

NEW AGE

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DR. XUMA WAS A CO-CONSPIRATOR, SAYS TREASON INDICTMENT!

JOHANNESBURG.
THE TREASON TRIAL WILL OPEN BEFORE A SPECIAL COURT OF THREE JUDGES IN PRETORIA ON FRIDAY AUGUST 1.

THE INDICTMENT, COMPOSED OF THREE FOOLSCAP SIZE VOLUMES (PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER) AND TOTALLING 406 PAGES ALTOGETHER WAS LAST WEEK SERVED ON THE 92 ACCUSED AT THE OFFICES OF THEIR ATTORNEY.

But there is, as the Cape Times said on Tuesday a "strong suspicion that the court as presently constituted is illegal" and a bill has been introduced in Parliament to change the law to suit Mr. Swart.

The 92 are indicted for High Treason, alternatively contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act, and nine pages of the first volume of the printed indictment set out the nature of the conspiracy alleged by the Crown. The 92 are charged with conspiring with one another and 152 persons who

(Continued on page 3)
CONTEMPT OF PARLIAMENT, SAYS CAPE TIMES
—See page 2

Three-Judge Special Court

PRESIDING judge over the Treason Court will be MR. JUSTICE RUMPF, who was called to the Bar in 1936, and appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1952, 16 months after taking silk.

Mr. Justice Rumpf defended Mr. Oswald Pirow Q.C., who leads the prosecuting team in the treason trial, when Mr. Pirow was charged with incitement to public violence in 1947, for inciting assaults against certain Africans. Mr. Justice Rumpf was chairman of the 1957 Delimitation Commission, the decisions of which—the United Party said at the time—had the effect of reducing the U.P.'s election chances.

Mr. Justice Ludorf was called to the Bar in 1936, appointed an acting judge in 1952, and raised to the full Bench in 1955. He defended Robey Leibrandt in the famous treason trial

in Pretoria during the war, after Leibrandt, who had served with the German army, landed as a German agent on the Namaqualand coast in 1951. Leibrandt was convicted of aspiring to overthrow the government by unconstitutional means and to build a National-Socialist state in South Africa.

He himself unsuccessfully contested General Smuts' Standerton seat in 1943. He also served on the executive of the Nationalist Party of the Transvaal for some years. He was a member of the 1957 Delimitation Commission.

Mr. Justice Kennedy

the third member of the special criminal court was formerly a judge of the Native High Court in Natal. His most famous trial was the recent Bergville case, when he sentenced 22 Africans to death—the biggest mass hanging in the history of the Union. One of them was dramatically saved from the gallows at the last moment when the Appellate Division found that there was insufficient evidence to convict him.

406 Pages to Read

Treason Trial accused, left to right, Moosa Moolla, Patrick Molaoa, Farid Adams (seated), Stanley Lollan, Henry Tshabalala and Mrs. Helen Joseph, seen reading through the pages of the 3-volume indictment served on each accused last week.

COPS GO ON STRIKE!

JOHANNESBURG.
LAST week the African staff of the South African Police stationed at Auckland Park, Johannesburg went on hunger strike in protest against the food they are given at their barracks. The food is inadequate and badly cooked, the police say.

And following several representations to the authorities to which the authorities paid a deaf ear, the slogan "Mabhele Akatywa!" (Let us stand together, we will not eat) was raised by the African police.

The police taking part in the strike include those who work at Mayfair, Brixton, Ferndale, Melville and Linden all of whom get their meals at the Auckland Park barracks.

£3 a Month

They say that whereas they pay an amount of £3 a month the food is inadequate. For breakfast they are given mealie-meal porridge with dry-bread and tea, for dinner, stamped mealies or hard mealie meal porridge with a piece of meat. Vegetables are not included on the menu. Supper time they eat soup, bread and tea.

Another complaint is that even the new recruits at this barracks have to pay for the food but they eat from the same food given to the trained police.

Where does their money go to, these policemen want to know. There is no means by which the police can take up their grievances directly with the authorities. Instead they say that a European secretary was imposed on them and they are required to contribute to his salary with an amount of £5. This is the man who is supposed to raise their complaints to their grievances, he is alleged to have adopted a threatening attitude. Those of them who have rarely produced results.

Threatening Attitude

Matters came to a head when the Station Commandant came to address the police about the complaints they had lodged. Instead of listening to their grievances, he is alleged to have adopted a threatening attitude. Those of them who

(Continued on page 7)

ANC AND CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS ARE BROTHERS — Tambo Declares



FOLEY: WE CAN CO-OPERATE

"THE ANC is proud of the fact that it played a leading role in the formation of the Congress of Democrats," said ANC General Secretary Mr. Oliver Tambo in his message to the national conference of COD held in Johannesburg last week.

The attacks of the Bantu World Africanists do not disturb genuine members of the ANC or COD and should not deter the organisations from following the correct path towards a democratic South Africa. Mr. Tambo said. The activities of COD were an inspiration to the

Congresses and an important asset in the struggle against apartheid and Nationalist policies.

Black Sash

A message of greeting was also delivered by Mrs. Ruth Foley, President of the Black Sash. "Our methods may not always agree," said Mrs. Foley, "but there are many occasions on which we can co-operate. Whatever happens we must work for the future of South Africa according to our own lights."

PROFESSIONAL CHRISTIANS
The COD conference was opened



TAMBO: 'AN INSPIRATION'

by Father Jarrett-Kerr of the Community of the Resurrection, in Johannesburg.

"The professional Christian should have something to say about the problems with which the Congress of Democrats concerns itself," Father Jarrett-Kerr said. "And where possible, he should give practical aid to the victims of oppression."

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

THE NAGY TRIAL

THE sentence prefacing the text of the Hungarian communiqué on the Nagy trial (New Age, June 26), is most revealing: "Our publication of the report must not, of course, be taken to mean that we necessarily agree with everything in it." Why these reservations? Either the trial record is based on facts, and the communiqué being drawn from the record must reflect those facts, or it is another fiction.

Pravda had previously declared that "There is no doubt that the blame for the Hungarian events rests with the former state and Party leadership of Hungary, headed by Rakosi and Gero, which, in solving problems of socialist construction, made gross mistakes both in general political matters and in the sphere of economic policy and cultural work."

The leadership of the Party, headed by M. Rakosi and E. Gero, had become isolated from the Party masses, and from the people and did not know the mood of the working and the peasantry and the intelligentsia. Flagrant violations of the law were committed (the Rakj case and a number of other cases in which many honest Party and state workers suffered innocently)." (Pravda, November 23, 1956.)

What will Rakosi and Gero be tried for their crimes against "the legal order of the Hungarian People's Republic?"

And what of Spectator's article? For him the problem can be boiled down to four questions:

Was Nagy guilty of treason? Did he deserve to die? Was it good policy to kill him? What could justify it (the promise if it was given) breach?

The already quoted article from Pravda said: "Grave miscalculations were made in the economic sphere; a large part of the resources was channelled into the construction of large new enterprises, construction that was beyond the capacity of so small a country as Hungary." (My emphasis.) Not only had the pre-revolutionary government "become isolated from the people," in addition it was enforcing policies which the existing relations of production could not accomplish. Our whole understanding of Hungary must be distorted if we fail to recognise that the revolt was a people's revolt against an unpopular regime, which was the cause of solving the problems confronting the country.

My answer to the first two questions must therefore be obvious.

Let us now turn to the last two questions. By asking a question it is possible that my attitude will become clear: Since when did the expediency or otherwise of an action determine whether it was "good" or "bad" policy (at least)?

Socialists boast of a higher morality than the bourgeoisie, and, whereas this type of reasoning is typical of that class's leaders, for Eisenhower on whether it would be advantageous or not to use the H-bomb, it cannot be considered satisfactory (to the leaders) for those of the Left. The abolition of capital punishment has always been a plank in the platform of socialists. Its retention cannot be considered anything else but a violation of socialist morality, under all circumstances. Kamenov and Zinoviev were guilty of treason to the Bolshevik Revolution

in 1917, but the Party did not order their liquidation after the revolutionaries had triumphed. It is in this light that I would answer these two questions.

By its very nature the USSR is forced to play a progressive role in world affairs, but at the same time its own national interests compel it at times to play a contrary role, of which the Hungarian intervention was only one example. Its support of Nasser expressed in terms of arms deals, coupled with its unilateral abrogation of the Yugoslav-USSR trade agreement (which must be contrasted with Khrushchev's call for U.S.A. credits), are other facets of the same side of the coin.

The birth and growing pains of a new society are exceedingly painful, but let us not fall into the error of whitewashing crimes committed by its vanguard (labeling them "mistakes" and "errors") as one example of whitewash! Let us assist in creating a society that will be stillborn and require further sacrifices (needlessly) from mankind before the prehistory of man is ended.

V. G. GOLDBERG

Johannesburg.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS

Cape Town:
Ally Sisters £1, J.M.S. 2s., C.K. 10s., A.L. Harold £2, Rex 10s., A.R. £1, K.D. 5s., Bliz 10s., B.S. 10s., Miriam £1, Wyndoc £5, J.S. £1, Bob £1, G.M.J. 10s., D.C.B. 4s., Anonymous £6.10.

Johannesburg:
R.R. £5, Shirley £5, D. £2.10, E.R. £10, A.L. Solly (Monthly Guarantee) £5, Louise (Monthly Guarantee) £5, Len (Monthly Guarantee) £5, Visitor £30, Transal £248.8.

TOTAL: £243.8d.
Result of our Durban Fund Drive next week.

CONTEMPT OF PARLIAMENT

Says Cape Times

"Seldom can any Parliament have been treated more contemptuously," said the Cape Times of the Special Court Bill, on Tuesday.

"Last Tuesday's 'Government Gazette' constituted the court in terms of Section 112 of Act no. 56 of 1955. If our deduction is correct, the Minister must blandly have signed the Notice knowing perfectly well that the court was not being constituted in terms of Section 112 but under Section 112 as he proposes to have it altered. In other words, he took the action under a future law, in the sure and certain knowledge that Parliament would do precisely what it was told when it was told. And in this particular instance Parliament will have to caper prettily nimbly to the ministerial tune. Most of this week will be occupied with the debate on the bill and the court's bill will not be dealt with until Monday.

"As the treason case starts on August 1, this gives precisely 13 parliamentary days for the bill to speed through all its stages in the Honourable the House of Assembly and through all its stages in the Honourable the Senate; for its being passed and signed by His Excellency the Governor-General; for its being printed on vellum, reported back to Parliament and divers other formalities; and for its being printed in a 'Government Gazette Extraordinary' expeditiously produced for the occasion. The Minister was contemptuously certain both of the parliamentary docility and of the speed of the parliamentary reflexes."

"Without having read the bill, we can say that Mr. Swart's activities are obnoxious for three main reasons: (1) It is undesirable in principle that the Minister in his capacity of sergeant-major of a regimented caucus should alter the law to apply to a case in which he is busily engaged in his capacity of prosecutor. (2) Taking formal action in the calm assurance that Parliament will duly rubber-stamp whatever new legislation is necessary to validate it is contemptuous of Parliament. (3) It is bad enough forcibly to eliminate a trial by jury and to appoint a court in which the judges are selected by the prosecutor, without extending (at high speed) the excuses for the taking of this drastic action."

EDITORIAL CAUSE

FOR ALARM

ON June 26th we printed a special message from Chief A. J. Lutuli, president of the African National Congress. Notified of our financial crisis the chief declared: "New Age is the only paper which propagates the policy of the Congress movement. . . . The crisis facing New Age is a matter of concern to all Congress people. Every branch should sell New Age. Individuals should also support it financially where possible."

That was two weeks ago. So far NOT ONE SINGLE ADDITIONAL ANC MEMBER, NOR ONE SINGLE BRANCH HAS COME FORWARD TO SELL ONE SINGLE PAPER, NOR TO COLLECT ONE SINGLE PENNY.

It is not merely because New Age's existence is threatened that we feel alarmed. More important is the fact that this terrible failure to respond might almost be interpreted as a sign of lack of discipline—even of disloyalty—to the Congress leadership.

The absence of action in this field is paralleled by absence of action in other fields. The people must respond to the calls that are made upon them or the entire movement will be gripped by paralysis—an easy victim of Nationalist tyranny.

NEW AGE 3rd SHORT STORY COMPETITION

A LARGE number of entries have already been received in our 3rd short story competition. Previous prize-winners and runners-up are well represented among them, several having sent three or four entries.

There is still time for YOU to enter. Closing date is July 31st. Even if you do not win, the judges will give you their comment on your story.

The judges are Harry Bloom, Uys Krige and Dr. R. E. van der Ross.

The prizes offered are:

1st Prize: £10
2nd Prize: £7.10s.
3rd Prize: £5

In addition £2 will be paid to the writer of any story, not being one of the prizewinners, which is printed in New Age.

Stories should be in English, not more than 3,000 words long and should be based on a South African theme.

The last two competitions were a rousing success, and brought a great deal of talent to light. Help make this one a success too by preparing your contribution now. All entries should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope so that manuscripts may be returned to the authors when the competition is over.

JIMMY LA GUMA CALLS FOR SUPPORT FOR NEW AGE

RESEARCH into the social economic conditions of 320,000 Coloured people of the Cape Peninsula has disclosed the astounding fact that 120,000 of them live below the poverty datum line. Two out of every three Coloured people do not have sufficient to live on. And the position is much worse among the African people.

More than anything else if this situation is to be changed the modern worker requires understanding of the causes of this terrible poverty.

The reason for poverty is ignorance—political ignorance. The "free" world provides the worker with tons of reading matter on every subject under the sun, except that which would be the most use to him in his search for the causes responsible for his misery.

It may be interesting to know why she was strangled by her sex-crazed lover, or that they

were discovered in flagrant contravention of the Immoral-



SACPO PRESIDENT LA GUMA.

ity Act, or that the "all-whites" beat the "all reds" last Saturday.

But it won't increase the wages, buy the halber food or pay the rent. All this news is dished up with the express purpose of diverting your thoughts and attention from seeking an explanation for the intolerable conditions in which you find yourself. The worker must be kept in complete ignorance of the truth. That truth that will make you free.

Fortunately truth has the disconcerting habit of refusing to be suppressed. It persists despite every effort on the part of its enemies to suppress it. Such truths as our people need will be found in the paper of the workers and the oppressed.

In New Age you will find news and views that you will not find anywhere else. New Age gives us the opportunity to increase the political understanding of the exploited people. It is the medium whereby we keep in touch with our

fellows-oppressed in other parts of the world.

Every home should make an effort to take in New Age regularly every week and it should be read to the family circle like our forefathers read the Bible.

In this way will the political understanding of our people be increased and the weapon forged for their social and economic freedom and upliftment.

SUPPORT NEW AGE WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE "TRUTH THAT WILL MAKE YOU FREE."

URGENT: 200 £5 GUARANTEES WANTED

Fill in the form on page 8

GOLDING ROUTED AT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

TEPA Refuses to Kneel Down to Strijdom

From a Special Correspondent
DELEGATES to the conference of the Teachers' Educational and Progressive Association in Uptington, from June 23 to 26, went there prepared for a fight. It had been brewing for some time, between the Goldingites and the others in TEPA who were disgusted with the kow-towing to the authorities of Golding and his Coloured People's National Union.

The President, Reverend Joost, had written a scathing letter in the TEPA journal, condemning the CPNU as a "spineless organisation," and Dr. van der Ross had warned of the danger of forsaking "principles for expediency," criticising the attitude of playing safe at the cost of sacrificing the fundamentals of dignity.

He had also walked out on the Superintendent General of Education when criticised for his attitude in a BBC broadcast, calling for unity between Coloureds and Africans.

HASTY PREPARATIONS
 The Goldingites made hasty pre-

parations for the conference hoping to take over TEPA again. It is said that they offered their services as delegates free of charge to the branches. Mr. Golding himself would age his own plane fare to conference.

When the delegates assembled in the far northern Cape Province Mr. Golding hady gathered. His anxious cohorts did what they could to hold up the proceedings in the hope that he would make a spectacular entry into the hall. This caused the secretary's report to be debated for two days, calling upon every word in their vocabularies to lay the curse of Iddium and anti-Christ on the doorstep of the upholders of principle.

By Wednesday Mr. Golding hadn't turned up yet. Dr. van der Ross had resigned the editorship of the journal for fear of jeopardising the Association's cause when making demands to the Department. Goldingites happily believed that they were rid of a dangerous opponent.

MEMBERS VOTING FOR ANOTHER EDITOR CAME THE RESULT WAS A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN VAN DER ROSS AND HIS RETURN TO THE POSITION; 69 FOR 3 AGAINST.

The elections of the other officials revealed the rout of Golding. Vice-President, Mr. De Dhonker, General Secretary, A. J. Jacobs returned. Mr. Saal, former vice-president, assumed the presidency. Lobbying and vote-cading by the Goldingites for their candidates did not avail. They were placed on some of the sub-committees. "Let them work," said one of the delegates.

GO TO THE PEOPLE
 The conference endorsed the Executives' demands for equal pay for equal work and qualifications, made to the Superintendent General of Education. "But," said a delegate, "the demands of the teachers will not be heard without the support of the people. Too long have we stood aloof from the ordinary working man."

"If we ask the support of the people, we must support their demands as well," said another. "Too long have we stood aloof from that, too."

Mr. Golding had not arrived by the time the conference closed. But he was on the Cape Town station to meet his organised and defeated satraps when they returned from the battlefield.



VAN DER ROSS: SUPPORTED

Dr. Xuma Co-conspirator

(Continued from page 1)
 names are mentioned in an attached Schedule, to "subvert, overthrow or destroy the State."
 The conspiracy, it is alleged, pivots around four main campaigns: the Congress of the People and adoption of the Freedom Charter; the anti-pass campaign and campaign and campaigns against the Natives Resettlement Act and the removal of the Western Areas; and the Bantu Education Act.

Four of the names alleged to have been committed by the 92, apart from members of NEW AGE—Kuth Slovo (Ruth First); Fred Carmichael, Lionel Forman and I. O. Heuch—were alleged to have committed acts against the State by causing certain articles to appear in the columns of NEW AGE.

Among the 152 persons said to be part of this conspiracy are Dr. A. B. Xuma, E. Mphahlele, Dr. Njongwe, Y. Cachalia and Ray Alexander. A number of the names given are just surnames without initials. All 64 former accused who were discharged from the proceedings figure on this list. Chief Lutuli included.

Volume 2 of the indictment is a schedule of speeches made by the accused and the chief passages on which the Crown is relying. Also given are the names of other accused present at the meetings and conferences, alleged to have associated themselves with the statement quoted.

Volume 3 is a schedule of documents found in the possession of the accused and which they are alleged to have written, had printed or possessed for purposes of distribution.

Open Air Trial For Sekhukhune

TRIBESMEN?

JOHANNESBURG.

Lydensburg does not seem to have a court house or hall large enough for all the arrested men to be tried with murder arising out of the anti-Government demonstrations in Sekhukhune and there is talk of this trial being held in the open air.

The court is expected to start sitting about July 15 or 16 and last week the police were still looking for a suitable site. In the past, mass hearings of Africans have been held in the open air, in Natal, and Lydenburg was therefore seen the same thing.

The number of accused varies between 150 and 200, according to different reports. All those to face trial on charges of murder are detained in the Lydenburg jail, as far as is known.

GOLDING: REJECTED

NURSES MEET THIS WEEK

CAPE TOWN.

The annual conference of the Federation of South African Nurses and Midwives will be held in the Fidelity Hall, Cape Town, from July 12 to 14. FOSANN is the non-colour-bar nurses' organisation which was established as an alternative to the S.A. Nursing Association which accepted apartheid provisions of the Nursing Amendment Act.

The conference will be opened by Dr. A. C. Jordan, and will be attended by nurses from all centres in the Union.

THE U.P. THROWS THE TOWEL

Graaff's Final Surrender

By C.P.E.

RUMOURS that the United Party was preparing for tondearing have been circulating in the country since the General Election, but no one expected that Sir de Villiers Graaff would publicly confirm the rumours on the first day of Parliament.

In a four-point motion, characterised by its entire lack of attack Graaff singled out the crucial issue of apartheid on which to base an offer to the Nationalist Government of co-operation. The Government, he said, "should secure a positive and common approach to certain aspects of Non-European policy on which there is general agreement between the major parties."

By "certain aspects of Non-European policy," Graaff cannot mean the daily round of apartheid laws and their implementation, because the Government has no intention of budging an inch here. If a "common approach" is to be secured on matters like the Group Areas Act, or Bantu Authorities, or the pass raids, then the United Party simply will have to follow whatever Dr. Verwoerd rams down its throat; in that case, it is meaningless to direct the appeal to the Government.

If Graaff has in mind so-called "non-political" aspects of Non-European policy, like the development of the Reserves, or housing schemes for Africans, his appeal is equally futile.

Dr. Verwoerd has a detailed policy in respect of each of these items, and only a fool could imagine that he would deviate a fraction from those policies to

satisfy an Opposition for which he has nothing but contempt and which he wishes to see utterly destroyed.

Pure Nonsense

As a practical proposal, therefore, the "common approach" clause in the motion is pure nonsense—unless Sir de Villiers intends that the United Party should capitulate to Government policies. On only one of the four points in the motion is a vigorous attack on Government policies contemplated, namely, the point relating to the enlarged Senate. Apparently, Sir de Villiers regards this as a "safe" subject.

So much for half of the motion. The third point is a cryptic reference to the need for creating "constitutional machinery" for safeguarding the rights of political minorities and ensuring "effective consultation with the peoples of South Africa on major constitutional changes." We must wait for Sir de Villiers' speech to see what this means.

Finally, the motion deals with the need for foreign capital. This is one sphere in which the U.P. always feels it is on safe ground, and it can be expected to speak at length on the subject.

Almost as an epilogue to the motion, the U.P. calls upon the Government to refrain from "legislation, propaganda and actions" that exacerbate racial feelings.

This is wholesale surrender! It was inevitable, of course, because the U.P.'s steady drift into appeasement over the past few years was bound to culminate in a series of abrupt downward plunges. We have just witnessed

the first of these post-election downward plunges.

Graaff's Sell-Out

The omissions from the motion are as significant as the things it mentions. The full extent of Graaff's sell-out is apparent only when one remembers that this is the year in which the police ring of terror in Zeerust and Sekhukhune occurred, in which the Group Areas Act was directed at the non-White peoples of Durban and Pretoria, and in which the threat of job reservation loomed ever larger. Why is there no mention of these horrors in the motion—or of the other apartheid horrors experienced in the past months?

The United Party has entered upon a new era, the era of "its no use fighting the Nats anymore, let's come to terms with them." The U.P., having surrendered its soul to apartheid, has no other course to pursue. All that is left to it to try is hand at manoeuvres and conspiracies. The momentum of public opinion will still carry it into opposition on certain apartheid issues, but these final clashes must be recognised as what they will be—reluctant encounters.

Conflict

The U.P. bases its hopes for the future almost entirely on the expected economic recession and on the conflicts developing within the Nationalist Party. It is perfectly true that such conflicts are developing—there is an obvious quarrel brewing between the Cape Nats and the Transvaal Nats—but if Sir de Villiers thinks he is

going to step in at the crucial moment and wrest power from the Nats, he is being naive. In the circumstances, there appears to be no hope of the U.P. checking its own gradual disintegration. Any party that imagines it can merely sit on the sidelines and wait for its opponent to destroy himself, is guilty of the most dangerous kind of wishful thinking.

It is plain, now, why the U.P. was so keen to get Alex Hepple and Leo Lovell out of the House. It was not merely after their seats it wanted them out of the way, so that they would not be able to give away the game that is being played in Parliament.

Hepple and Lovell

Imagine what Hepple and Lovell could have achieved in this session, even if only to raise the issues the U.P. is deliberately trying to conceal. From Graaff's point of view, two Labour M.P.s would have been a thorn in the flesh. Not only would they have ensured that Sekhukhune and the Group Areas Act and the rest of the issues were brought before Parliament, but they might have induced some U.P. supporters to consider shifting their allegiance.

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

WORLD STAGE ATOM THREAT TO AFRICA

By Spectator

THE keynote address of Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, to the conference of African States last April contained a passage—ignored by most of the press—which takes on a new significance today.

After urging the Great Powers to divert the vast sums of money they were spending on stockpiling of armaments to the aid of the underdeveloped countries, this is how he went on: "Like hundreds of millions of people all over the world we appeal to all the powers concerned to cease the testing of nuclear weapons. Radio-active wastes know no international frontiers and if these tests—in a period of so-called peace—which can do more than anything else to threaten our existence."

"BUT WHAT DO WE HEAR AT THE VERY MOMENT WHEN A SUMMIT CONFERENCE IS BEING CONTEMPLATED IT IS REPORTED THAT PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO USE THE SAHARA AS A TESTING GROUND FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS."

"We vehemently condemn this proposal and protest against the use of our continent for such purposes. We appeal to the United Nations to call a halt to this threat to our safety."

DR. NKURUMAH'S FEARS ARE NOW FULLY CONFIRMED. ANY DAY NOW HER FIRST ATOM BOMB IN THE SAHARA DESERT, AND THIS SHOWS THE WORLD THAT SHE IS ALSO A "GREAT" POWER.

A QUELZ

Hot on France's heels in the queue to join the select atom club are Sweden, Israel and West Germany.

The situation is indeed serious, and for two very substantial reasons.

Firstly, the atomic bomb tests that have already been held have condemned tens of thousands of born and unborn persons to premature death through radiation. Now a whole host of countries are preparing to further poison the atmosphere with nuclear weapons tests.

There can be no question, either, of the much boasted

"clean" bombs being exploded. The French bomb will be as "dirty" as they come. That is why it is being dropped in Africa and not in France. (After all, what does it matter to the French rulers, who every year are responsible for the murder of thousands of Algerians, if yet another few thousand Africans are condemned to death.)

One wonders where Sweden, Israel and West Germany plan to explode their bombs. The signs are out:

"WANTED: Wide open spaces with few European inhabitants around."

The second danger is that as membership of the atomic club increases, so will the chances of atomic disarmament decrease. With three atom-rattling powers it is already difficult enough. How



much more difficult will it be when a dozen nations have to submit to an agreement.

ANOTHER DANGER

And with this danger goes another danger, namely that local wars of the type that are at present being fought with "conventional" arms will be fought with atomic weapons.

After all, one need not strain the imagination to visualise people like France's General Massu trying to teach the Algerian nationalists an atomic lesson in their European habitations. Similarly, an Israeli Government of the fascist Revisionist Party might not hesitate to "teach the Arabs a lesson" by dropping an atomic bomb on Cairo. And once Israel has an atomic bomb, Egypt will demand atomic weapons, and so the terrible cycle will continue.

Perhaps the greatest threat of all is that West Germany will have at its disposal a stock of atomic weapons. The Adenauer government at the moment is boastful enough about its expansionist aims, imagine how it will be once it speaks with an arsenal of nuclear bombs at its elbow.

UNHAPPY

It is reported that MacMillan was not too happy when De Gaulle told him, recently, that France was determined to become a nuclear power. Similarly, America is worried that her monopoly in the West of atomic bombs is being further weakened.

But what could Dulles or MacMillan tell De Gaulle? They could not ask him to stop France's proposed tests, because they themselves are continuing with tests. They are also scared to share

atomic secrets with France because they fear, not without cause, that too many of France's leading atomic scientists are Communists. In fact, if it were not for the fact that a number of France's leading atomic scientists, like Joliot-Curie, refused to work on the production of atomic weapons, France would probably have been a nuclear power long ago.

SOVIET VIEW

The Soviet Izvestia has this to say recently:

"Instead of following the Soviet Union's noble example in unilaterally ending tests, as the peoples of the world urgently demand, the Western powers are not only continuing nuclear explosions on previously established testing grounds, but are switching them over to new parts of the world, endangering the lives of increasing numbers of people."

"And the clamour about nuclear weapon tests is increasing at the very moment when arrangements are under way for convening a summit conference. The Soviet peoples and all peace-loving peoples share the legitimate anxiety of the African peoples . . ."

STOPPED TESTS

Since that statement was made the Soviet Union has announced that despite Britain and America's failure to follow her lead in abandoning atomic tests, the Soviet Union will not resume such tests.

Announcing this to a delegation of representatives of seven British peace organisations in Moscow recently, Soviet Premier Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union hoped that the pressure of world opinion would change the U.S. and British attitude.

Now the experts of East and West are meeting in Geneva to discuss the problems involved in detecting nuclear tests. The U.S. has refused to agree in advance to the suspension of tests in the event of the scientists at Geneva arriving at agreement.

A CHANCE

This means that the chance exists that such agreement will be reached. For a long time scientists have been saying that there is no question of atomic bomb tests being held in any part of the world, and every time in the past the Soviet Union has conducted tests the U.S. State Department has announced that fact.

Thus if the experts at Geneva report that it is not possible to hold tests in secret, the Americans and the British will find themselves hard put to resist the swelling popular demand to suspend tests.

There is not much time left. Britain and America must agree to end their tests now, before new countries have time to enter the atom race.

Now that African soil is to be blasted and the air over Africa is threatened with pollution, the voice of the people of Africa must be heard more insistently. Nkrumah has spoken. He must be followed. Africa speaks for the whole African continent.

And we in South Africa must wake up to the terrible danger that threatens us along with all the other peoples of the world. What are we waiting for? Must an atomic bomb be dropped in the Kalahari before the South African people force our Government to join those demanding an end to nuclear weapon tests as a preliminary to world disarmament?



A NIGHT IN THE LIMELIGHT—AND THEN?

Tennyson Makiwane reports on some men who were once famous but who are now

AFRICA'S SHAKY IDOLS

HOW to make a career out of music?

That has been the stumbling block of our Non-White jazz musicians who've known fame but are struggling to eat.

The new penny-whistle music is putting many on the map and two other big projected shows may win the battle against starvation for some of our top rankers. Alf Herbert's "African Jazz and Variety" is due to make a debut overseas; and the Union of Southern African Artists is getting ready to launch its KING KONG Operetta, which MAY turn out to be a great musical to match Carmen Jones in its gripping passion.

The dusty pavement and crowded dance hall have acquired many a brilliant jazz musician—but the man with the saxophone or penny-whistle needs a steady job playing music, and bringing him in a regular pay envelope if he is to stay high in the musical heaven.

The story of talented African musicians who might have been "greats" but crashed to obscurity in the tussle to play and make ends meet is a tragic one.

EVEN while African jazz hits feature morning, noon and night on radio programmes throughout the jazz world, Willard Cele, the very man who rescued the penny-whistle from oblivion languishes in jail. It was his appearance in the African film "Magic Garden" which unleashed the penny-whistle craze in the townships. Earlier this year he was arrested and convicted for forging and selling passes to passless Africans whilst working as a clerk at the Germiston Native Affairs Department.

And what about such talented actors as ace tap-dancer, singer and trumpet player "Schoolboy" Majola who was one of the leading stars of show "Zank Revue." There is also his co-star in the same show, Dan Lekoa, at one time known as South Africa's Paul Robeson. He was last seen selling fish and chips in the streets of Benoni loca-

tion. Then again there was the dramatic break up of "Zank Revue." Right in the middle of a long season in the Durban City Hall it was disbanded and the performers, all of whom came from Johannesburg, were sent home packing.

SWINDLERS

SINCE the emergence in the early '50s of the popular African musician and stage actor, he has been either a victim of swindling promoters or of a hand-to-mouth existence.

The promoters or managers of many music troupes pocketed the profits and that was the cause of splits in some groups. At the close of some country tours performers would find that they had to sell their last belongings or sign on with labour recruiting agencies to raise the train fare home. Only recently an East London music group which went on tour to Lourenço Marques had to take on farm jobs to raise the fare home after they had been deserted by their promoter.

I have also seen the other extreme: performers surrounding their managers immediately after a show and demanding their shares. These shares, of course, end up in the local shebeens that very same night.

"FOLLIES"

OF the earlier musical troupes "De Pitch Black Follies" led by the late Griffiths Motselewa was perhaps the best organised and disciplined. Its variety programme of songs, short sketches, poetry recitals is still unequalled. During the war years this troupe toured the various camps and entertained the Non-European soldiers.

Soon a special troupe founded for this purpose continued to function as the "Nu-Zank" after the war.

Many African musicians thought their troubles were over with the "Zank" show. They performed to packed audiences in the town halls of all the major cities in the Union.

POLICE REIGN OF TERROR

JOHANNESBURG.

THE ANC has called for the intervention of members of Parliament in the never-ending reign of terror in the Western Areas by the police.

The letter to all M.P.'s from the Western Areas Region of the ANC was also sent to Strijdom and Verwoerd, as well as high-ranking police officials and the Native Commissioner in Johannesburg.

Describing all the hardships suffered by the people of the Western Areas as a result of the pass-laws and police raids, the ANC letter says:

"For the past two and a half years the people have spent sleepless nights expecting the police to come at any hour of the night. The police choose to carry out these raids while the people are in bed. They come in troop carriers, armed to the hilt. They rush into a yard, kick and knock at doors, shouting and using the most abusive language you can think of."

Brutally Assaulted

In cases of delay, unavoidable or not, doors and windows are smashed open. The inhabitants are assaulted in the most brutal man-

ner some dragged out through windows. Men, women and children with complete disregard for age or health, whether a woman is pregnant or not, all are treated alike.

People are removed to the Newlands police station in great numbers, crammed into cells, and made to wait for hours before charges are preferred. In the end they are charged with being in the area with-

out a permit and fines of £2 to £5 are imposed. Because of conditions at the police station and fear of losing their employment, the people have no alternative but to admit guilt and pay the fines.

TENSION MOUNTING

"The Western Areas are at present in a state of great confusion;

men and women live in constant fear. Whilst some evacuate their homes by night, others indignantly remain to face the police. These conditions are absolutely impossible and intolerable, tension is mounting by the day. The feelings of the residents are running very high, yet the Resettlement Board and the police take no notice and continue to harass the people."

SACTU CONDEMNS SILENCE ON JOB RESERVATION

JOHANNESBURG.

A strong warning to the workers on the serious effects of job reservation was given here last week by the South African Congress of Trade Unions. This is a depression measure aimed at staving off unemployment amongst the Whites at the expense of the Non-White workers, says the statement.

The SACTU statement deprecates the fact that many leading trade unions have remained silent on this issue. This was a challenge to all the workers and they dare not remain quiet.

With the job reservation already enforced in the clothing industry, several other industries are now under investigation by the Industrial Tribunal which recommends job reservation.

ASK FOR IT! But even more deplorable is the action of some white-controlled trade unions in the building and furniture industry who have actually applied for job reservation to be enforced in those industries.

White workers must not be blinded into a false sense of security, says the statement. Already white workers are either unemployed or are on short time. And many factories are closing down in spite of the safeguards.

20,000

WANTED

A DETAILED plan for its campaign to recruit 20,000 new trade union members and to fight for a national minimum wage of £1 a day was released by SACTU.

The task of organising specific industries is to be tackled not only by SACTU affiliated trade



DOLLY RATHEBE AND DAMBUZI MDLEDLI, SEEN HERE CHATTING TO LARRY ADLER, ARE TOP-LINE STARS TODAY. BUT WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR THEM?

Smoke and Enjoy

JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

- Mine Captain
- Chapman's Special**
- Silver Cloud
- Greyhound Mixture
- Wayside Mixture
- Champion Plain
- Champion Mixture
- Vryburger Mixture
- Iris Mixture



CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCO:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERATORY MOVEMENT

By L. Forman

THE FIRST BLACK ORGANISATIONS

THE Africans in what is now South Africa enjoyed a measure of democracy long before the Whites did, for rule by the chiefs in council was essentially democratic.

Democratic government for the Whites began in 1853. Until then neither Whites nor Blacks had had any say in the Cape government. The British governor had dictatorial powers. Agitation against this dictatorship had begun as early as 1827 when 1,600 Cape citizens signed a petition asking for the vote. In this agitation the Coloureds participated side by side with the whites.

When Britain granted the Cape its first constitution in 1853 it did so on the condition that there was to be no colour bar, and Non-Europeans, in fact, participated in voting for the election of the commission which, in 1848, drafted it.

Non-Europeans could vote for, and had the right to be elected to, the Cape government. No one, however, could vote unless he possessed land worth £25 or earned £50 per year, and this at first, effectively excluded all but a handful of Non-Europeans.

Didn't Like it

The Whites did not like having the Non-Europeans turn voters' rolls. In the northern republics, free of British influence, the Boers were following a policy many a Cape White settler secretly envied. Their constitutions said: "There shall be no equality between Black and White in church or state," and Africans were not allowed to own or lease land.

The constitutions admirably suited the needs of the semi-feudal, backward, ruling class of the little republics. The Boer owners were farm labourers without rights.

Many Cape Whites made no secret of the fact that they would like the Cape to follow the northern example. Non-European leaders quickly became aware that they would have to be alert in defence of their vote. In fact the very first brief spurt of independent Non-European political activity in modern times occurred when, after the discovery of diamonds, Britain attempted prematurely to force the South African states into a union in the 1870's. Coloured leaders correctly foresaw that this would mean an attack on their rights. The British attempt to impose union failed and the Coloured political activity subsided.

Qualitative Change

Developments in the years 1881 to 1884 are an illustration of the fact that history takes sudden jumps forward—that a change in the economy will lead to the emergence, all at once, of entirely new social phenomena.

The discovery of diamonds in 1870 transformed the country's economy. This in turn created, by the early 1880s the conditions for new political developments.

These were some of the completely new things born in the short period between 1881 and 1884:

- The first South African branch of a trade union—December 23, 1881.
- The first independent African organisation—the Native Education Association, about 1883.
- Union of Afrikaners into the Afrikaner Bond, forerunner of the Nationalist Party—May 1883.

- The first Coloured political organisations — December 1883.
- The first independent African church—1884.
- The first African political gathering—1884.
- The first African political newspaper — November 3, 1884.

Began With Xosas

The first independent African organisations came into being in what is now the Eastern Province, the home of the Xosas, who, because of their relatively advanced economy and their numbers, were the first African people to come into contact with the Whites and survive.

The fact that the Xosas have by far the longest political tradition of any surviving African people is reflected in modern times by their



The new paramount chief of the Tembusu, Sabata Dalindyebo, 74 years ago the Tembu Association held South Africa's first political meeting of Africans.

immense contribution to the Defence Campaign and the high proportion of Xosas in the ANC leadership.

The earliest was the Native Education Association, to the presidency of which Rev. Elijah Makiwane, was elected in July 1884. Makiwane's writings reveal a fairly advanced national understanding and consciousness. The Association did not confine itself to educational matters as is shown by a resolution adopted on June 20, 1884 protesting against the pass laws.

Tembu Church

In 1884 the Tembu Church, the first African-controlled church in South Africa was founded by Nehemiah Tile, a former Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

Tile's break-away from White basakap in the church, and the powerful Ethiopian religious movement which subsequently developed, is of great significance as the first real manifestation of African nationalism.

That Tile was a turbulent priest is illustrated by the fact that he was jailed in 1885 for urging the chiefs not to pay their taxes. Commented a newspaper, *The Journal*: "Advice and warning have been repeatedly proffered him by his

friends but to no avail, his only reply is that neither the fear of imprisonment, nor banishment, nor death shall deter him from doing what he believes to be his duty to his chief and people."

First Public Meeting

Towards the end of 1884 a public meeting of Africans was called at Mount Arthur by the Tembu Association. This was the first African political gathering and it marked the non-wide press comment. Even the *Natal Mercury* reported this "new tendency in Native matters" and welcomed "impulses of this sort—so long as they are not identified with sedition and disaffection."

Simultaneously, important developments were taking place in the electoral field. The Non-European electorate was growing steadily as wealth flowed into the colony as a result of the diamond discovery.

The Coloured diggers in the diamond field were already facing discrimination, in spite of the absence of race legislation, and they were among the first to organise as voters.

An 'Africaner League (Coloured)' was formed at Kimberley in December 1883. Its rules declared: "That the object of the League shall be to promote our own general interests and those of our class in Griqualand West."

Electoral Association

At about the time of the general election of 1884 a Native Electoral Association was formed in the Kingwilliamstown constituency, which had the largest concentration of African voters.

It was in this election that a division began to appear in Parliament between those who, like the modern Nationalists, believe that white supremacy is best maintained by naked force, and those who, like many modern White liberals, believe it is best maintained by benevolent fatherliness.

To the Kingwilliamstown constituency with its African voters came the liberal James Rose Innes, and the Native Electoral Association agreed to back him.

There were 7 candidates for the constituency's two seats and Innes was the only liberal. In order to ensure his return the Association decided to advise the 90 registered African voters to vote for him and to waste their second vote rather than give it to any of his competitors.

"This they did with a constituency which created a sensation in the opposing camps," Innes wrote. The result was that he headed the poll.

J. T. Jabavu

Later that year—in November 3, 1884—a group of White liberals, among whom was Inne's brother Richard, founded the first African political newspaper, *Imvo Zabantsundu*. They appointed as editor John Tengo Jabavu, a prominent figure in the Native Electoral Association.

Their aim was to foster the African middle class, and to win over the intellectuals to support for the ruling class as allies against the African masses.

Jabavu was a man of unusual intellect. He was made an editor of the missionary paper *Imvo* when he was only 21, became South Africa's first Black matriculant at 23 and the editor of *Imvo* at 24.

But Jabavu was not made of the stuff great men are made of. He

was content to be a toady and a stooge for the white liberals, following them obediently in every twist and turn of policy even when it must have been clear to him that they were acting against the interests of the Africans.

He was throughout his life, the typical example of the aspirant bourgeois among an oppressed people, eager to break through into the ranks of the White oppressor and ready to turn his back on his own people.

So reliable was Jabavu that he was, occasionally, even allowed to write the *Imvo* editorials.

Coloureds

In 1884, too, early signs of a Coloured class-cum-national consciousness came from Port Elizabeth. In December of that year there was a move by the Coloureds to commemorate the jubilee of slave emancipation. A meeting called for "a more general and closer union among the Coloured classes, who have hitherto been separated by unimportant distinctions" and urged that the establishment of a newspaper "suited specially to the Coloured classes" be considered. It was to be in Dutch (the language of the Coloured people) and English.

Imvo's comment indicates that things have not changed a great

deal among the Coloured people. It said: "In the progress of the Coloured classes . . . may be seen an instance of a people who have been, ever since the emancipation, endeavouring to force their way into the pale of European society, but the circumstances . . . have rendered the attempt futile; and we hail this harking back upon lines which alone can make them a not unimportant factor in this country, viz. to build up . . . a society conscious of its independence and vitality."

The first five years of the 1880's then saw the birth of the national movement, taking the form of a struggle by the intellectual and aspirant middle class to break into the ranks of the ruling class.

The next five years saw far more dramatic developments. Gold was discovered on the Rand. The first period of South African capitalism, beginning at Kimberley, ended. The centre of power shifted from the Cape to the Transvaal, and the second period began. Simultaneously there began the first attack on the Non-European vote.

These developments resulted in: THE BIRTH OF THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

(New Age, Next Week)

UPPER MIDDLE

● RED HERRING

A READER wrote and asked, "Do you like to go to the movies?" so I took off and went to see a picture running the black belt in the Peninsula at the moment.

It turned out to be one of those "let's be nasty to the reds" things. You know, the kind of stuff they turned out during the war full of "let's be nasty to the Germans, only this time they've substituted Russians for the Nazis."

Dana Wynter is a juicy piece—a bit on the scraggy side—who is sought after by Red wolves lusty after he nearer the bone. She's a FRAULEIN (that's the name of the picture, too) whose professor daddy was blown up (probably by a Russian bomb) at the end of the war.

When the Russians come Miss Wynter has the time of her life trying to save herself from a fate worse than the Scimitar. The Reds are slaving beasts (from Mongolia?) sweaty and with no hair on their heads. They are idiots, of course, who don't know what cigar cutters are used for.

One of them tries to use "diplomacy," even proposes marriage. But, not for Dana.

Enter the hero, Yankee, of course (Mel Ferrer). All the yanks in this film are clean shaven, nicely dressed, and not a nasty word spoken. Lots of cigarettes, chewing gum and chocolate.

But Dana is suspicious of Mel, too. Is also on the make?

She must be suffering from a complex.

Well, after dodging lots of things, including a house of ill-fame (one doesn't know who is superior, Miss Wynter or the Russians) she is rescued by Mel from being on the run for the rest of her life, after being convinced that she is on top and up, and after having been let down by a

old flame who has found a meatier morsel.

There is a Negro G.I. too (James Edwards) who seems to go to lengths to aid the Transvaal, in distress, but with course he's black and what about the Immorality Act and all that he doesn't stand a chance.

AN OVERSEAS REVIEWER STATES THAT THE SCENARIOS FOR THIS PLAY WAS WRITTEN BY ONE



By ALEX LA GUMA

OF THE INFORMERS BEFORE THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. COINCIDENCE?

● SHADY RING
FOR some relief I went to see "The Harder They Fall," with the late Bogart doing a dishonest journalist boosting a fixed-fight racket. (Us newsmen!) Everything is crooked in this boxing business, and, according to the posters, the only thing that is square is the ring.

AT LEAST IT LEFT ME WITH A SUSPICION WHY SOME OF OUR BOXERS ALWAYS WIN IN SOUTH AFRICA—AND LOSE EVERYWHERE ELSE.

● BLACK TYPE
IN another field of entertainment I notice that the "Torch" now prints the word "herrenvolk" in bold letters, to make counting easier.

Nagy Protest Backfires

THE organisers of a Labour Party meeting in London to protest against the execution of Imre Nagy, the former Hungarian Premier, were rudely shocked when they found that a considerable part of the audience succeeded for a while in converting the gathering into an attack on British colonialism.

The top speakers at the meeting were Hugh Gaitskill and Anna Kethly, a former member of the ill-starred Nagy Government, but for the first 45 minutes no speeches could be heard.

Cyprits, Africans and others from countries which know from first hand experience of British rule what oppression is like, demanded of the speakers: "What about Cyprus?" and "What about the executions in Kenya?"

There were fights all over the hall, and only after the police had been called in to throw out several of the interjectors, was the meeting able to finish as planned.

COPS ON STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)
wanted trouble would get it, he said. "Have you any money of your own to buy enough food," he asked. "Yes, Yes," replied the police.

In spite of their reply the Station Commandant said that the money for food would still be deducted from their salary.

The police then requested that they be allowed to meet the District Commandant and place their grievances before him. The Station Commandant refused, saying that they must only appoint a deputation of three to see the D.C. To this the police refused stating that if only a few went, it would give the impression that they were the only ones who were not satisfied.

Hunger Strike

It was then the police decided to launch the hunger strike. They decided to buy their own food and also to collect money for those who had not enough money to buy their own food.

In the face of the determined fight by the body of the police the Station Commandant finally gave in and agreed to arrange a meeting where the District Commandant would be present.

So far the police have won the first round but they are determined to continue the strike if their demands are not met.

EURATOM: U.S. STOPS ON BRITISH TOES

THE U.S. has stepped into Euratom (the European Atomic Energy Commission) and delivered a heavy blow to the British who hoped to dominate nuclear power development in Europe.

Euratom was set up some time ago by France, Italy, W. Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg to co-ordinate nuclear power work in these six countries.

At that time the British, who have been spending colossal amounts on the development of nuclear power stations, hoped that the provision would turn to them for the construction of atomic plants in Europe.

SIX PLANTS

Now the Americans have stolen a march on them. The U.S. Congress recently approved a bill providing for a joint undertaking by the U.S. and Euratom to build six major nuclear-power reactors, producing one million kilowatts of

MIDDLE EAST

LEFT AND RIGHT OPPOSE NEW CYPROS PLAN, BACK MAKARIOS

ALL the people of Cyprus as well as the Greek and Turkish Governments are for once in full agreement—none of them like the new British plan for carving up the island.

The Greek Government has announced that the plan is "fundamentally unacceptable"; it stands, and has stated that it is not prepared to give it to NATO pressure on the matter.

The Greek Cypriots, who form four-fifths of the island's population, are also unanimous in condemning the plan. All leading Greek Cypriot organisations, both on the Left and the Right, have declared that for the sake of unity they will give Archbishop Makarios full backing as their representative in discussing the plan.



Last year Labour Party leader Gaitskill backed Barbara Castle's report to the Labour Conference calling for freedom for Cyprus—now he has declared support for Macmillan's Tory Cyprus plan.

Federation of Labour has informed Makarios that its 37,000 members are behind him in his opposition to the British proposal, and pledged its full confidence in him as "sole negotiator" for the Cypriot people.

At one stage the left-wing leaders, who have the support of the majority of the islanders, took the position that they should have a direct say in any conversations with Britain. Now they are prepared to acknowledge Makarios as sole spokesman, but expect that he will consult with them before

speaking on behalf of the Cypriot people.

A meeting of the mayors of Cyprus's main towns has also affirmed Makarios as the spokesman on behalf of the whole people.

CARVE-UP

The Greek Cypriots attack the plan because it provides for carving up the island and puts off the date when the islanders are able to govern themselves and be reunited with Greece.

The Turks, on the other hand, oppose the plan because it does not give the Turkish Government more say in the government of the island.

And the British Colonial Office, using their age-old tactic of divide and rule, are giving the Turks every encouragement in stirring up communal strife.

A few weeks ago mobs of young Turkish hoodlums were allowed by the largely Turkish police force in Cyprus to run riot, burning Greek Cypriot property and assaulting Greek Cypriots.

The British Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, with his thousands of paratroopers ready to intervene in the Lebanon, did practically nothing to protect the Greeks.

Furthermore, the Turkish radio is permitted to pour its hate propaganda into Cyprus, while the Greek radio has been officially jammed for a year, and Turkish-Cypriot leaders are allowed to make inflammatory speeches that would have Greek-Cypriots immediately clapped into jail.

Why is the Turkish Government alone the British by stirring up anti-Greek feeling? One reason is to turn the eyes of the Turkish masses from the hardships they have to suffer in their own country.

Another reason suggested by Charles Foley in the British paper Reynolds News, is that the Turkish Prime Minister wants cash—a matter of £100 million.

"The squeeze," he writes "is for America in order to save the peace (and to save NATO) to pay the price which Turkish Prime Minister Menderes wants to call his Cyprus campaign off."

● Meanwhile in Britain the Labour Party has done another of its about turns, and is giving qualified support to the Tory Government plan. At its Brighton conference last year the Labour Party decided to work for self-determination for the island, and to oppose partition.

REBELS HOLD MOST OF LEBANON

THREE-QUARTERS of the Lebanon is now in the hands of the people's forces.

This was stated recently by the National Union Front, the political organisation which is leading the movement for the defeat of President Chamoun. It adds that three quarters of the people are on their side.

ALL ANTI-CHAMOUN

Mr. Fuad Ammon, former director of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, told a Press conference yesterday: "Six of the country's eight political parties are against the present regime."

"So are all the former Prime Ministers, all the former Speakers of Parliament and all the religious leaders."

Asked whether the Opposition would set up a Government, he said this could be done but it was a matter of careful timing.

WHO IS INTERVENING?

Referring to intervention in Lebanese affairs by Jordan, Iraq and Turkey, he accused them of having "supplied arms to the Government's civilian supporters."

He added that 300 uniformed Jordanian and Iraqi irregulars were fighting on the Government side in the Tripoli area.

THE PLAN

THE British plan for Cyprus provides for:

- Dual citizenship — Greek and British, or Turkish and British—for the islanders.
- Elected House of Representatives for each community, with full communal autonomy.
- Governor's Council, consisting of four elected Greek Cypriot Ministers, two elected Turkish Cypriot Ministers, and one representative each appointed by the Governments in Athens and Ankara.
- "Progressive relaxation" of emergency regulations, including return of exiled Cypriots.
- Sovereignty to be "shared" with Greece and Turkey at an "appropriate time."

ICELAND: NO ROCKET SITES

Iceland will not allow the establishment of rocket or atomic weapon bases for attack on other countries on her territory, Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson told the Icelandic Parliament recently.

He explained that the treaty permitting the stationing of U.S. troops in Iceland was purely defensive.

In December 1956 the Icelandic Parliament voted for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops. It then agreed to allow them to remain at the Keflavik air base, subject to an agreement which can be terminated at six months' notice.

U.S. NEGROES at a big civil rights congress have decided to set their target at doubling the Negro vote by the 1960 presidential elections. Most Negroes in the southern states are illegally disfranchised, and the campaign has set the target of getting two million of them on to the voters' roll.

KRUSCHOV — ON SOVIET JEWS

"I AM sure the time will come when all Jews, or Russians for that matter, who want to go to Israel will be able to do so," said Soviet Premier Krushchov to a group of American businessmen and professional men who were in Moscow recently.

The Americans asked Krushchov several questions about the status of Soviet Jewry, and these were some of the points he made in reply, as reported by the Jewish Telegraph Agency.

"We issue passports only to those whose visits are expedient. . . . We recently allowed a great number of Jews to go to Poland and we knew that many of them would go on to Israel from there. I am sure the day will come when all Jews, or Russians for that matter, who want to go to Israel will be able to do so."

DISPERSED

"The intelligence units of the U.S. often use Jews who have

fed for their purposes and this is not good for our security."

The Arab-Israeli dispute "is a complicated question. . . . there needs to be co-operation on both sides to solve the problem."

"The Jews are dispersed throughout the Soviet Union. During the war we lost many Jews. It was a tragedy. . . ."

MANY JEWS IN GOVERNMENT

"There are many Jews in the Government and even in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. They are assimilated into the Russian language and culture."

"If we had seven-year schools for Jews in the Jewish language, where could the graduates go? We would have to establish ten-year schools and universities for them."

TOO EXPENSIVE

"They live and work freely and there can be no greater freedom."

"Our position is that it all depends on the will of the Jews. If they want to create a State within our borders, nobody is against this. . . . they could have their own language, schools and traditions. The State language would be Jewish, and they would have the benefits of anything they wanted. But to set up separate schools all over Russia would be too expensive."

● Moscow radio, according to the latest S.A. Jewish Times, recently broadcast that 60% of Birobidzhan's population is Jewish. The two official languages are Yiddish and Russian which are used by the local newspapers and radio stations. The new Birobidzhan Library, covering about 2,000 Jewish books, is named in honour of Sholom Aleichem.

COLOURED ARTISTS HOD JO'BURG EXHIBITION



DAVID BRINK—HE DRAWS IN METAL.

HUGE CROWDS AT SOCCER AND RUGBY BATTLES

By DULEEP

THE S.A. Coloured Soccer Tournament began last Saturday before a huge crowd. Eight centres are competing—W.P., E.P., Transval (holders of the Stuttaford Cup), O.F.S., Border, S. Rhodesia, Natal and Griqualand.

Judging from the first day's play, Transval appear to be the strongest side. They beat O.F.S. convincingly in a fast game. W.P. on the other hand gave a disappointing display in their win over a depleted Natal side. There was no cohesion and understanding between their players, but with the wealth of talent at their disposal, they are expected to improve as the tournament progresses. They nevertheless will have to give of their best, if they expect to win the trophy in the anticipated final between themselves and Transval.

Natal's trip down to Cape Town by car was marred by a fatal accident to two members of their team—N. Rooks and O. Forbay. A brother of the former was also killed, while Mr. Rooks Sar, President of the Natal Soccer Association is in a critical condition.

MARK OF RESPECT

The Natal side took part in the opening fixtures, but on instructions from Durban, withdrew from the tournament, and left for Durban on Sunday. This tragic incident placed a certain amount of gloom on the whole tournament, and it was felt that Natal did the right thing by withdrawing, as a mark of respect to their deceased team-mates.

Shortness of the Cape immediately initiated a memorial service at the Methodist Church, Wynberg on Saturday when members and players of all participating teams attended. Rev. Achilles conducted the service and Mr. J. S. van Harte, secretary of the S.A. Board expressed condolences on behalf of all sportsmen.

Rugby

The S.A. Bantu Rugby Tournament also commenced on Saturday, with a bumper crowd attending the opening fixtures.

The highlight of the day play was the keenly awaited match between the holders of the Parson's

Cup, and runners up, E.P. and W.P. respectively. This match was a big disappointment for play was dull and uninteresting, usually the case when the result means more to each team. The feature of the match was the brilliant place kicking by both sides. Xelo (W.P. fullback) converted three from acute angles, while Sinapi kicked one and Nongana two, the last of which was a great effort from the half-way line, to draw the match twelve minutes from time.

Border, winners of the K.O. Zonk Cup started impressively to defeat Transval 17-0, and are likely to give both E.P. and W.P. trouble.

TWO BORDER TEAMS

An unusual feature of the tournament was the arrival of two teams from Border. It is believed that the ubiquitous Mr. Siwisa, President of the Board had a finger in this pie, by instructing the second Border team to come down to Cape Town. Quite right, the meeting of the S.A. Board accepted only the first team.

Our Althea

ALTHEA Gibson, U.S. tennis star has once again done the trick. At the Wimbledon championships held last week, she convincingly retained her Singles title in easy style, and this once again proved to be the world's best woman tennis player.

Her victory was achieved without much difficulty and none of her opponents ever extended her. Her doublet partner, Maria Bueno was the only strong contender but she was eliminated in the earlier rounds. Together they captured the Doublet Title.

In the mixed Doubles, Althea with her partner Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) lost to the Australian pair, but she had been on the court for over three hours and had played 76 games. A remarkable display of stamina and energy, equal to that of any strongly built male.

Well done, Althea, may you continue to show the world the Non-Whites are as good in sports as any White, if given the opportunity.

WE HEAR IT SAID . . .

● That the W.P. Bantu officials were pleasantly surprised at the response of the spectators at the opening of the tournament. They even ran out of tickets at the gates.

● That Mr. Siwisa's election as National President, in the last Annual Meeting was unconstitutional.

● That the South African Cricket Board of Control is acting in the right direction by demanding a physical fitness test of every player selected to go on tour to East Africa—a suggestion made in this column last week.

The players have been requested to undergo an examination by a doctor in each of the centres where the players come from, and only on a favourable report will the players be able to travel.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

MONDAY, 14th JULY

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.30 P.M.

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TWO Coloured artists from the Cape, a sculptor and a painter, whose work has not been seen in Johannesburg before, are holding exhibitions in Helen de Leeuw's gallery here.

DAVID BRINK, from East London, is a versatile sculptor, working in a variety of media. Perhaps his most interesting and individual expression is his work in metal; he seems to draw—delicately and satirically—with a sensitive metallic line, a three-dimensional drawing, as it were.

The Minstrel is a lively impression of a fiddler, and in the crested Bird of Paradise, swinging on its perch, Mr. Brink seems almost to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion. But the pitfalls of the techniques are evident in his Model for a gigantic Public Idol where complexity of lines confuses the forms.

In his carvings Mr. Brink shows considerable feeling for material. The acrobatic Father and Son is well-conceived and executed in the round, a satisfying piece of sculpture which, well-placed, could dominate a room. But not all his carvings 'hold good.' In Mother and Child, for instance, the head and shoulders of the mother are beautifully tender and complete, the rest of the figure losing interest.

At the end of the gallery is set the figure of a Youth and Bird, white silhouetted against white wall, looking almost like low-relief, and simple and serene. But on a closer view the work is seen to be only part-way to completion, being still in plaster when it should be a 'lowing bronze. How unrewarding a plaster except as a means to an end! The work cries out for a 'yuer to cast it in bronze and place it beautifully in a garden.

Talent for Illustration

PETER CLARKE, a painter from Cape Town, depicts the life of the Cape Coloureds. His oil 'primitive' rather in the 'ekoto manner and colour but he still has much to learn of the handling and quality of paint. He has sensitive vision, as in the melancholy of his most mournful of girls decked out in the brightest of pink garlands. His drawings is a delicately formal flower-piece.

Mr. Clarke's drawing shows a promising talent for illustration and one would like to see it harassed. Girl skimping (front and

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back views) and Klopdas clearly should be illustrating a book for children: the still-life of book, ink-bottle and tea-cup, abandoned on a stool, calls for a story explaining them. Birds and Tree has all the delicacy of a Victorian Christmas card.

This is a somewhat disparate double-billing, as Mr. Brink is a far more accomplished artist than is Mr. Clarke as yet. Nor is the exhibition too happily arranged. The ceiling is low for sculpture. Sculpture, pictures and furniture compete exhaustingly for attention and none, in consequence, receive their due. The sculpture is not placed so that it can be freely seen from all sides as sculpture should be seen.

Racing at Ascot

These are Damon's selections for Monday 14th:

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Moderate Handicap: MOUZELLE. Danger, Gusher.
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