**NEW AGE**

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**WOMEN ARRESTED IN DAWN RAIDS**

**NEW WAVE OF PERSECUTION IN SOPHIA TOWN**

**JOHANNESBURG.**

Over the last two weeks -ends, a fresh wave of dawn raids for permits has been launched against both men and women in Sophiatown.

Truckloads of people were taken to the Newlands police station between 2.30 and 3 a.m. on Sunday mornings following a midnight Saturday sweep. Many women were arrested with infants.

On the previous Thursday and Friday a large number of women as well as some men were arrested and charged under section 16 of the Urban Areas Act. In all cases the people singled out were those living in the buffer zone, and according to the residents, arrests were made of people living on properties that have not been sold to the Resettlement Board.

Since the end of May this year when a mass demonstration, ten thousand strong, went to protest to the Mayor of Johannesburg, no permits or pass rights have ever taken place in Sophiatown. This has further strengthened the belief amongst the people that this week's raids are a new form of pressure by the Resettlement Board to compel them to go to Meadowlands.

**ILL IN BED**

Several women told New Age that they were picked out of their houses. Mrs. Pat Dlamini was ill in bed but the police told her to get up and refused to give her a chance to dress properly.

The women were then hustled into the 'Kwela-Kwelwa' and taken to the Newlands police station. Since many of them had small babies they were allowed to go home without having to pay bail, and told to report to the Native Commissioner's office on the next day.

All the cases will be defended. During the raids the police refused to listen to arguments of those who said they had been born in Sophiatown and needed no permits. Some women were told: "This will not pass, you Congresswomen." According to the victims of the arrests an official of the Resettlement Board accompanied the police and pointed out the houses to be raided.

**PROTEST MEETING**

The ANC Women's League has called a mass protest meeting in Sophiatown on Sunday, August 25.

**Boycott Ends Against One Firm**

**JOHANNESBURG.**

The Congresses have decided to "call off the boycott of the pipe tobaccos manufactured by Messrs. John Chapman, Ltd. This action follows representations by the firm stating that it is not controlled by the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation." The statement that their firm was not controlled by any Nationalist persons or shareholders.

It is correct, states the letter, that the Rembrandt concern (which the Congresses allege to be Nationalist-controlled) holds a half of their share capital. But it has never interfered with the conduct of the business, which is controlled by a board of directors of which the representative of Anglo-Tobacco Industries Ltd., is the Chairman, and which includes the general manager, Mr. H. Mammerschlagh, who is the founder of the firm.

**CONGRESS REPLY**

Replying to this letter, the Congresses state that they accept these assurances. "In these circumstances," declares a joint letter signed by Chief Luthuli, Dr. Naden and Messrs. G. Pooko, P. Beyers and L. Levy, on behalf of the various organisations, "we shall endeavour to make certain that all those who are protesting against the cumulative discriminatory legislation of this Government do not boycott any of the tobacco manufactured by you, including the brands Mine Captain, Chapman's Special, Silver Clad, Greyhound, Wayside, Champion and Iris.

Champion's are not a party to the current legal proceedings against the Congresses taken by the Rembrandt company. In circumstances under which it has obtained against the issuing of circulars calling for the boycott of various brands of cigarettes, including Rembrandt, Van Rijn, Peter Kerr's, Robbenaas and Lewington. Argument in this case will be heard on August 31 in Pretoria.

**TREASON TRIAL**

"There Must Be A Limit"

Defence Protests At Crown Tactics

From RUTH FIRST

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

LAST week's treason trial proceedings were studied with angry outbursts by Defence Counsel at "the fantastic lengths" to which the Crown is going in the case, and the "unethical" conduct of the Crown in the leading of evidence.

"We could be here permanently... for the rest of our lives," protested Mr. J. Slovo. Evidence of the 1906 Bambatha Rebellion might be brought in by the Crown to support evidence of violence committed in the country.

The accused before the court, said Mr. Slovo, were arrested on warrants alleging high treason committed between 1951 and 1956. Evidence was now being led of events in the years 1951 and 1952, and even the months of 1957 after the arrests.

"Is it alleged by the Crown that we are just continuously committing High Treason? On the basis of the Crown's approach to this case, we could be here for ever."

WHEN WILL IT END?

"This preparatory examination has gone on for an oppressive period. We have until an indication from the Crown of the scope of this inquiry, where it begins and where it will end. Will we be sitting?"

(Continued on page 3)

**NURSES FIGHT BACK**

— Page 4
The United Party Misses The Bus

THE United Party's much-boosted pre-election Congress in Bloemfontein has produced a still-born white mouse.

"The United Party is the passé," we were solemnly told by the brains and the bank of the Party, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, a few days before the Congress. Apparently he had in mind a multi-racial Senate, but he was unable to win any support for that in his "reform" Party.

Instead, the Bloemfontein Congress has produced a "master-race" plan which hasn't even the virtue of being practicable. The Senate is to be reconstituted, and will be elected directly by the voters instead of by electoral colleges. Coloureds and Africans (but not Indians) will be allowed to elect Europeans to represent them in the Senate, and those coloureds who were on the common roll before 1951 will be restored to the common roll for Assembly election purposes.

But... there to be a "White veto" in the Senate—all laws will have to be approved by a majority of the Senators who represent Europeans.

The qualifications for Non-European voters are to be raised.

So where is the "reform"? Not even De Villiers Graaff made any claims about "reform" in his various speeches and press conferences at Bloemfontein. One might have thought that the specific object of the United Party plan was to "entrench" White leadership evermore.

Then what is the point of the plan? The Nationalist Party already has the magic formula for entrenching white leadership—apartheid. Does the United Party think its plan is any advance on that? Does the United Party think it has any hope of outbidding the Nats for the support of those voters who demand white supremacy before anything else?

The mystery of the U.P. plan is perhaps made clearer by De Villiers Graaff's statement that "it is felt that these steps will do much to retain the friendship of the Cape Coloured people in their traditional position and, while ensuring White political control, will bring a much-needed stability to our political institutions."

In other words, he hopes his White supremacy plan will win support from Non-Europeans as well as Europeans. What a hope! Non-Europeans are not interested in White supremacy. No section of the Non-European people will have anything to do with the half-baked U.P. plan.

The Bloemfontein Congress shows that the United Party is hopelessly out of touch with the people, both White and Non-White.

How is it possible, one asks, at a time when the country is racked with strife and dissenion, when the masses of the people are daily demonstrating their hatred of the Government's policies, and their willingness to take action to oppose them—how is it possible that De Villiers Graaff can be so inaccurate?

The United Party has done nothing to harness the idealism and indignation of the South African people, but has attempted to reverse all these tendencies. Here is no call to arms in the fight for freedom. Here is only caution, cowardice and confusion.

If one thing is quite certain, it is that the U.P. plan will appeal neither to White nor Non-White, nor cure any of the ills of the country. To that one need only add that it is also quite certain the plan will never be put into operation.

Spread The Economic Boycott

In our boycott of Nationalist-controlled products, of which certain firms are accused of being against the interests of the country and against the economic policy of the Government, there is one firm which we have not as yet targeted. This is the firm which runs the "beef in a can" operation. We believe that this firm is responsible for the decline in the quality of our meat products.

We urge all our readers to support this firm and to demand that they improve the quality of their products.

SIPHO NANGU
Port Elizabeth
In 1955, profits on U.S. foreign investments totalled a record 3,380 million dollars; twice the 1940 figure. These profits are rising at the rate of 15 per cent per year. The direct investment profits in 1954 were almost double the amount by which the U.S. corporations increased their foreign holdings. So these corporations took out of the “backward countries” more than they put in, making them poorer rather than richer.

The full scope of this proliferating and widespread capital need not be illustrated figures, which omit large sums. The rapid increase of direct profits from foreign investments.

Increasing

Foreign investment profits are becoming more and more vital to the continued existence of the big U.S. corporations. Between 1950 and 1955 profits of U.S. corporations from abroad increased by 61 per cent. By now foreign investment accounts for more than half the profits of the Standard Oil companies, and 13 to 25 per cent of the total profits of some of the biggest manufacturing companies.

Talk of U.S. foreign investment being up the industrial strength of the “backward countries” is also a lot of eyewash. An ever-increasing sum of the money is devoted to the extraction of raw materials for the benefit of U.S. Industry. More than half the post-war foreign investment of the U.S. corporations has been channelled to industrial raw materials and foodstuffs to take out of other countries.

By 1957, only 33 per cent of direct foreign investment was in manufacturing industry—and 65 per cent of that was in the United Kingdom and the Dominions. NOT in the colonies. United states corporations have more investment in Australia than in the whole of Asia. U.S. private investment in South Africa was $184 million dollars at the end of 1952, and this was all capital invested in mining.

In other words, United States investments have been concentrated not where it is needed for basic development, but in highly developed areas where it is in competition with investment capital from other sources.

RAW MATERIALS

The highest profits, nevertheless, come from the raw material investments. Oil and mining investment alone accounted for 54 years. This has brought about a fundamental change in the pattern of the U.S. economy.

Before World War 2 the United States was self-sufficient in the most basic industrial raw materials, and even had surpluses of copper, petroleum etc. to support to the rest of the world. Now
HARRY Belafonte's sudden success has once again brought calypso singing into great prominence. Every 10 years or so the music is rediscovered in North America.

The present vogue points to the possibility that it will supplant rock and roll before long, and recalls periods in the past when calypso reached the heights of popularity.

The last flurry of excitement was in the early 1930's with Francis Sayer and Louis Jordan recorded Ston Cold Dead, starting a trend which even crossed the radio and television commercial jingles.

From Africa

Calypso was originally a West Indian word for African folk songs, but it is used to describe the music that is the Trinidadian offspring of the tribal music.

Each West Indian island has developed its own type of song, stemming from that same beginning the Jamaican mento, the Demerara bagge, the brass of the Barbados; the bugay, which comes from the French West Indies. In Trinidad, the most cosmopolitan of the islands, all these songs are sung. But calypso is Trinidad's own individual folk music.

Just as jazz grew out of the songs which were brought over to the United States, altered by American consciousness and feel, so does the music of other peoples who went there, so a special kind of music resulting from the fusion of bar-room-polka by British colonial conditions and the local social set-up of the West Indies.

Great Nood

The first slaves who landed there began singing for the same reasons as those who landed in the old Atlantic colonies—out of a deep need for expression, social and religious.

Their music was a manifestation of the underground movement against slavery. Even after slavery was officially abolished in the West Indies, near the middle of the 19th century, these songs went on expressing the bitterness against the British government.

This was true especially in Trinidad, where the contemporary movement is so overwhelmingly against Negro. There has been strict censorship over calypso records, many being confiscated every year.

Syncoception

Calypso is based upon the same syncopation as blues songs, although it also shows very strong influence from other genres in the West Indies. The instrumentation is in the two types of music as well.

In Trinidad has been most commonly with the calypso that is such a great characteristic of the music, which can be obtained in any song and having no place in the musical art.

Now, it is more usual for them to be sung in English than in any other language, perhaps because it is the accent on all those familiar calypsos in the world.

The strange aspect here, as in all calypso singing, is the band, giving new patterns to old rhythms. There is a great burden on the man to follow the singer, sometimes by unusual intonations which he uses.

Musical Battles

This is the origin of which Calypsonians sing. The songs themselves have become traditionately the same band of musicians.

The leaders are called war lords, and the catch phrases are a form of juggling which recalls the tournaments of old. Rhodes's Knights—except that this is not a war of spears or javelins. It is a battle of words and music. It is a friendly, jolly war, but one that is waged fiercely by the bands—the calypso singers of Trinidad.

Mardi Gras

Every February, at Mardi Gras, calypso music is at its height in Port of Spain, although activity begins actually around Christmas. There is much preparation, and you can see it in advance for the festival itself.

Groups of musicians arrive, dressed in brilliant costumes of every rainbow colour. Prizes are awarded for the most original, the most comic, the fanciest, the most historical costumes, and the winners are given the freedom of the city.

Each group, consisting of a singer and his band, establishes headquarters in its own tent for the duration of the Mardi Gras.

During the festival, calypsonians gather from all parts to sing and to press the euros of each other. The others are watching the group and to see who can come up with a better tune, but it is a great time to be together, listening to the music and singing along. The rhythm and the harmonies create a wonderful atmosphere.

A LONG time ago, a Vincy in Johannesburg, "I should say, said in fordsburg. "This time it's the boycott of a fish-and-chip shop, and apparently it is being organised entirely by schoolchildren."

I was always told that when a leaflet was thrust into my hand and it had fish and chips, it was a long time since I was a schoolboy, because it was something I used to do in my boyhood. In the stir- ring words it said: "Let our boy- cotts be a lesson to others who shamelessly ignore the will of the people."

This all roared at every occasion of the boycott. The fish and chips shop was open. What was more, the school kids say, not only did they refuse to close his shop, but they actually called in the cops to arrest those who tried to convince him. Hence the wrath of theattice shop is des- cending upon him like a ton of bricks—I mean, chips. In well, Mister Shopkeeper, there you have it. The will of the people."

"And that's my theory," said the Mayor, "and that's how these youngsters will be going around for a long time with a chip on their shoulder."

SOME weeks ago I wrote about the word "anakula" (colloquial term for a cop). A Zulu radio listener. Well, the editor of the book, Professor La Guma, wrote me a letter. He will be coming around with an apology to the Indian Congress and the Indian people. He was not intentional, and an oversight on their part. There was no intention to foment any sort of racialism among African children.

I AM glad to say that with the boycott of quantities of sardines and the efforts of Dr. Monty Naicker we have held the Assite 8u at bay. Touch wood. However, many thou- sands have not been as successful. There are suspicions that the epidi-emic was deliberately a communist plot. The Assite 8u originated in Com- monwealth China, suddenly a report from New York.

Somebody in Cape Town writes to me: "Perhaps, after the epidemic has passed, the Minister of Justice will be issuing banning orders against all those who have been contaminated by the 8u."

Stars by ALEX LA GUMA

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BENNY MARRIN

LA GUMA

DOOR commits himself to the US, which is said to be a suburb of Hollywood, in the U.S.A., a lot of film stars are singing "The Wind" from the magazine "Confidential" and "Whisper" for liberal airing of articles published about them. The articles all purport to be stories of the seedlier of the artists con- nected, Rushmore, the former ed- itor of the paper, who is intended to in- flict certain persons in the natal stories later, although the publisher, his "Who?" asked the defense attor- ney. "The Communist," said Mr. Rushmore. What next? ...

THERE is one place that many of the terrors are said to be in, and that is Lazy Heymen's cycle shop. We will all remember the scrunny lunches devoured in the back room every time he enterta- 

THERE is one place that many of the terrors are said to be in, and that is Lazy Heymen's cycle shop. We will all remember the scrunny lunches devoured in the back room every time he entertained us. Somebody has suggested that Lazy open a restaurant.

Eyeball, on behalf of all of us, one says: "Good luck, Lazy, and thanks a lot."

A MUSIC-LOVER who reads your column could not agree more. "Dear Alex, for my interest, what is your best recorded, and what is your favourite heavy work?"

Well, that's a difficult question. I think I might vote for (a) Anything by the Benny Goodman Trio and (b) Beethoven's "Eroica."... Bye, now.