



Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, dynamic President of the African National Congress Women's League and vice-president of the Women's Federation.

Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Transvaal Region of the Women's Federation, and a member of the national executive of the Congress of Democrats.

Mrs. Rahima Moosa, a member of the Working Committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and a member of the executive of the Women's Federation.

Miss Sophia Williams, a member of the executive and organiser of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation.

Miss Bertha Mashaba, executive member of the A.N.C. Women's League, and secretary of the Women's Branch in Germiston.

# They Will Lead Protest To Pretoria!

## NEW AGE

### "We Speak as Women and Mothers"

JOHANNESBURG.—WOMEN OF THE TRANSVAAL ARE GOING TO PRETORIA ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27 TO PUT THEIR DEMANDS TO THE GOVERNMENT. HUNDREDS OF WOMEN OF ALL RACES HAVE ALREADY VOLUNTEERED TO TAKE PART IN THIS INTER-RACIAL PROTEST AND ON THEIR BEHALF, THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN HAS ASKED THE MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND THE MINISTER OF LABOUR TO RECEIVE THE MASS DEPUTATION.

SOUTHERN EDITION Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Vol. 1, No. 51. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1955 PRICE 3d.



The 17 Benoni boys and girls acquitted in the Benoni Magistrate's Court of a charge of creating a disturbance give a jubilant "Afrika" salute.

## CASE FAILS—CHILDREN FREE!

BENONI.—All 17 African school pupils who were arrested during a police raid on the Benoni Cultural Clubs and were charged with creating a disturbance were acquitted in the Magistrate's Court last week.

There were scenes of great enthusiasm as the case ended. Of the 17 boys and girls, 11 were aged 15; three were 14 years old, one 13, one 16 and one 17.

All these are children who have been expelled from the government schools by Minister Verwoerd for their part in the school boycott against Bantu education.

**POLICE RAID**  
The crown allegation in the case was that when the police raided the Cultural Club for the older children, conducted in a room on the square near the Nobudele Hall, the children made a row and disturbance. They were warned by the police to stop but continued.

The police arrested the club leader, Mr. E. Matime, and, said

the Crown witnesses, the children shouted: "If you arrest him, take us too." The police then arrested the children, put them in the pick-up van and drove them to the police station.

**"WAS TEACHING"**  
Under cross examination the Crown witnesses admitted that they searched Matime in front of the children. They also searched the six boys in the room. They arrested Matime, they said, because he had a book in his hand and "was teaching."

Pressed to describe to the court how each of the children on trial had taken part in the disturbance, an African police sergeant in the

witness box could not do so. The words shouted by the children, he told the court, were "Mayibuye Afrika!"

Mr. L. Baker, appearing for the children, put it to the Crown witnesses that the police raiding party pulled the benches from under the children as they sat on them.

The police admitted in evidence that they had taken the benches out of the room and into the square. Mr. Baker applied for the discharge of the 17 boys and girls at the end of the Crown case, and this was granted.

The case of Mr. Matime, facing a charge under the Bantu Education Act of conducting an illegal school, is still to be heard.

The African women taking part in the protest will demand freedom of movement, the right to homes where they choose, real education for their children. They will protest specifically against the threat to make African women carry passes, and Bantu Education.

Indian women will protest against the Group Areas Act.

Coloured women taking part in the protest will demonstrate against Classification. "What category do YOU fall in? What language do you speak? What do you look like? These are outrageous questions to ask human beings," said the Women's Federation leaflet addressed to Coloured women in the Transvaal. "What is your race? You are a member of the HUMAN RACE."

European women will on October 27 protest at the attacks on civil liberties by the Nationalist Government, and at unjust laws. The deputation will protest also against the Industrial Conciliation Bill and the Native Settlement of Disputes Act.

"We shall go to Pretoria as women and mothers," a spokesman of the Women's Federation told New Age. "We are going to demand the right to justice and happiness for our children, for every child in this country. We will speak against things that destroy our family life, threaten our security and our homes, and harm our children now and in the future."

The mass protest of women will travel to the Union Buildings, Pretoria.

**VOLUNTEERS ENROLLING**  
All branches of the Women's Movement and the African National Congress Women's League, as well as SACPO, are enrolling volunteers for the protest so.

Best response so far, report the organisers, is from the East Rand. Even from Elsburg Location, a ding centre, over 80 women volunteered in a week to take part in the protest. In Brakpan, women are coming forward every day. Hundreds have already volunteered from Germiston and Nataspruit.

On the 27th the women will go to Pretoria with their babies on their

backs; wearing their national and church costumes. Old women and young will take part, and among those who have already volunteered are grandmothers of 70 and over.

### MATI ARRESTED

PORT ELIZABETH. His two-year ban having expired a few days previously, Mr. A. P. Mati, workers' leader, was the main speaker at a huge open-air rally under the auspices of the South African Congress of Trade Unions held in Port Elizabeth recently. Mr. Mati was given a tremendous ovation when he mounted the rostrum. The day following the meeting, Mr. Mati was arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act. Ball of £100 was allowed the next day. The hearing of the case has been set for October 18.

In his address to the meeting Mr. Mati declared his intention of attacking the trade union movement. "The oppressive laws that operate against us will continue to exist only if we ourselves let them," he said.

Miss D. Telling, secretary of SACTU, urged Coloured and European workers to stand together with the African workers under the banner of SACTU, the non-discriminatory trade union congress.

"Let us do all we can to ensure that our children will not be as oppressed as we are," said Miss Stella Damon, secretary of the Laundry Workers' Union. Referring to the recent police raids, Mr. Wilton Mkwwayi, Textile Union secretary, said they were the actions of a government that was afraid of the mounting opposition of decent people in the country.



## "THE RAIDS DO NOT INTIMIDATE US!"

... Ermelo

I AM secretary of the Ermelo ANC and work as a lorry-driver. On the day of the raids the police chased the lorry in their car and stopped me.

They ordered me to go quickly and leave the lorry at the police station. No, I said, I am not going to leave my lorry at the police station. Why? they asked. Because I do not work at the police station. I will leave the lorry at the place I work at.

All right, quick, they said—they used that word in Afrikaans—quick. They took me home by car and after I had studied the search warrant, I said, All right, come in and look as much as you can, and gave them every scrap of paper to read. Very soon they were tired to look.

They asked me if I went to the Congress of the People. Yes, I said.

What were you doing there? Drawing the Freedom Charter. How are you going to get freedom?

As all other nations get it. Who is helping you? Nearly everybody is helping us. Only the Nationalists are against peace.

What is peace? Peace is freedom. What does that mean? There is no peace when there is no freedom.

—So they left me because I didn't know what I was talking about.

S. A. NHLEKO.

Ermelo, Tvl.

... Lady Selborne

On the day of the raids a gang of police arrived at the house of the ANC secretary in Lady Selborne. He wasn't at home so they left a guard at his house and went to look for him at his work. At work too they failed to get him so they watched his house until the evening, when they got tired and went home.

Other ANC leaders in Pretoria—and mainly in Lady Selborne—were also raided.

The branch is leading the people in protest against the raids.

Affr! Freedom in our life-time!

PETER MAGANO.

ANC, Lady Selborne, Pretoria.

When

## NERVE PAINS strike!

Mag-Aspirin is better. Its double action gives quick, safe relief. It calms nerve shock, gently soothes away the pain in the affected nerves and restores health-giving sleep. Thousands of sufferers have found Mag-Aspirin the ideal treatment for painful conditions like headache, bladder pain, carache, toothache, sore throat, sleeplessness and rheumatic pains.

**MAG-ASPIRIN**  
is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2½ per box. Also available in Tablets at 2½ of all chemists and stores.

6500-1

## Shadow of Freedom

It is a shock to hear that our mothers, grandmothers and our women are going to carry "Reference Books."

We are treated as "dogs" due to the immoral, malevolent policy of apartheid. The "removal scheme," the Group Areas Act, pass laws and Registration Act are leading the whole African population to perpetual slavery. Therefore, our present generation of Africans should fight tooth and nail to be free. Let us defend our rights and nationality.

We are not supposed to rear cattle, sheep, goats or dogs on our land. All we have to do is to work until we die. There are no doctors to attend to the poor sick people. This is the kind of oppression African workers suffer in their own country. Working hours are from the dawn of day until after sunset.

To those Africans who have what is called "slave mentality" I say, "Africans, let us be united, let us join the African National Congress, the only national political organisation formed by Africans themselves. This is the only organisation in which we see the shadow of our freedom and express our desire."

F. W. L. MACANA.

Duncan Village, East London.

## Uitenhage Boycott

Four young ladies of the Uitenhage Branch of the ANC have volunteered to give up their spare time to running cultural clubs for the over 400 children who are boycotting the schools.

The happy boycotters staged a reception in the Orient Bioscope Hall which was packed with a crowd of about 600 to hear ANC branch chairman, Rev. O. Cikolo address them.

M. M. PHANGOLO.

Uitenhage.

(Sorry there was no room for the photograph of the happy children with the four ANC volunteers—Editor.)

## No School Committee

At a meeting in the Presbyterian School the parents re-affirmed their decision not to help the government impose slave education by taking part in the election of school committees.

This decision was taken in spite of the presence of three members of the special branch.

E. K. NDZIBA.

Retreat, Cape.

## ... And Again

A very spirited parents' meeting in the Athlone Bantu Community School last week again rejected the very idea of electing a parents' committee to serve Verwoerd's Bantu Education Act.

The parents were indignant that they were called a second time to decide this issue, as they had only recently shown their firm determination to have nothing to do with this most humiliating and detestable Act which aims solely at the perpetuation of African servitude.

We, here at Athlone are not silent in our struggle against this vicious education system. "Though our children suffer now, no parent should soil his hand in handicapping our children for all time," said one speaker.

M. MAGQAZA.

Athlone, Cape Town.

## EDITORIAL

# FOURTEEN YEARS ARE NOT ENOUGH

FOR five hours last week two judges of the Cape Town Supreme Court listened to argument on whether a woman had arrived in the city in 1937 or in 1941.

Two people had told a Native Commissioner that she had arrived in 1941. Three others and the woman herself had said she came in 1937. The Native Commissioner believed the former, rejected the woman's evidence.

And now an appeal court was deciding whether there was reason to overturn the Native Commissioner's decision.

Why was it so important?

BECAUSE IF THE WOMAN COULD NOT SHOW THAT SHE CAME TO CAPE TOWN BEFORE JUNE, 1937, SHE WOULD BE TAKEN UNDER POLICE ESCORT AWAY FROM CAPE TOWN—AWAY FROM HER HUSBAND AND FAMILY.

This is Strijdom's law. This is the law of apartheid. Unless she could show that she had remained in Cape Town lawfully and continuously for fifteen full years before the merciless amendment to the Native Urban Areas Act in June 1952, the woman must go. The Native Commissioner was there to see to that. The police were there to see to it, and the judges of the Supreme Court were there to see to it.

The Crown was prepared to agree that Annie Silinga had arrived in 1941. But the fourteen long years from 1941 to 1955 were not enough.

In 1941 which was the latest (the Crown was prepared to agree) that Annie Silinga arrived in Cape Town, South Africa had been at war with the Nazis. Men and women, white and black, were giving their lives to smash Nazi laws, to win a world of freedom.

The fourteen years since have been long enough to see those same Nazi laws entrenched here—but not long enough for Annie Silinga to be able to establish her right to live in the home that she and her husband had created.

For five hours the Crown and the defence battled tensely over the four precious years. Each word of the Native Commissioner was probed and analysed to see if it could be shown that he was wrong in rejecting the statement of the man who said that he was the tenant of the house where Annie Silinga had first come to live when she came to Cape Town, and that was 1937, and how he remembered that Annie had helped his wife when their baby was born in 1938; the evidence of the seamstress who had come to Cape Town in 1936 and who said that she remembered Annie arriving the following year; the evidence of Mr. Silinga who said that he sent Annie to Cape Town in 1937 because of her ill-health.

Carefully and in detail the defence pointed to errors in the Native Commissioner's reasoning, improbabilities in his conclusions.

The judges retired to consider their verdict and the women who had crowded the gallery all day, listening in grim silence to the argument, sat tense and waited.

It was Justice van Wyk who delivered the judgment—it was one of his first judgments, for he had been elevated to the Bench this very month. Many of the criticisms of the Native Commissioner's reasoning were correct, he declared. But even taking that into account there was not good reason to overturn his decision.

Annie Silinga had failed to discharge the onus of showing that she had come before June 1937. And fourteen years was not enough.

THE Freedom Charter declares:

All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad:

Pass Laws, permits and all other laws restricting those freedoms shall be abolished!

For those who passed the law which drives Annie Silinga from her home, such a declaration is treason.

LET THE WORLD DECIDE WHO ARE THE TRAITORS!

# LYNCH LAW AGAIN STRIKES NEGROES

## Bulgarian Pins U.S. Crown on Arms Reduction

### AMERICANS ON TRIAL

NEW YORK.

The lynching of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Negro boy began as a piece of hideous race intimidation by a group of small-time white supremacists in a county of Mississippi in America's deep South. In one of the most scandalously faked trials in recent American history the two lynchers had no difficulty in getting off. They were acquitted of murder by an all-white jury who spent little time on the verdict.

But although the murderers have escaped for the time being, the case has gone much further and the whole of America is now on trial in the eyes of the world. What will the American Government authorities, Federal and State, do to bring the murderers to justice and protect the terrorized Negro population?

This question is being angrily put not only by millions of Negroes and liberty-loving people in America itself but in bitter protests pouring in from all parts of the world. The story of Emmett Till is brief and tragic. His mother lives in Chicago and works in a responsible 3,900 dollar a year Government job and the boy himself had suffered from polio. She sent him on a family visit to her home town in Mississippi where she stayed with his uncle, a rice-cropper and one-time preacher.

#### "WOLF-WHISTLE"

Emmett went to a nearby hamlet of Money to buy bubblegum and a young white woman working in the grocery later complained that the 14-year-old boy rolled his eyes and made a wolf-whistle at her. At three next morning three white men and a woman drove to the uncle's shack, dragged Emmett out at the point of a gun. "He's the one," said the woman. The lynchers then took him off to a barn. There they lashed him, beat his face in and fractured his skull and finally put a bullet into his brain. They bound his body with barbed wire, tied a heavy pulley-wheel to it and threw it into the Tallahatchie river. Three days later it was brought in by fishermen.

The white men, Bryant, husband of the girl in the grocery, and Milam, his half-brother, were indicted by a grand jury for murder. When the body was returned to Chicago in a coffin 50,000 people, mainly Negroes, attended the funeral. Emmett's mother prayed over the body "Lord, you gave your only son to remedy a condition. Let the death of my only son bring an end to lynching."

#### UNWISE

The undertaker said it would be unwise to open the coffin. Em-

balming the body, he had been unable to build up parts of the face to resemble a human countenance. People would not be able to see what they have to fight." The coffin was opened. A woman fainted; rage and sobbing swept through the huge crowds. It was long before the mother regained control. Then she spoke to the crowds filing past:

"Open the casket! Open it! Let the people see what lynchers did to a child! I want the people to see what they have to fight."

The coffin was opened. A woman fainted; rage and sobbing swept through the huge crowds. It was long before the mother regained control. Then she spoke to the crowds filing past:

"See for yourselves what they might do to your son. It could happen to any Negro boy. See for yourselves and make up your minds to put an end to it. This isn't just for Emmett, because he can't be helped any more; but if what we here will teach us a lesson it will be safer for other boys."

The trial of Bryant and Milam took place before an independent circuit judge but was conducted with an all-white jury from Tallahatchie County. Two-thirds of the population are Negroes but so great is the terrorism and oppression that there is not one Negro on the voters' roll or on the jury rolls. Time magazine admitted the trial took place in an atmosphere of "blind hatred."

The local Sheriff did nothing to help punish the offenders. On the contrary, he said that while case had been "rigged" and actually gave evidence for the defence in support of their contention that "outside agitators spilled away Emmett and put another body in the river in the hope of stirring up a 'race relations trial'."

The jury brought this a wonderful way out. After a four-day trial they retired for just an hour to make their decision. "Not guilty." Said one of the jurors: "If we hadn't stopped to



Roy Bryant, 24, one of the lynchers in the Till case. He claimed that the 14-year-old Negro boy made eyes at his "beautiful" wife.

drink pop, it wouldn't have taken that long."

It was only outside pressure that forced the arrest of Bryant and Milam and then action had to be taken by the Sheriff of a different county. Intimidation was so intense that some Negro witnesses were too terrified even to make their voices heard in court while two, one an eye-witness, were kept away from the court altogether. Local whites raised 10,000 dollars to defend the lynchers and employed five resident lawyers and "experts" including a doctor and embalmer to show the body could not be that of Emmett. But the boy was wearing his father's ring engraved with his initials.

The proper police effort was to establish the identity of the body. Bryant and Milam admitted dragging Emmett out but say they let him go when they found he was the wrong boy. The jury acquitted this story.

#### FEAR OF LYNCHING

Negro witnesses, including Emmett's uncle have fled from the county for fear of lynching.

World-wide protests are best summed up in the words of a great American, the writer William Faulkner, himself a native of Mississippi. Writing from Rome, these were his words to America:

"Perhaps we will find out now whether we are to survive or not because the purpose of this sorry and tragic error committed in my native Mississippi by two white adults on an afflicted Negro child is to prove to us whether or not we deserve to survive. Because if we in America have reached the point in our desperate culture when we must murder children, no matter for what reason, or what colour, we don't deserve to survive, and probably won't."

#### Australians For Peace

MELBOURNE.

Over 250,000 Australians had signed the world appeal against atomic weapons by the end of last month. Australians coupled the campaign with protests against the use of their country as an atom bomb testing ground. The vast majority of Australians, said Rev. Norman Anderson, Chairman of the National Peace Convention, are increasingly desirous that atomic energy should be diverted to peaceful purposes.

LONDON.—The foreign ministers of the Western powers, including West Germany, were meeting in New York last week to try and iron out some form of common policy with which to face the Soviet Union when the Geneva Conference of foreign ministers resumes on October 27. The Geneva meeting is a continuation of the recent "meeting at the summit" at which Bulganin, Eisenhower, Eden and the French Premier agreed on the first historic turn against the "cold war."

The Geneva Conference therefore ranks highest in world diplomacy with much depending on it for the future peace and co-operation of the world's nations.

Chief item on the agenda of the conference will unquestionably be the Soviet insistence on practical steps towards disarmament and the reduction of tension. At Geneva a beginning was made towards a real study of these problems and for the first time the Americans had to get down out of the realm of fancies and look the facts in the face.

#### PINNED DOWN

Despite American efforts to climb out of offers they had themselves previously submitted but surely pinned down by world pressure, coupled with the peace initiative coming from Russia.

Eisenhower, who has done much to put into reverse the fantastic sub-rotating policies of his own Secretary of State, Dulles, proposed his strange plan for air reconnaissance by both sides of the other's territory.

But since then, Eisenhower received his dramatic letter from Bulganin which he was studying at the time of his heart attack; Bulganin's letter has found surprisingly firm

support in Britain and France and has severely restricted the American tendency to wriggle out of any commitment on disarmament or reduction of atomic weapons.

The Observer's diplomatic correspondent warns that it is "clearly urgent" for the West to produce some united policy on "the problem of reduction of forces and the elimination of nuclear weapons."

The paper says Bulganin's letter is welcome in London "in so far as it will have the effect of bringing the Eisenhower administration down to earth."

Bulganin's letter was a brilliant summary of the Soviet position. It showed the fundamental difference between the two sides. While the West continues to concern itself about control, Russia is concerned with reduction.

The Observer says the West's ideas may be made at Geneva "to look like hopes of confusion by Russia's apparently reasonable insistence on first principles."

The New Statesman and Nation, often an acid critic of the Soviet Union, concedes the importance of Bulganin's letter as "not only a formidable essay in diplomacy, but also a serious contribution to the problem of disarmament."

# ... BUT JIM CROW SUFFERS BLOW

Against the resistance of six States and the creation of some 13 white racist groups, the so-called segregation of education in the American South is now fairly under way with the opening of the new school term. Eleven States which formerly State, but prohibited against Negro school-children and students have now accepted the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court and by degrees they are complying with the law.

The States opposing the Federal law are, naturally, the most notorious jim-crow regions of the "Deep South"—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and North and South Carolina. In these states the authorities have prepared for the abolition of the public school system and the withdrawal of financial support if de-segregation is ordered by the local courts, following the Supreme Court order.

The best record so far is in the district of Columbia in which Washington is situated. Here, President Eisenhower personally used his influence to see that the terrible reproach of colour discrimination was removed from America's front door. The public school system of the district has been changed and white and Negro children and youths sit harmoniously in the same classrooms in every educational institution.

lina opened their doors this autumn for the first time to Negroes.

Even where de-segregation has been accomplished the problems are by no means at an end. Some experts think the most serious problems only then begin.

Mr. Hobart Corning, school superintendent in the District of Columbia has recently said that is a vast difference between de-segregation and integration.

"De-segregation, the mechanical moving of people and things, has been completed in the district," he said. "But integration, the conversion of the two segments of the school into a smooth-running whole system, still requires the work of all."

#### BOTH CHINA AND EGYPT

have ratified an important trade agreement establishing important commercial relationships and trade between the two countries.

#### Grave Diggers Disloyal?

LONDON.

The Greek Fascist Ministry of the Interior has ordered "political reliability" tests for all employees of town councils, including the humblest labourers. Refusing to operate the tests, the Mayor of Athens, Mr. Kostas, has not agreed to agree that it is permissible today to demand these certificates from road sweepers, grave diggers and other workers or for that matter any "tyranny." The certificates have to be obtained from the political police and are issued only to ardent supporters of the dictatorship.

# DONGES' ATTACK ON NEHRU CONDEMNED

## World Spotlight is on Union

### —Naicker

DR. G. M. NAICKER, Acting President of the South African Indian Congress has strongly criticized the remarks made by Dr. E. F. Danges at a Nationalist Party meeting in Grahamstown last week when Dr. Danges attacked Pandit Nehru and said that he did not wish to see South Africa made a "dumping ground for India's surplus population."

"Attacks like this made by Dr. Danges at Grahamstown," says Dr. Naicker, "will not help to calibrate the real basis for the Nationalist Governments' dislike for Pandit Nehru. It is foolish for Dr. Danges to suggest that Pandit Nehru, a lifelong opponent of colonialism and imperialism, has any territorial or colonial designs on South Africa or any part of Africa.

In any case the Indian Immigrants Regulations Act of 1913 has brought to an end the entry of Asians into the Union and hence Dr. Danges or for that matter anyone else can have no fear about South Africa becoming a 'dumping ground' for India's surplus population."

#### THREAT TO PEACE

"The reason why Pandit Nehru has spoken out against apartheid and segregation is because he with the rest of the democratic world believe that the anti-democratic policy of the United Government is a grave threat to world peace. Pandit Nehru has said no more than what the United Nations has said repeatedly since 1948. At the General Assembly once again in session the spotlight of the world will again be cast on the colour attitudes of the white-minority States of South Africa. It will not help Dr. Danges to use the tactics of attacking Pandit Nehru as a form of self-defence for the Union Government."

# N.A. COLUMBLES AS PEOPLE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

Wherever blood flows in the world today you can see the hand of a dying imperialism at work. And wherever there is imperialism and colonialism you don't have to look far to find that the United States is involved. Without American dollar support for every tottering regime of oppression we would see in country after country the reins of government being handed over to the people who live and work in them.

So the prime cause of the terrible bloodshed and massacre, the hatred and violence stalking abroad today is the belief of the die-hard that they can hold on to their possessions just a little longer when, really, their game is up. Their belief is based on the calculation that America will always come to their support if the situation is presented as a "struggle against Communism". The American leaders are becoming extremely touchy and embarrassed at having to back up every dirty, corrupt and shameless gang of rulers on the face of the globe; but they continue to do so because they are desperately concerned with holding together that cracking and rotting war alliance against the Soviet Union.

### SMASHING WAR PLANS

So, when a Moroccan fires on a French patrol in the Rif mountains, when a woman of Cyprus is thrown stone to British workers, when the Egyptian dictator signs a trade agreement with China or buys arms from Czechoslovakia, it all comes back to this issue—the demand of the people for self-rule, for peace and democracy is smashing through the war plans of the West.

After the defeat of American imperialism in Korea and Indo-China, the whole U.S. position in Europe and the Mediterranean is falling to pieces. NATO, the American financed and maintained war machine in West Europe is thoroughly undermined.

The real weakness of NATO was exposed by the tiny population of the island of Cyprus. The people of the island, 80 per cent Greek, objected to being turned into a NATO war base and in a determined struggle demanded self-rule and the right to be re-united with Greece.

This has touched off a series of events each more dramatic than the last. Turkey is a key military base in the NATO chain and the minority in Cyprus are mainly Turks. So when Turkish mobs ran amok, killed innocent Greeks, looted shops, burnt down Greek churches and did so with impunity from the fascist Turkish Government, the fat was in the fire.

### DRAMA OF CYPRUS

Greece and Turkey came to the point of talking and the Greeks demanded that the position of Cyprus be taken up by the United Nations. Britain and the U.S. acted sharply to prevent this. The Greeks threatened to withdraw from NATO. America rushed its commander, Admiral Feltcher, in charge of the southern network of aggressive bases, to both Turkey and Greece to stop the rot. The Southern flank of the NATO network "threatened to crumble," said Time magazine.

John Foster Dulles sent an angry letter to both Greece and Turkey saying their quarrel threatened the "Free world"—in other words, the war alliance. The Greeks were not impressed. Even the respectable "winning paper Times" replied: "Greece must leave NATO. Greece cannot remain inside this jungle of crooks and blackmailers." That is straight language, but it is only what democrats have been saying for years.

The Americans and British were not concerned about the rights of the Cypriots. When the Greek Government called its own Chief of Staff to discuss withdrawing from NATO, they warned that their alliance was "its only defence against Communism". American intervention was mainly concentrated on "protecting Cyprus's role as an essential British and NATO bastion." (Time magazine.)

### MILITARY STRONGMAN

Closely following the bloody policy of the French in North Africa, the British refused to discuss the demands of the Cypriots and sought a military solution. The civilian Government of Cyprus was hastily sacked and a military strongman with experience in Malaya and Kenya sent to take his place.

Field-Marshal Sir John Harding cynically announced he would pacify Cyprus, "drawing on the experience of the campaigns in Malaya and Kenya." What does this mean?

In both countries the British military drove the population into an armed resistance by assaulting their free organisations and trade unions and other bodies. In the ensuing fighting they killed over 6,000 Malaysians and 10,000 Africans. They have put 500,000 Malaysians in concentration camps while at least

60,000 Africans are behind barred wire and tens of thousands more under constant police guard. Is this what Harding has been ordered to do?



There is no doubt he has the toughness and brutality to kill Cypriots just as his troops kill in other colonial campaigns. But Harding's massed troops are in Cyprus for another purpose as well.

The Telegraph correspondent in Nicosia, Colin Reid, blurted out that Harding and the cream of the British army were arriving in Cyprus "not only to police the island against youthful hooligans." They had a wider purpose.

Their chief purpose, he said, was "military action if necessary in Greece in support of the Greek Constitution if the Papagos Government collapses over the Cyprus issue."

Since then, dictator Papagos has died. The Greeks, in the dilemma of holding together their right-wing Government, know that a British Army is poised to intervene unless they make the "right" decision.

Of course, the Communist bogey is being worked to death. Communist organisation is strong among the Cypriot workers. In the towns where Communist mayors and in the trade unions that strength has been used consistently in a peaceful, constructive manner, gaining the admiration even of reactionary pressmen.

Britain's Defence Minister, Selwyn Lloyd, last week made the nonsensical statement that "self-determination for Cyprus means the possibility that a Communist State might be established in Cyprus, and that would mean the strategic enrichment of Turkey."

### MOROCCO-ALGERIA

In French North Africa the same issues are at stake, but the situation occurs on an infinitely vaster scale and the blood is running there at full flood. Immediate cause: the refusal of the French to discuss the demands of the people for self-rule. France claims Algeria is part of France—a claim that nobody believes. As for Morocco, the French shilly-shally over minor procedural points concerning the composition of the puppet administration.

Noting the French handling of the situation is the more significant chain of American aid based on the North Africa territory aimed at the heart of the Soviet Union.

The French empire is in decay. The Army in North Africa operates under the order of Government and massacres of entire districts are taking place with the army commanded by "tough" officers who have close financial links with the "colons" (the white ruling class and settlers in North Africa).

### SIAM DEMOCRACY

In Morocco there is no pretence at democracy, only naked military rule. In Algeria, says the New Statesman, "the whole flimsy structure of Algerian democracy has collapsed."

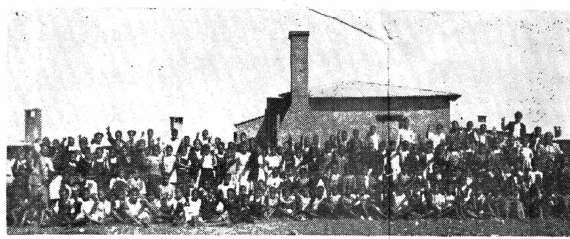
Again, of course, the anti-communist cry is being raised by the reactionary French Government in order to satisfy the Americans that their military rule is the right thing. The Algerian Communist Party has been outlawed. In France, where thousands of young conscripts have mutinied and refused to fight North Africans, it is said to be a communist conspiracy. Riots and demonstrations by North Africans, supported by ordinary Frenchmen, have occurred in many French cities. These are branded as Communist. When the United Nations rights include the fighting in North Africa in its agenda, the French angrily walked out and flew their entire delegation back from New York. In a huff, the French premier cancelled his coming trip to Moscow because he said the Communists had been unfriendly in voting against France at UNO.

Why France, Britain, America and the NATO command are so intensely worried about these danger zones is "its only defence against Communism". The old system. They look with sympathy towards the socialist world.

When Colonel Nasser wanted to buy arms from America to correct the balance of strength in the quiet Mediterranean he found the "strings" attached were a "mutual security pact" which would have infringed Egypt's independence. So he went to Czechoslovakia. This has caused a furore. But Nasser has defied Western bullying.

The Soviet attitude was put clearly by Khrushchev in an interview with Pravda last week: The Soviet gave sympathy and moral support for the strivings of the people for national liberation, he said. The question could be solved if the legitimate interests and interests of the people of the French Union were taken into account. He added, however, that Russia did not intend to interfere in French internal affairs and that the Soviet Government believed a correct decision could be found.

That correct decision is just what Britain, France and the United States are not prepared to face.



## SPREAD FREEDOM'S GOSPEL!

So big has been the increase in the number of Pioneers who have boycotted the Verwoerd slave schools in Port Elizabeth, that the African Education Movement group leaders have had to divide them into six groups. Our picture shows one of these groups, giving the Afrika salute. Daily they are harassed by the police, but the army of pioneers grows daily like a snowball, reports our Port Elizabeth correspondent. This is their determined refrain:

"Let the Gospel of Freedom spread to cover the entire country. The Gospel is spreading, it has covered the entire country."

# INDIANS ANGRY AT GHETTO PROPOSALS

## Entire Municipal Area to be White!

JOHANNESBURG.—One group area for all Indians in Roodepoort, Maraisburg, Krugersdorp and Randfontein is the latest proposal of the Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg!

All Indians should be moved from their present homes and business premises into the one vast West Rand Ghetto, says this municipal body, in a statement which has aroused the anger of the whole Indian community.

The Roodepoort-Maraisburg Council met specially at the end of last month to discuss the demarcation of their municipality into Group Areas. The minutes of their meeting disclose an attitude of callousness towards the Indian community, and one of haste to remove them.

A joint committee of the West Rand municipalities and the Members of Parliament from these areas be set up to submit confidential proposals for the West Rand group area.

All "dilapidated or uninhabitable premises" vacated by Asiatics in the course of their removal to a "specified" area.

As soon as the West Rand Ghetto is established the "Asiatics" be removed from the Roodepoort-

urgency to hold a sitting in this area, and that the services of the M.P.s concerned be again solicited for their support to the Council's proposals.

These decisions of the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Council are a complete reversal of the stand on Group Areas taken by the Council only 14 months ago.

In July 1954 the Council discussed the Group Areas Act and the official Minutes record that all the Councillors present agreed that whatever policy was decided upon it should be one which would cause least hardship and engender least ill-feeling among the various racial groups in the future.

Despite some difference of opinion about which areas and how much land should be left for Indian occupation in the municipal area, the Council finally voted that a certain exempted area and stands in the west and south of Roodepoort be left to Indian occupation.

When the issue was put to the vote the proposal which permitted the most Indian occupation was eventually carried.

### NAT MAJORITY

Between the July 1954 decisions and those of last month United Party control on the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Town Council was succeeded by a Nationalist Party majority, and the Nationalists can clearly not contain their eagerness to exclude all Indians and confine them in the suggested West Rand ghetto. In their haste and ruthlessness they are plainly encouraged by the Group Areas Board itself and the Government, for only last week the Chairman of the Group Areas Board announced that a new stage had been reached and that group areas would shortly be proclaimed as regular intervals.

The Indian community is burning with resentment and anger at these Nazi proposals, and will stand firm with the whole Congress movement in fighting the Group Areas.

# FOR EVER COLOUR-BAR VOTER TEN FREEDOM SIGNATURES

—A.N.C. CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.—"NO COMPROMISE WITH APARTHEID! FULL FREEDOM FOR ALL! LINK ALL CAMPAIGNS WITH THE FREEDOM CHARTER!" THESE WERE THE KEYNOTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HELD HERE LAST WEEK-END.

Conference, which was opened by SACTU leader Leslie Massina, was more than ever characterised by a vigorously militant and self-critical attitude.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE 158 DELEGATES FROM 48 TRANSVAAL BRANCHES WERE BROUGHT BY MR. ADAM DANIELS, TRANSVAAL PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURED PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION, THE CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS, THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE COUNCIL. "I thank you all for the freedom you have won," declared Mr. Daniels in his presidential address. "For us it embodies all our dearest aims for the South Africa we wish our children to grow up in!"

The great campaign which has already been launched for signatures for the Freedom Charter must show South Africa and the world that for every voter on the colour bar roll who sends a racialist representative to the Assembly or Senate, there are ten South Africans who reject haasskap and are determined to fight for freedom, said the report placed before the conference.

The people are on the march to freedom, says the report. In every part of the world the former subjects of the imperial powers are well on the way to independent nationhood, asserting their right to take part in human society as complete equals. There can be no doubt that fresh air will breathe the millions of oppressed throughout the world will govern themselves freely.

This new era of colonial liberation is symbolised by the Bandung conference held earlier this year. Here was a conference of free peoples who until recently had been victims of imperialism and colonialism. It was a conference which pledged to fight until the last vestiges of imperialism are wiped off the face of the earth. Oppressed people everywhere will be inspired by this conference to redouble their efforts to win freedom themselves.

It is our task to make known to the oppressed people of South Africa the fact that our movement is not an isolated and lone one, but only one arm of the great struggle of people everywhere to live out their lives in peace and freedom.

Bandung was one great landmark in the world since our last annual conference. The Geneva Peace Conference was another. Liberation and peace are brothers; war and colonial oppression are born of the same family. Who we fight for freedom fight also to maintain world peace, the only atmosphere in which we can advance and our people prosper.

The Nationalist Party has used the danger of war on the African continent and in the world at large as a pretext for the Suppression of Communism Act, for the offensives against our organisations and our freedom preparations. For, whether the Cold War or Hot War, the climate in which our civil liberties are attacked, victories for the peace forces prepare the way not only for an ending of open warfare, but also for great advances by the people's movements everywhere.

In the face of these world-shaking events the Nationalist Party dreams of 100 years of apartheid. These political lunatics think that against the tide of thousands of millions of human beings they can perpetuate a system under which a Herrenvolk minority will for all time reign supreme.

NAT'S ARE FRIENDLESS

Despite their boasts and bragging the actions of the Nationalists are those of friendless men who are driven by fear. It is this fear which is driving them from one excess to another.

The past year has seen a succession of acts designed to hold back the people's movements. There have been fresh burnings and exiles, police raids and searches, the threats of treason trials. Each year Parliament tightens the screw of the laws and now our women are being

the positive and unconditional demand to be treated as free and equal beings.

THE FREEDOM CHARTER

The Freedom Charter is not a dry document, but the living representation of the people's needs; it is not the treasured property of the Congress movement alone, but belongs rightly in every home, in every corner of our land.

The vehicle by which this document can become the inspiration of all our struggles is the signature campaign.

In the coming year our organisation must be tightened up so that

made widows while their husbands still live, as the pass laws are being extended to them; the network of government bureaux are tricking our people into working on the farms; bread-winners are being endorsed out of the cities and their families broken up.

The Government is dropping all pretence of providing even housing for the people and is introducing its own form of legal squatting, the site and service schemes. The farm goals and the youth labour camps are the great reservoirs of labour established by the Nationalists to ensure the farmers a continuous supply of cheap labour.

These attacks on the people have not remained unanswered. The Nationalist bureaux are tricking the African people, so it tries not only to pollute the minds of the people by education for slavery, but to divide our ranks. These efforts to return us to the days of tribalism will be fruitless.

Even the Nationalists have no choice but to accept a handful of coloured laborers and traitors have accepted apartheid.

The "good boys" have turned traitors; but there are few and isolated. Our people have not been asked to accept apartheid but they have begun to fight the weapon that will eventually sweep the Nationalist Party system of power; the unity in struggle of all who fight for freedom—Black and White. The people's most important campaigns of the past year have been marked by the spirit of unity and co-operation between all races.

It is not only hatred of the Nationalists and all their works and tyrannical acts which spur the people's movements forward, but

... THE conference on Coloured affairs ended at Klaaringsberg, near Simonstons, yesterday.

"It was emphasised that none (of the delegates) officially represented any Coloured organisations or groups."

"The conference did not try to voice the opinion of the Coloured people on the government's colour policy."

"In fact the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Dr. I. D. Du Plessis, made it clear that the policy was not in question."

Discussion was confined "... to delegates' suggestions for making it work more smoothly..."

The no politics ban was strictly observed.—Cape Times, Oct. 8

The New Age reporter was not at this conference, but he attended another confabulation in another part of South Africa, and here is his report of it:

THE JABAASBERG TALKS

"WELCOME and greetings," said Big Chief Wegis-Iy Beowers.

"You are all good boys—very good boys—and I want you to talk as much as you like and as freely as you like—as long as you don't (a) kick apartheid, and (b) discuss principles." He was reading out the rules of the game at the Jabaasberg Talks, held at Uiterloop Plains.

Mr. Noboru (Bikkfontein): Firstly, I must thank Big Chief Beowers for paying my return train fare to Uiterloop Plains.

Political, social, cultural, religious and sporting organisations were represented at the conference, which was opened by the Reverend Arthur Bhalal.

Confidence totally condemned the Group Areas Act and pledged that the "people of Mayville will not under any circumstances co-operate with the authorities in the uprooting of our homes."

Mr. H. R. Deoduth who presented a comprehensive report on the housing in the Mayville area told the question whether we can appoint Coloured hand-men to hang Coloureds. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M. Roet (a business man from Eastbush): Can't I get a permit for a gun, Big Chief?

Mr. M.R.A. Folding (Inner Council, Cape Town) (angrily): Don't be so demanding. A gas pistol is enough.

Big Chief: Ah-ha, but a water pistol is still better. (Cheers.)

Big Chief: Thank you, thank you, groups.

Headman Meerdien: What I meant is that I have got a house in Claremont and it looks like the place will be declared a white zone under the Group Areas Act. Can't Big Chief make a special favour by accepting my house in principle as a historic Slamsje Quarter?

Big Chief: Don't worry Meerdien. You have been a loyal man of mine. I will see what De Vos can do for you.

Unanimous cheers and applause. General feeling: What a nice pocket-money. (Loud cheers) here, Meerdien?

Big Chief: Thank you, thank you. Now we shall discuss the Race classification. But this is a long street. (The press are cleared from the room.) I am happy to say that I have discussed the matter with Meneer Clot of the Wrong Registrations (African) and he has informed me that the comb as a method of detection has been dropped. (Signs of relief.) (The press are cleared.)

Many people are using hair straighteners. We also have difficulties when you are—er—they are held. (Vociferous applause.)

Mr. Folding (rising to welcome the statement): As the Principal of . . . Big Chief: (Banging his gavel.) Principle!

The meeting ends in uproar and confusion. Two policemen lead off Folding who is weeping hysterically.

THE JABAASBERG TALKS

"WELCOME and greetings," said Big Chief Wegis-Iy Beowers.

"You are all good boys—very good boys—and I want you to talk as much as you like and as freely as you like—as long as you don't (a) kick apartheid, and (b) discuss principles." He was reading out the rules of the game at the Jabaasberg Talks, held at Uiterloop Plains.

Mr. Noboru (Bikkfontein): Firstly, I must thank Big Chief Beowers for paying my return train fare to Uiterloop Plains.

Political, social, cultural, religious and sporting organisations were represented at the conference, which was opened by the Reverend Arthur Bhalal.

Confidence totally condemned the Group Areas Act and pledged that the "people of Mayville will not under any circumstances co-operate with the authorities in the uprooting of our homes."

Mr. H. R. Deoduth who presented a comprehensive report on the housing in the Mayville area told the question whether we can appoint Coloured hand-men to hang Coloureds. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M. Roet (a business man from Eastbush): Can't I get a permit for a gun, Big Chief?

Mr. M.R.A. Folding (Inner Council, Cape Town) (angrily): Don't be so demanding. A gas pistol is enough.

Big Chief: Ah-ha, but a water pistol is still better. (Cheers.)

Big Chief: Thank you, thank you, groups.

Headman Meerdien: What I meant is that I have got a house in Claremont and it looks like the place will be declared a white zone under the Group Areas Act. Can't Big Chief make a special favour by accepting my house in principle as a historic Slamsje Quarter?

Big Chief: Don't worry Meerdien. You have been a loyal man of mine. I will see what De Vos can do for you.

Unanimous cheers and applause. General feeling: What a nice pocket-money. (Loud cheers) here, Meerdien?

Big Chief: Thank you, thank you. Now we shall discuss the Race classification. But this is a long street. (The press are cleared from the room.) I am happy to say that I have discussed the matter with Meneer Clot of the Wrong Registrations (African) and he has informed me that the comb as a method of detection has been dropped. (Signs of relief.) (The press are cleared.)

Many people are using hair straighteners. We also have difficulties when you are—er—they are held. (Vociferous applause.)

Mr. Folding (rising to welcome the statement): As the Principal of . . . Big Chief: (Banging his gavel.) Principle!

The meeting ends in uproar and confusion. Two policemen lead off Folding who is weeping hysterically.

# ONE YEAR OLD! FATTEN UP YOUR BABY!

ONE issue from now New Age will be exactly one year old, quite a ripe age for a democratic paper in these turbulent times!

We would like to celebrate our birthday free from all cares and worries, but whether we shall be able to do so or not depends upon you. For we shall enter our second year with a black cloud hanging over our heads—the knowledge that our newspaper subscriptions are almost exhausted and that we need £800 extra to pay for the new lot due to arrive in November.

New Age is your baby! It can only continue to exist and grow from strength to strength if you look after it like a mother looks after her child. Make your baby's first birthday

a really special occasion. Take the opportunity of showing New Age just how much you have appreciated having it in your home week after week for the past year.

Give your baby a present! A good one! Give it in cash, and make sure that one year from now you will still be able to read the best paper in the country.

Fred Carneson.

Remember our addresses: Cape Town: Room 20, Chames Buildings, Barrack Street. Johannesburg: No. 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street. Durban: 6 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adelaide Street.

# "THE DEVIL'S NAME"

Many a child would shudder to hear of the Sheikh, about his frequent visits to the graveyard at night, of his command over the world of spirits, and of his dark room that no one ever entered. His mere name reflected weird thoughts of mysterious happenings, of things that befuddled the young and the old.

Despite the lapse of three hundred years, the Sheikh and his sect adhered devotedly to the belief their ancestors brought along from the mystical East when they arrived in the mother city of South Africa as exiled warriors.

The cycle of time sped like a whirlwind, battering all that was concrete—leaving behind a massive phantom of horror and gloom. The scattered relics of their cultural legacy still remained. In his frenzy, Father Ganief also left behind the imprints of their powerful mysticism. Now only terrifying illusions reign. The demon may rule but who fears it? The learned Sheikh! All the evil spirits lay prostrate at his feet. Him they cannot challenge.

No child dare absent himself from the religious class which the Sheikh conducted in a little hall behind the mosque of a congested locality in Cape Town. The only child whom the Sheikh mentioned was Ganief. Even after two days' absence Ganief would enter the class with a cheerful face, greeting "salaim-alaim" and the Sheikh responding with a calm nod, as if he would have pardoned for a day more. They often perturbed Sulaiman, Ganief's best friend.

Many a time Sulaiman wanted to remain absent so that he could attend the matinee show where his cowboy heroes played thrilling plays. But the thought of the Sheikh would shatter his hopes. He did not want to be in the bad books of a man who commanded over evil spirits or "arwaah" as his father called it.

One way out for Sulaiman was to enquire from his friend Ganief why the Sheikh didn't get angrier over Ganief's absence and how he could befriend the Sheikh. After all, a favour can be expected from a pal. Surprisingly, Ganief retorted, "What you want to know for?" Then, Sulaiman threatened to break his friendship with 'such a mean pal' . . .

"O, so you want me to tell the Sheikh . . ."

In the end, Sulaiman had to retreat, assuring Ganief that he would still remain his 'best pal' . . .

The only time Sulaiman took risks to fill his heart's desire was when the Sheikh went out to visit certain cases. Ganief, who had a severe stomach-ache, Sulaiman rushed out of the class and into the nearest cinema. But then too, Ganief's co-operation was essential. Ganief who was the monitor would be kind enough to overlook his friend's alibi and moreover not disclose the secret to Sulaiman's father. It would be unbearable to a father who was an ardent member of the 'jama' that maintained the mosque and who was Sulaiman. The loving 'abuya' (father) of the beloved son left the class in a furious temper. That evening dozens of curious faces stared from their doors and win-

dows, hearing the shrieks and screams of a hoarse but tender voice coming from the house of Sulaiman.

Sulaiman's 'abuya' conferred with the Sheikh and was convinced that his son was visited by an evil spirit that lured him from the Holy Writ. The boy had to be treated.

A bespectacled, tall and burly figure in his forties, his moustache clean shaven but his face decorated with a thick long beard, his head covered with a red turban embroidered in gold thread, and his body enveloped in a pitch black sarin garb that reached his ankles, the Sheikh was seen entering Sulaiman's house. That night in a dimly-lit room filled with the fragrance of oriental perfume that smoked from a cup containing burning coal, the Sheikh set to his task.

The eyes of the master of all evil spirits widened with a furious gaze and then closed as his lips moved softly whispering the 'mantra', the healing spell. He blew at the victim several times and then calling him nearer, he poured some red powder on the smoking cup. The boy's face was lowered towards the cup and he was commanded to inhale deeply. At a moment the victim lay unconscious. The Sheikh smiled and said to Sulaiman's 'abuya' "The demon has been conquered."

But that was only an ordinary feat of the Sheikh. The day a live demon was captured by him was the most awe-inspiring event that set the town talking. Altogether three people had witnessed the scene. Sulaiman's 'abuya', his uncle and the victim who was Sulaiman's mother.

For a week Sulaiman's mother lay sick in bed, unable to move, suffering severe pains in her whole body and with a high fever. Sulaiman's father tried two doctors but neither seemed to assure quick results.

"Why" trembled the lips of the ailing woman as she told her restless husband, "Why waste the money on doctors? Don't you understand what can be wrong with me. Remember the quarrel I had with the woman next door over my beloved son? Her threatening voice still resounds in my ears 'You won't remain so vigorous for ever. Wait and see . . .' Get the Sheikh quickly if you want me alive."

And then she sank in her bed. Tears rolled down the weary cheeks of Sulaiman's 'abuya'. He rushed to the Sheikh and brought him along.

The master asked the patient's name, her mother's name and her birth-date and scribbled it on a piece of paper in 'tulis', the Arabic script, the eastern form of writing to the left. Then, making calculations with numerous figures, he exclaimed, "Himm . . ." and nodded his head all to the right. He made some enquiries about a quarrel with some woman and then asked whether they had received any 'cathar' from her. "I don't think so" replied Sulaiman's 'abuya'. "We are not on speaking terms with the woman," he added. The Sheikh hugged his shoulders.

"Think again!" the Sheikh suggested, to which Sulaiman's mother suddenly heeded.

"Yes, the Sheikh is not wrong. How can he be wrong?" And she explained that for 'barakat', token of a Thursday night religious gathering, were received from the neighbour. She had eaten one as it was sinful to dishonour 'barakat'.

"I thought so," said the Sheikh and got up to leave the room. With a despairing look on his face Sulaiman asked "What now Sheikh?" Pleading for the immediate treatment of his wife, he burst into tears. The Sheikh consoled him and asked him to pray for her safety. He regretted his inability to attend to such a serious matter at that moment and explained that it needed contemplation for two full nights. A demon had been 'given into' her, but he was sure of curing the patient. The best night for exercising his powers would be Thursday night which would fall on the third day after the next. That night according to the lunar system was the twelfth night, and with the rise of the moon up till the fourteenth night the powers

## by A. QAISE

**TWENTY-FIVE** year old Mr. A. Qaise is a journalist by profession. Among his published short stories are "The Magic Wizard" and "Chutes Let's and Survival of the Fittest." At present he is busy on a short story dealing with the relationships between an Indian storekeeper and an African, entitled "The Last Blanket." Also on his agenda is a novel with a South African Indian background called "Son of a Coolie." Set in Natal, the story starts about fifty years ago, portraying the life and struggles of an Indian family through a number of generations.

What is the main duty of a writer? "To write what he sees truthfully. At any cost he has to tell the truth," said Mr. Qaise. "That is his duty to his people."

Mr. Qaise regards the New Age short story competition as a big success. "I hope you organised it so that you can unearth more gems hidden in the dark minds of South Africa."

This is the last of the short stories to be published. Readers are invited to give their opinions on the stories and the judges' choice.

of the demons ascended. Thursday night being preferable to such work would also be the same on a dark night. But until then, he would not neglect his patient and would give her three bottles of 'bannaap' water to drink with a magic spell cast on it, to prevent transgression by the demon.

Little Sulaiman stood at the door, gazing at the impressive figure of the Sheikh whom he always wanted to befriend but for the obstinacy of his friend Ganief.

Sulaiman's 'abuya' and the Sheikh discussed the things that would be required for the treatment. Two ounces of saffron needed for a solution for 'ajoomiyah' or talisman; one pound of 'miyah', pieces of granite that smoked into perfume; a black cock without a single feather of any other colour, whose blood might be of prime importance for the treatment; and twenty-five pounds in cash for some rare herbs unobtainable in this country, but always stocked by the Sheikh for an emergency. And, as for the Sheikh's service charges, it was entirely left to Sulaiman's father, for as the Sheikh further explained, his guru had prohibited him from asking any remunerations. Of course, voluntary offerings need not be refused.

The patient's husband faced the most distressing moment of his life. Where would he get the forty pounds? All his savings were spent for the doctors. But somehow or other, the precious life of his beloved wife had to be saved. The only minded person in his acquaintances was Mr. Hossain, the shopkeeper round the corner. Perhaps he might advance some money.

Mr. Hossain gave him the cash, seeing in it a return to a ram-rund, two newly-sewn suits, his wife's wedding ring and in addition a promissory note for the full amount. The deal was concluded with a solemn understanding between the two that the debtor

would receive all his goods on payment of the loan plus a small sum as dividends for the investment. Mr. Hossain explained that taking interest was 'haram' (prohibited).

All the requirements were delivered to the Sheikh the next day. That memorable Thursday evening Sulaiman and his father stood at their front door restlessly waiting for the Sheikh's arrival. It was past twelve o'clock of a winter's night and dark clouds loomed over the city. The wind blew haunting tunes and whirled forcefully, dispersing the thick clouds. For a moment Sulaiman's eyes caught the glitter of the full moon but the moving clouds hid its brilliance from his sight. To him it appeared the moon was playing 'hide and seek.' Then the

moon lit into the basin once, twice and thrice and then lay almost lifeless.

"Put the lights on," the triumphant voice of the Sheikh roared, breaking the dead silence of the dark room. At the glow of the light his face brightened, a smile of conquest played upon his lips.

"Your troubles are over! See in the basin. Don't go too near it. Though he is at his last breath, any spilling of the water on you can be dangerous." Astonished faces cast a glance from a distance. In the blood-red water moved a living creature, something like a charnel. After a few minutes the water no longer moved. The demon had been defeated. The Sheikh carried off the container with the demon to be cast in the fathomless ocean.

Next day when the primary examinations were to be held, Ganief was asking Sulaiman for help in the test. Sulaiman's response was abrupt: "I am very sorry."

Then he reminded Ganief of his promise to disclose anything about his friendship with the great Sheikh.

"All-right" agreed Ganief, "but you must 'somba' (take oath) you won't tell anyone."

Only then Ganief parted with the secret:

"You see I always go out on errands for the Sheikh. Sometimes he sends me to the graveyard to catch charnelcons."

## ADJUDICATORS' COMMENT

It is welcome to find humour in South African stories—almost as rare as waterholes in the Kalahari—and this story struck us as a gem. And the writer, a Cape Town man, has found his material on his own doorstep, a facet of the inexhaustible variety of life and character in this country. Although his picture has a sharp critical note and an underlying sadness—the exploitation of ignorance and superstition—it is sympathetically told and even the Sheikh himself comes out at the end still an imposing figure, though somewhat hollow. The scene at the driving out of the demon is well handled and the ending is nicely timed and is not a "trick."

The way in which the characters are handled is old-fashioned by modern standards of writing. The Sheikh, the two boys and the father are seen from the outside rather than from within their thoughts and emotions. We are not told, for instance, what each thought and felt about the remarkable events in the story. We are told only how they were completely convinced and awed by the magical performance? Greater excitement, and tension, and a heightening of the humorous effect could be achieved by going more deeply into the minds of the characters. And what were the feelings of the Sheikh himself? One would like to know more about him and how he upholds his position in an age of reason and doubt. There are great possibilities for humour, irony and enlightenment in the scene with which this writer is familiar.

The style of the writing is too heavy, and so is the tone. A humorous contrast between the dramatic images used and the lightness of the theme. But this can be achieved if one as a writer might gain by developing a more swift, gay and economical style.

The massive figure of the Sheikh approached the patient and stood quietly gazing towards the ceiling. After about fifteen minutes of tranquilly he jerked his head like one who regains consciousness. "Al-Qadi", God the Powerful, he exclaimed inhaling a deep breath. "Quick, get me a deep basin or a big container with some water in it, cold water, and also a glass of water."

The Sheikh dissolved some powder in a glass, ordered the victim to close her eyes firmly and swallow the liquid. A soft blow

was given to the temple, and darkness in the room. He murmured something, bent towards the floor, picked up the basin of water and poured it on the face near the victim. A thunderous crack echoed from the raging skies outside. In a frenzy the victim vo-

# On this anniversary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the workers CELEBRATE TEN GLORIOUS YEARS

By E. R. BRAVERMAN

**T**HE idea of an International Trade Union movement goes back a long way in the history of the working class. The first Workmen's International was formed in 1876 and its memory is kept alive each year by the International May the 1st celebrations.

After the first World War the political divisions in the international working class also extended to the trade union movement and for some years there existed side by side an organisation of trade unions dominated by right-wing Labour Party influences and another widely known as the Red International of Labour Unions (R.I.L.U.) led by the Communists.

This division was also reflected in South Africa. Later, in the interests of unity, the R.I.L.U. was dissolved so that members could merge with the other T.U. International which came to represent the trade unions of all countries

except the Soviet Union. The Soviet Trade Unions were not admitted to membership by that "International" body.

## THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The war which was fought against the barbarism and oppression of Nazism and fascism, strengthened the ties of brotherhood among the working people of all continents and races.

It was in the atmosphere of triumphant peace that the World Federation of Trade Unions with delegates representing 60 million workers of five continents was born.

The First World Trade Union Conference was held in London in February, 1945, the draft Constitution of the World Federation of Trade Unions was worked out in May, 1945, in Washington and San Francisco, and in October, 1945, in Paris the W.F.T.U. was

founded. At this Trade Union Congress there were delegates representing the oldest established unions with tradition going back as far as 150 years from Great Britain, U.S.A., France, delegates from the Soviet Union and the new peoples' democracies. The African, Asian and Australian continents were there. Our country was also represented by a number of delegates.

## UNIQUE CONFERENCE

This Conference was unique in many ways. First of all it was the largest of its kind. Never before had a Trade Union congress been attended by so many delegates from so many different countries. Secondly it was the high water mark of international trade union unity for it embraced all shades of trade union opinion from extreme right to extreme left.

Thirdly it was the most colourful and varied in composition, for the delegates came from almost all the races of mankind; and finally the conference brought together men and women from the backward struggling trade unions of colonial countries and the representatives of the old powerful trade unions, some of them operating in countries where the working class was in power, was the government.

This historic conference reflected the prevailing desire for unity, for rights, social justice and a life free from want, fear and war!

## HELP TO ALL WORKERS

This gathering declared that its policy was one of material and moral help to all workers in their struggle against every form of capitalist exploitation and imperialist oppression. The W.F.T.U. did not follow the example of its predecessor by limiting its activities to the drafting of paper resolutions and programmes. It set out from the beginning to promote and assist trade unions everywhere, particularly in backward countries such as the colonies where the trade union movement was in its infancy.

The W.F.T.U. is a genuine workers' organisation, it does not preach or practice collaboration with the capitalist. It gives real support to all workers who are struggling against their exploitation, against oppression, against scandalous conditions of inhumanity and discrimination.

## STRENGTHENED UNIONS

From its very beginning it worked tirelessly for strengthening the workers' unions and bringing about greater unity between workers in every industry, in every country and between workers of all countries working in the same industries.

In the struggle for peace, the W.F.T.U. has rendered a great service to mankind. Through the efforts of unions affiliated to the W.F.T.U., conferences were held where the workers' representatives resolved to fight for a better life for the workers against the preparation of atomic weapons, for democratic rights, for the national independence of peoples and for world peace.

## PEACE SUCCESS

The W.F.T.U. played a large part in the success of the conferences held by the World Peace

Council which contributed much to the meeting between the heads of the four great powers—Soviet Union, Britain, France and United States—at Geneva.

International working class unity did not, unfortunately, survive the period of what has come to be known as the "cold war." The Labour Parties, Social Democrats and right-wing trade unionists, as in the past, followed their capitalist class and turned against the new democracies and socialist countries. Reactionary American trade unions, in particular, preferred unity with their capitalist class to unity with the working class states of Europe and China.

This division became more serious as the trade unions in imperialist states took exception to the W.F.T.U.'s policy of building up the trade union movement in backward areas and other backward areas where the people had for centuries been the victims of imperialist exploitation.

## SPLITTERS' ACTION

The right-wing trade union leaders of United States, Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium—the countries with colonies and colour bars—pulled out of the W.F.T.U. in 1949 and set up the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.), so returning to the state of dis-

unity and confusion that had weakened the working class after the first world war.

The I.C.F.T.U., having identified itself with the imperialists, has become the instrument of the capitalists.

## 80 MILLION STRONG

The W.F.T.U. has, however, survived these attacks and is in a stronger position today than it was before the right-wing section walked out. Its affiliated membership has been estimated to embrace 80 million workers, spread over all continents and practically all industries. W.F.T.U. affiliates are found even in the great capitalist states, such as France, Italy, West Germany and Holland. There is a growing demand in Great Britain and U.S.A. for real and all-embracing international trade union unity.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBER

The South African trade union movement, when dominated by right-wing leaders who followed the tail of their colleagues in imperialist states, also broke away from the W.F.T.U. The new international organisation, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, however, has understood the truth of international solidarity and is now a young but promising member of the W.F.T.U.

The Nationalist Government, like other democratic governments, fears and hates the W.F.T.U. policy of defending and promoting the interests of workers everywhere without regard to their race or colour. Difficulties have been put in the way of trade unionists who wish to attend conferences arranged by the organisations, its publications are banned in this country, and persons listed as Communists have been prohibited from taking part in its activities.

Let the tenth anniversary of the W.F.T.U. be an occasion for a step forward towards the unity of all workers for bread, peace and liberty throughout the whole world.

# WORKERS CAN'T SHARE OUR PROFITS —Say Bosses

## Deadlock on Conciliation Board

**DURBAN.**—Despite the tremendous profits made last year, employers' representatives at the Conciliation Board for the Chemical Industry rejected the Union's demand for higher wages when the Board met recently. Negotiations ended in a deadlock.

Representing the workers, African and Indian, were Mr. B. Nair, secretary of the Chemical and Allied Workers' Union, Mr. P. Beylveid, chairman of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions and two men appointed by the African branch of the Union.

Mr. Nair showed the Board that for the year ending 1954 the balance sheets for Natal Chemical Syndicate and Natal Carbide By-Products showed net profits of £82,424 and £50,443 respectively. Yet the workers had not received wage increases since 1943.

## "NOT RELEVANT"

The employers replied that the question of profits was not relevant and that the position had not yet been reached in South Africa where the profits could be shared with the workers.

Mr. Beylveid insisted that the question of profits was highly relevant to the discussion as the workers were directly responsible for the handsome profits which had accrued as the result of their labour.

The employers, however, refused to discuss the matter.

When Mr. Nair described the deplorable conditions of African workers in the industry and the starvation wages which they were paid, Mr. K. Smith, Native Labour Officer in terms of the Native Settlement of Disputes Act immediately objected to Mr. Nair's complaints on the grounds that he, Mr. Smith, was the legal representative of the African workers.

## NEVER SEEN THEM!

An argument ensued and Mr. Nair proved that Mr. Smith was not the representative of the African workers in this industry for he had never even seen these workers,

while the Union's representatives at the Board had been elected by the African workers themselves.

Mr. Smith replied that if the Africans wanted their case heard they must do so through the machinery provided by the Native Settlement of Disputes Act.

The chairman ruled that the two Africans present could remain as observers only and held that Mr. Smith was the representative of the African chemical workers although he said not one word apart from protesting against Mr. Nair's demands for these workers.

## WORKERS' MEETING

After the Board broke down a general meeting of the workers was held.

The African and Indian workers unanimously resolved that they would continue to organise and fight together "until their demands for higher wages and improved working conditions are won."

Some of the African workers had been warned as English employers that if they attended this meeting they would be sacked. Nevertheless, they all turned up.

## UNION THREATENS

Because a circular notifying the workers of the meeting was printed in Zulu as well as English, the Chemical and Allied Workers' Union which has a separate African branch, has been informed by the Department of Labour that as the circular was addressed to workers not regarded as employees in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, the Department of Labour that the Industrial Registrar, who means that attempts will probably be made to de-register the Union.

The matter has been handed to the Union's attorneys.

# Will Afrikaners Be Prepared to Suffer Apartheid?

—Asks Transvaler

**JOHANNESBURG.**—"The Whites will have to make tremendous financial sacrifices . . . The White man will have to lay aside a larger portion of his income to the State; he will have to expect fewer comforts; he will have to work harder."

Those warnings on apartheid? A group of United Party economists? Anti-Nationalist propagandists trying to spread doubt about the advantages of apartheid and undermine confidence in the Government?

No, this is Die Transvaler, official organ of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal and from the tone of its editorial, high-up Nationalist circles are very worried about the willingness of national-minded Afrikaners to shoulder the sacrifices demanded of them to "secure the future of the volk."

## WHAT SACRIFICES . . .

Economist and businessman Dr. M. S. Louw started this off in a speech at Cape Town when he issued a challenge to every national-minded Afrikaner. He elaborated on the sacrifices that Whites would have to make for the sake of apartheid. How would the volk react? he asked.

The Transvaler agrees with Dr. Louw. Sacrifices are demanded of the White man. "A solution along any other lines is no longer possible. If the White man thinks he can sit with folded hands and that the solution to the racial problem will fall into his lap like an overripe apple he is labouring under a serious delusion."

## . . . WILL THEY AGREE TO?

The question of what sacrifices the Afrikaner volk will be prepared

## U.S. Arming Rhee

LONDON.

While South Korea is threatening violence to get the Neutral Nations Armistice supervisors out of the country, Syngman Rhee last week met U.S. Far East commander Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, to discuss plans for large-scale military aid to South Korea. Discussions centre on the creation and equipment of 10 South Korean divisions this year. Rhee's Defence Minister, Son Won Il, said U.S. promised military aid to South Korea in the coming year amounting to 405 million dollars. America has promised to hand over 50 Sabre-jet fighters this year.

SPORTS GOSSIP

Boxing is in the News

The unexpected change in the weather did not keep the fans away from the Bantu Men's Social Centre on a recent Friday night when a full house saw Black Hawk lose his Transvaal Welter-weight title to challenger Tiger Raymond Mkoona.

The fight was disappointing and Black Hawk did not seem to be a match for Mkoona. After being outclassed in the first round Black Hawk took the count in the second. I did not see the punch which put him down but he was obviously hurt. Without detracting from the Tiger's victory it seemed as if Black Hawk, who has been poor form lately, was not fit. He looked tired and drawn and did not appear to be as confident as Mkoona. We are hoping to see the new Transvaal champ matched against Gilbert Petros of Natal for his National title.

In another Welter-weight fight Robby Colliath's classic straight left proved too much for the able Small Joe who was beaten on points over six rounds. Robby had Joe down for a count in the first round and from that time on if the fight would go the distance but Joe fought back and although he did not win a round he put a good fight.

BEST FIGHT

The fight of the night was the main supporting bout between Kid Dynamite, the National Fly-weight King, and John Mitmuku, former amateur fly-weight champ. Mitmuku, who substituted for Richard Morele, was given the decision at the end of ten rounds fast fighting. Both boys fought all out from the first going to the last in one of the best fights which I have seen for some time. I was, however, surprised at the decision as I thought that the Kid had done better than the verdict.

Mitmuku was ahead till the ninth round when Kid Dynamite stormed back and won both the ninth and tenth rounds which in my opinion won him the fight. According to my score card Dynamite won five rounds, Mitmuku four. One round, which was the seventh, was drawn. My score card gave Kid Dynamite the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 9th and 10th rounds.

A return between these two game cocks is a natural which at this time the title must be at stake.

One wonders why the promoters have not been giving Kid Dynamite fights. This is the first fight he has had in six months. After all he is the national champ and there isn't a scarcity of challengers who have their eyes on his title.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER

9 - EVENTS - 9

Two £1 Double Totalisators

FIRST RACE STARTS 12 NOON

Bus services to Ascot Race Course leave from DOCK ROAD, at the corner of Addeley Street, and from LOWER BUTIKENTRAN STREET, near the Castle Entrance.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Oceana House, 20 Lower Burg Street, CAPE TOWN. Phones: 2-6825, 3-3339

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Foregate Street, Woodstock. It is stated, all political matter in this issue by L. Forman, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

Watch John Mitmuku; he will go far.

WHY NOT MOKONE?

The announcement by the Towel camp that Willie will now fight as a feather-weight has not come as a surprise. In fact one wonders why Willie battled to stay in the bantam division so long. Perhaps it is because the feather-weight division is dominated by Negroes. After all if Willie wants to fight for a title which is held by a Negro he has to leave the country to do so and it appears that he is reluctant to do this.

Now that Willie Towel is in the feather division there is a frantic search to find him suitable opponents. The names of various overseas prospects have been mentioned. But why look overseas, there is a suitable man right on the doorstep, Elijah Mokone. Surely a bout could be arranged to take place in Loureco Marques, Elijah Mokone who is one of the best fighters in the world today should have little difficulty in beating Towel if ever such a fight takes place.

Seaman Chety is thinking of importing Sandy Saddler, the world feather king, to fight the winner of the Slumber David-Mokone fight. If Sandy is willing to defend his crown in our country will the Department of the Interior allow him in?

White boxers enter by the dozen but ever since Roy Ankarah fought Speedy Banded in Durban some years ago no non-white overseas fighters have pitted his skill against the local boys.

Many of our non-white fighters would get into the world ratings if they competed with overseas boys. The only time they make the ratings is when they go overseas.

S.A.C.P.O. Rejects Klaasjagersberg Conference

"We reject the whole basis of the Coloured Affairs Department as a cog in the machinery of 'Nationalist oppression,'" says a statement issued by the South African branch of the People's Organisation in Cape Town yesterday. It also dissociates itself from the "decisions" taken at the Klaasjagersberg conference as not being representative of responsible Coloured opinion, inasmuch as the people present at this conference were the hand-picked representatives of the Department of Coloured Affairs, and so, of the Nationalist Party.

S.A.C.P.O. reiterates its belief in and agitation for the implementation of the Freedom Charter as the only basis on which the solutions to our political problems can be achieved—the basis of full equality irrespective of national groups.

It in particular rejects the Group Areas Act in toto, considering it to be the most vicious single measure of the Government in their regimentation of the people. At the same time it reiterates its opposition to this measure, calling on the Coloured people not to be stampeded by a handful of political yesmen, unearched by the Nationalist Government."

The Teachers' League of South Africa has also issued a statement repudiating the Klaasjagersberg conference.

Sachs and Turok Banned

CAPE TOWN. Swart's five-year bans were imposed on two more people in Cape Town last week. Turok, organiser of the Congress of Democrats, and Albie Sachs, student and member of the Cape Town University's Students' Representative Council.

Neither of these two men have been "named" as Communists and are consequently not ordered to resign from any organisations. Mr. Turok's banning notice was dated March of this year; Mr. Sachs was first dated December of last year, afterwards amended to May of this year. The five-year period during which they are prohibited from attending meetings dates from the serving of the notices, however.

The executive committee of the National Union of South African Students and Cape Town S.R.C. of which Mr. Sachs is a member have issued strong protest statements against Mr. Sachs' banning.

China Harvests

LONDON. Despite propaganda hand-outs that China is suffering famine and starvation, figures received here of the latest harvest in China show that agricultural production is 10 per cent above the 1952 level, and the country enjoys a surplus over consumption needs. Bumper crops of many products have been reported. One example is the tobacco crop which this year has averaged 35 per cent above last year. China had disastrous calamities, floods, etc. in 1953 and 1954 but in spite of these the overall crop was above the 1952 level in each year. Agricultural recovery has been spurred by the creation of 650,000 farm co-operatives in the last three years embracing 16,900,000 peasants.

DEATH

New Age regrets to report the death in Retreat of Mr. Christopher Malgas, a member of the Vigilance and Advisory Board Associations. Mr. Malgas was a staunch supporter of Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting, Ray Alexander and Len Lee-Warden in the elections. New Age extends sincere condolences to his widow Angelina, his three sons and grandchildren.

FREEDOM CARDS

for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR with photographs of the Congress of the People.

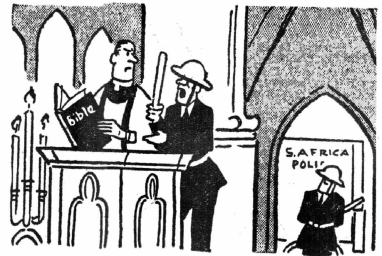
Available at 7s. 6d. per dozen. Send cash with order to: ELI WEINBERG, Photographer

11 Plantation Road, Gardens, Johannesburg.

Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections for the racing at Milnerton on Saturday:

- 3-year-old Handicap: 1. EXPLOSION, Danger, Top Walk. Milnerton Handicap: 1. COPELAND, Danger, Real Phoenix, Ascot Handicap: 1. GREEN-BRASS, Danger, Rebuke. Owners' Progress Eight: 1. CHARM Maiden. Progress: ger., J. Maiden DER' man. STON.



"Suppression of Communism Act! Hand over that subversive literature!"

NOBODY LOVES STRIDJOM

By COLIN JAMESON

EVERYONE loathes Stridjom and his Nationalists, from democratic nations down to Tory politicians and the American neo-colonialists. 'Time' magazine once called Malan the most hated man in Africa. Even London's yellow Press refers to us as a revolting appendage of the Commonwealth and the "Observer," with its spurious detachment, sadly concludes that we are a fully fledged police state. We're the mad dog that's been kicked out of the pack.

Does Mr. Stridjom care? It seems that he does, but he can't help laughing himself dilapidated. He sets up a State Information Office to counter "lying propaganda" in London, Washington, Paris and The Hague, but as fast as his Press attaches conceal the real meaning of events here, so Mr. Stridjom tears aside the mask and lets the world have a good look. What a boss to work for!

The recent "treason" and "sedition" raids are a case in point. For several months now, the Press attaches have been striving energetically to prove that the Union is not a police state, that we're one big happy family, apart from the agitators. Then Mr. Stridjom puts his whole Special Branch on to raiding homes, offices and organisations—between 300 and 400 of them, according to estimates. No wonder more and more newspapers and nations are formally washing their hands of South Africa, shrinking back in disgust and fear of contamination.

WIDER, WIDER, WIDER

But Mr. Stridjom has started a system and he will have to see it through to the end. There is no turning back; the strategy is comparatively simple. Find an enemy: Communism. Then call all your opponents Communists. Bring in laws to ban "Communists." Name them, banish them, throw them out of organisations. Raid them, intimidate their employers, harass them. Then, when the atmosphere is right, throw the net wider, and wider.

Stridjom is not satisfied to gag and shackle the Communists. His rage cannot tolerate any opposition; it must be supreme. From Communism the next step is to the various elements supporting the anti-Union movement; from there to the liberals; from the liberals to the United Party, and so on. Communists are only the starting point and there is no stopping until one reaches the devoted slave of apartheid.

The psychology of intimidation is fully developed in South Africa. Again the starting point is Communism. Anything connected with Communism is feared and attacked. The liberty movement? Communist, of course. The Lib-

eral Party? Also full of Communists. The United Party? Run by kaffirboeties, who are Communists in disguise.

MORAL DEGRADATION

The technique works splendidly with White South Africa in its present state of moral and mental degradation.

Luthuli confined by a banning order? They say he's a moderate sort, but he's mixed up with all those agitators. Huddleston refused a passport? Good heavens! But I must say she is sometimes irresponsible. The 'Cape Times' threatened with suppression? Well I never! Yet did you read that last leading article? It was an absurd piece of scaremongering. You say you've heard of the exterminators, spare none of those who sought to save their own skins by sacrificing others.

There is nothing new in what Mr. Stridjom is doing. It has been repeated often enough in recent history for every South African to have learnt the lesson that surrender to save one's own skin does not pay.

The story has been told in all its grim details by many writers. Hersey, in 'The Wall,' dealt with the plight of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, and showed the relentless advance of the exterminators, sparing none of those who sought to save their own skins by sacrificing others.

Fortunately for South Africa, for every little group of people who are frightened into whimpering acquiescence, there is a huge mass of courageous men and women who have learned the lesson that mass intimidation, and who ally themselves firmly with the Congress movement, increasing its might. There is no way out for Stridjom—his racialism is doomed.

Gana Makabeni

JOHANNESBURG.

The death occurred last week of Gana Makabeni, veteran African trade unionist. He died after a short illness. Mr. Makabeni had been secretary of the African Clothing Workers' Union since 1928, was one-time president of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and had been in the vanguard in most of the early campaigns of the African National and trade union movements.

He leaves a widow and two children. His funeral will take place this Sunday. New Age extends sincere condolences to his bereaved family.