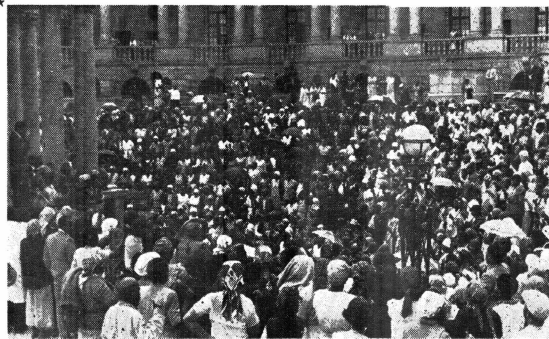


PRETORIA NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE!



A general view of the women who gathered in the amphitheatre at the Union Buildings last Thursday to protest against unjust laws.

NEW AGE

SOUTHERN EDITION Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Vol. 2, No. 2 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1955 PRICE 3d.

"Let Huddleston Stay"—Say Congresses

JOHANNESBURG.—"We cannot resign ourselves to the loss of inspired men of the calibre of Father Huddleston, one of the few men who have stirred the social conscience of the White people of this country. We intend to appeal to the leaders of the Anglican Church and of the Community of the Resurrection for Trevor Huddleston to be retained in the services of the people of our country."

So reads a joint press statement issued by the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, the Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

"The news of the impending departure from South Africa of Father Trevor Huddleston has been received with dismay by most of the people of South Africa, including all the African, Indian and Coloured peoples and those white people who support the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations," says the statement.

"Among us are men and women of every colour and of every belief. To some of us Father Huddleston is a man of God, to others he is a father, a brother, guide and counsellor, but to all of us he is a champion of the oppressed, a fighter for truth and justice."

"To him the brotherhood of man is not something to be mouthed on Sundays, but something which is part of our daily lives."

"So he has made it clear that he hates apartheid and racial oppression as abominations, as an affront to the essential dignity of man, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

"He believes that the purpose of apartheid is to ensure the permanence of white supremacy—which not even blood, tears and sweat can secure."

BRIDGING THE GAP

"He says that he is haunted by the question: 'Is it too late to bridge the gap between whites and non-whites in South Africa?'"

"We believe that apart from the Congress movement Father Huddleston is one of the very few who have made prodigious efforts to bridge this gap."

"Unlike most Europeans in South Africa who give tacit support by their silence to the actions of the Nationalist Government, Father Huddleston has bravely and uncompromisingly opposed every attack on human rights."

"Unlike most Europeans in South Africa he has never wavered in his support of a cause which is just, nor has he ever feared to associate himself with all who fight for that cause irrespective of their beliefs. We love and value him all the more that he is marked for the displeasure of South Africa's race maniacs."

New Chairman of SACPO

The Secretary of the South African Coloured People's Organisation has informed New Age that Mr. Alton J. Guma has taken over the duties of chairman.

The former chairman, Mr. George Peake, will remain a member of the executive committee.

PRETORIA CONQUERED BY THE WOMEN!

PROTEST DELIVERED AT UNION BUILDINGS

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—IN A MASS, MULTI-RACIAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNJUST LAWS, NEARLY 2,000 WOMEN DESCENDED ON PRETORIA LAST WEEK AND MADE THEIR WAY TO THE UNION BUILDINGS TO PRESENT THEIR PROTEST TO FOUR CABINET MINISTERS.

Pretoria had never seen anything like it before. Overcoming every obstacle, major and petty, placed in their path, the women came from all parts of South Africa to take part in the demonstration. For hours they poured up the steps of the Union Buildings and congregated in the concourses while their leaders attempted to deliver their protest.

THE CABINET MINISTERS RAN AWAY FROM THEM—SO THE WOMEN LEFT THE PETITION FORMS ON THEIR DOORSTEP TO MAKE SURE THEY SAW THEM WHEN THEY EVENTUALLY RETURNED TO THEIR OFFICES.

The police resorted to every kind of stratagem to try to stop the demonstration. The women were banned from holding a meeting or walking in procession. The Transportation Board at the last minute refused permits for the buses.

The railways refused the request of the Federation of South African Women for special coaches. When the women presented themselves at ticket offices on the morning, clerks at some stations refused to sell any woman a ticket to Pretoria.

Cars were stopped on the roads leading to Pretoria; taxis ticketed; large contingents of women held up at police stations.

But the women were indomitable. They were determined to get to the Union Buildings. And they did!

ENDLESS STREAM

In all 1,600 of them converged on Pretoria; sitting for hours outside the Pretoria station while a ferry service of taxis and private cars was organised to take them to the Union Buildings. For hours on the morning of Thursday, October 26 there was an endless and colourful stream of women, many of them carrying their children, winding up through the lovely government gardens and to the amphitheatre. There they filled the great granite semi-circle; triumphant that they had arrived, elated as the hours went by and their numbers swelled, but calm, disciplined and quiet in their unanimous protest against passes for African women, Bantu education, the Population Register, the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act, Public Safety Act and all oppressive laws.

From the early hours of the morning the women began to assemble at arranged meeting places in their townships. They came with their infants, carrying lunch baskets and suitcases and paper carriers; some with blankets, many with huge sunshades. Many found their way blocked at the last minute, but undeterred they got round the obstacles.

The women of Natalaspruit found their buses had been cancelled and drivers of hired trucks

threatened with prosecution by the police if they conveyed the women. So the women of Natalaspruit set out for Germiston station—a distance of eight miles—and there they bought their tickets to Pretoria.

The women of Orlando were told by the ticket clerk that no tickets would be sold to women. Some found men to buy tickets for them, others persevered and at the end of two hours the clerks resumed selling tickets to all-comers.

The women of Germiston travelled on a composite train ticket for 307. The women of Brakpan bought a composite ticket for 202. Benoni station refused to sell tickets to Pretoria to women. The people of Alexandra boarded the normal P.U.T.C. bus for Pretoria. Five miles outside Pretoria the bus was stopped, directed back to the police station and held there for two hours. Then the police had to let the bus go. The women of Alexandra arrived at the amphitheatre when the protest was already over in time to see the last women climbing down the steps. But they got there!

A large number of women from Marabastad in Pretoria were kept in custody of the police and released only when the protest was already over.

FROM NEAR AND FAR

From Bloemfontein, the Free State Congress sent a delegation of five women to take part in the protest. Women came from Klerksdorp and Rustenburg.

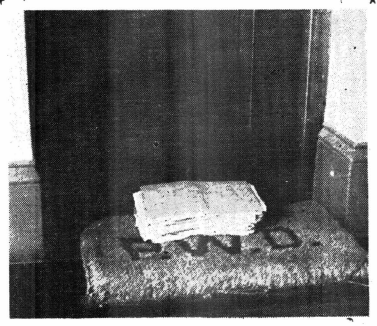
One Johannesburg clothing factory closed for the day; the workers were in Pretoria.

Indian women were there in their exquisite saris; Coloured women from the Coloured townships and the factories; a band of European women who did sterling work helping with transport arrangements.

An old African woman, half blind, brought her granddaughter to lead her. African churchwomen were there in their brilliant blue and white; women dingkas in their beads and skins with all regal; smartly dressed and emancipated young factory workers; housewives and mothers; domestic servants and washerwomen; and, holding the

(Continued on page 6)

THE MINISTERS RAN AWAY!



Four Ministers refused to see the women. The office of the Minister of Native Affairs was locked. So the pile of protests was placed on his doorstep, to await his return.



NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

Overseas Protest Against Police Raids

I have been given your address as one to which a copy of the attached resolution can usefully be sent.

We regret that we are not able to give more practical help, and can only hope that the knowledge of the moral support of liberal and democratic people everywhere will be some encouragement to you in your struggle for a new and better South Africa.

HUGH G. GARSDIE.

Secretary, London Area Council, Movement for Colonial Freedom.

RESOLUTION

"This Council of the Movement for Colonial Freedom views with apprehension the extension of police pressure on the religious and liberal elements in South Africa, as typified by the recent series of police raids and seizures of documents.

We regard this as further evidence of the intensification of the South African Government's policies, and extend our support for all who resist the creation of a complete racial dictatorship in this country."

The above resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the London Area Council on Saturday October 1, 1955.

Reception For Club Leaders

The Korsten branch of the African National Congress recently held a reception for the eight volunteers who are to be the group leaders for the clubs under the boycott of the Bantu Education Act sponsored by the A.N.C.

The branch chairman, opening the ceremony, reminded the 600 people in the hall of the first batch of volunteers—28 men and two women—who had gone into action at the start of the defiance campaign on June 26, 1952. "We will always remember those men and women who were the first to give themselves up to the struggle," he said. "Today the eight women volunteers for the clubs had taken upon themselves the same responsibilities in the education struggle."

One speaker pointed out that children were told today that a man's superiority did not depend on his intelligence, but on his colour.

Another speaker said the Africans were not only born but created in this country, and must be prepared to die for it. "I hope even those parents who still send their children to school will from today realise they have to save their children from the notorious monster of Bantu Education" he said.

Musical and dramatic items were presented by the boycott club groups. One unforgettable song was entitled "Lead Us Lu-thuli."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Ngwabe, Mr. and Mrs. Nyasimo, Mr. and Mrs. Mbenga, Mr. B. Maduba, Mr. N. Werno, Mr. J. W. Mafu, all of Korsten; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mbense of Natal; and Mr. M. Mahlabi, Nurse M. Hugu and Mr. W. P. Mafu of N. B. Bantoni.

I. MATHIBELA.

Korsten.

New Fighters Will Arise

I would like to say to our deporters and oppressors that they had better change their attitude. The more they deport our leaders, the more we become leaders. Fortunately for Africa, there is a vast mass of young and old courageous men and women whose minds and eyes are opened wide to see their fate, and who ally themselves strongly with the African National Congress.

Our condition is very pitiable. We have no freedom of speech, no freedom of movement, no freedom of thought, and no political rights. Some mothers and fathers are separated from their families. Let us be united and struggle for Africa until our last drop of blood. Afrika! Afrika! Afrika! FRANK W. E. L. MAKANA. Grahamstown.

Who Are The Natives?

I saw in our newspapers a picture of the Governor-General receiving his identity card. I must say, it is very different to the reference book which the Africans have to carry, and which is almost like the Bible, containing 95 pages.

A notice that is identified card in our reference books are not called citizens or burger. Are we Africans bastards in our own land?

The Europeans must not forget this is our native land. They call us natives, and that means people who are born in this land. How can the Europeans call themselves citizens when they do not come from this land?

J. T. DYUBENI.

Langa.

Apartheid in Biscopes

Segregated seating in Non-European biscopes is causing resentment between the African and Indian people.

The Congresses have done good work towards uniting the Non-European people against apartheid and oppression. This practice of segregated cinema seating is playing into the hands of the oppressor. It is the policy of the Nationalist Party to encourage this sort of division among the ranks of the Non-European people and to create strife and racial hatred.

I appeal to the management of the Non-European biscopes to halt this practice of segregated seating and to assist us in bringing about the closer unity of the Non-European people.

I think that the Indian Youth Congress and the African National Congress Youth League can play a very important part by urging their members to break down the racial barriers in the biscopes.

Forward to a united South Africa!
Yours for Freedom

BABLA SALOOJEE.

West Street, Johannesburg.

Tribute To Gana Makabeni

The death of Gana Makabeni, reported in New Age on 13th October, 1955, must have shocked all those who knew him.

I, as a former secretary of the Dairy Workers' Union in the Cape Peninsula and beyond, met the late Gana Makabeni several times in Cape Town and in the Transvaal. He was an expert in talking for the cause of the working class in general and for his people the Africans in particular.

So, Africa has lost a man; a leader has just disappeared from our midst. I conclude by extending my sincere condolences to his family.

L. H. MSILA.

Cape Town.

Sent By The Devil

The White men arrived in this country and said they were sent by God to teach His word to the people. But if one is to judge by the Nationalists, they were sent by the devil to destroy the word of God which was taught before.

The Nationalists must know that the Non-Whites and all freedom-lovers are the work of God. The prophets of God were prosecuted, deported, burned and banned as the work of the devil today do to the leaders of the A.N.C. and other organisations when they preach the word to unite as Jesus Christ said.

How can we believe the Nationalists today when they persecute the preachers of God?

A. E. SKHWIYIYA.
Port Elizabeth.

ANOTHER POLICE RAID —ON CHILDREN

JOHANNESBURG.—Mid-morning one day recently at the Brakpan Cultural Club, which is conducted in the open air, three carloads of uniformed European and Non-European police drew up on the square. Seven to eight hundred children were gathered there.

The police jumped out of their cars and raced across the ground, charging in the direction of the children. The small children ran away but the older boys and girls stood their ground.

The police then searched the children and confiscated personal possessions. The list of things confiscated includes items like the following:

- One pair of black school shoes;
- one school blazer;
- one girl's blue jersey;
- a handkerchief with 46, knotted in the corner;
- a slate;
- a notebook with 1s. inside.

Large numbers of children had small amounts of money taken from them. The police produced no warrant. They made no approach to the Club leaders.

An hour after they had left all the children were back on the square again and the activities of the Cultural Club were resumed.

EDITORIAL

BRAVO, WOMEN!

FOUR Nationalist Cabinet Ministers refused last week to see the representatives of South African women of all races who travelled to Pretoria to present their protest against the policies of the Government. They were the Ministers of Native Affairs, Justice, the Interior and Labour.

WE CHARGE THEM NOW WITH GROSS DERELICTION OF THEIR DUTY. The Government pretends that its policies of apartheid are designed in the interests of all races, that its rule benefits all races. If the Government were sincere in its protestations, then it would take every opportunity to find out what the people think about its policies, to ascertain, and to remedy their grievances.

BY THEIR STUDIED REFUSAL TO MEET THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA LAST WEEK, THE MINISTERS HAVE SHOWN THEY GOVERN IN THE INTERESTS OF ONE SECTION ONLY, AND ARE SENSITIVE TO PRESSURE FROM ONE SECTION ONLY.

What possible excuse could the Ministers advance for their insolent refusal to meet the women's delegation? Verwoerd claimed the delegation was unnecessary because he was satisfied the African people "welcomed" his policies. In any case, he refused to meet an inter-racial delegation. Minister De Klerk said he would be out of town. Minister Swart just said "No." Donges didn't even bother to open his mouth.

Yet the women were in deadly earnest. In spite of every obstacle, they came in their thousands to Pretoria to back up their protest. Not all the bans of the Pretoria City Council, the refusal of the Road Transportation Board to grant licences for special buses, the intimidation of the holders of special branch licences or even the petty blackmail of some of the Pretoria taxi-drivers could stop them. They were determined to let the Government know that the common people of South Africa are NOT satisfied with the treatment they receive, the restrictive legislation to which they are subjected.

"As women we demand the repeal of all legislation which aims at destroying our solidarity, which denies us human rights, which threatens the future of our children.

"We, the voters and the voteless, call upon you, the Ministers responsible for these Acts, and upon the Government and the electorate of South Africa, to hearken to the protest of the women, for we shall not rest until we have won for our children their fundamental rights of freedom, justice and security."

The Ministers who possibly, last week, congratulated themselves on having cleverly evaded the women's delegation should ponder on those last words: "We shall not rest until we have won for our children their fundamental rights of freedom, justice and security." For that determination is growing not only amongst the women, but amongst all sections of the South African people who are daily discovering that the Government is indifferent to their plight, deaf to the calls of humanity and justice.

Prime Minister Strijdom this week called the women's protest a "scandalous incitement" and threatened that this sort of thing would be stopped. Turning logic on its head, he said the "democratic" Nationalist Party would not tolerate "the undermining of the healthy democratic institution of Parliament," and would take steps to ensure that the country was governed by the majority and not dictated to by the minority!

Strijdom wants to hide the truth that the women who last week made their way to Pretoria spoke for the overwhelming majority of South Africans. They have exposed the Government's hypocritical claim that it has backed the Non-European people themselves for the apartheid policy. They have demonstrated that the only answer to apartheid is inter-racial action on the part of all sections of the oppressed and democratic-minded people of this country. They have illustrated the true meaning of the national motto that "unity is strength."

At the same time, the women themselves, and the whole progressive movement which backed them in their protest, must learn the other lesson that was taught by Pretoria—and that is that what they have done, heartening though it was, was not yet enough to achieve their purpose.

Swart, Verwoerd, Schoeman, Donges and Co. did not only say "No," they did not even listen. This deliberate rebuff should discourage no one. It has been Nationalist policy ever since they came to power in 1948 to refuse to negotiate with the people's organisations and leaders, to try instead to force all blindly to obey their dictates.

The people are not to be these fascist tactics must be to work harder than ever, to build their strength and to reach the point where they can compel the Government to listen. If ordinary means of communication are ignored by the Government, why, then, the people must adopt extraordinary means to get a hearing.

And Strijdom must be taught to understand the real meaning of democracy.

French Soldiers Mutiny

Refuse to Fight North Africans

PARIS.—A wave of mutiny among French soldiers who refuse to join in the slaughter of the people of North Africa is threatening the effectiveness of the French army and causing intense alarm in the military command.

Nothing like it has been seen in France before—not even in the worst stages of the intensely unpopular war against the Viet-Minh.

In Valence, 600 men of the crack 404th A.A. Regiment who were to have entrained for Marseilles chanted slogans on the carriages saying: "Morocco for the Moroccans!"

callous of anti-colonial forces. Hardly a French ship passes through Suez without swarms of Legionnaires jumping overboard into neutral Egyptian territory.

Everywhere the soldiers are being supported by the civilian population, and workers have

even come out on lightning sympathy strikes.

Members of France's Catholic youth organisations who have been called up joined in a sensational demonstration in the church of Saint-Severin in Paris. They were given permission to leave barracks to go to church, and when they got there transformed the service into a special Mass for peace in North Africa.

STOPPED TRAIN

Each time the train pulled into a tunnel outside Valence the communication cords in all carriages were pulled and the train was forced to return. After it had shuttled back into Valence three times the soldiers jumped out and paraded on the station shouting, "We want to go home," and "Negotiate in North Africa!"

In Saint-Etienne, a train with men of the 91st Infantry Regiment was held up by soldiers who demanded their release from the Army.

The demonstration took place in spite of large forces of armed police packing the station.

In Orange, in the Vaucluse region, 350 soldiers of the 11th Cuiraissiers demonstrated in their barracks against being sent to Germany, because they considered that this was the first step to sending them to North Africa.

Later 3,000 soldiers, mostly from the 405th A.A. Regiment, demonstrated at Toulon and Marseilles again at Marseilles before being taken aboard the troopship Pasteur for North Africa.

'SEND US HOME'

Following the example of the 600 men of the 406th A.A. Regiment who fought pitched battles with the armed police in Kouen recently, these men demanded to be sent home and not to North Africa.

Among other units who have participated in the growing movement in the French Army against the war in North Africa are the 126th Infantry Regiment at Brive, the 17th Infantry Regiment at Dinan, the 13th Artillery Regiment at Bourges and the 61st Artillery Regiment at Belfort.

Ever since September 1, when over 2,000 soldiers defied large forces of police and refused to enter in the Paris station, there has hardly been a troop train leaving for North Africa which has not been covered with peace slogans.

EVEN FOREIGN LEGION

Most alarming to the authorities has been the fact that the defections have spread even to the French Foreign Legion, most hardened and

New State Boundaries in India

NEW DELHI.—The Indian Government has published plans for the alteration of state boundaries so that the states will tend to be based on the common language of the people living in them. The present boundaries are those drawn up by the British when they were in control of India and are based solely on the convenience of the British. They often break right across the language and cultures of the Indian national groups.

The changes have, in the main, been welcomed by progressives, although there are objections to many of the details. In the past, especially in Andhra and other parts of South India, the Communist Party has led the campaign for re-division into language and cultural units.

China?—Nenni's Eyes Lit Up!

ROME.—Signor Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party was received by Signor Martin, Italian Foreign Minister, on the night of his return from a three-weeks visit to China and the Soviet Union, where he had long talks with government leaders.

The promptness with which he was received by the Italian Foreign Minister but paid to frequent official denials that the government was in any way concerned with the travels of Signor Nenni.

Interviewing Nenni on his return, the London Times correspondent reported: "When I asked about China, Signor Nenni's eyes lit up. 'Wonderful things are going on there,' he said. 'There is a solidarity in the economic planning, there is a solidarity in its foreign policy lines, refusing to compromise on last claims, but there is also an immense amount of patience and the firm belief that time works for them.'"

"END H-BOMB TESTS," Says International Commission

LONDON.—"The explosion of an H-bomb on a city would result in a degree of physical destruction and a number of human casualties many times greater than at Hiroshima," says a report on "The Effects on Human Health of Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Explosions" drawn up by an international medical commission.

One of the members of the commission was Prof. G. W. Gale, Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University College of East Africa, who was formerly Secretary for Health and Chief Health Officer of the Union of South Africa.

Other members of the commission were leading medical men from France, Germany, Chile, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Peoples of China, Britain and Belgium. They were appointed on the suggestion of the Japanese Association of Doctors against the A and H-Bomb.

Continuing its warning against H-bomb explosions, the commission says: "In the central area of such an explosion the dead could be numbered in millions and the periphery would be hundreds of thousands of injured, burned and irradiated survivors to be treated under the chaotic conditions prevailing."

"The large force of medical and auxiliary personnel required for rescue and treatment would be available, having regard to national demands in time of war."

Stating its preliminary conclusions from one of the investigations in Japan, the commission says:

"The rapid release of vast quantities of energy and radio-activity from the explosion of atom and hydrogen bombs has produced severe effects in exposed human

BRITAIN GUARDS U.S. MINES IN CYPRUS

LONDON.—British forces in Cyprus now number one fully-armed soldier to every fifty Cypriot, men, women and children—and more soldiers are still being flown in.

But even this show of force has not been sufficient to damp the people's spirit. The troops had to fight major battles last week as Cyprus turned out to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of Greece's entry in the Second World War, with huge anti-British demonstrations.

Seven British soldiers and a large number of Cypriots were injured, and more than 3,000 were arrested.

ATHENS COMMENT

As if to emphasize the truth of the official Radio Athens comment that blame for any bloodshed that occurs must be laid at the door of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, a large body of British troops has been given the task of guarding the U.S.-owned mines near Lefka.

Archbishop Makarios had denounced the build-up of troops as "an attempt to maintain Cyprus in slavery."

LONDON.—Turkey, which the U.S. military leaders describe as "democracy's strongest bastion against the Soviet Union in the Middle East" is bankrupt and her government faces complete paralysis.

"She is now living a hand-to-mouth existence, paying for imports out of current earnings and staving off the day of reckoning by a series of makeshift credit arrangements. Foreign oil companies, which are already owed many millions of pounds, are understood to be insisting on payment in advance before making deliveries.

"Shortages of essential imported goods, such as spare parts, tyres and other equipment, are already being felt and are expected to increase as credit shrinks," reports

Robert Stephens, a correspondent of the London Observer.

"Time" (October 24) puts it more bluntly: "The U.S.'s strongest ally in the Middle East is so strapped that it can barely pay its day-to-day bills."

BOTHERED BASTION

"Only yesterday Turkey had seemed a solid rock in the free world's sea of uncertainties. Now it is a bothered bastion. Its economy is in a shambles and its government is flirting with bankruptcy. Its brief but intense experience with democracy is afflicted with a return of the familiar weapons of autocracy."

So far Turkey's government has managed very nicely on American funds. Now the U.S. is coming to realise that its money is being poured into a hot-house mix of Turkish government corruption and greed, and not into the building of a powerful anti-Soviet army as planned.

Hopefully that U.S. dollars will still be plentiful, Turkey has employed, for a retainer of 150,000 dollars and expenses, the services of none other than former Republican presidential candidate and former New York governor, Tom Dewey. With the announcement of this payment, Dewey has duly registered himself with Congress as the agent of a foreign government.

SOAP OPERA OR SOAP ENEMA TAKE YOUR CHOICE

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, Punch editor, who has criticised the Press reports of the love saga of Princess Margaret as "soap opera," says that if this goes on people will want to turn Britain into a republic like America.

Mr. Muggeridge does not appear to follow the United States Press for this he can be forgiven. If he did he would see that while Britain's newspapers are full of Margaret's flirtations, their U.S. counterparts are watching with bated breath for the latest news on the state of President Eisenhower's bowels.

The following report of a Press conference given by White House Press secretary J. Edgar Hoover, aided by world-famous diet specialist Dr. Paul White, is taken from "Time" (October 10). It was carried by all the main U.S. newspapers:

"Hagerty: The President's condition continues to be satisfactory without complications. He had a good bowel movement.

"Dr. White: Now I put that in because the country will be very pleased—the country is so bowel-minded anyway—to know that the President had a good movement this morning.

"Hagerty: The President had a slight fever as is usual in such cases, but his temperature is normal this morning.

"Dr. White: We measured rectally."

As one startled Englishman present remarked: "Imagine any paper reporting that about the Queen!"

Japan's Socialists Unite

TOKYO.—Japan's left-wing and right-wing Socialist Parties have merged to form a single Japan Socialist Party.

The new party will oppose all war policies and will do its utmost to struggle for and safeguard peace and strive to achieve independence for Japan. It declared in its manifesto:

It urged the end of the war pact with the United States, signing of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union and the opening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and called for the normalisation of relations with China.

This party now becomes the biggest opposition party in Parliament, with 135 seats out of 467 in the Lower House and 70 out of 250 in the Upper House.

Fourth Year—Kenya Undeclared

NAIROBI.—The war in Kenya entered its fourth year last week, and thousands of members of the African resistance movement are still active in the forests and reserves.

Failure to smash their power was admitted in an official statement issued in Nairobi surveying the past three years of war.

In these three years 10,800 Africans have been killed by the British army, and 60,000 are held in concentration camps.

U.S.S.R. An Eye-Opener For American Tourists

FOR years and years the capitalist press of the world has pumped out lies about conditions in the Soviet Union. Many sincere people have been deceived.

Now the lies are coming home to roost. Since the Geneva conference in July very many Americans have been visiting the Soviet Union to see for themselves. Among them have been the most reactionary U.S. Congressmen and Senators. What they have seen has shaken them. Try as they may, they cannot reconcile what they saw in the Soviet Union with what they expected to see.

Take the cases of Congressmen Joseph Holt and Patrick Hillings, both pro-Nixon Republicans, both violently hostile to the Soviet Union. In their press statements when they returned from the U.S.S.R. they tried to twist everything they saw into crude anti-Soviet propaganda. Yet they paint a picture of

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

a land eager for peace, economically sound, with religious freedom, keen on cultural exchange and trade.

"The ordinary Soviet citizen is genuinely friendly and anxious for peace," Holt told newspapermen. "Top officials also are extra congenial to Americans." Hillings agreed with him.

DON'T IT MEAN EVERYONE?

Top officials friendly, ordinary citizens friendly—doesn't that mean everyone was friendly asked a reporter. "I'm not so sure about the middle-school Communists," was Holt's idiotic reply. The whole thing's a bluff, declared Hillings!



No American films permitted? "The number one hit in Moscow now is 'The Merry Widow' with Nelson Eddy, and Jeanette MacDonald," reported Holt.

Is it true that the Soviet leaders are so terrified of the Voice of America broadcasts that they spend a fortune to jam it? "The Congressmen revealed that there is no jamming." Reception is bad in Moscow," said Hillings, "but is good away from the big cities." Other travellers confirmed this. He added, "Voice of America officials howled with rage. They have carefully fostered the jamming myth in order to keep Congress voting huge subsidies to pay their wages."

Soviet leaders constantly called for free interchange of tourists, as well as cultural delegations, Holt and Hillings both reported.

CRISIS? POPPYCOCK!

Is it true that the country is in the throes of a crisis? "I saw no evidence of hunger or signs of impending economic collapse," Holt said. "In Moscow one store has a waiting list of over 4,000 for television sets." This was confirmed by Republican Senator George N. Malone of Nevada. State Department talk of crisis was "poppycock" Holt declared. Any exploitation of sex in films, any prostitution? "No," said Holt, "The Russians are prudish."

"They're well-informed," Holt admitted sadly. At one place where he had expressed his friendship somebody quoted to him a recent speech of his in Congress where he had declared: "Russia is the greatest threat to world peace."

Like all U.S. tourists both Holt and Hillings complained of "the unfavourable dollar-rouble rate of exchange."

In countries this side of the iron curtain the need for U.S. dollars is so desperate that wads of the local currency can be got in exchange for the precious dollar—the Soviet economy is sound, there is no need to chase for U.S. money.

Holt and Hillings tried to cast a bad light on the things they saw but this failed not typical of all the high-placed U.S. visitors.

INTERVIEW WITH BULGANIN, KRUSCHEV
Idaho Republican Senator Henry Dworshack reported how he and five other Americans were received for a two-hour interview by Soviet leaders Bulganin and Krushchev. Writing for United Press, Senator Dworshack said:

"When the question of the Cominform was presented, the two Soviet leaders made a forceful defense of their ideology and declared they considered nothing more honourable than to bring about a society which they deem better for the individual.

'FORCEFUL, IMPRESSIVE'

"Secretary Khrushchev did most of the speaking, in a forceful, impressive manner. Premier Bulganin, who is dignified and suave, frequently smiled and nodded his approval and interjected occasional comments.

"These Soviet officials apparently were proud to remind our delegation that the iron curtain has been lowered and that travel by Americans is being encouraged. Khrushchev asked us 'what kind of a curtain there is in the United States' with the stringent restrictions like fingerprinting 'which is for criminals.'"

"He added: 'You are accustomed to things like this—we are not.'"

"Throughout the conference I felt that these two Soviet leaders had obtained their positions of leadership by virtue of their abilities and their devotion to their ideology as a highly desirable pattern of political and social organisation.

NEGRO VISITORS

Visitors from the U.S. were not confined to the senatorial level. A two-man, non-political agricultural delegation also came back with interesting reports. Said Dr. William Reed, dean of the school of agriculture at North Carolina, and the only Negro member of the delegation:

"I saw no signs of racial discrimination. I think it is fair to say that racial discrimination is non-existent in the U.S.S.R. I observed no religious discrimination."

In the Uzbek Republic where the majority of the people are non-white, Dr. Reed was sometimes greeted as one of them. He noted that non-white people held responsible positions and served as members of the Supreme Soviet Council.

"I saw no difference between the way the non-white and the white people live in the U.S.S.R.," he said. "They are not segregated anywhere, those who attend church worship in the same churches; they attend the same schools."

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

Another Negro visitor to report back was the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the five million strong Baptist Convention. "There is full freedom of worship in the Soviet Union," he said. He was the guest of the Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists of the U.S.S.R.

The Baptist leader stated that he went to the Soviet Union for religious not political reasons. Foreign policy is safe in the hands of the U.S. State Department, he declared. "American officials told me what I should say and what I should not say in Russia, but when I got there I said what I wanted to say."

"A GREAT TIME"

"There is great interest in religion in Russia. You could hardly get into any building where people spoke. What impressed me most was the number of Christians there. The services are more like Negro services in America than the restrained worship of whites. The Russians sing, shout, and weep just as we Negroes do. We had a great time . . ."

America was not the only country whose press was carrying reports like this for the first time. The Italian newspapers had detailed reports of Socialist leader Nenni's successful visit to China and the U.S.S.R.

A Belgian parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union, led by M. Camille Huysmans, President of the Chamber of Deputies, told the Belgian press of the Soviet Union's "great achievements in construction."

"On all building sites we visited," said M. Camilles, "we saw high rate of construction, great speed and good taste."

"IRON CURTAIN—WHERE?"

After their month's visit, he added, they were happy to note the ease with which they had been able to get information on any question they chose to raise. "I looked everywhere for an 'iron curtain' but failed to find one."

Similar sentiments were expressed by M. Pierre Schneider, President of the French National Assembly and leader of the all-party French parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union. At tour's end he invited a Soviet parliamentary delegation to pay a return trip to France. The invitation was accepted.

Other recent visitors have included the Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu, and Mr. Keith Holyoake, the New Zealand Prime Minister. New Zealand, who had a 3-hour conference with Mr. Krushchev and invited a Soviet parliamentary delegation to visit New Zealand.

Soviet parliamentarians will do a lot of travelling. They have also accepted an invitation from Mr. Mose Pijade, President of the Yugoslav parliament, to tour his country, following the successful visit of the Soviet Minister of Yugoslav delegation. "The visit," says Mr. Pijade, "will be of great benefit for the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia."

'FOR WE'RE MARCHING TO PRETORIA...'



Our pictures of the women's demonstration last Thursday show:

(Top Left): Up they come! Giving the Afrika salute the women of the first group reach the amphitheatre after the long climb from the bottom of the gardens of the Union Buildings.

(Bottom Left): For some hours there was a steady stream of women filing up the steps, carrying sunshades, rugs, lunch baskets and dispatch cases with petition forms. They had come prepared for the day.

(Top Right): The four leaders of the demonstration have collected the protest forms and are on their way to deliver them to the Ministers. From left to right, Miss Sophia Williams, Mrs. Rahima Moosa, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi and Mrs. Helen Joseph.

(Below): Once again the women file down the steps. The day of protest is over.



Million Signature Campaign Opens in Eastern Cape

PORT ELIZABETH.—The first shots in the Eastern Cape's campaign for the collection of a million signatures for the Freedom Charter were fired at Veeplaats on the 23rd of October, at the regional conference of the A.N.C.

As hundreds of people milled around the tables eager to attach their signatures, the hall resounded with thunderous voices singing freedom songs.

The Freedom Charter is now carried and explained to the workers at the factories, at meetings, on buses. People repeat:

The People shall govern!
The land shall be shared among those who work it!
All shall be equal before the law!
All shall enjoy equal human rights!

So enthusiastic are the people over the Freedom Charter that they recite large portions of it from memory.

African Strikers Fined

JOHANNESBURG.—Fines totaling £1,690 were imposed on Randfontein textile workers in the Magistrate's Court last week in the latest prosecution yet for an illegal strike by African workers under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act.

In all, 169 workers were found guilty of striking illegally and each was fined £10. The charges were withdrawn against 18 workers.

The firm employing the workers paid the fines but the court ordered that the amounts be deducted from the pay packets of the workers, the entire amount to be repaid over a period of eight weeks.

Friendship with the Soviet Union will be holding a public meeting on Saturday, November 6, at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, to commemorate this historic event.

Soviet Anniversary Celebrations

On November 7 the people of the Soviet Union will be celebrating the 38th anniversary of the foundation of the U.S.S.R. The South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union will be holding a public meeting on Sunday, November 6, at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, to commemorate this historic event.

WHY WAS HUDDLESTON RECALLED?

A Blow to the Democratic Cause

(From a Special Correspondent)

The news that Father Trevor Huddleston ('Isitwalandwe' to the tens of thousands who were represented at the Congress of the People) has been ordered by the British headquarters of the Community of the Resurrection to leave South Africa has come as a serious shock to the country. It would be hard to overestimate the countless services this dauntless and upright man has rendered to the democratic cause in this country, and particularly to the movement for the emancipation of the oppressed Non-European majority.

His impending departure has brought joy to the Nationalists. He has ever been a thorn in their flesh, denouncing every new invasion of human decency which they have perpetrated, and they have long sought, without success, to silence his voice. How comforting it must be to Swart, to reflect that no banning notice of his, but a ukase for which he cannot be blamed, has rid him of this turbulent priest.

Father Huddleston's departure will be a sore loss to the African National Congress and its allies in the Congress movement; a loss which they can ill afford. Equally serious, if not more so, will the loss be to the Anglican Church, indeed to Christianity in general, in this country. For the new generation of South Africans, in particular African youth, trained in the hard school of struggle against apartheid, judges people and creeds by actions, not words. And, to speak bluntly, they have no confidence in those many church leaders whose pious professions of adherence to the concept of human brotherhood contrast with their own evasions and compromises with basisskap.

It is hard to believe that the

Church leaders in Britain who were responsible for Father Huddleston's recall are unaware of these facts. How then could they have taken so strange a decision?

PILLAR OF SOCIETY

The answer must be sought in an examination of the Church of England itself, which is no pioneering militant body, but a pillar of British society, closely allied with the Tory aristocracy. To many leaders of such an institution, Trevor Huddleston's association with the radical democrats of the Congress has been a grave embarrassment—and even more so for his name has become a symbol of struggle, courage and resistance, and we shall not easily let him go.

Indeed, it is an open secret that conservative elements in the Church in South Africa have endeavoured for some time to pull the necessary strings to relieve

themselves of this embarrassment.

Viewed in the light of this behind-the-scenes tussle, the recall of Father Huddleston becomes perfectly understandable, as a victory for reaction.

However, the cheers of the Nationalists may be premature.

Isitwalandwe Trevor Huddleston belongs to South Africa. He belongs to the embattled people of our country in the place where he has always stood, in the front ranks of the struggle for freedom and human dignity.

He is too big a man, and his departure will leave too great a gap in the ranks, for it to be accepted by the people without protest; or question. There can be little doubt that, once they have recovered from the shock of the announcement, a mighty cry will go up from our people of all races and creeds for Huddleston to remain. For his name has become a symbol of struggle, courage and resistance, and we shall not easily let him go.

With the Church leaders in Britain hearken to the voice of the millions of South Africans, in preference to that of a handful of selfish, frightened people? They would be well advised to do so.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE US DOWN TO 4 PAGES?

Do you remember March 3—exactly eight months ago? It was quite an important date for us, for the issue that came out on that Thursday was the last of a series of four-pagers. We'd been forced to cut down the size of New Age because we weren't receiving enough financial support from our readers.

When they experienced the starvation for news and comment that a four-page New Age meant, our readers rallied round, and we were able to announce that we would be issuing an eight-pager throughout March. The support didn't stop, so the eight-pager didn't stop.

Now after eight months your memory appears to have dimmed. In spite of our urgent appeal and the announcement that we have to find the money for the new shipment of paper, your money is not—repeat not—rolling in.

UNLESS IT DOES WE WILL HAVE TO GO DOWN TO FOUR PAGES AGAIN—AND SOON. AND THAT WOULD BE SEEN BY THE NATS AS A MAJOR DEFEAT FOR THE WHOLE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT. DON'T GIVE THEM THAT SATISFACTION. Let us have your contribution without delay.

ERMELO COUNCIL SEES TO DUMP INDIANS IN THE VELD

JOHANNESBURG.—The hearing of the Group Areas Board at Ermelo last week was a dreary repetition of the proceedings held by the Board in so many country towns.

Again the sitting lasted two days, and by the end of it the Board departed with a Town Council scheme that by proclamation in the Gazette would ruin the entire Indian community. Again, as at Wolmarasstad, the Board refused the Indian community the right to cross-examine the Town Council's representatives on the scheme. The inspection of the proposed new site was a quick formality, over in an hour.

The Council scheme for the removal of the Indians at Ermelo could have been the one in Lydenburg or Wolmarasstad or Klerksdorp or anywhere else. The pattern is everywhere the same. Remove the Indians to a piece of bare veld outside the town. Their present homes and businesses, their history and contribution to the town are ignored by the Town Council.

Ermelo has 68 families, 419 Indian inhabitants in all. "These are not just figures," Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C. appearing with Mr. J. Slovo for the Indian community said. "They are human beings, with homes, with wives, with families. They are persons who have pioneered the district and have contributed as much as any group to the development of Ermelo. Have they encroached on others? Made themselves objectionable in any way? In ten years about five Indians have appeared before the courts on minor charges. There has been no racial friction at all."

Mr. Fischer said that the Europeans "as civilised people, had been miserably shocked that they were more civilised." Mr. Ermo had been guilty of petty brutalities, had not treated the Indians as citizens and given them political rights, had ostracised them socially, and did one thing in their power to kill them economically. In these circumstances the sole responsibility of the Group Areas Board to be doubly just was fighting.

The declaration of a group area, said Mr. Fischer, would destroy the livelihood and the happiness of 419

YUGOSLAV ARTISTS, The Kolo Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, completed a six-week tour of China last week. The visit assisted the promotion of mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia, the leader of the ensemble declared at the final performance.

Get rid of ANGRY PAINS.

Mag-Aspirin is better. Take Mag-Aspirin for quick and effective relief. Feel how gently it soothes away the pain and calms the afflicted nerves. Mag-Aspirin's safe, sensitive action has freed thousands of sufferers from the agony of backache, lumbago, neuritis, headache, sore throat, bladder pain and sleeplessness. Get your Mag-Aspirin to-day!

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and druggists.

people. The only result of declaring a group area would be to increase race tension overnight, not merely by degrees, but to transform it immediately into deep and unending hatred the consequence of which one would shudder to contemplate.

A FARCE

Mr. Fischer said that the declaration of group areas could be for the purpose of exterminating one group's economic interests to the narrow advantage of a small section of another group. If the Group Areas Act were to be interpreted to achieve this end, the Board should say so without equivocation, and it was the bounden duty of the Board to stop the Indians of this province bringing Counsel in to see on their behalf, and to think that they could obtain relief from the hearings of the Board.

The Act were to be used to achieve these purposes, the whole procedure of the Board had been turned into a farce. The sooner it was ended, the better.

FIRST GROUP AREAS MOVE AGAINST AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG.—For the first time in hearings of the Group Areas Board in the Transvaal the authorities involved the removal of a large African township: the freehold area of New Ermelo.

The Board session was watched throughout by a large number of African residents from New Ermelo.

The Town Council wants New Ermelo to be declared a White area, on the grounds that it forms a "pocket" of a different racial group in the existing White area. Yet New Ermelo is quite separate and apart from the European area. In fact, it is further from the European area than the new site proposed for the Indian group area.

The real reason for this removal of New Ermelo was divulged before the Board. It was against Government policy to grant freehold to Africans in European areas, and it was also against policy to have more than one African residential area in a town because more than one location made adequate control for Africans impossible.

The Ermelo Town Council said its memorandum stated that it has the support of the Department of Native Affairs for removing the freehold township that was established in 1935.

Only three years ago the township was incorporated into the municipality, against the strong objections of its residents.

BROKEN PROMISES

Appearing before the Board, Mrs. S. Muller for New Ermelo Africans said that at the time of incorporation the Africans were told it would be to their advantage and promises were made. The minutes of a meeting conducted in 1952 by the Native Commissioner at which municipal officials were present disclosed the fears of the Africans about their loss of their freehold rights.

Said Senior Urban Areas Inspector, Mr. Nel: "The Group Areas Act has an established record which considers problems relating to Europeans and Natives in all areas and reports to the Government on its findings. The residents should not fear this Board because its findings are based on the interests of both Europeans and Non-Europeans alike."

One standover then asked: "I would like to know how the municipality is to treat you?"

The Inspector said: "You can be certain that if the municipality do not treat you fairly I shall be here as soon as possible to hear your complaints."

Another speaker expressed the fear that he would lose his freehold.

The Native Commissioner: "Why fear the municipality? Do not know how they can take your ground. Europeans own most of the property under the municipality in Ermelo and it will be taken from them. The same applies to you."

HEMISTR V. G. Hienstra

When Adv. T. A. Giemstra who appeared before the Board for the municipality, was called on to discuss the Council's proposals for group areas, he told a Special Council meeting: "The area is swampy and unsuitable for European occupation." According to the minutes: "Mr. Hienstra further explained the many clear and definite promises made to the Africans prior to incorporation. . . . It would not assist the matter to disregard the promises of a year ago to the Africans."

But promises, apparently, can always be forgotten, and minutes of meetings torn up, and now the Council is insisting before the Group Areas Board that the Africans be removed from New Ermelo.

The memorandum of the New Ermelo Residents' Association said removal of the 4,000 inhabitants and loss of freehold rights would be completely unjust and unjustifiable.

"THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER"

Speakers Protest at Police Raids

JOHANNESBURG.—"Thus far and no further," said speakers at the public meeting against the police raids organised in a hall at the Johannesburg suburb last week, under the auspices of the Bishop of Johannesburg. The hall was crowded to hear Father Huddleston, speakers from the African and Indian Congresses and the Labour and Liberal Parties.

Bishop Reeves said the police raids had the effect of making people more insecure than ever. They became afraid to express their views. There was a certain quietness and little comment on public affairs even in the English newspapers. But this was not the peaceful quiet of people living in peace. It was more like the silence of the grave.

Father Huddleston said it was appalling that raids could be expected to happen and that people could be so unmoved when they did. Constant encroachments on the freedoms of the Non-European people had to result in encroachments on the rights of all races. Police raids Africans had been taken for granted for far too many years. "We are reaping today what we have sown by our indifference and acquiescence in the inroads into civil liberties of the Africans."

Mr. A. Hutchinson said the Africans did not want to see the pass laws extended to other groups or the whittling away of liberties. "You must stand up and say 'Thus far and no further.'"

Mr. J. Unterhalter said: "While we have liberties of assembly and speech we must encourage people to speak out, to demand their rights and criticise on every occasion."

Mr. Leo Lovell said treason was not a small word in the mouth of the Minister of Justice. It was a word he used very freely. If you oppose apartheid you are a traitor to your country. The main reason South Africans were guilty of "treason" today, The Non-Europeans, he said, suffered police raids every piece of paper every day of their lives. "Now you are going to carry little pieces of paper soon."

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"ALL MEN ARE EQUAL"

says Canon Collins

Writes Archbishop

LONDON.—"The words of the Archbishop of Canterbury during the recent tour of Africa 'have considerably upset a great number of African Christians, as well as having convinced a number of non-Christian Africans of African opinion that the Christian Churches are, as they had already feared, on the side of those who believe in white supremacy and blind inferiority—a belief which, they have learned by bitter experience, leads in practice to oppression and the withholding from Africans of their just rights as human beings.'"

These words were spoken by Canon L. J. Collins in a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral London, recently.

Quoting the remark of the Archbishop that "the colour bar was not the sort of thing we should get excited about and fanatical about," Canon Collins said he felt compelled to challenge the Archbishop's statement.

"In Africa today," he said, "because the underprivileged are indelibly marked black, because social differences are determined by this unalterable factor, no man there can escape without detection to a higher strata of society. Like the caste system in India, its abolition under the present regime, the colour bar has become in Africa the guardian so to speak, of privilege and the unequal rights of the white man to keep the black man underprivileged."

Trade Unions And The Signature Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.

In an editorial in the fifth issue of "Workers' Unity," the renowned monthly organ of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the task of the trade unions in the signature campaign for the Freedom Charter is made clear.

"For SACTU, the 1 million signature campaign must be conducted on the same basis as that of the 'Ingresses,' says the editorial. "It must be a campaign which includes the taking up of all problems concerning workers, no matter how large or small. It must be a campaign to explain the Charter to the workers and to get them to endorse it. It must be a campaign to build SACTU."

"We are convinced that if all the Congresses, including our own, respond to the Campaign in the manner which we have outlined, we shall be practically implementing our pledge to work for and win the aims set out in the Freedom Charter."

The bulletin contains reports of the activities of various trade unions, among them the Food and Canning Workers' and the Textile Workers' Unions. It also reports of foundry workers, and engineering workers and welcomes the Brown and Bush Workers' Union, new affiliation to SACTU.

Other articles describe how China's workers run the factories; deal with the Freedom Forces in the struggle commemorating the 10th anniversary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Leslie Massina emphasises the need to strengthen factory committees.

Who is Committing Treason?

JOHANNESBURG. — "Who is committing treason in South Africa? Why do police raids have to take place? What people are guilty of sedition? When will we be free of these unsettling acts?"

The questions behind the police raids," says the leaflet advertising a protest meeting on the raids to be held in the Trades Hall on Wednesday, November 2 at 8 p.m.

The meeting is sponsored by the S.A. Congress of Democrats, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the African National Congress, the Liberal Party, the Labour Party and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

Speakers will be Trevor Huddleston, Mr. P. Beylweke, Mr. A. Hepple, M.P., Mr. Leslie Cooper, Mr. E. P. Moretsele and Mr. A. E. Patel. Mr. Jessie MacPherson will preside over the meeting.

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UGLY FACT

"What is needed of us Christians is the humility to see African affairs through African eyes. We must face reality. We have taken to Africa bad as well as good things—venereal disease, competitive individualism with a greed for money, its power slums, the break-up of corporate and family life, to mention but a few and we must remember that the Africans have not only contributed to a common way of life more in keeping with Christian instincts.

"It is only when we heartily face, right down inside ourselves, that all men are equal in the sight of God that we can hope to assist in bringing peace and happiness to the African continent."

THE ZULU CHIEFS THROW BACK HONEY AT THE HONEY BIRD

"You do not throw back honey at the honey bird," said the Honourable Dr. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs. The scene was Nongoma and the audience about 600 chiefs and visitors. They had gone there in their day in answer to a call by the Minister. Architect of the nefarious Bantu Authorities Act, he had called the chiefs to come and hear his jesters sing its praise and pronounce it good and therefore acceptable to the Zulu nation.

To ensure that the last modicum of doubt would be removed from the most obdurate of the doubting Thomases, for he had already met the Zulu chiefs before on this question of the Bantu Authorities Act, Dr. Verwoerd had sent his best big guns to prepare the ground. For a whole day these lackeys delivered broadside after broadside, dilating on the merits of the Bantu Authorities Act and the blessings that would flow from it.

The attack was three-cornered. The first salvo was delivered by Mr. Young, who is in charge of

rural development, the second by Mr. Tuliken, who expatiated on rural villages and then finally, as if to deliver the coup de grace, the Under-secretary for education spoke at great length on the merits of Bantu Education.

When he resumed his seat amidst a silence which was almost tangible, I heard the raucous caw of a crow and was reminded that not very far from where we sat were the scenes of the heroic battles in which the dusky Zulu warriors fought some of the most brilliant battles against the white invaders in the past.

The question in my mind was whether these scions of an erstwhile warrior nation would now yield ground readily and accept the dummy. We were not left long in doubt, however, for in a short speech, Chief Mangosuthu Gatyha, Butha Buthe, requested that as the chiefs had not been made aware of the purpose of the palaver before leaving their homes, they should be allowed an oppor-

tunity to go and report before their tribes before taking a decision. This request was followed by an outburst of "Ngeletho lelele" which means you have interpreted our wishes or that is our word.

Dark clouds of despondency formed on the countenances of the officials who sat on the dais. They had not reckoned with the possibility of the Zulus resorting to this stratagem. Undismayed, however, they called the Ngonyama (great lion) and informed him that the Honourable Minister would want to take away a definite decision with him and the Zulus must therefore make up their minds immediately.

A meeting was held and the Ngonyama with the dignity and decorum befitting a descendant of Cetewayo conferred the message to the Amazulu.

"Mazulu!" he said in a laconic speech, "I have been directed to inform you of the message of the Minister—He will want a definite decision from you about the Bantu Authorities Act and that you are therefore required to take a decision. As I am your child and can therefore not speak on your behalf, I ask you to consider my request and to decide for yourselves. When you have decided you will elect four men to repre-

sent your views to the Minister."

Having said this, the Ngonyama retired, and, in a truly democratic manner, left it to his subjects to decide on their future. Again the chiefs decided. They confirmed their previous decision and elected four speakers to express the grievances of the Zulu people and their fears about the Bantu Authorities.

Whenever the Ngonyama, Paramount Chief Cinyarr, arrived or arose to speak, there was a spontaneous outburst of "Bayete" Such is the solidarity of the Zulus behind him. And the question therefore arose as to whether the same form of greeting could be used for the Ngonyama and the Minister. Amidst murmurs of disapprobation, a member of the audience proposed that the form "Bayeze" (they are coming) which would have the same euphonious quality be used. This was agreed to but after a brief consultation between the dais and the front benches, another form, "Nkosi yakomkhulu"—chief from the great kraal, was adopted.

The next morning the Minister arrived and was greeted as the chief from the great kraal. Then

the representatives of the chiefs spoke. They spoke with the candour that is characteristic of the Zulus and their words grew like water down a cataract. They told the Minister about sons and daughters rendered homeless by his Act, and their words grew like water down a cataract. They told him about the lack of security anywhere for the African, and their words grew like water down a cataract. They told him about the migrant labour policy and many other things besides.

The Honourable Minister had meanwhile listened with rapt attention and, when the last speaker had sat down, he rose. He thanked the Paramount Chief for his words of welcome and expressed the hope that there would always be friendship between the Minister and the people, for this is as it should be. He then told him about what they had said as uninformed fulminations. He likened what they had said to water which flows down a river without benefiting anybody and, in contrast, referred to his own speech as water which, instead of flowing down the river, is caught in a dam and waters both men and beasts.

He started by attempting to discredit the speech by treating what they had said as uninformed fulminations. He likened what they had said to water which flows down a river without benefiting anybody and, in contrast, referred to his own speech as water which, instead of flowing down the river, is caught in a dam and waters both men and beasts.

As I listened to him, I recalled the story of one man who promised another all the wealth of the world if he would only bow before him. But the Zulus would not bow, having learned from experience that promises made by the Nationalist government were ruses which were never meant to be honoured.

The Minister pleaded and argued, but they were heard to whisper, "When he promises us self-government, does he mean he is returning Cetewayo's crown?" For them self-government can only mean absolute freedom from the white man's rule. The Minister summoned to his aid all the eloquence and artifice of which he is capable, but he failed to rouse the enthusiasm of the chiefs who sat stolid, cynical and unmoved.

Satisfied that he had failed to evoke the response he desired, Dr. Verwoerd concluded by advising the chiefs never to throw back honey at the honey-bird.

SCIPPIO AFRICANUS.

Before ALL Honesty . . . Above ALL Justice "THE FOOD TAKES ALL THE MONEY"

Dear Worker,

The above statement was made to me by Mrs. Carle of Gleemor. It was later confirmed by other housewives who added "Clothes are cheaper today but there is no money over to buy."

I know these conditions and understand the reasons which call for such unfortunate statements. Because of this, I organised my business as "Johnny's Parcels" in order to help. Yes, I wanted to help by the most practical means possible to ease if not overcome such distress. I have always felt and still feel that at some time or other the formation of Workers' Co-operative Societies would perform this service.

FOOD FIRST

Johnny's Parcels situated at 7a Junction Road, Salt River is my business which supplies FOOD PARCELS at Xmas time. MA needs extra groceries in her cupboard because of the long holidays. During the year she saves and pays for her parcel. It is delivered at Xmas. The best value in FOOD is found in Johnny's Parcels. Fresh meat, hint the newspapers, may be scarce at holiday time. Ma very wisely orders a B. tinned meat parcel for £2. This year there is a special Sweets Parcel for Ma's children, contains 1 lb. prunes, 1 lb. slice green figs, 1 lb. peaches, 1 lb. nuts and raisins, 1 bottle Cyrosa fruit syrup, 1 lb. boilings, 4 lb. toffees, 1 pkt biscuits, 1 lb. chocolate peanuts, 1 lb. shelled peanuts, 4 lbs. assorted sweets, 2 pkts. popcorn. It costs £1. You can still place an order, so give the kids a treat. DON'T FORGET all books should be completed by November 15, 1955.

THEN CLOTHES

MA'S SHOP at 7a Junction Road is something quite new and helpful. Ma saves 1/- stamps and exchanges them for clothes. I buy the best lines direct from factories and pass benefits on to Ma. This is when Ma saves £1 worth of stamps, I give her another 1/- stamp towards her savings. When therefore Ma is forced to spend practically all her money for food, I try to assist her to save for clothes. Ma can exchange her stamps at the shop at any time and Ma likes nice things. If you think this a good, honest idea and wish to assist or contribute towards its success, then fill in the joining form below. As things are here today you get nothing for nothing and very little for 6d. I pay a good commission to my agents. If you want details of parcels and commission call at the office or write. You will get a prompt reply. Thank you.

JOINING FORM

1. I would like to become a customer of Johnny's Parcels/Ma's.

2. I would like to become an agent for Johnny's Parcels/Ma's.

NAME

ADDRESS

PLACE OF WORK

Cross out line or words not wanted and post or deliver to Johnny's Parcels and Ma's, 7a Junction Road, Salt River.

Search Near, Search Far

There's nothing to equal MA'S



"Johnny's Parcels are JUST Parcels"

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock. Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in this issue by B. P. Bunting, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

WORLD OF SPORT

Boxing Tournament Results

The fans who attended the October tournament at the Bantu Men's Social Centre saw former national welterweight champion Len Mjomboti in action for the first time when he easily beat George April on points over eight rounds. Game George April could find no answer to Mjomboti's jab. Mjomboti who punched crisply and cleanly. This win puts Simon in line for a return go with national champions other stars.

In a terrific featherweight mill Jaos "Kangaroo" Maoto and Jerry Molo had the crowd on their feet shouting with excitement as they stood toe to toe slamming punches at each other from all angles. The decision, a draw, was a fair one and was well received by the crowd.

"Fighting Gash" Dlamini used his height and reach to advantage when he outpointed Samuel Masoko over six rounds in a lightweight clash.

Other results were:

In a six round lightweight bout Robe Mabambi, the Dan, Willie Seku on points; G. G. Mabaiza dropped a points decision to Mandisa Madie over four rounds; "Violent" Vie Mabaizo lost on points to Abram P. Metsing.

The first bout of the evening was a lightweight affair in which Len Mjomboti scored a points victory over Douglas Mfaba over four rounds.

At this tournament Martin Hansen, the Danish middleweight champion and Pat McAtter, the Empire middleweight king were introduced to the fans. We hope that when they return to their homeland they will tell their fellow countrymen that the advance of boxing in South Africa is being hampered by the colour bar.

It is reported that astute boxing manager Reg Haswell is making considerable progress in the negotiations for his boy Gerry Jooste to meet Dai Dower in fight for the latter's Empire flyweight title. What has Jooste done to earn a crack at the belt? Apart from Tino Cardinale of Italy, he has not beaten anyone of consequence. I saw the first

fight which he had with Tino and how he got the decision is still a mystery to me. On such a record an Empire title claim is being pushed. What is boxing coming to? There are many flyweights who deserve a crack at the title before Gerry. First in the queue is the young and promising one to the Welshman. He fully deserves a return go.

Apparently the main qualification for an Empire title during these days is to win a white South African championship. The unfairness of the whole set up is that when a white South African wins the title he keeps it in this country. Keeping the title here means that the holder defends it against white challengers only. It is about time that the British Board of Control took steps to ensure that titles are held by those who will defend them against all comers.

ARNOLD SELBY.

"Medea" For Woodstock

The Cape Town Theatre Company will stage two performances of "Medea." Robinson Jeffers' version of the Greek tragedy, in 14 acts, will be staged on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next week, November 8 and 9.

The play has been widely praised, particularly Miss Lydia Lindeque's portrayal of Medea.

Booking is at Stuttaford's and at the Woodstock Town Hall.

Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections: Kingberg Handicap: 1. REVELATION, 2. DANGER, 3. EXPLOSION. Ascot Handicap Tops: 1. REBUKE. Danger, Greengrass. Ascot Handicap Bottoms: 1. OVERDRESSED, 2. DANGER, 3. XMAS Cracker.

Progress Ten: 1. TRUE AIM. Danger, 2. GUARDIAN. Danger, 3. Progress Six: 1. COLLORABLE. Danger, Miss Conquest. Maiden Plate: 1. FILM PAN. Danger, 2. A crack at the belt? Apart from Tino Cardinale of Italy, he has not beaten anyone of consequence. I saw the first

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5

8 EVENTS — 8

Two £1 Double Totalisators

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.30 P.M.

Bus services to Dock Race Course leave from ACRO ROAD, at the corner of Adderley Street, and from LOWER BUTTENKANT STREET, near the Castle Entrance.

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