

CONGRESS OF AFRICAN STATES CALLS FOR COMPLETE LIBERATION OF AFRICA

A Report From Accra Exclusive To New Age

NEW AGE

Vol. 4, No. 28 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, May 1, 1958 6d.

A CALL for the complete liberation of the African continent from imperialist domination, and the ending of racialism everywhere on the continent was issued by the conference of independent African states which completed its meeting here last week.

Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic were represented at the conference by their foreign ministers, Ethiopia by Prince Sahle Selassie, the emperor's son, Liberia by President Tubman and Ghana by Prime Minister Nkrumah.

About 60 international press correspondents—the largest number ever to gather in Ghana—were present.

Apart from the representatives of independent states, a number of leaders of liberatory organisations in the countries which are not yet free, were welcomed in Ghana.



Kwame Nkrumah.

"HANDS OFF AFRICA!"
THE KEYNOTE OF THE CONFERENCE, SAID NKURUMAH IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS WAS "HANDS OFF AFRICA—AFRICA MUST BE FREE."

Nkrumah described colonialism and racialism as two dangers affecting most parts of Africa today. He traced the history of the continent which, he said, was marked by slave trade and the rape of Africa by the then great European powers. Slave trade was quickly followed by colonialism which had enslaved the Africans.

Even after the Second World War, many territories mandated a quarter of a century ago continued to be retained "in trust." All Afro-Asian members of the United Nations wanted the charter enforced so as to speed the independence of these territories, he said.

He stressed the responsibility of Africa's independent countries to hasten the total liberation of Africa, and condemned racialism in all its forms.

Nkrumah warned against 'subversive endeavours of the imperialists' to achieve their ends by economic penetration, cultural infiltration and subversive activities. There was need for small and uncommitted countries to be alert and vigilant, he added.

On promoting foreign relations, Nkrumah said the African countries should endeavour to seek the friendship of all and the enmity of none, and to stand for international peace and security in conformity with the United Nations. He urged the conference to support the five principles recognised at Bandung and other conferences. He also commended the policy of non-alignment, saying it served world peace.

ASSISTANCE WELCOMED
He then dealt with the need for the participants to expand trade relations and co-operation in the cultural field. While relying on their own efforts to develop the economies so as to strengthen their political independence, he said he also welcomed economic assistance offered through the United Nations such as the proposed regional economic commission for Africa and other economic aid outside the U.N., provided it did not affect the country's independence.

Noting the potentialities of Africa, the Ghana Prime Minister said peace was essential to Africa's development. Referring to the war in Algeria, he said it was no longer an isolated question, but had involved the sovereignty and independence of the continent.

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PUT AN END TO CONVICT LABOUR!



The red and white striped jersey of the African convict stands out prominently on Johannesburg's skyline where men are working among the ruins of the old Castle Brewery now being demolished in Fox Street. Last week the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions sent a strongly-worded cable of protest against the use of convict labour by private employers to the International Labour Office in Geneva. The I.L.O. passed its convention against forced labour in 1957, but as with all the international conventions with which she disagrees, South Africa has turned her back on this world agreement.

"MAY DAY HAS BEEN SPOILT"

Say White Building Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

For the first time this year, 10,000 to 15,000 White building workers will be working on May Day.

Under the new agreement for the building industry, to be gazetted this week, May Day is replaced as one of the recognised holidays by Ascension Day (May 15).

This is by agreement with the Master Builders' Society. A union official, interviewed by New Age on the telephone said flatly: "Yes, May Day is a working day."

Asked for the reason why it would no longer be observed as the workers' holiday, he replied: "The men don't want it. There is no need to celebrate it... May Day has been spoilt in this country. I'm not prepared to discuss it with newspapers. But May Day is not the same as in other countries. The men would rather be working..."

Stay-Home Wins Wage Rise For Durban Dockers

DURBAN.

THE harbour congestion created by the three-day stay at home, aggravated further by their refusal to do any overtime, was used as a bargaining lever by Durban's dock workers to win a significant victory against the Stevedoring Companies in the shape of increases in basic and overtime pay.

Immediately this was announced last Monday the port's 2,000 railway workers gathered outside the offices of the Port Goods Superintendent and demanded increases

in their pay also. A deputation was elected after a representative of the Railways addressed the workers and discussions are in progress on the workers' demands.

WENT HOME
During the stay-home campaign 75 per cent. of the dock workers went home to their reserves. The remainder, who were forced to leave their Company-owned compounds by the police, refused to do any overtime until their comrades returned. When those who stayed away from work did return the workers unanimously decided to do no more overtime work until they were paid £1 a day.

The congestion at the docks, which was bad enough at the end of the stay-at-home campaign, became even worse with the refusal of the workers to do any overtime work. Matters came to a head on Sunday when not a single worker turned up to work. (The docks work normally on Sundays).

An emergency meeting was held between Stevedore employers and the Divisional Inspector of Labour after which negotiations were held between the employers and the employees.

A settlement was reached at 11 a.m. on Sunday and the workers returned to work.

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Criticism From a Durban Reader — And a Reply

As a regular reader, supporter and seller of *New Age* and all its predecessors since 1939, I take strong exception to your report in your issue of the 17th inst. that in Durban "shops were closed." This false statement of your local reporter was further aggravated by your emphasis in heavy type.

"How can one accept the *New Age* reports from other centres, when its Durban report is so blatantly false?" This was the question put to me by readers of *New Age*. Perhaps you will care to answer them in your columns.

There are other glaring inaccuracies in your Durban report. Your estimate of 30 to 40 per cent. stoppage cannot be taken seriously—even with a bag of salt.

New Age will do well to remember that the Freedom Charter cannot and will not be achieved by merely creating delusions of our strength. If the Congresses have made a mistake in this instance, and I believe that we have, then it is our duty to learn from it and not to gloss over it as your report suggests.

A. K. M. DOCRAT

Our Durban reporter Mr. M. P. Naicker replies:

In my report I mentioned that all shops in the Merebank area were closed. The report was cut for reasons of space, and the editor merely stated that shops were closed. This does give a wrong impression, but the report as a whole is not blatantly false, as Mr. Doerat claims.

As for his remarks that the report of a 30 per cent. stoppage cannot be taken seriously, I suggest that Mr. Doerat calls at the Durban offices of *New Age* where we could furnish him with facts and figures justifying our estimate.

Eight of us spent the whole of Monday April 14, touring the factory areas in two cars. At the end of the day we cross-checked our figures before arriving at the estimate we did.

As for the Congresses having made a mistake in calling for a Stay-at-Home, I suggest that Mr. Doerat reads this week's report from Durban, which shows that the campaign is a roaring success, together with reports and

a statement by Chief Lutuli on the Campaign which appeared in last week's issue of *New Age*—Ed.

The Coloured Elections

The Coloured elections are over, and the People's Candidates, Piet Beyveld and Piet Vogel, have been defeated.

But this must not be interpreted as a victory for the United Party or a defeat for the Liberation Movement.

Had all the adult Coloureds voted, and not just those permitted to by virtue of the fact that they are on the voters' roll, then I have absolutely no doubt that Piet Beyveld and Piet Vogel would have now been carrying the voice of the people into Parliament.

The decision of the Coloureds on the voters' role is by no means the decision of the vast majority of Coloureds, who are not permitted to vote.

The job of us Coloured People now is to fight for the day when ALL South Africans can vote, and then we shall see to it that only the people's representatives ever see the inside of Parliament.

H. MANUEL

Committee Member SACPO Port Elizabeth.

A Sad Loss

The A.N.C. branch of Worcester suffered a grievous blow last week when Miss Elizabeth Tolala Mhlabane, a Congressist, died at Grootte Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, and was buried here on Friday. She was a nurse aid at the Breytenkloof T.B. Hospital for about seven years.

For any organisation to lose a strong-hearted fighter like her is sad indeed. The loss is truly tragic for the Congress, and the people in general. Her brother, James, has asked me to thank all through this column, and above all both White and Black nurses.

K. TOLLIE

Worcester.

BAN NUCLEAR TESTS, SAYS PEACE COUNCIL

THE South African Peace Council, in a statement, welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to discontinue nuclear bomb testings and expresses the hope that Britain and America will immediately follow suit.

"Any move from whatever quarter which reduces the great atomic danger hanging over our own lives and those of future generations must give a feeling of relief to people throughout the world," says the statement.

"The solemn warnings of eminent scientists on the immediate dangers and future genetic hazards from radioactive fallout have turned uncertainty into a world-wide fear. We feel that the Soviet Union's decision must give encouragement and added

urgency to all people to impel the British and American Governments immediately to order the suspension of tests.

"The peaceful development of thermonuclear energy means that our generation has in its hands today the tools for making our planet a place of abundance and happiness. But the misuse of thermonuclear energy for military purposes means a preparation for the utter and final destruction of our race.

"We call upon our new Parliament to bring to the notice of the British and American Governments the deep desire of South Africa's people for the banning of nuclear tests and the employment of Summit and other conferences to settle differences between the nations."

Dominee's Place of Sin Destroyed

JOHANNESBURG.

SINCE Premier Strijdom thanked God for His divine will and guidance in ensuring a greater majority for the Nationalists, 30 farmers at Barkley East acted in His name to destroy the parsonage, now a place of sin since Dominee Theron was convicted of an offence under the Immorality Act.

The parsonage was broken to the ground with bulldozers. No new pastor has yet taken the place of Dominee Theron since he was convicted almost six months ago and it seems that DRK Minister cannot find willing to take over in Barkley East.

The Church Council had already decided to replace the old parsonage, which they conceded was an old building; but the townspeople were really against it because a place of sin would not be a good place for a new dominee.

Volunteers were called for to break down the Place of Sin and the farmers responded with tractors and bulldozers.

A new parsonage is to be erected at a cost of £10,000. It will be a double-storey affair with two garages, one for the dominee and one for his visitors and guests.

Last Week's Donations

Cape Town: Bliz. 10s., K.M. £2, Barnone £2, A.Z. £1, Garm. 10s., Parry £1, Opera £1.5s., Mfr £3.2s., Timber £1 1s., Elsie £2.2s., Chess £2.2s., Bill £1 1s., Anonymous £1, Y.S.K. £2, Powell £1 Wyndoc £5, Corks £2.

Johannesburg: Nicr Sirpoo £20, Play £3, Bussis Friend £25, Orange £5, Friend £1, Anon £2.2s., Jack Newspaper £5, Monthly £2.

Port Elizabeth: Doc £1, Babs 10s., TOTAL £94 2s. 6d.

Protest Called Off in Grahamstown

HERE in Grahamstown on the eve of the stay-home protest demonstration the local branch of the A.N.C. suddenly cancelled its protest plan and ordered the workers to report for work. This was a sequel to an emergency meeting of the local executive, which for technical reasons decided to call off its plans at the eleventh hour.

But in spite of the calling off the protest, which was published in the day papers, the D.F.P. and police reinforcements were busy at work from the early hours of April 14 combing the location up and down, giving lifts to employees.

The A.N.C. sent a deputation to the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mr. S. F. Armitage, who gave a cold shoulder to the people's demands. Instead of seeing the deputation personally he wrote a letter directing the A.N.C. to the Advisory Board which, he alleged, was the only body through which we could voice our demands.

On the same day Messrs. S. B. G. Kaba, E. Mzizi and Miss E. Mafumana, who were to be members of the deputation, were arrested for failure to produce their reference books on demand by the Special Branch.

Some members of the deputation went to the police station to inquire about the fate of their colleagues, but they were driven outside like dogs and reprimanded. The arrested members were later released.

STANLEY B. G. KABA
Grahamstown.

LI T THIS BAN!

ALL over the world today, workers of all races will be gauging their millions to celebrate May Day, the workers' holiday.

HERE IN SOUTH AFRICA, HOWEVER, THE MAJORITY OF WORKERS WILL BE UNABLE TO COME TOGETHER TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY BECAUSE IT IS ILLEGAL FOR THEM TO DO SO.

On Friday April 11, the Governor-General banned all meetings of more than 10 Africans in the main urban centres. That was three days before the stay-home demonstration was due to start on April 14, and it was taken that the ban was an "emergency" measure to last for a limited period.

But over, the Elizabethan and indefinite past few days, the ban remains, if Port Elizabeth and other districts in which the ban now operates: the Cape; the Orange Free State; the Transvaal; the Cape (Cape Town, Uitenhage, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth); Pinetown; Kromaat; Kruisfontein, Oedendaalsrus, Welkom; Brakpan, Delmas, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Randfontein, Rodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging and Witbank.

But in all these areas, all gatherings of more than 10 Africans are illegal—within the exception of bona fide religious, sporting or social events and gatherings addressed by an M.P. or an M.P.C.

If this ban is not removed, the African people will be precluded from meeting publicly to voice their grievances and to voice their demands. All forms of public protest, demonstrations and processions will be outlawed.

We the SO THINGS IN DEM INIQ well believe that Verwoerd wants it like this. BUT THE AFRICAN PEOPLE CANNOT ALLOW THEMSELVES TO REMAIN LIKE THIS. ALL WHO BELIEVE IN DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS MUST DEMAND THAT THIS BAN BE LIFTED IMMEDIATELY.

Many people did not go to work on April 14, some being directly told by their employers not to act against the decision of the workers. However, as police intimidation grew tougher it weakened the progress of the demonstration. On Sunday 13 the authorities retarded the water supply in the location from the morning until 10 o'clock.

E. A. VALLA
Pres., A.N.C.Y.L.
Cradock.

Man Arrested After Cradock Stay-Home

In view of the fact that there is a lot of dishonesty among White South African workers, that these people carry pass books, Some Nationalists are once and babies not more were registered as voters in the last election. So, if Verwoerd tried to have voted of my advice, relieve the poor and force them on his side. During the elections the voter produce his or her Dom Book and no foul tricks will be practiced by any European voter.

On April 14 many A.N.C. members were arrested in the location, ten of them first being charged for failing to produce their passes and poll receipts, but later charged with obstruction.

These people were collected one by one in the streets and some from their homes. J. Komani, was charged with pasting up stay-at-home notices. Bail of £40 was allowed. Two others were granted bail without bail. They are Messrs Z. Ngalo, R. Vara, L. Melane, J. Sonkwa, H. Naki, M. Ho Blikwile, N. Ntomi, T. Kaba, A. Sizila, J. J. Joyias, and Mrs. Nonyanga ibanda. All will appear on 3.

Not An Opportunist

After having read in the *New Age* that I was elected in the Executive Committee which was formed in Pretoria some time ago, I have been waiting continually to get an official notice from the secretary of the said committee informing me of my election and the aim and objects of the committee.

I feel I shall be doing justice to myself and the nation if I decline to serve on that committee for reasons stated above. I can serve in any committee even if the election took place in my absence if only I can be told where we are leading to. J. I. WAI AZA
Mzimbafope.

BISHOP'S CALL TO HELP ZEEZURST REFUGEES

JOHANNESBURG.

A CALL for a judicial enquiry into happenings in the Zeerust area, and for international aid for the Bafurutsé refugees in Bechuanaland, was issued last week by the Bishop of Johannesburg.

The call for aid went to the World Council of Churches, whose headquarters are in Zurich, Switzerland.

At a conservative estimate, says the Bishop who recently visited Zeerust, there must already be thousands of the Bafurutsé tribe in Bechuanaland, who are under a severe strain on the resources of the local population. The World Council of Churches is asked to direct its attention to the area, in the hope that some action may be taken to alleviate their sufferings.

NAD REPLY

The NAD's Chief Information Officer in Pretoria, replying to the bishop's statement to the effect that the Union had had no complaint from the Bechuanaland authorities about the refugees.

In Zeerust, said the Bishop, there are widespread allegations that some of the police drafted into this area, as well as some of the leading supporters of those chiefs who have sided with the authorities in their attempt to compel women in the area to accept reference books, have acted with great harshness towards the people, and in some cases with brutality.

In the villages in which the chiefs have sided with the authorities deliberate attempts are being made by the tribal leaders to disrupt the work of the Anglican Church and they are persecuting some of their people simply because they are members of the Anglican Church. "In spite of this for the most part our people remain firm in their allegiance to the Church."

The Bishop draws attention to the precarious position of those chiefs who so far remain in office although they have stood by their people in their refusal to accept passes for women, and have refused to cooperate with the authorities. They now face the dilemma of either supporting the authorities and losing the respect of their people, or standing by the wishes of their people, as those wishes have been expressed on numerous occasions, and facing the probability of being deposed, just as other chiefs already have been removed for refusing to implement the requests of the authorities.



Will these refugees from Zeerust, now in Bechuanaland, go hungry? Or can they expect aid?

END MEETINGS BAN SAYS SACTU

JOHANNESBURG.

THE ban on all gatherings of more than ten Africans, imposed on the eve of the general election, shows no signs of being lifted and the Union's urban areas all exist under a form of martial law.

A demand for the immediate lifting of this ban must be voiced through the length and breadth of the land, says the Congress movement.

First shots in this campaign were fired last week from Johannesburg where the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions warned that the failure of the Minister of Native Affairs to lift the ban is an ominous sign for the future.

This arbitrary ban on meetings of more than 10 African people annuls all existing rights to freedom of speech, movement and assembly and in actual fact, illegalises almost all trade union activity among African workers, says SACTU.

The ban prevents African men and women workers from attending meetings of their trade unions, discussing their working conditions and grievances and negotiating with employers.

Canning Workers' Secretary Warned Off A Factory

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union is facing a critical period as the employers subject it to some of the most violent attacks that workers' unions have faced in their long history of struggle.

They have chosen the end of the deicious fruit season to mount an offensive against the Union. As the number of workers is reduced, some of the bosses are doing everything to prevent them from meeting on their own and to make it difficult to meet their Union officials. Daily they work overtime deep into the night. On Sunday they still work at the factory.

Last week the Manager of Lanegberg Ko-operasie wrote to Miss DoLores Telling, Secretary of the Union, debarring her from visiting the workers at the factory in "any capacity whatsoever."

MANAGER'S CLAIM

In the letter the Manager alleges that during the lunch hour on April 21 Miss Telling did not interview "one" or two Non-European employees" whom she had said she wanted to see when she entered the factory. Instead, said the Manager she "addressed the employees on matters other than trade union affairs." Without saying what these matters were, he goes on to claim that this is in contravention of a "Gentlemen's Agreement" which he regards as binding on employees, trade union and employers pending the gazetting of a Conciliation Agreement recently signed.

Miss Telling told New Age that according to the usual practice she reported at the factory office that she wanted to enter and was allowed through. She denies emphatically that she said she wanted to interview "one or two Non-European employees." When she came to the cloakroom she was immediately surrounded by a large number of workers who reported that the Committee and 160 other workers had been served with notices of dismissal.

AIMED AT UNION

She addressed the workers and

FARM LABOUR TENANTS PROTEST AT PASS LAWS

From Tenyson Makiwane

MORGENZON E. T. OUT at Morgenzon, a farming area in the Eastern Transvaal, the farm labour tenants have been gathering their demands. They are starving and are badly treated by the farmers, they say. They are prevented from going to seek work in between the seasonal contracts with the farmers. And the root of all it is the pass laws.

Since on April 14 people throughout the country would hold demonstrations in support of their demands, they made ready to see the Native Commissioner on that day. When they went to fix an appointment the Native Commissioner indicated his willingness to see them, but not on the 14th, he said. They should come on the 25th but when the 25th came the police were sent out to stop every African man from entering the town area.

WARNING OF ARREST
I saw African police on bicycles patrolling all roads leading to the town and warning the men that those who came into town would be arrested even if they came to do shopping.

The Native Commissioner, however, denied that there was sent amongst the Africans in his area. "I know about any plan to send a deputation today," he said

He went on to say that Friday was the usual day for complaints from the African chief comes from Ermelo, but on that day there were no complaints at all.

He later admitted, however, that a deputation, "some African National Congress nonsense," came to see him just before the general elections to arrange an appointment with him in connection with certain demands. It was out of the question, he told them, and "the Natives accepted that and went away."

"I certainly did not give any orders to keep Natives out of town," he emphasised again. "But of course I cannot say what the police may have done."

Asked what he thought about the complaint that the farm labourers are prevented from seeking work when their six months' contracts with the farmers expire, he said: "We have a Native Labour Control Board here which fixes the period covered by the contracts. We would like the Natives to work for the full 12 months, but the Natives do not want to work. If we enforce 12 months' contracts the farmers will be without labour; the Natives will leave."

On the question of the starvation rations given to the tenants, he said that that complaint was not only confined to Morgenzon but was all over the Transvaal.

The local Congress volunteers were very sore about the fact that only a few would be allowed to go and present the people's demands. "THE NATION HAS TO BE PRESENT AND TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT WE HAVE CARRIED OUT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE," said their leader.

Sacked For Supporting Stay-At-Home

CAPE TOWN.

SEVERAL people in the Cape Peninsula have been sacked as a result of their participation in the "stay-at-home" demonstrations of April 15 and 16.

Mr. E. Ntsukanyana, Secretary of the Cape Western Region of the ANC, was sacked from his job with a fishing company for whom he has been working for over 10 years, and is now in danger of being endorsed out of the area and perhaps even deported to Basutoland.

Mr. A. N. Steyn, Steven Ntaba, B. Mando and A. Qhanga, living in Kensington and employed at Butchers, Brokers and Distributors, of Fischer Avenue, Epping, were dismissed. Two other men were reinstated by the same firm.

When the sacked men reported to the Langa administration offices for permission to work, they were endorsed out of the area.

Of the twenty-one Africans arrested at Langa in the early hours of the morning of Monday, April 14, and released on bail of £10 each a week later, seven have been dismissed by their employers.

They include Mr. Sidwell Nqomo, 27, and Mr. Bennett Mokoena, 30, who worked for the Bank of Athens in Cape Town. Mr. Mogale was born in Bechuanaland and has a wife and three children. He has been living in the Union for 14 years and worked at the Bank of Athens for the last five years. Mr. Nqomo, 27, and Mr. Bennett Mokoena, 1957, came to Cape Town where he was eight and has been living with his parents.

The Langa men who lost their jobs all allege that their employers informed them that they had been told by an inspector of the labour department not to reinstate them as they were "not to be deported." Some employers, the men said, were willing to take them back but were afraid to do so.

Another Langa man, Mr. D. McLoane, was arrested last week and held at the Wynberg police station pending bail of £10.

Germiston Standholders Refuse To Move

GERMISTON.

Germiston's 400 African standholders are up in arms. They are not prepared to move," they say. This decision has dealt a blow to the Germiston City Council's removal scheme.

The Germiston Council has tried all methods to transfer the residents from the old Germiston location to the new Kathlengho township in Natspruit—seven miles away from town.

It refused to renew the lodger's permit. (Most of the houses in the location are sub-let.) The police made a night swoop and arrested 150 lodgers. These were tried in the Germiston magistrate's court. The case was eventually dismissed.

Still not satisfied, the Council has again ordered the arrest of four lodgers. A test case is due to be heard in the Germiston Magistrate's Court next month.

Meanwhile, the Germiston Council has decided to use an iron hand, inviting Dr. Verwoerd's intervention to deprecimate the old location at all costs.

The residents refused to move because:

- The new Kathlengho township in Natspruit is very far. The transport there is described as "horrible." Trains are scarce.
- Standholders would not be allowed to sub-let at the site and service place set aside for them.
- Rentals in the new township are high.

In the meantime, the Germiston Council is busy removing the people of Alberton to Natspruit. The population in the new township is estimated at 25,000; those in the old location 2,200.

HAS MAY DAY BECOME THE FORGOTTEN DAY.

MAY DAY—the mention of which is sufficient to stir the blood of the politically conscious worker in most countries—often seems to pass almost unnoticed in South Africa. May 1st is the day of international working-class solidarity, the day on which the workers of all the world pledge their unity.

In our country, where the most urgent call is for workers, artificially divided by racist propaganda, to throw aside their differences and stand united, May Day is a day heavy with significance.

The First International, in July 1889, decided to set May 1st aside as the annual day of workers' unity, so May Day has been celebrated since 1890.

Jo'burg was a baby

Remember that in 1890 there was not yet much of a South Africa. Johannesburg was only six years old and was nothing more than a mining camp.

Kimberley, where the diamonds were being dug out, was the country's industrial centre, and the white and black diamond diggers were rudely awakening the sleepy villages of Cape Town and Durban and transforming the country from a collection of semi-bankrupt farming communities into a single industrialised state.

When was May Day first celebrated in South Africa? The date has not yet been fixed with certainty. Ray Alexander has found



Last Saturday morning a police van dropped Mandavu Sibande outside Park station, Johannesburg, and with a curt "Hy gaan Benoni toe!" from one of the policemen, drove off.

Mandavu told some African women who happened to be on the spot that he had come to town with his blind father who lived by begging and had been arrested. He did not know his address, except that he lived in Daveyton, Benoni. Some of the women took him to the Superintendent's office there.

Had they not done so, we would be asking the public to help find him, and the police themselves would have been answerable for the safety of this boy.

records of a May Day demonstration organised by a body called the Johannesburg District Trades Council as long ago as 1895, and she fixes that as the first South African celebration. But perhaps in the end the honour may go to Cape Town, Durban or Kimberley. For Cape Town's first trade union branch (the Carpenters and Joiners) was already fourteen years old in 1895, the Durban Typo's (South

a social and a visit to the graves of the workers killed in the 1914 strike.

But 1917 was a year of importance. The War-on-Warriors, who had now formed the International Socialist League, were increasingly becoming aware of the meaning of international socialism, and they were beginning to work for the unity of all workers, black and white. On May Day 1917, for the first time in the

By LIONEL FORMAN

Africa's first independent trade unions were in Kimberley's early working-class organisation (the details of which have still to be pulled out through the mists of history) may have treated the Jo'burg workers as the May Day pioneers.

Did not catch on

In spite of Johannesburg's promisingly early start, the annual celebration of May Day does not seem to have caught on in that city. This is not altogether surprising, for the organised working class movement was confined to Whites and one of its main preoccupations was ensuring that the Africans were kept out of skilled jobs. Speeches devoted to the unity of the unity of all labourers were rare irrespective of nationality raised certain problems.

Jack Cope records, however, in his biography of Bill Andrews that during the visit to South Africa of the famous British Labour leader Tom Mann in 1910, he aroused such enthusiasm and "the spirit of solidarity was so great that all sections of the (White—L.F.) labour movement from the Trades Council to the Socialist Society turned out again for a mass demonstration on the Market Square on May Day."

But this was an exceptional occasion. May Day was not again celebrated in Johannesburg until 1918, when the left-wingers who were to be among the founders of the Communist Party six years later—most important of them, Bill Andrews, S. P. Banting and David Ivan Jones—broke from the Labour Party in protest against its support of the imperialist war and formed the War on War League.

"An Attenuated Procession"

In that year, in the words of a writer of a May Day History published in the International in 1921 "a little band of 'War-on-Warriors' organised a picturesque procession, but that mistake cost us an attenuated procession through the streets of Johannesburg, ending with a meeting in the rain on the Market Square addressed by a nation of stalwarts and enlivened by a small band."

An interesting thing about this account is that it begins: "Labour on May Day was first observed in South Africa, to the best of our recollection, in 1915..." Bill Andrews was editor of the International at this time, and as he lived for many years been closely involved in Labour developments, it is probably fairly safe to assume that the Tom Mann affair was an isolated instance.

As patriotic war fervour gripped the white citizens of Johannesburg the follow-up of the 1915 procession became impossible. In 1916 May Day was celebrated by

Rad's history, they announced that one of the speakers at their May Day rally would be an African—Horatio Mbelle.

Mbelle was an article clerk who was active in the Transvaal A.N.C. But the meeting never took place. Mobs of soldiers and civilians who gathered in the streets and at the meeting place saw to that.

With the white workers so war-frenzied that they would not listen to any talk about international workers' unity, the I.S.L. again broke new ground in 1918. It held its meeting, not on the City Hall steps or the Market Square—traditional gathering places of white labour—but outside the Pilkington Hall in Ferreirastown, where the Coloureds usually met. A Coloured leader, Talbot Williams, of the A.P.O., and an African, William Thebedi, were among the speakers.

"More in it"

It was a small meeting, with an audience of between one and two hundred, mainly Coloured, but the I.S.L. was pleased with this first breaking of new ground. Altogether a May Day demonstration with more in it than ever before."

But—and there is no excuse for it—with war's end and with the resurgence of the militancy of the white labour movement, so that May Day became a huge affair with paid holidays and big marches and drums, the I.S.L. forgot all about the Pilkington Hall and the demonstration "with more in it than ever before."

Its speakers got in there among the drums—which was right—and none of them went to Ferreirastown—which was very wrong, as the speeches they were making on May Day should have shown them. And that mistake cost us all a great deal of heartbreak.

They knew it

Nor were the Socialists unaware that things were not as they should be. The anonymous writer of the article in 1921 had this to say:

"It is for you to see that the day shall not be allowed to lose its character as a hostile demonstration by the oppressed masses against their exploiters—a day of hatred and contempt for their snobbery, flummery, and thieving—a day of alarm for them. They sit easy still because the Native proletariat is still a stranger to the May Day spirit. Two years ago, while we were spouting on the Union Ground, a little band of black demonstrators at Vrede-dorp were bated out of countenance by the police, while an aeroplane hovered over their heads. Last year a Native attempt to march in the procession in Johannesburg was kicked and chased down a side street by the bystanders.

"Colour does not seem to use such antipathy in the past, but in Johannesburg there is something notable in last Monday's achievement, when a handful of Native workers voluntarily joined to form fours under the I. L. banner, and marched with the rest of us, while 'the people beholding' without a murmur. Let their example be followed wholesale next year: let labourers in their hundreds of thousands turn out and 'process' with their White fellow-workers on May Day.

"... When May Day thus becomes truly proletarian, the strike will begin to fly, for it will be the most painful wound at we could deal to them. And till we deal some such wound have still to win our spurs as South African Branch of the Communist International."

After the bitter year 1922 and a bitter year that followed, the rage of May Day began to 'go home. The African workers began to organise. Solidarity became the key-word.

In 1928 the African workers owed their power on the Rand to a great May Day march of thousands among them a small number of Whites and Coloureds. celebration dwarfed the four Party's little 'big ups and downs—there big united demonstrations of le of all races right through the years until the Nationalists to power.

Biggest of all

And then, on May Day 1951, there was the biggest May Day demonstration of all—the national protest strike against the national laws, which was 'most active on the Rand bringing industry to a standstill. Many lives were lost on the night of ay Day, when the police drove rough the streets of African townships firing sten-guns. The ple replied on June 26th of the same year with a Day of mourning.

Since then June 26th has become a day of great importance— which is a good thing. But May y has become an all-but-forgotten day, marked only by the May Day features in New . And that is a bad thing.

MAY DAY CALL FROM SACTU

AY 1st is the day on which workers review the happenings of the past year, test their unity and resolve best to carry on their and organised struggle in the future.

It is, as in the past, workers in every part of the world will onstrate on May Day. In many times the workers have become the owners of industry and are able to control their working conditions. In many countries, which were formerly colonial possessions of the great imperialist powers, the workers together with the rest of the people have achieved freedom and are able to take steps to decide their own future and destiny. It is all part of the struggle for a better world in which man will be free to destroy unemployment and insecurity, wars and diseases, and to bring about peace and hatred between peoples. A struggle will help to establish a world of harmonious, friendly-operation between all human



beings for the common good. This is the workers' struggle. It is in South Africa, the workers together with all the oppressed sections of the community, together with all people in all spheres of life who want progress and a better life, are conducting a desperate though persistent, struggle for liberation from unjust laws, from racial domination, from brutal persecution, for a living minimum wage of £1 per day and for the right to take part in the government and to control their own lives. In this struggle they have the support of the entire civilised world, just as the S.A. workers are the best leaders, representing all the peoples and races of South Africa, and put them on trial for allegations of Treason. The lives of our leaders and their families have been disrupted and great hardships have been imposed on them. But the spirit of our leaders is not broken and still they continue the great struggle for freedom. We know from past experience how hard that struggle will be. The Government has arrested our best leaders, representing all the peoples and races of South Africa, and put them on trial for allegations of Treason. The lives of our leaders and their families have been disrupted and great hardships have been imposed on them. But the spirit of our leaders is not broken and still they continue the great struggle for freedom. We know from past experience how hard that struggle will be. The Government has arrested our best leaders, representing all the peoples and races of South Africa, and put them on trial for allegations of Treason. The lives of our leaders and their families have been disrupted and great hardships have been imposed on them. But the spirit of our leaders is not broken and still they continue the great struggle for freedom.

and make the world insecure for our children. Thus we join our brothers and sisters in every part of the world in the demand for peace. At the same time we resolve to, on May 1st, to continue our own struggle here, supported by the entire enlightened world, for our freedom. HARD ROAD We know from past experience how hard that struggle will be. The Government has arrested our best leaders, representing all the peoples and races of South Africa, and put them on trial for allegations of Treason. The lives of our leaders and their families have been disrupted and great hardships have been imposed on them. But the spirit of our leaders is not broken and still they continue the great struggle for freedom. We know from past experience how hard that struggle will be. The Government has arrested our best leaders, representing all the peoples and races of South Africa, and put them on trial for allegations of Treason. The lives of our leaders and their families have been disrupted and great hardships have been imposed on them. But the spirit of our leaders is not broken and still they continue the great struggle for freedom.

the struggle goes on in every part of the country. In this struggle the people of South Africa have cemented a new symbol of their unity, the Congress Alliance, which embraces organisations representing all the progressive forces in South Africa, the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, the S.A. Congress of Democrats and ourselves, the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the multi-racial united organisation of the workers. This alliance is the guarantee that the struggle for freedom will be won. Remember May Day—our day—the 1st of May. Resolve on this day to unite and organise even more strongly than ever before for our just demands, on which the whole future of South Africa depends. Long live the unity of the workers of the world, for peace and international security! Long live our great Congress Alliance, for an end to racial domination, for co-operation of all the peoples of South Africa, for freedom!

ON TRIAL FOR INCITEMENT

Johannesburg
13 ON TRIAL FOR INCITEMENT AFTER THE STAY-HOME IN JOHANNESBURG: Front row, left to right—Hossein Yawda, Ismail Bhana, Mavis Lollan, Mahommed Bhana and James Neube, J. Davies, Back row—J. Alexander, Arnold Selby, F. Matthews, J. Mogari, Frans Manamela, Daniel Phosoko. This case has been remanded to May 6.

Cape Town
Some of the twenty-one African men who were arrested at Langa on the morning of April 14 for supporting the 'stay-at-home' are seen coming out of Roeland Street Gaol last Thursday after their release on bail of £10 each. They were due to appear at the Wyuberg magistrate's court this week.

STAY-AT-HOME WINS WAGE RISE

(Continued from page 1)

SETTLEMENT TERMS

The terms of the settlement bring the wages of the workers up to 14/- per day and overtime rates have been increased by 3d. per hour (bringing the overtime rate up to 2/- per hour). The workers will be paid at the rate of 18/6 for work on Sundays.

Workers interviewed by New Age complained, whilst they agreed that the increases they had won were accepted by them, they were not given a proper chance to consider the offers of the employers. Their interpreter, before putting the proposals to the workers, had already thanked the employers for their offer thus making it difficult for them to refuse the offer.

A leader of the dock workers told New Age that in future they will insist on an interpreter of their own and not one appointed by the employers.

So effective was the ban on overtime by the workers that on Monday morning over 25 ships were lying idle, whilst on others the crews were handling the cargo.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Another major victory for the workers was achieved when 60 Indian and African workers who were victimised by a large baking firm were reinstated after a threat by the South African Congress of Trade Unions to call for a boycott of their products.

This company, which had dismissed these workers when they failed to report to work after the A.N.C. had called off the campaign last week, had refused an interview to the representatives of the Congresses in reply to their first letter asking for such an interview to discuss the dismissals.

In a subsequent letter to the employers, SACTU pointed out that it was committed to a policy of boycotting firms that victimised workers for having participated in this campaign and urged the employers to reconsider their decision. Immediately on receipt of this letter the employers took all their workers back.

Pen Pals Wanted

I am 29 and wish to establish friendship with men and boys from the Protectorates, Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and India.

I am a good and unfailing correspondent and will answer every letter.

Mokakube C. Boshelo c/o Richard, 2 Beryl St., Cyrildene, Johannesburg.

MAY DAY 1958

On May Day, 1958, we South African Workers, pledge solidarity with Workers everywhere—

- Against H bombs and war
- For peace and friendship between nations
- Against exploitation and unemployment
- For a living wage and jobs for all
- Against colour bars and racialism
- For freedom in our life-time

Furniture, Mattress & Bedding Workers' Union. National Union of Laundry, Cleaning & Dyeing Workers. National Union of African Laundry, Cleaning & Dyeing Workers. Shops & Office Workers' Union. African Milling Workers' Union. African Broom and Brush Workers' Union. Toy Workers' Union. African Textile Workers' Industrial Union, S.A. Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.) African Food and Canning. Food & Canning Workers' Union. S.A. Clothing Workers' Union. African Building Workers' Union. Tvl. Non-European Iron & Steel Workers' Union. South African Railway & Harbour Workers' Union (Non-European). African Municipal Workers' Union. African Sweet Workers' Union.

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 TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

Congress of African States



Bob Cooper, member of the Bud Shank Show which had a short run in Jo'burg, recently impressed jazz fans with his cool notes on the oboe. Behind him is bass player Don Crell.

BUD SHANK'S JAZZ BAND CONQUERS THE RAND

BUD Shank's Jazz West Coast quintet poured a terrific scoop for Modern Jazz fans. After months of collecting records and equipment to play them, here at last was an opportunity to see a real live show. The Yank musicians themselves learnt a thing or two in South Africa.

Bud Shank, the leader of the group who plays alto saxophone and flute, is taking home a penny whistle and has resolved to master the instrument after hearing recordings of penny whistle jive by African musicians. The two members of the band Claude Williamson the pianist, and drummer Jimmy Pratt had a taste of a Saturday night in Sophiatown to "let the boys know where African musicians get their inspiration," as Gwagwi Mrwebi, the secretary of the Union of S.A. Artists, put it.

LIVELY DISCUSSION

The get-together started with lively discussion. The Americans, accustomed to rubbing shoulders with Negro musicians, were keen to learn about the set-up here. Jimmy Pratt is slow-speaking and has obviously been reading a psychology textbook about the emotions of the Africans and of course he has got the answers all wrong. Claude Williamson asks questions about all sorts of things from Strindberg to the formula for making African beer.

But that was not a night for serious discussion. The "boys" were taken round to meet people. At Sydney Kgau's place they were introduced to members of the "High Society" and "Rough House" clubs. Elsewhere they listened to Township Jazz records.

Everywhere the Yanks were mobbed by jazz enthusiasts.

But Tuesday night at the Bantu Men's Social Centre was the real night for the Jazz fans. The din

was like prize-giving day, the air rang with screams of "go, man, go!" as the quintet gave it a "swing." There was wild cheering as soon as the well-known songs like "How High the Moon" and "I remember April" were played, but you could hear a pin drop when there was a piano or a string bass solo.

SHOT IN THE ARM

Bud Shank on the alto and Bob Cooper on the tenor saxophone set the tempo and had the feet of the audience tapping on the floor and the heads bobbing forward and backwards. But it took husky voiced June Christy to deliver the shot in the arm which knocked the fans out cold.

Now West Coast Jazz is supposed to be cool music inspired by the carefree temperament of the Pacific. The cool sounds came when Bud Shank took the flute and Bob Cooper the oboe. Those cool notes gave you your money's worth.

Claude Williamson was outstanding on the piano, especially his rendering of "Tenderly."

When June Christy came in she "killed" them. I liked the first number she sang "That's All," but the rest of the songs, all sung in the typical Bob sequence, sounded all the same.

CRY OF DISMAY

There was a cry of dismay when the last number was played. But it was an unforgettable evening. The Americans themselves said that it had been a wonderful audience and since their tour outside America they had received such enthusiastic response from Sweden and at the Bantu Men's Social Centre. That is something to be proud of.

T.M.

NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL

ANC leaders Duma Nokwe, A. Mthembu and J. Matlou; Africanists Potlako Leballo and S. Mokoena; and others will take part in a discussion on "The Way Forward after the April 14 Demonstrations" to be published in New Age next week.

Make sure you don't miss this important feature by ordering your copy of New Age today.

(Continued from page 1)
of Tunisia and Morocco. He appealed to the great powers to disarm and consider the discontinuation of nuclear weapon tests.

He condemned most vehemently reports that the Sahara Desert might be used as a testing ground for nuclear weapons, and appealed to the United Nations to call a halt to this threat to the safety of Africa.

PERMANENT BODY

Concluding, he suggested the setting up of machinery to maintain the links forged in the conference and implement its decisions.

Electing Nkrumah as Conference Chairman, the delegates adopted a five-point agenda, based largely on the proposals made in the Ghana Premier's key-note speech.

AGENDA

- 1. Exchange of views on the foreign policy, especially concerning Africa, the future of the dependent territories of Africa, the Algerian problem, racial problems, steps to be taken to safeguard the independent African states.
- 2. Examination of ways and means for promoting economic co-operation between the African states based on an exchange of technical, scientific and educational information with special regard to industrial planning and agricultural development.
- 3. On the cultural level, the formulation of concrete proposals for exchanges of visiting missions between various countries, both government and non-government.
- 4. Consideration of problems of international peace and conformity with the United Nations Charter and reaffirmation of the Bandung Conference principles.

5. Setting up of permanent machinery after the conference.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT

The speeches by the delegates showed that there was complete agreement on all main issues.

The Ethiopian delegation announced that its country was willing to act as host to the next conference.

The United Arab Republic's Foreign Minister Fayzi proposed to be used for future African conferences, and French were the official languages this time.)

While agreeing with all the points made by Nkrumah he proposed as an additional suggestion that the Conference for the Arabs in Palestine, but for his impending visit to Moscow, said Fayzi, President Nasser himself would head the conference.

The Foreign Minister said that support of his country in the Arab crisis, President Bourguib would have attended.

ONE EVERY THE F OF ALG A. On the third day of the Conference it was suggested, and agreed to, that representatives of African movements in countries which are not yet free, should be invited to address the delegates. Among them were the Cameroonian People's Party in Togoland, Somalia and Nigeria. The press, of course, did not mention their names.

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POINT REITERATED IN SPEECH WAS THIS: NCH MUST GET OUT OF ALG A.

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LOAN TO FRANCE
He explained that without the recent huge American loan France would not be in a position to carry on the war. This was admitted by the French Defence Minister.

In addition, he said, the United States had always given the French arms and supported them at international meetings.

Much of the conference discussion centred on practical measures for increasing effective co-operation between the African States.

On the political issues the unanimity of opinion on the points outlined in Nkrumah's address—and the accord of the delegates with the resolutions hammered out at the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung was so complete that there was virtually no controversy of any kind, and the conference was able to complete its work a day earlier than was expected.

JUST AS THE BANDING CONFERENCE MARKED A DECISIVE SHIFT AGAINST IMPERIALISM IN THE WORLD BALANCE OF POWER, SO ACCRA HAS MARKED A SIMILAR SHIFT IN AFRICA.

SEVENTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL will be held in Vienna on June 25, 1958. Dr. Bernini, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has announced.

RACING AT MILNERTON

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: JEMIMA Danger, Kudus.

3-Year-Olds (8 fur): SOUTHERN DRAWL Danger, Capacity.

Vasco Handicap (Tops): PURPLE ROYAL Danger, Top Walk.

Vasco Handicap (Bottoms): DEMOCRAT Danger, Squeeze.

Ascot Handicap: BULBUL Danger, Ziefried.

Juvenile Handicap (6 fur): PACIFY Danger, Cumanus.

Progress Six: ESTATE DUTY, Danger, Pay Hour.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

1908 — JUBILEE YEAR — 1958

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, 1958

£800 VASCO HANDICAP (Top Div.) 12 furlongs

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.30 P.M.

£1 DOUBLE AND FOUR 10/10 QUINELLAS

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R. C. LOUW, Secretary, P.O. Box 17, Milnerton.

HELP SELL

NEW AGE!

EUROPE CRISIS IN FRANCE

WHILE the French electorate is having its say in nationwide county council elections, the country is in the throes of her 25th government. At the very end of the war—the direct result of the bombing of the defenceless Tunisian village of Sakiet six weeks ago.

The government of prime minister Felix Gaillard, which was responsible for the bombing, has fallen. But the shocking thing is that Gaillard felt not because the members of France's parliament were angry at French brutality and intransigence in relations with Algeria and Tunisia.

They withdrew support because Gaillard, at the insistence of the U.S. and British "arbitrators," was forced to agree to a Tunisian demand that French troops be withdrawn from all Tunis territory except the key naval base of Bizerte.

COMMUNISTS IGNORED

While the call by the Communist M.P.s for an end to the war against Algeria and for a united front of Communists and Socialists, is ignored, the rest of parliament is quarrelling about the best and swiftest means of destroying the Algerian liberation army.

British Chancellor Doesn't Know

UNEMPLOYMENT in Britain rose by 9,000 from mid-February to mid-March, bringing up the total to 431,000. The Ministry of Labour has announced.

This is the highest since 1953. Another 100,000 were working out of time, Hill Ministry said. Northern Ireland is hardest hit, 50,822 were out of work there in March, representing 10.7% of the working population.

A statement issued by the Scottish Trades Union Council said that the unemployment in Scotland accounted for 20 per cent of the total number of unemployed in Britain. In some places the percentage of unemployed reached 13 per cent, to 33 per cent of the total number of workers.

"DOWNWARD TREND"

Commenting on the continued increase in unemployment the *Financial Times* (April 15) editorially underlined that this went "against the normal seasonal trend."

The paper said: "Patches of severe local unemployment are getting worse and the general level of activity is still moving slowly downwards. There is no sign yet of a reversal of this downwards trend."

BUDGET SPEECH

Britain's economic crisis has not yet reached anything like the proportions of the U.S. slump, but the shadow looms very large on the horizon. The Tory approach, typically enough, to the quiet, and to do nothing, is the quietest and hope that the thing goes away. This was clearly reflected in last week's Budget speech by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heathcoat Amory.

A modest man, he began by admitting that he was unable "to read confidently the barometer of world trade and economic activity." His whole speech may be summed up in these words of the *New Statesman* (April 19): "Will the U.S. recession get worse? It might. Will Britain's own position become more difficult in the next few months? It may. But, said Mr. Agony, 'it is too soon to be sure.'"

So much for the frequently repeated claims of modern western economists that they have advanced techniques which enable them to control the economy.

One factor of importance is the development in extreme right-wing circles in France—which were formerly the most vocal supporters of covering America—of a ferocious hatred for the United States. They have understood only too well the speed with which the U.S. seized upon the Sakiet plunder—and the crocodile tears for the Tunisian dead and the quick offer to "arbitrate" between France and Tunisia.

They perceive very clearly (for they are themselves imperialists) that the plan was announced that the plane was an American B-26. The Indonesian National Press Service is one cable that the plane was one supplied to Chiang Kai-shek and operating from the Philippines.

Mopping up operations against the rebels continue, and the revolt, in the words of *Time* (April 28), one of its strongest supporters, is "flickering out."

Attending to Indonesia's solidarity with other states fighting colonialism, Djauanda was one of those who sent congratulatory messages to the Accra Conference of Independent African states.

For all of them the only problem is to find a government even more right-wing than the Gaillard government. But where such a possibility exists is doubtful.

The communist *L'Humanite* almost alone among the newspapers posed the problems differently. The choice, it said, is not between the extreme right-wing and Gaillard. It is between war and peace in Algeria. And Communist Party secretary Jacques Duclos made these proposals to the Socialists: The creation of a popular front similar to that existing in the U.S. in a popular government with communist participation; the immediate withdrawal of French troops from Algeria.

Finland Sets an Example

FINLAND'S right-wing government is setting the West an example of the possibility of and benefits from peaceful co-existence with socialist countries.

In an exchange of messages on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, co-operation and Mutual Assistance, President Urho Kekkonen of Finland declared that in the last ten years conditions had been created for the development of friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union and there was a firm foundation for the further strengthening of this friendship. He added that such relations between neighbours were "a remarkable achievement."

Soviet President Voroshilov said that the ideal of friendship and peaceful co-operation expressed in the treaty were being successfully carried out. Voroshilov stated that these relations indicated that countries with different social systems and ideologies could successfully co-operate on principles of peaceful co-existence and friendship and equality.

Referring to Soviet-Finnish trade, which was developing on a stable foundation of long-term agreements, he said that it had increased roughly fourfold since 1950, standing at about 1,300 million roubles in 1957.

Russian and American Share Honours

Soviet and United States musicians, Valery Klymov (violin) and Van Cliburn (piano) shared the honours at the Tchaikovsky International Piano and Violin Contest which finished in Moscow last week. Over 60 young musicians from 23 countries participated.

Indonesia: Foreign Bomber Arouses Anger

Anti-American feeling in Indonesia has reached a new pitch following the bombing by a foreign aircraft of the government air-base at Makassar. The Sumatra rebels have no bombers nor have they facilities or fuel for launching them.

Prime Minister Djauanda has announced that the plane was an American B-26. The Indonesian National Press Service is one cable that the plane was one supplied to Chiang Kai-shek and operating from the Philippines.

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AMERICA

U.S. Bankruptcies Highest in 20 Years

45 to 50 American firms close their doors and go out of business on an average day during the present recession period, official figures reveal.

If the present rate continues through the year, more than 14,000 businesses will go to the wall in 1958. This will be the highest annual total in nearly 20 years.

So far in 1958, business failures are running 12 per cent, higher than in 1957 and 27 per cent higher than in 1956.

In addition to the businesses going insolvent others in growing numbers are closing down voluntarily and getting out while they are still solvent. Many others, hard pressed, are merging with competitors, hoping to make a go of it.

The increase in business failures is greatest among retailers—more than 13 per cent, up on a year ago. Casualties were heavy among firms dealing in automobiles, appliances, furniture, clothing. There is a considerable increase in the number of eating and drinking places going insolvent.

No Change in Canada

There is little difference between the policies of the Conservative Party—which won a landslide general election victory here last month—and the Liberals who, until last year had been in power for 22 years without a break.

ASIA JAPAN'S FASCISTS COME BACK FOR ELECTIONS

MIDDLE EAST

Aid For Egypt . . .

The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic have signed contracts for Soviet experts to give technical assistance in the construction and extension of 17 industrial projects in the Egyptian region of the Republic under the economic and technical co-operation agreement concluded between the two countries.

The contracted projects include factories producing iron and steel, coke, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals, cables and surgical instruments.

Contracts were also signed to organise ten vocational training centres in Egypt for Soviet experts to train skilled Egyptian industrial workers. Egyptian experts will also be trained to take the place of Soviet experts in the future.

. . . And What About Israel ?

In Jerusalem, as Israel celebrated her tenth anniversary, Soviet Communist Attaché Vladimir Balchenko firmly squashed the theory that Soviet aid in the Middle East is discriminatory and harmful to Israel.

"In line with her economic policy in India and other Asian countries, the Soviet Government is prepared to offer technical aid and capital investment on an acceptable commercial basis," Balchenko said.

"It is untrue that only American capital is able to develop Israel—Russian capital is just as able and willing," he added.

RIGHT-WING MERGER

A proposed merger between Israel's right-wing General Zionists Party and the semi-fascist Herut Party, which advocates the seizure of Transjordan by force, has struck last-minute difficulties and negotiations have been postponed for some time. The name planned for the new organisation was the National Liberal Party, and advocates of the merger believed that the new party might be able to defeat Prime Minister Ben Gurion's right-wing socialist Mapai at the next election on a policy which can be summed up as "Get together with France and get tough with the Arabs."

"COMPLETE DISARMAMENT"—BEN GURION

Meanwhile Ben Gurion has made an effective propaganda move by calling for "complete disarmament of all the peoples in the Middle East. Although we are the smallest people among them we wouldn't mind that."

ON the eve of Japan's elections, Prime Minister Kishi's Liberal Democratic Party government has released the last ten of Japan's 27 worst war criminals, all of whom were sentenced by the International Tribunal to life imprisonment.

This action has been taken with U.S. backing, but without consultation with the Soviet Union, China or India, all of whom participated in the Tribunal.

The release of the war criminals, has aroused great anger in China, which suffered most at the hands of the Japanese fascists. China interprets what has happened as deliberate U.S. policy. "The purpose of the U.S. is to make available these die-hard militarists as U.S. lackeys in the Far East," says *New China News Agency*.

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi was himself one of the chief officials responsible for the organised surrender of China during the Japanese occupation when in 1941 he was Minister of Commerce in the fascist Tojo cabinet.

Pakistan Hit by U.S. Slump

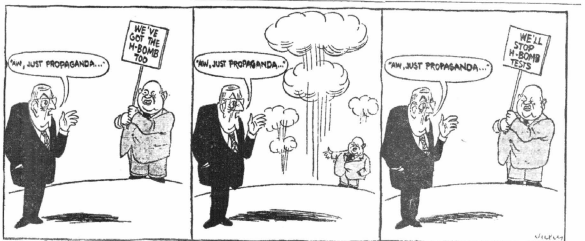
THE U.S. slump has hit Pakistan hard. Dumping by America of its raw cotton and other farm surpluses at low prices is wrecking havoc with the Pakistan economy which is completely dependent on the export of these commodities.

In a warning to the nation, Prime Minister Amjad Ali declared recently: "The American recession is going to have far-reaching effects on our exports."

The prices obtained by Pakistan this year for her cotton crop are 10 per cent, to 20 per cent, lower than last year. Of the 61 million bales of jute produced this year, she can find no buyer for 1.6 million bales. Cotton yarn producers received a shock when British Hongkong, which took 67 per cent of the 1957 year exported, announced that she would take none from Pakistan this year. Tea exports are expected to be a half of what they were last year.

Desperate for trade, premier Ali intends visiting the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Sweden. He will seek loans from Britain and France and more aid (other than military equipment) from the U.S.

In view of the economic problems the U.S. and Britain are themselves facing, this seems a somewhat forlorn hope.



With acknowledgments to Vicky in the *New Statesman*

SPORTSLIGHT



by "DULEEP"

P. SOCCER PROBLEMS

ITS F.A. soccer country would joined, the W.P. Association.

It will be recollected that the F.A.S.A. letted the colour-bar clause from its constitution in order to get round FIFA, and in order to convince them, a number of approaches were made to African nations as far back as 1956 in an attempt to become associated with the Transvaal European Football Association, with promises of better facilities, tours and a lot of other baloo.

The Soccer Federation has known of the move since it was nipped in the bud by enlightening the Whites that the move would be more beneficial to them. Since then no more gestures were made by the Whites.

Like sportsmen here, the Whites have been through the daily press of the "laudable achievement" of the Whites to have a Non-White Union under their control.

CONDEMNED

The F.A. stands condemned in the eyes of all Non-European sportsmen, whether they be Whites or not, for their rash action in their efforts to gain world recognition in all branches of sports.

What will be the benefits derived from this affiliation? I say, absolutely nothing. In fact, nothing more than can be obtained already amongst the Non-Whites. Aid will be given, so the press reports, such as in the form of lectures on refereeing. At the United F.A., probably real wants is representative matches, and goodness alone knows how the Whites are going to provide them with that, for they will not give you a Saturday at Hartleyvale, and who will undertake to invite a Non-White team from overseas to play a country like South Africa where thousands of clubs are ready to receive you?

No, your gain will be nil in return to your losses, for I am certain that if you do not resign and withdraw now before it is too late, you are doomed for probably for life, with whatever of ever playing representative soccer amongst your own people. White, who will never play you, so who are you hoping to play against? Are you hoping to emulate your own people? If you are dreaming, it's a pipe-dream.

ND THOUGHTS

The F.A. is a Union only of 12 clubs, but the bulk of their members are from the Union of the W.P. Coloured Board, and as the players realised that they cannot play for two different unions, they are subject to expulsion, in force, that there will be more than three or four before long. In the past, we allowed their players to play on a playing field... but after this "quishing act," I afraid it will not be tolerated.

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at least three clubs who are going to withdraw, as they were ignorant of the fact that the United sought affiliation to the White body, until the press announcement.

Blame must also be attached to the W.P. Coloured Board for this action of the United F.A., for they have repeatedly rejected their application for membership, for no sound reason whatsoever, resulting in this disastrous step, which may probably jeopardise the chances of the S.A. Soccer Federation's application.

Once again, I appeal to the Board to reconsider the application of sportsmen of other racialised units, whose applications were recently turned down, otherwise they will have to take the blame for the wrongs committed by the unattached unions.

Messrs Segers, Stoffberg, Albrington, Herbert and company, stalwarts of the Board, must cease their dogmatic attitude and adopt a progressive policy. Admittedly, they may say that decisions are taken by members comprising the Board, but these same officials wield a tremendous amount of influence, and in the majority of cases their influence has swayed many an issue to their own liking.

WE HEARD IT SAID

● That Councillor H. E. Parker, patron of the United Football Association, has tendered his resignation from that body, and has requested the return of his trophy, because of their affiliation to the White body.

● That the Alliance Football League has "played dirty" with the Blackpool F.C. (Ex-Cosmopolitan F.A.) by asking them not to take part in any competitive football last season, and telling them that their application this season would be favourably considered. They refused again this season in spite of the strong assurances last year.

● That two or three Associations monopolise the Soccer Board, which will ultimately lead to their downfall, if only each affiliated unit exercises its vote and its independent views towards the progress of soccer in the Western Province.

● That the Cosmopolitan F.A. has lost most of its clubs, and are not expected to survive very long.

● That the Indian F.A. although meeting with a lot of difficulties, such as losing clubs, will still survive, and fulfil their obligations to the Board insofar as Board fixtures and tournament levies etc. goes.

● That the Soccer Board Secretary, Mr. N. Stoffberg, a capable administrator, has strongly recommended the acceptance of the Central Union (Elsies River) and Retreat Union, because of their sound standing, but his recommendation was ignored and rejected.

● That the columns of New Age are open for comments, views, suggestions, etc., for the betterment of sports. Readers are earnestly requested to write to this office, with any form of constructive criticism which will benefit sport as a whole.

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The New Age photographer caught these school-girls romping on the pavement outside their school in District Six. They have no playground, and now that the official school-feeding scheme has been stopped, they don't get any meals at school either.

THIS IS NOT A FAIRY TALE!

"Along Came A Spider..."

School Feeding Scheme Stopped

From Alex in Guma

ONCE upon a time there were thousands of little boys and girls at school in the Cape, all of them 'Tom Thumbs' and Miss Muffets. There was also a big, ugly spider called the Cape Provincial Administration, who got fat on the taxes which the mummies and daddies of the little boys and girls paid it every year. The horrible spider used a lot of the money to help a cruel giant called the Nationalist Government to carry out his wicked apartheid laws, and spent millions of pounds on these things every year. The spider however allowed a teeny-weeny bit of this money, 10d. a week for each child, to be spent on school feeding, and the little boys and girls received their cards and when in the form of bread, butter, cheese, peanut butter, margarine and milk.

The many children who were poor and really needed this small addition to their pocket every day welcomed it. In the area between Heathfield and Raapkraal alone there were from 5,000 to 6,833 children living below the bread-line.

MUST DO WITHOUT

But the ugly spider decided that the little boys and girls could do without school feeding. Too much money was being spent on it. A horrible goblin, the Provincial Secretary, Mr. W. J. B. Slater, told the children: "Our job is education. And in any case 10d. a week can buy so little food it does not make much difference, and all the expenses amount up to £50,000 a year. A very large sum to spend on such a small return."

So from April 1 the food was taken away from the little children in all schools under and aided by the Administration.

The lives of little children, because the ugly giant had already taken away the food of African children a long time ago.

Another billy-goat gruff Mr. J. Fuchs who wanted to represent the mummies and daddies of the Coloured children in Parliament for the Boland constituency, even went as far as to say that Coloured teachers advocated the ending of the school-feeding scheme because the children wanted the food.

This angered many people. Said one teacher: "Anybody who says such a thing should be shot."

Billy Goat Gruff Fuchs did not get into Parliament. A lot of other people were very angry about the ending of the scheme, too. The City Council Health Committee agreed to send a deputation to the Administrator. It is heart-breaking," said the principal of a D.R.C. Mission school in Grey-Bark.

FEEDING FUNDS

A large number of citizens met and established the Peninsula School Feeding Association to organise voluntary contributions towards food for schools, European schools, also affected by the ending of the feeding scheme, decided to adopt some Non-European schools and help the children get food.

8,000-odd school children in the poorer areas are now being fed by the Association, and there are 20,000 more children in need of food. It will cost £11,000 a quarter to supply them daily.

The citizens who pay taxes to the Administration and the Government are now expected to dig deeper into their pockets and to help feed thousands of children.

A SAD LOSS

"The end of the feeding scheme is a sad loss to the children," a

principal told New Age. His school is one of the oldest in Cape Town and its pupils among and they all look as if they could do with a lot more food than what they had been receiving from the School Board.

"They used to get fruit and cocoa in addition to the other things," he said nostalgically. "Now it all has to come out of the pockets of the public."

The Peninsula School Feeding Association supplied his school with vegetables and meat for soup, oats, and fuel and the food was prepared on the school premises.

St. Theresa's in Athlone organised a big float procession through the streets recently to raise money for the general fund for feeding school children in the area.

HEALTH UNDERMINED

Another school principal told New Age he had made application to the Association for assistance. The children here are all from the poorest parts of District Six; they need the food. They get medical attention, but if they become undernourished the Department will have to pay more on their behalf.

"What will they do next?" he asked gloomily. "Take away the winter hake-liver oil?"

So appeals are going out to the public to support the Peninsula School Feeding Association in its work to supply thousands of children with something to augment their scanty lunch-packets; and the big ugly spider grows fatter and fatter on the toil and tears and labour of the people.

But the little children are looking forward to the day when the spider will overeat himself and burst with a loud pop and everybody will live happily ever after.

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