing for the sole benefit of the workers, and as such deserve the whole-hearted support and undivided loyalty of every worker, no matter what his colour or creed.

Johannesburg.

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**A Friend in Japan**

I am a Japanese worker and have strong interest in the national liberation movements in the African continent, but I am very sorry that I have not enough knowledge concerning it. I must tell you why I have interest in the national movement in Africa. Because it will lead to the destruction of the rule of Western imperialism. We get a new light of hope for human liberation from the movements on the African continent.

Will someone please write to me soon? IWASAKI SHIGEO  
Nagano-Shi, Vematsu 585,  
Nasano-ken, P.O. Box 31,  
JAPAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Any Stamps?**

Will any reader interested in stamp collecting please correspond with the undermentioned with a view to exchanging stamps?  
MR. ZHURALYOV  
Flat 5, 5 Mendeleev St.,  
Lvov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

**EDITORIAL**

**TAKE THEM BY THE THROAT**

ABOUT a month ago, with a perfectly straight face, Dr. Verwoerd told parliament that the Nationalist Party was devoted to the principles of democracy. Last week, just in case there was anyone in South Africa dimwitted enough to take Dr. Verwoerd's words seriously, one of the doctor's devoted adherents—Mr. J. C. Greyling, the member of parliament for Ventersdorp—spelled out his own conception of democracy.

"Any man who obstructs apartheid must be taken hold of by the throat," said he. That was the people's will. And just to make his meaning quite clear he made specific reference to Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg as one of those who obstructs apartheid.

It would be wrong to laugh off Mr. Greyling's speech as just another tirade by a wild Nationalist trying to impress his electors with his toughness—although even then there would be sufficient cause for concern at the fact that there are constituencies where the voters lap up this sort of fascism instead of driving its exponents from the halls.

The fact is, however, that there are many, high up in the Nationalist Party, who cherish the idea of an all-out offensive, not only against the Congress movement, but against everyone who has the courage, common sense and humanity to fight against apartheid.

It is sufficient to read the Hansard report of any debate in which Nationalist tempers are aroused, to see, revealed in all its naked violence, the fascist ideology which the Government tries to conceal from the outside world.

Verwoerd's nazi sympathies are, of course, well known, and so are those of the men surrounding him.

It is not any love for democracy which has made them refrain from completely crushing those civil liberties which still remain in South Africa, and which, within strict limits, permit the people to cry out their opposition to Government inhumanity.

The Nationalists, would like, if they could, to force the people to suffer the whiplash in silence, lest even their cries of anger and of pain might rally opposition to Nationalist tyranny.

What has restrained the Nationalists until now has been their knowledge that there is a limit to the suffering which the people are able to bear, and that further inroads on our liberties might have consequences for Nationalism which not even the Saracens could control—consequences not only in South Africa, but outside as well.

But there are growing signs, of which Mr. Greyling's speech is but one, that the Nationalists are indeed tending themselves for the final desperate plunge into fascism. There are those in the Government who talk freely and boastfully of a ban on the entire Congress movement, and who claim that the action already taken against Chief Lutuli, Mr. Oliver Tambo, and other leaders, is merely a softening-up process for that ban.

Who can possibly doubt that any such action would of necessity be followed by a similar attempt to "take by the throat" anyone who expresses any form of opposition to apartheid—from the liberals and the Christian churchmen right up, indeed, to the Basons?

In the face of this very real threat it is all the more urgent that the call which has come from the Congress movement for the strongest and broadest United Front against apartheid should be heard throughout the land.

This is the time for all who hate apartheid, and the fascism to which it is attempting to lead us, to stand together, regardless of political differences.

**Fascism can be stopped and democracy will be won—BUT ONLY when we stand united.**

**BOYCOTT APARTHEID**

LAST week I wrote about how the Irish workers smashed a tyrant called Captain Boycott by refusing to have anything to do with him. That is how the word boycott was born.

Now I will deal with another sinister character, a desperate despot. He is a professor, a man of degrees. I mean degrees, a menace to mankind, a farmer and director of companies.

He is more powerful than Capt. Boycott. Together with his friends, he has put a chain on the hands of the workers. Not this, not that, come here, go there.

With chains there is always fear, and in every chain there is a weak link. The professor's chain money is the weak link. To maintain the exalted position of himself and his friends, he needs money and bags of it. He knows, and it's a very big know, that he cannot make money without the

hands of the workers. To break those chains therefore we must prescribe a medicine as effective as that given to Capt. Boycott by the Irish workers.

Many of the professor's nails, run big farms, factories and businesses. Whatever label they have, whatever camouflage they use, on or for their goods, whether jams, preserves, tea, clothing, meat and other lines the brand is APARTHEID. Don't strengthen the chain. Close your hand. Pull in your belt. Don't buy Nationalist Brand.

Professor Apartheid sat on a white wall, The workers got pitching, he had a great fall.

Despite all his forces and all his kin.

The Professor ne'er got on that wall a'gin.

JOHN MORLEY  
Cape Town.

**SMALL HUNGRY DOG WITH A BIG BITE**

THERE is an old saying: it is not the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog.

The fighting spirit of our paper is many times the size of our slender eight pages, a fact that even our bitterest enemies are forced to acknowledge. It is our fighting spirit which spreads our influence to every corner of the land and makes an impact on people who have never even read a single copy of New Age.

Take the farm labour scandal for example. Year after year, New Age has hammered away, seizing every opportunity of exposing its hideous ramifications. Today, as a direct result of our fight, a big political battle is developing over this very issue and thousands are being drawn into the struggle.

Equally important, our fight to expose farm labour slavery has also focused sharp attention on police raids, ghost-squad activities and the whole pass law system.

Our readers may rest assured that we shall continue to expose and to fight every social

evil in our country—providing we remain in existence.

There's the rub. Our existence is threatened right now through lack of pounds, shillings and pence. Unless we get in money—and a lot of it—within the next six weeks, New Age will be finished by the end of August.

A hungry dog, however big the fight there is in it, cannot win the battle. Don't starve us into submission.

GIVE US YOUR MONEY—NOW!

Last Week's Donations:  
Cape Town:  
Don £5, Eoy £1, M.G. £1, Jumble £11.19.1, Mountainer £1, Mica £1, S.A. £1, S.R. £1, Harold £3.4, N.H. £1, L.E. 10s., M.M. £2, Egg £1, B.S. 10s., Mike £10, Kath £3, N. and J. £3, S.T. £1.

Johannesburg:  
Jumble Sales £22.18, M. and M. £5, R. and A. £2, Manufacturer £25, Extra Special Effort £49, Parkway £2, Rebecca £5, Jane Friend £15, Intellectual £10, Dave £1, Harry £3, T. Collis, £10, S.L. £2.

TOTAL: £197 2s. 4d.

# BIG NATAL RALLIES CONDEMN LUTULI BAN

## Naicker Addresses First Meeting In 7 Years

**TWO** successful meetings attended by over three thousand people were held in Natal last week in response to an appeal by the Secretary-General of the African National Congress to call mass meetings in protest against the exile and banning of Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress.

The first, held in Durban at the Gandhi Hall, was packed to capacity and many hundreds could not gain admission.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress addressing his first public meeting



Dr. Naicker: After seven years.

since his banning seven years ago, was given a tremendous ovation on his arrival and ANC Youth volunteers carried him shoulder high after the meeting.

Other banned speakers at the meeting were Mr. J. N. Singh, banned vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress and Mr. R. L. Arenstein, banned Chairman of the



Mr. R. Arenstein: A challenge.

Natal Congress of Democrats, Messrs Alan Paton, National Chairman of the Liberal Party, Moses Mabhida, Acting President of the Natal ANC, and George Mbele, Organiser of the ANC, also spoke.

The keynote of the speeches was that the banishment of Chief Lutuli was due to the fear in Na-

### DURBAN.

tionalist circles of the amount of support the Lutuli policy of non-racism was getting from the Non-Whites and an ever-growing number of Europeans.

### CHALLENGE

Speaker after speaker condemned the reasons advanced by the Minister of Justice for the action he had taken and Mr. R. L. Arenstein issued a challenge to the Minister to take the matter to any impartial judicial body and find out who in fact is creating racial hostility in south Africa. "Whether it is Chief Lutuli and the Congresses or the Nationalist Party and its Government".

# LARGEST MEETING IN MARITZBURG HISTORY

**AT** the second gathering which was held at the Pietermaritzburg City Hall Messrs Hans Meindor of the Liberal Party, Dr. Motalla, Chairman of the P.M. Burg Branch of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr. A. Sitole of the African National Congress, addressed the biggest public meeting ever held in the city.

The City Hall was packed to capacity and every available room was occupied with people standing three deep in the aisles. Even the platform was packed with enthusiastic people of all races.

The meeting was preceded with a placard and banner demonstration outside the City Hall calling for the lifting of the ban on Lutuli.

Treason Traitor, Dr. Motalla speaking for the first time in two and a half years and calling for the removal of the ban on Chief Lutuli said: "I want to say that ban or no ban, the struggle for basic democratic rights will be pursued relentlessly and to the bitter end. The only effective guarantee that this struggle will continue on non-violent lines—and this is not a threat—is if people like Chief Lutuli participate in the struggle.

"The ban must be lifted forth-

## Sekhukhune Relief

### JOHANNESBURG.

An appeal has been launched to organisations and individuals to donate old clothes and blankets for the people of Sekhukhune.

Sixteen Sekhukhune land tribemen have been sentenced to death, and the African National Congress has undertaken to look after their families. Clothes and blankets collected could be sent to: Mrs. Martha Taylor, 277, Nkosi Street, Pimville.

Or to

Mr. Lillian Ngoyi, Mzimphophe, Johannesburg.



Pietermaritzburg City Hall Was Packed

Dr. M. M. Motala, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Branch of the Natal Indian Congress, addressing the great mass rally, held to protest against the banishment of Chief Lutuli. With him at the microphone is Mr. Archie Gamede, secretary of the Pietermaritzburg ANC.

## Racing at Milnerton

These are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Victory Handicap: 1. KOWLOON; 2. Hyacinth; 3. Fair Creek.

Robben Island Handicap Tops: SUSPICIOUS, Danger, Voltigeur.

Robben Island Handicap Bottoms: DEEP FREEZE, Danger, Pacific.

Ascot Handicap: OIL GAUGE, Danger, Liberty Bay.

Progress Five: DISTILLER, Danger, Operation.

Juvenile Stakes: AQUABA, Danger, Thunder by Gad.

Maiden Plate: SUN LASS, Danger, Dieppe.

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FIRST RACE 1:30 P.M.

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R. C. LOUW,  
Secretary.

with, not only in the name of justice and fairplay, but in the name of common decency," he added.

Resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the ban were unanimously adopted at both meetings.

## UP MY ALLEY

WE are told to be thankful for small mercies, but the increases so graciously given non-white old-age pensioners by the Minister of Social Welfare can hardly be placed in the class of the smallest mercies.

2/6d. a month extra for Coloureds is bad enough, but 1/8d. for African old people exceeds the bounds of a scandal. The Minister is no doubt quite satisfied that the African old-aged will now be quite happy with their £1 15s. 9d. a month.

Mr. Serfontein probably expects them to kiss his feet, too.

POOR Madam, having to struggle up those horrible steps carrying her parcels and baby, too, just because the nasty government's apartheid doesn't allow nannies to use the same steps.

Madam may have cursed the nasty government under her breath for this kick-back by apartheid, but think of what nannies have to suffer from apartheid every hour of the day.

I HEAR that some Africans have been talking about going rat hunting. They want to send the skins as tokens of appreciation to Nat M.P.s.

THE Coloured people had the sea in their blood and could be used in posts (in the S.A. Navy) which fell into the pattern of South African life, quoth Harry Lawrence in Parliament the other day. This after a pat on the head

for us for services rendered in two world wars.

Of course, posts that fall into "the pattern of South African life" means peeling spuds and handing the Captain's rum, everything a black servant is expected to do.

And our Defence Minister pointed out that Coloureds were already employed by the Defence



By ALEX  
LA GUMA

Force as "auxiliaries." These are the chaps who shine the general's shoes and wash his car.

How charming. And when the next call to arms comes, we'll be expected to go out and snuff our blood all over in defence of this "pattern of South African life."

I'M getting a little bored with catty tales about dominies but I'm sure I heard a radio announcer sending birthday messages the other day tell somebody to look under the car in the garage for his present.

# Italy: Communists and Catholics Combine in Sicily

ON June 7, 3 million electors on the Italian island of Sicily went to the polls to elect 90 members to their regional assembly.

What distinguished this election from others held in Italy is that for the first time ever a Catholic party has come out in opposition to the Christian Democrats.

At the time of writing the results of the election are not known but the nature of the election campaign and the issues put to the voters by the different parties suggest several highly significant pointers for the future of Italian political development.

Last October the first major crisis in the ranks of the Christian Democrats since the war took place when the leaders of the Christian Democrats in Sicily refused to listen to their bosses in Rome. Headed by the chief minister in Sicily, Signor Milazzo, they chose to remain in office with the support of a wide coalition ranging from the Communists to some fascists. After their expulsion from the Christian Democrats, they formed their own party which they called the Social Christian party.

## ELECTION LINE-UP

The line-up at the elections was as follows:

The **CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS**—in opposition for the first time, their ranks considerably depleted by the expulsion of the Milazzo group.

They are exposed as a party of extreme reaction, backed by the majority of Sicilian Bishops and drawing their votes from the most backward sections of the economically and socially depressed island.

At the moment their social base in Sicily itself is small, but they are receiving all-out backing from the Italian monopolists of the North and from the Vatican. On their own they could not hope to form the new government, and their only hope of doing so lay in a coalition with the

**FASCISTS**: last October Signor Fanfani was Prime Minister in Rome at the head of a centre-left coalition with the Social Democrats. In Sicily Monarchists and Fascists joined Signor Milazzo to annoy Signor Fanfani. Today Signor Segni leads an all-Christian Democrat government supported by the extreme right, so there is a reasonable chance that a similar alliance could be formed in Sicily.

The **CHRISTIAN SOCIAL** party at the moment has taken a vigorous stand against the monopolists of the North. Their main backing comes from Sicilian capitalists who are angered at the policy of Italian monopoly capitalism which has relegated their island to the status of an underdeveloped colony whose function it is to supply raw materials for the factories of north Italy.

The Social Christian would not have been able to stay in power without the support of the

**SOCIALISTS and the COMMUNISTS**: According to Bruce Renton, writing in the London New Statesman, "anti-Communism has been abandoned by the Sicilian industrial class.

"Maculoso, the Sicilian Communist leader, maintains that the most important task of Communists in Sicily today is to support the local capitalists in their fight against the monopolies. Without this basis the conditions for the creation of a new Catholic party and for the Milazzo government itself, would never have matured."

IT IS THIS COALITION OF COMMUNISTS AND CATHOLICS WHICH HAS TAKEN THE SICILIAN ELECTION RIGHT OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

## MONOPOLY vs. THE REST

The battle for Sicily highlights a number of developments of great significance for the whole of Italy.

1. Foremost has been the growth of Italian monopoly capitalism. The industrialists of Northern Italy, organised in the *Confindustria*, have established domination of the entire Italian economy. Further, they are more and more openly taking control of

## NO POTATOES!



Mr. Kajee owns a fruit and vegetable shop in Sophiatown. He points to where he used to stock his potatoes before the boycott. "I have been famous for stocking lovely big potatoes, but there it is."

# AFRICANIST WANTS COLOUR BAR UNIONS

THE first attempt to set up an African trade union council in opposition to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions ended in uproar at a meeting last week when audience, speakers and even the chairman heckled one another in a verbal free for all. There is to be another attempt this week to set up the new body. In the chair was Mr. J. D. Nyaso, secretary of the African Bakers' Union, who is also "Minister of Labour" in the Pan-Africanist movement. He opened the meeting by announcing this was to be a meeting of trade unions not affiliated to SACTU.

He was against SACTU's trade union policy, he said, because SACTU admits all unions regardless of the race of their members on a basis of equality, although this is contrary to Government policy.

The Pan-Africanist Minister of Labour, was thus, in effect, telling workers to follow him because he will not run counter to what the Nationalist Government wants in the trade union movement. EXCLUSIVELY AFRICAN The purpose of the meeting, he said, was to form an exclusively African Federal body. Mr. Nyaso then launched an attack on SACTU for being a "political body" rather than a trade union body. He said that the I.C.U. died because it made the mistake of "meddling in politics". The new federal body will have nothing to do with politics.

Halfway through reading his report Mr. Nyaso lost control of the meeting and during the heckling many people started drifting out of the hall. Women speakers on the platform interrupted speakers who were asking questions and the chairman himself was guilty of interjections. The whole house was then in confusion as almost every speaker wanted to ask questions. The meeting was closed abruptly with the chairman saying that only members of the trade unions outside SACTU will be admitted in future. Members of the Action Committee are: Mr. J. D. Nyaso, Mrs. L. Mvubelo, Mrs. M. Nongaur, Mrs. L. Marule, Miss S. Maseko, and Mrs. S. Chitja.

The events in Sicily may well prove to be a portent for the future of the whole of Italy, and not only of Italy, but of the whole of Western Europe.

# 'Awadliwa! We Don't Eat Them' Say People of Western Areas

THE call to boycott potatoes in protest against the inhuman treatment of labour on many Transvaal potato farms has already caught on like wildfire in some parts of the country.

Here New Age reporter ROBERT RESHA reports on the Western Areas of Johannesburg.

"AWADLIWA! GA DI JEJE! (We don't eat them) is becoming the household word in the Western Areas of Johannesburg. Everywhere, through the tarred and dusty streets, over the half-demolished houses and at the shebeens "AWADLIWA" is the password. This is indicative of the spirit and mood of the people in their boycott of potatoes as a protest against horrible farm labour conditions.

Going from one shop to another was a pleasing yet a pathetic venture. We started with the busiest fruit and vegetable shop with every shelf full of fresh fruits and vegetables yet there was not a single potato. Why no potatoes we inquired? "No" replied an Indian lad. "Daddy said we must not stock potatoes. People here don't buy potatoes."

SHOPKEEPERS OBEY Moving from one shop to another we met happy yet sad shop-

keepers, but all prepared to obey the decision and feelings of the people. We entered the last shop in Sophiatown before crossing over to Western Native Township, here there was a shelf half full of potatoes. We asked if the people were buying potatoes. "Not very much, I have had this bit for some time now, I don't know what to do, I can't throw them away. I have spent money on them but people think I am not co-operative. Congress must give me a chance to smash just these."

In Western Native Township a normally quiet place, we found the boycott in swing. A busy fish and chips shop which serves hundreds of school children and teachers was selling fish and bread to a number of school children. I asked for fish and chips.

Looking at me suspiciously the attendant replied "Hayi kona. You can have fish and bread, the people have decided not to eat potatoes. I wanted there for ten to fifteen minutes but not one person asked for fish and chips. It was just 'Give me fish please' or 'Give me fish and bread'."

Off to Newclare a township with a long record of struggle, the first shop had a bag and half of potatoes. "How is business, brother?" I asked, rather surprised, he answered "With potatoes, very bad. I have had three bags for the last ten days. Only a bag and half has been bought so far. I pray that

they buy them. This has hit me because I have been selling a lot of potatoes in this area."

ONLY POLICEMEN A Chinese hawkler who sells an average of 150 bags a day said: "On Monday (June 8) I bought only 30 bags because the business was not too good last week. I have only sold 60 up to now (Wednesday). The last shop visited was a fish and chips shop belonging to an old Chinese woman, 'Hello Mum, why have you no chips?' 'I have got chips—little. See, real people no eat chips only policemen buy them.'"

And GOVAN MBEKI reports from Port Elizabeth.

POTATOES piled up at the Port Elizabeth Market on the weekend as potato dealers showed no interest in them. Normally on Fridays hundreds of pockets of potatoes are carted to New Brighton and Zakele but the dealers approached stall holders and shopkeepers were trying to dispose of their old stocks.

Soon after the Special Conference in Johannesburg the ANC issued a circular letter to all the shops giving them until the 13th July to get rid of their potato stocks.

Everywhere the talk of the town is about Potatoes—the boycott of Potatoes. In the buses and in the queues, stories of conditions on the farms, of people who are lured into farm labour and never return, are going round freely.

In town too potato dealers have been very cautious in their buying. Dealers in town told New Age that they had reduced their normal week-end purchases very considerably. Doubt and uncertainty is stalking the ranks of the distributors even though some of them do not support the boycott. But most of their customers support the boycott.

One dealer said instead of buying 15 to 20 pockets as he normally does on Fridays, he bought four.

## ONS SOEK TAPELS

At the height of the preparations the Special Branch walked into 9 Court Chambers as the Trade Union Organisers began to come into the Office in the morning of the 11th May. "Oms soek tapels (We want potatoes) they said. It was the beginning of a raid by the Special Branch.

They produced a search warrant which empowered them to look for documents relating to about 50 organisations. Among the organisations mentioned in the warrant were:

- Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.
- Transvaal Naysaland African National Congress.
- Cheets-Cheets.
- Communist Party.
- and a number of other organisations.

The Special Branch took their time looking through the papers in the Office. At the end they left a receipt in which they listed the items they had taken away with them:

- A Leaflet dealing with the proposed Group Areas in the Ciskel.
- A Leaflet dealing with the Economic Boycott.
- SACTU Minutes.

# NIGERIAN SALE FOR TREASON TRIAL FUND

## Prime Minister Contributes

IBADAN, NIGERIA. A SOUTH African Treason Trial Defence Committee formed here has held an exhibition and sale of arts and crafts to raise funds for the 91 still facing treason charges in the Union.



Chief Rotimi Williams, Q.C., first Nigerian Queen's Counsel, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, who opened the sale.

By the second day of the sale £130 had been raised from the sale of pottery, West African cloth, paintings and carvings by Nigerian artists.

The sale took place in the exhibition gallery of the University College library in Ibadan, and was opened by Chief F. R. A. Williams, Q.C., Western Nigeria Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

The Premier of Western Nigeria, Chief Awolowo donated ten guineas towards the fund.

Nigerian artists donated the paintings and carvings, and a committee of South Africans in Nigeria, led by Mr. Esau Mphahlele who represented the African National Congress at the Accra Conference, organised the art sale and exhibition.

Another South African "in exile" Mr. M. Govindjee is the secretary of the Nigerian Treason Trial Committee.

# TAMBO BAN

(Continued from page 1)

president general at the annual conference of Congress in December in Durban, before that he was ANC secretary-general.

Bans and banishments can have no effect on the power of the liberatory movement, Mr. Tambo told New Age last week.

Bans and banishments imposed on leaders are a misdirected form of intimidation and wanton, wasteful interference with basic human rights.

The real danger to the Nationalist regime, said Mr. Tambo, is the present spirit of the freedom-loving people. That spirit could not be banned or banished. It made the defeat of the Nationalists both inescapable and imminent.

# BOYCOTT OF NAT. GOODS

(Continued from page 1)

High Treason is a charge which carries the death penalty, the five said in an indignant protest. Yet "we are denied the right to listen to argument on this appeal, the result of which may affect our lives and liberties."

- "Make as many copies of this list and send it to friends and relatives;
- Stick this list in public conveniences, telephone booths, and/or in your factory rest room;
- Form a boycott Committee in your area or factory in support of the campaign and carry out propaganda for the boycott;
- On any leaflet you issue make a special note asking the person who receives it to pass it on or make copies for distribution."

The police appear to be anxious to prevent the distribution of the boycott lists.

# ACCUSED MAY NOT ATTEND APPEAL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE future of the treason trial hangs on the legal argument heard at the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week when the Defence appealed against the refusal of the Special Court in Pretoria to quash the indictment in the case of the five.

Five of the accused, all restricted to Johannesburg by banning orders of the Minister of Justice under the Riotous Assemblies and Suppression of Communism Acts, have been refused permission to go to Bloemfontein to listen to their appeal being argued.

The five—Mrs. Helen Joseph, Messrs. Leon Levy, Nelson Mandela, J. M. Mofokeng, A. M. Kathema, and J. M. Mofokeng, made a rade wrote to the Minister for a relaxation of their ban on leaving Johannesburg to enable them to attend the Appeal Court hearing for some days. Special Branch detectives visited each of the five personally to say that the Minister refused permission.

"When the Governor-General chose to set the Special Court in Pretoria, I was away from Johannesburg but was apparently not apprehensive of any possible promotion of feelings of hostility between the races through our presence in Pretoria. We are unable to comprehend now how our presence in Bloemfontein for the few days duration of the appeal can differ in any way from our long restricted presence in Pretoria, a presence which may continue for many months, perhaps years.

South Africa should be aware of the monstrous arbitrary powers delegated to the Minister of Justice through the Suppression of Communism and the Riotous Assemblies Acts, powers which can deprive any individual of his basic rights, powers which operate without any form of trial by law, powers against which there can be no appeal through the Courts.

TREASON TRIAL DEFENCE FUND street collection in Johannesburg last week raised £1,040.

# PERSECUTION OF KUMALO

JOHANNESBURG.

OLD and sickly, Congressman and former treason trialist Mr. Joseph ("Anti-Pass") Kumalo of Evaton was removed under escort to a place of exile in the Duiweiskloof area by order of the Chief Native Commissioner last week.

Mr. Kumalo was banished to Duiweiskloof by order of the Governor-General in 1956. He had barely arrived at his place of banishment when he was swept up in the treason trial arrests and brought back to Johannesburg to face trial as one of the 156. For a year he sat in the Drill Hall and in December 1957 was one of the 61 discharged from the case. In October 1958 he applied for and was granted permission to leave the Duiweiskloof area for treatment in Johannesburg at Baragwanath Hospital.

Up to the time of his arrest by the Evaton police on May 19 Mr. Kumalo was still under treatment at the hospital.

## CRIME TO GO HOME

But on that date he was brought before the Evaton Native Commissioner and fined £25 or three months in prison (part of this suspended) for being in Evaton, his home, without permission. Mr. Kumalo asked the Evaton Native Commissioner for ten days in which to settle his affairs before again going into banishment. The Evaton Commissioner advised him to see the Chief Native Commissioner.

Mr. Kumalo reported to the Johannesburg office of this Commissioner and was told by an official there should be no difficulty in getting an extension but that he would have to communicate with the Evaton police. After a telephone call to Evaton this official told Mr. Kumalo the Evaton police "wanted" him.

A few minutes later two policemen entered and arrested Mr. Kumalo in the office of the Native Commissioner.



Sick and leaning on a stick Mr. Kumalo is escorted from court by a detective.

Released on bail of £25 Mr. Kumalo appeared before the Native Commissioner charged with failing to carry out the Evaton Native Commissioner's order, and being in the area illegally.

Defended by Mr. D. Nokwe, Mr. Kumalo argued that he could not be charged twice with the same offence.

## NO APPEAL ALLOWED

But then it was found that no indictment could be brought against an order of this sort, and the court application had to be withdrawn. The conduct of the hearing and the order of the Native Commissioner can not be challenged in court.

It is ordered that you (Kumalo) will be removed to Duiweiskloof under escort," and adjourned the Court.

## First Article in a Series on

# THE ECONOMICS OF APARTHEID

**THE Nationalists are worried by the creeping "recession."** This is clear from the "don't panic" speeches made by a number of Nationalist Cabinet Ministers recently, and by their desperate and unconvincing attempt to pretend that the situation is under control.

The "recession" is small, they say, and is the fault of the outside world—and the United Party. Despite the lengthening lines of unemployed at the labour exchanges, they juggle with figures to show that we are still in a state of "full employment."

Appeals are made to Nat supporters to remain faithful to the party "in these difficult times."

### VERWOERD WARNS

At a meeting on the Rand Dr. Verwoerd said the Union was passing through a period of "financial readjustment" and warned against panic. He strongly condemned the irresponsible and unpatriotic behaviour of some of the newspapers and the United Party who, he alleged, were trying to exploit the situation for party-political purposes.

Diederichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, said at another meeting that South Africa was an "economic paradise," but that, as a result of world conditions, there was a "slight contraction."

Thus, he assured Nationalists, was not the fault of the Government, who was doing all it could to protect White workers. But, he said, apartheid would be pursued, even if it meant economic hardship. "South Africa is not prepared to sell White civilization for pounds, shillings and pence."

### "WORKERS' PARTY"

Strong appeals are made to Nationalists in the clothing, steel and leather industries not to lose faith in the "workers' party" just because of a little unemployment. The United Party is a capitalist party, say the Nat leaders, and will not help the Afrikaner workers if it comes to power. (As if the Nationalist Party were not also a capitalist party.)

At yet another meeting, Minister Eric Louw warned Nationalists not to be influenced by the effects of the economic recession in South Africa. The Government, he explained, had inherited a serious position when it took over from the United Party in 1948.

None of these appeals, however, can hide the ugly realities. The official unemployment figures show that a total of 27,000 White, Coloured and Asian workers were registered as jobless at the end of April, 1959—the highest figure since the end of the war. And these figures are completely unreliable. In Parliament recently, however, the Minister of Labour, Mr. de Klerk, claimed that total unemployment was under 2 per cent of the total of employed workers. By international standards, he said, this could be regarded as "full employment" and the Opposition attempt to exploit the economic situation was tantamount to treason.

### AFRAID

Despite all their whistling in the dark, it is clear the Nationalists are afraid. They are afraid that the economic situation is more than they can cope with. They are afraid that

the Afrikaner worker will become disillusioned with the "workers' party," that the harsh realities of the class struggle will break up national unity.

They are worried because they know full well that "volksheer" is the substitute for food, and that if Nationalist workers are starving they will not be satisfied with promises of White salvation.

Actually, the economic situation confronting the Nationalist Government is far more serious than they care to admit.

### NATIONAL INCOME

The figures of South Africa's national income show that the country is not getting richer, but poorer, as the Government's apartheid policies choke it to death.

Government spokesmen are fond of boasting about the huge increase in the country's national income over the last 20 years—from £394 million in 1938-39 to £1,766 million in 1957-58.

This figure certainly looks impressive—until you analyse it. Then you find that, if you make allowance for the tremendous increase in prices since 1939, the increase is not so big as it seems.

Furthermore, if you take into account the increase in population over the same period, you find that the net annual increase in the income per head of population is quite modest—AND THAT IN THE LAST TWO YEARS THE REAL PURCHASING POWER OF THE POPULATION IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS DECLINED.

This is borne out conclusively by an examination of the following tables:

	NET ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE	
	Total National Income	Per Capita Income
1948-49	6.1	3.8
1949-50	12.9	10.6
1950-51	21.6	19.2
1951-52	1.8	0.1
1952-53	11.4	9.3
1953-54	8.7	6.7
1954-55	6.5	4.6
1955-56	6.3	4.4
1956-57	8.3	6.4
1957-58	2.6	0.8
Total 1948-1958	86.2	65.7
Average Per annum increase 1948-1958	8.62	6.57
Average Per annum increase 1938-48	12.7	9

The first column of figures shows the net annual percentage increase in the national income; the second column is the percentage annual increase in the income per head of population; the third column is the percentage annual increase in the retail price index—to show how the value of money has declined in the period. The last two columns then show the adjustment which must be made in the figures in the first two columns if one takes into account the decline in the value of money. In other words, the very heart of our problems is shown in the figures: the standard of living per head of population has increased during the period mentioned, making allowance for the increase in the cost of living.

### DECLINE SETS IN

These figures give the lie to the Government's boast about the increasing prosperity of the country. They show that since the Nationalist Government came to power in 1948, the rate of increase in the standard of living per head of population has started to decline.

During the period 1938-1948, the average annual percentage increase in income per head of population was 5.77. In the period of Nationalist rule, however, this figure has dropped to 1.72.

Furthermore, in the period 1957-1958, the standard of living per head of population actually declined by 4.2 per cent. And since the worst effects of the present "slump" are only being felt now, it

"For the time being the curve of industrial growth has flattened out and the post-war boom evaporated," said the "Financial Mail" of March 20, 1959.

"We seem to have lost some of our dynamic momentum of a few years ago," wrote Dr. H. J. van Eck, Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, in 1957. "The low rate of growth (of the national income) of the last few



can be taken for granted that the period 1958-59 will register a further decline.

This decline in living standards has been registered despite the tremendous, though artificial, boost given to the figures of national income as a result of (a) devaluation in 1949, which increased the price of gold; (b) huge increases in the prices of agricultural products like wool from time to time—1951-1957; uranium production, which started in 1952 and in 1957 alone added £50 million to the total.

Despite all these advantages, each South African had 4.2 per cent less money to spend in 1957-58 than he had the year before. And his standard of living has dropped still further since then.

years of course actually means a reduction in the real national income per head of total population and is a feature which should not be allowed to continue any longer."

He did not indicate, however, what could be done about it. The Viljoen Commission report on industry in 1958 noted a "slowing down in the rate of industrial expansion . . . a gradual decrease in the rate of expansion of net output (of secondary industry) since 1950-51. According to figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics it would appear that, since 1952-53, there has been a steady decline in the rate of growth of the total geographical income and of the net output of private manufacturing."

	Retail Price Index		Real National Income		Real Per Capita Income	
	1948-49	1957-58	1948-49	1957-58	1948-49	1957-58
	3.7	4.1	2.8	4.4	0.1	6.5
	4.1	7.9	13.7	10.2	11.3	11.3
	10.1	4.4	8.3	10.2	4.9	4.9
	4.9	2.3	6.4	4.4	4.4	0.4
	4.2	4.4	2.6	3.7	1.8	1.8
	6.4	4.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
	0.8	5	minus 2.4	3.7	minus 4.9	2.2
Total 1948-1958	48.5	37.7	17.2	17.2		
Average Per annum increase 1948-1958	4.85	3.77	3.77	1.72		
Average Per annum increase 1938-48	3.23	9.47	9.47	5.77		

### NO EXCUSE

The Government tells you that this "recession" is temporary, merely the backlash of the recession which hit the United States last year. We will soon get over it, say Cabinet Ministers.

But look at the above table again. It shows that the decline set in in 1951—yet the United States "recession" only started in 1956. It may well be that our economic problems have been aggravated by the United States "recession," which affects South Africa in common with the rest of the capitalist world. But the main cause of our economic troubles in South Africa is to be found in the very heart of our lopsided apartheid economy.

We are undergoing an economic crisis brought about as an inevitable result of our capitalist system, and rendered infinitely worse by the colour bar policies followed by the present and previous Governments.

### EXPERTS AGREE

Our economic "experts" are not unaware of the situation, though they are reluctant to specify its origin.

Other indications of decay noted by the Viljoen Commission are:

- a decline in the physical volume of sales since 1948;
- a decline in favourable investment opportunities in the Union and a fall in investment in industry;
- a decline in the rate of increase of the labour force in industry and in particular a growing shortage of skilled ("European") labour;
- a consistent fall in industrial share values since 1948;
- a decline in the inflow of capital from abroad. The Commission notes that in recent years "the Union has been able to meet a large proportion of its capital requirements from local sources," but adds that this may to a certain extent "be due to exceptionally favourable, but temporary, conditions."

All in all, the Commission concluded, "it would seem that the boom in secondary industry has for the present largely spent its force."

## NEW AGE REPORTER ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

tives drove in convoy along the dark and silent roads to the Phillippi police-station.

In the station police-constables, unused to catches of this kind, came to stare through the windows. Mr. Segal was removed to the Europeans Only side.

"On by one," Mr. Morolong and myself watching us with hawkeyes. We smoked and chatted, watched a first-aid man treating a Frisby-night casualty.

**LEAFLETS COUNTED**

A security man came in carrying the packets of leaflets and said to his men: "Count."

"All of them?" asked a surprised detective of the one?

"Count by one."

They counted the leaflets on their fingers. Somewhere in the background another detective said: "Tonight we've got up My Ailey with us."

While they counted the 3,142 leaflets, the desk sergeant produced the charge of the Frisby as that we could pay £2 admission of guilt, but a security man stopped him and said that we had to be charged.

I was searched first and after emptying my pockets and sentimental songs on his guitar much to the entertainment of some of the police.

A detective examining a leaflet sneered: "Who heard of a kaizer smoking —" naming an expensive English cigarette. The desk sergeant looked at us and said, "Why don't they by'cott wine and brandy, huh?"

We waited for some time, while a local character strolled in and sang into a roll and sentimental songs on his guitar much to the entertainment of some of the police.

A detective examining a leaflet sneered: "Who heard of a kaizer smoking —" naming an expensive English cigarette. The desk sergeant looked at us and said, "Why don't they by'cott wine and brandy, huh?"

**FINGER-PRINTED**

Mr. Segal, in the meantime, was being questioned and fingerprinted by the Special Branch detectives.

After that we were each loaded into our own cars and sent to detectives driven to our respective homes which were searched for boycott leaflets. Three plainclothesmen spent an hour in my house, found nothing and left, taking me with them to the Central Police Station in Cape Town. This was about 2 a.m. and I spent another hour hanging about a corridor for no apparent reason.

After a long wait I was handed over to a uniformed constable who put me into a cell and drove me back to the Phillippi police station. I had an idea that the Special Branch had given up the night's investigation. I saw nothing but had no hide of them for the rest of the night.

At Phillippi they locked me in with five other Africans and Mr. Morolong who had arrived previously.

I had been given a pile of blankets and two sleeping mats and was in the mess of the excruciatingly hot four feet an hour later when the cell was unlocked and Mr. Morolong and I were called out and taken back to the station office.

There we paid bail of £2 each and were allowed to go. Mr. Segal was allowed bail of £5. The time was 4.30 a.m.

**REMANDED**

Mr. Segal and I appeared in the Wynberg magistrate's court on Saturday morning, and were remanded to June 23. Mr. Morolong appeared in the Langa Native Commissioner's Court and was remanded to July 3.

**EUROPE GENEVA PROSPECTS**

**WERE GOOD ...**

THE combination of mounting public pressure from all over the world and tasty dinners at which private discussions could be held, was beginning to prove irresistible to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva.

A successful end to the Conference was definitely in sight, reported British journalist Sam Russell, and it was already becoming clear on what points the Ministers were getting round to agreement.

After one of the private dinner sessions, a Soviet spokesman stated: "We believe that the conference will not end without definite results."

The first and foremost of these "results," according to Russell, was likely to be the fixing of the date, place, composition and agenda of a Summit meeting later in the Summer.

Although the Western delegates publicly were still sticking to their "package plan" or similar ideas, many of them had privately come round to a more flexible attitude.

They have let it be known, for example, that they are willing to consider dismantling Western radio stations, like R.L.A.S. in West Berlin, which has continually issued calls for sabotage in East Germany, and also to remove the multitude of West Berlin based espionage and sabotage organisations.

**Pakistan Pounces on Progressive Press**

The Government of Pakistan have brought into effect an ordinance which enables them to take over the management of the Pakistan Times, one of the few progressive papers in the country which has been highly critical of Government policy.

The Government have already got the power to censor news and suppress newspapers, but have now decided to take over newspapers themselves.

Two strike leaders have been sentenced to five years "rigorous imprisonment" and eight others to "six years rigorous imprisonment with flogging" under Martial Law regulations for leading a strike for the restoration of Sunday as a weekly holiday.



**AND WHAT DOES ADENAUER WANT TO MAKE HIM IN 1959? ... Then Adenauer Stepped In**

THE relaxed atmosphere at Geneva, with the definite prospect of a Summit Meeting in the air, proved too much for West German Chancellor Adenauer.

In a desperate attempt to show that he can still dictate to the West, and taking advantage of the absence of his chief rival in America, Adenauer dramatically informed the world that he had no intention of giving up the Chancellorship.



After it became clear that, temporarily at any rate, he was going to succeed in his manoeuvre, the Western delegates became noticeably harder at Geneva, and started talking of calling the whole thing off.

They have agreed, however, to continue with the private meetings, which at this stage hold out the best hopes for the success of the conference.

**ASIA HOW LEFT IS NEW SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT?**

IN Singapore, pivot of British strategy in the Far East, the People's Action Party, representing the masses of poor Chinese labourers, which has won a sweeping victory in the recent General Elections, gaining 43 of the 51 seats, will now be put to the test.

Mr. Lee Kuan-Yew, leader of the Left-wing P.A.P., has decided to form the first Government to operate Singapore's new constitution of limited independence.

After the election results were declared, Mr. Lee won a first-class honours degree in law at Cambridge, said his party did not propose to be "the handmaid of the Communist Party."

He said: "A P.A.P. Government is quite capable of taking its own steps to ensure the security of the State."

BEFORE THE VOTING, MR. LEE EXPLAINED "WHY THE BRITISH HAVE GIVEN US A FREE RUN IN SINGAPORE. THEY KNOW THAT THE P.A.P. IS, BESIDES THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE ONLY COHERENT PARTY HERE. IT IS THE ONLY FORCE AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS."

Mr. Lee has promised to safeguard the interests of the overseas companies on which the trade of Singapore depends.

The party has declared its opposition, in principle, to British bases on Singapore, but has stated that the bases, which employ 45,000 workers, cannot be removed until a merger with the Malay Federation has been achieved and this may take from five to 20 years.

**COLOURFUL**

But victory has been won by appealing to the poverty-stricken and oppressed people with colourful claims and national propaganda. The P.A.P. will now be put to the test.

It has undertaken to enforce recognition of trade unions under a strong unified council, but it will also introduce arbitration in order to prevent strikes. This may favour the workers at first, but not necessarily later.

Equal pay has also featured in the election campaign, and an in-

tense housing programme at low rents.

In order to develop local industry, special terms will be offered to foreign capital, but private enterprise will not be allowed to dismiss workers without giving adequate "reasons" to the Government.

While a great deal of noise was made about "its against the white man," in fact the P.A.P. stands for racial equality. It draws its

strength from the Chinese, who are the great majority, but is committed to introducing Malay as the official language.

POSTSCRIPT: The Economist observes that there are two Mr. Lees. "The one is the shirt-sleeved son of the people... The second is the wealthy, laughing sceptic, jolly his colonial friends in private, indulging his golf, driving in his opulent Mercedes... Other leaders of the P.A.P. appear to be in a similar position.

**DULLES WAS CHANGING, —says Khrushov**

THE Soviet Prime Minister had a few not unkind words to say last week about the late U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles.

Those who follow international politics closely, said Mr. Khrush-

chev, said Mr. Dulles had spoken to Mr. Dulles. From this talk it could be understood that Dulles recognized Communist in the East European countries," said Mr. Khrushchev.

"This, of course, does not mean that Dulles recognised Communist teaching or stopped the ideological struggle against it."

"This statement should clearly be understood in the sense that



KRUSHOV: A TRIBUTE . . .

. . . TO AN OLD FOE.

chov, could easily see that there was a substantial difference between the former Secretary of State's recent policy and that which he pursued when he first took office.

"When Mr. Mikoyan was in the

Dulles rejected the old methods, when the will of the peoples of the East European countries was ignored, when certain circles in the United States obstinately sought to revive old, outdated regimes in these countries and attempted with the air of the so-called 'policy of strength' to throw these countries back into the capitalist past.

"Dulles ultimately understood the utter untenability of such a policy. Such an acknowledgement by Mr. Dulles cannot but be valued. It needed courage to make it," said the Soviet Prime Minister.

**AMERICA Behind the Comic Opera Revolution**

**PANAMA: WHY THE U.S. WANTS NO CHANGES**

A SERIOUS UNDERCURRENT LAY UNDER THE RECENT COMIC OPERA REVOLUTION IN PANAMA WHICH WAS PRECIPITATED BY A FAMILY FEUD BETWEEN DAME MARGOT FONTEYN'S HUSBAND AND THE PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT . . . . .

WHAT HAS BEEN happening in Panama has little to do with the landing of a few armed Cubans in support of an opposition movement within the country. The incident is only the latest expression of the conflict between colonialism and freedom which has plagued the United States since it was torn from Colombia by the U.S. in 1903.

And if Washington acted to crush the rebellion, it was not because their landing presented an opportunity to accomplish two objectives: to embarrass the new

Cuban government of Fidel Castro, which has denied all responsibility for the "invasion," and to apply military force against the Panamanian national liberation movement.

From the beginning Panama has existed by and for the Canal. The Republic was just two weeks old when the Canal Treaty with the United States was concluded.

The Treaty divided Panama through the middle, granting the U.S. sovereignty in perpetuity over a strip of land ten miles either side of the canal.

In 1955 popular pressure forced

the U.S. to make small concessions in connection with payment for the canal and discrimination against the employment of Panamanians.

THE BENEFITS: Canal toll collections last year amounted to \$41,800,000. Of this, somewhat over 4% went to Panama, while the U.S. collected 20% alone in interest on its investment.

Perhaps even more important is the fact that toll charges have been kept at an abnormally low level to benefit American shippers who are the principal users of the Canal.

These benefits will increase, as the present traffic through the Canal is expected to double by 1975 and to triple before the end of the century.

Completing the picture of U.S. domination, a United Fruit Co. subsidiary, the Chiriqui Land Co., is the largest enterprise in the country and controls Panama's principal export, bananas.

Finally, Dulles explained Panama's exclusion from the Suez

Canal Users' Conference in 1956 by saying that the U.S. represented Panama's interests.

HARD ROAD: Under these conditions, the national movement of Panama has followed tortuous paths.

It is reflected, for example, in the fact that no Panamanian President has served his full term of office since 1948. Sooner or later, either popular discontent or the long arm of Washington has removed the President from power or even from life.

One President, Col. Jose Antonio Remon Cantera, expressed his countrymen's feeling sharply before he went to Washington to negotiate the 1954 treaty.

He declared: "(We) want neither millions nor alms. What we want is justice."

That settled his fate. He returned from Washington complaining of U.S. intransigence. Not long after he was assassinated. His murderers have never been brought to justice.



SOVIET UNION will have 21 million children at boarding-schools in 1965—fourteen times the present figure. The recent introduction of these schools has proved very popular and successful. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declared last week that boarding-schools had "proved in practice that they are the most successful method of education in the period of the building of a communist society." A large number of collective farms are, on their own initiative, building boarding-schools of their own.

# LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES of LIBERATION CHAGALALA by Alex ha Guma

Rhumba and the boys have escaped from the Ghost Squad.



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## SPORTLIGHT

by

### "DULEEP"



THE centralisation of national sports bodies will in the near future become a thing of the past. It is being argued that officials at a central headquarters tend to take matters in their own hands without proper consultation with their affiliates.

The S.A. Rugby Board which has its headquarters centralised in Kimberley, split last year. The W.P. League and a number of country Unions seceded and formed the S.A. Rugby Federation. This came about because of the refusal to accept the suggestion for that body to rotate. The S.A. Indian F.A. recently took a decision to re-introduce rotation every two years to each affiliated unit. There has also been a strong cry for the S.A. European Rugby Board to remove centralisation of headquarters from Cape Town. Now comes the news that the Transvaal Coloured Soccer Board are of the opinion that headquarters should rotate to the seat of tournament, which they will give notice of at the Biennial General Meeting of the S.A. Coloured Football Board.

### Which Title?

The South African dual champion, Joe Ngidi, who so successfully campaigned in Australia, has gained himself recognition as an outstanding prospect in the month-ly ratings of the National Boxing Association of America, on his return home. He has been booked to meet Philemon Tshabalala for a national title. But trouble is brewing over which one, for Philemon holds both the welter and middle-weight titles. Ngidi appears to have staked his middleweight crown, but Tshabalala contends he has signed for the welterweight championship. The question of a bigger purse has also arisen in view of the change of weight, but whatever happens, after these points have been ironed out, this fight, over the week-end, will no doubt be the attraction of the year. For Tshabalala has been knocking at the door for quite a while for the opportunity to meet the elusive Ngidi. Now that he has got that chance he intends to make good use of it.

### Trouble on the Border

There is apparently trouble on the Border, where the S.A. Bantu Rugby tournament is scheduled to take place. East London was the that it will be staged there, because of a dispute between the Border Bantu Rugby Board and the one of its affiliated units who own the ground in East London, which has resulted in the venue being changed to Queenstown. It can be recalled that last year, at the Cape Town tournament, Border turned up with two teams, only one of which was permitted to participate. Perhaps this has been the reaction of the disappointed element.

### Malamba helps Province

Ben Malamba, the South African cricketer who made such a sensational debut in national cricket for the South Africans against the Kenya Asians in 1956, and subsequently toured East Africa where he unfortunately broke a finger which denied him the opportunities of displaying his skill there, is a talented all-round sportsman. Because of a troubled wrist, he has not played serious rugby for the Western Province. For the same reason, he did not partake in the last tournament at Cape Town, and

neither will he be in the team for the tournament scheduled to take place at East London towards the end of the month. But being the true sportsman he has shown in the past to be, he is giving all co-operation and service, as a selector, to see that Western Province is represented with its best material. His playing experience has been a great help to the other four members of the Selection Committee: Messrs. C. Scott, Gaika, A. Xekelike and S. Makinana, having represented the S.A. Bantus as a forward a few years ago, against the Coloureds when he displayed his versatility.

W.P. winners of the Zonk Cup, are determined to retain same and also include the Partons Cup at East London or Queenstown next week, when they expect to field their strongest sides, to re-establish themselves as the premier province in South Africa.

### Make it Annual

Now that the international series between the S.A. Coloureds and S.A. Bantus is being revived in 1959, it is hoped that it will become an annual affair, with perhaps two and not one match per season between the two sides at suitable intervals. Administrators do not realise how much revenue is going down the drain by their failure in staging these games. Furthermore, the standard of their play has been attractive and with proper advance publicity it will come to stay. In Cape Town alone a match of this nature will draw over a £1,000 rate, if not more, especially now that the Non-Europeans have acquired the adequately situated Green Point Track.

Basit D'Olivier, famous South African cricketer and soccerite is still the number one inner-right in the Western Province, if not in South Africa. The selectors also thought so when they selected him to captain the W.P. to play the Natal Inter-Race XI in Durban next month.

Another insider forward to shine, is Hassim Rashed, the brilliant Transvaal Coloured forward, who in Inter-Race matches has displayed outstanding form.

### Odd Items

The touring Indian cricket team in England, after their poor show in the first Test, may be considered the weakest India side to ever oppose England this century, unless they make a remarkable recovery from now onwards, which seems most unlikely.

"Kalamazoo" Makone, professional soccerite from Pretoria, whose contract with the Hercules club in Holland has expired has now signed up with a French first division club, Monaco, for a record fee of £18,000. He will be making his home in France, and is still continuing his course as a coach with the English F.A.

Tennis amongst the Non-Whites is fast acquiring a united organisation. By this time next year, there will be only one national body to take over the entire administration with the complete elimination of all the racial national bodies.

Leary Constantine, one of the greatest cricketers produced in the West Indies, is one who has appealed to Worell to call off his tour to South Africa.

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