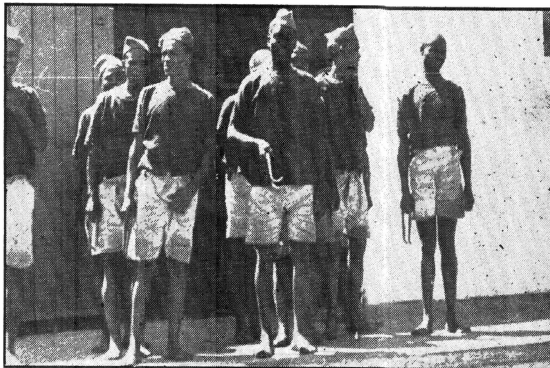


CONVICTS REPLACE PAID WORKERS

By Govan Mbeki (Port Elizabeth)



TRADE unionists here are angry at the increasing use of convict labour in jobs which have always been done by paid workers.

Usually, during the wool season large numbers of workers are employed at the sorting and packing houses. But now—at the Wool Growers' Association—batches of convicts are being driven by armed guards into the main packing buildings.

There they work all day under the eye of men armed with rifles.

At other places too—such as the Egg Circle—increasing use of convict labour is taking place.

MEANWHILE AT THE LABOUR BUREAU HUNDREDS OF MEN ARE LINING UP FOR WORK—SPENDING DAYS IN THE QUEUES, AND MANY OF THOSE IN THE HOPELESS LINE KNOW THAT WHEN THEY REACH THE HEAD OF THE QUEUE THEY WILL BE ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY AND GO TO THE HATED FARMS.

THEY ARE TOLD THAT THERE IS NO WORK FOR THEM.

My photograph shows convicts at the entrance of the Wool-growers' Association Stores, ready with iron hoops in their hands for lifting the wool bales.

THE GOVERNMENT OFTEN DENIES THAT CONVICTS ARE REPLACING PAID WORKERS—BUT MY PICTURE DOES NOT LIE.

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NEW AGE

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NO INDIAN SHOULD ASSIST IN GROUP AREAS

—Decisions Of SAIC Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

No Indian should aid the implementation of the Group Areas Act in any way whatsoever.

ever. No Indian should move into proposed group areas such as Lenasia. This was the unanimous decision of the 22nd conference of the South African Indian Congress held here last week-end.

The Group Areas Act and proclamation was the most pressing item on the agenda and this crisis before the Indian people penetrated every session of the conference.

The resolution adopted at the end of about a day's discussion on the Group Areas proclamations is a firm and total rejection of the Act and a demand for its immediate repeal.

"The Conference expresses its determination to defend to the utmost the people's homes, places of business and means of livelihood and all the social, educational, cultural and religious institutions which were built and fostered with sweat and toil," said the resolution.

FOUR TASKS

Four main immediate tasks were outlined in this field:

1. The establishment of local and regional committees of all sections of the people to bring into united action all those opposed to the Group Areas Act.
2. To establish the greatest measure of contact with the Indian people against accepting any group areas.
3. Organising the Day of Hatred and to arouse the people of South Africa and the world.
4. To co-operate with all sections of the people and the Congress movement to fight every attempt of the Government and to make the Act ineffective.

The S.A.I.C. conference decided that all Indians in this country should do everything to assist in the convening of a multi-racial conference to form a broad united front against apartheid. This is thus the first conference since IDAMF's

anti-apartheid sessions in Bloemfontein to endorse the calling of a multi-racial conference.

The SAIC also formally adopted the Freedom Charter as its basic programme.

SUPPORT FOR ANC

Conference expressed its strong opposition to the threats by the Government to ban the African National Congress under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Act has been used, said the resolution, to penalise and restrict, without trial or hearing, scores of experienced and capable leaders of the freedom movement.

The incoming SAIC Executive was directed to "unite the forces of democracy and freedom in South Africa in a powerful campaign for the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act and other laws restricting freedom of thought and speech and also for the removal of bans on progressive newspapers and literature, as well as for the rights of the Congress movement and all other anti-racial parties and groups free to advocate and organise for their beliefs."

Conference also decided that the SAIC executive resolution passed recently which called on all foreign artists and sportsmen to declare a cultural boycott of South Africa, be referred for discussion and decision to all Congress organisations through the National Congress Committee. This decision closed a long discussion at the conference on the cultural and sport boycott issue.

The conference was attended by 72 delegates and officials of the Congress, and was opened by Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the ANC.

SAIC headquarters will now move to Durban. Dr. G. M. Naicker was unanimously elected president. The joint secretaries are Act. H. Mall and Mr. G. Hurbanas. Joint treasurers are Dr. A. Sader and Mr. F. Ebrahim.

CHIEF LUTHULI TO SPEAK ON AFRICA AND PEACE

Broad Sponsorship For Anti-war Convention

JOHANNESBURG.

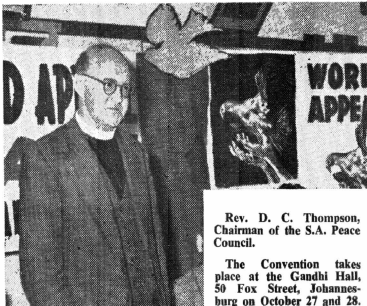
AN IMPRESSIVE PANEL OF SPONSORS OF SOUTH AFRICANS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE IS BACKING THE NATIONAL PEACE CONVENTION THAT OPENS IN JOHANNESBURG THIS WEEK-END.

"A war with the hydrogen bomb is quite likely to put an end to the human race," they say. "We do not accept these prospects as man's destiny. We believe that the centuries of struggle and sacrifice, of inspiration, achievement and progress are leading slowly but steadily toward a fuller, richer life for all mankind," say the sponsors.

The Peace Convention programme includes:

- "AFRICA NEEDS PEACE" by Chief A. J. Lutuli;
- "CULTURAL LINKS WITH THE WORLD" by Mr. Alfred Hutchinson;
- "URANIUM FOR A BETTER LIFE" by Dr. Arthur Blekley;
- "SECURITY THROUGH DISARMAMENT" by Mr. M. Saur;
- "PEACE THROUGH PERSONAL CONTACTS" by the Reverend Arthur Blaxall.

Conference sponsors include University Vice-Principal I. Glynn-Thomas, Professors D. Cole, J. Gillman and A. W. Blekley; Mr. A. J. Cutten, Dr. G. M. Naicker; Writers Uys Krige, Phyllis Altman, and Alfred Hutchinson; Alice Bell, Reverends D. Thompson, Brunsden and D. M. Gardner; trade unionists L. Massina and A. Sibeko and the leaders of each of the Congresses.



Rev. D. C. Thompson, Chairman of the S.A. Peace Council.

The Convention takes place at the Gandhi Hall, 50 Fox Street, Johannesburg on October 27 and 28.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

CALL FOR A SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

It is little more than a year ago that the historic Congress of the People was held. At this meeting people of all creeds and colours came together to make their demands for a democratic South Africa. In present-day, race-ridden South Africa this event was truly of very great significance.

However, it is an unfortunate pity that we still find the Congress movement organised along "racial" lines. As a result of this we find that those organisations which stand for full equality for all South Africans, are unconsciously encouraging thought along "African", "Indian", "Coloured" and "European" lines. We tend to forget the all-important South Africanism.

It is no secret that there exists in the ANC a certain group of "Africanists" who still steadfastly adhere to the slogan—"Africa for the Africans." People such as these can only harm the liberatory movement and have no right to be in the Congress movement. It is our duty as democrats to eliminate from our midst those people who believe that the Nationalist Government's racialism must be answered with "Africanist" racialism.

As an alternative to the present "racial" set-up in the Congress movement, I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to establish a national, non-racial organisation.

Women Must Fight Against Pass Laws

Mothers, as you have sent us to go and see Strýdom, we must tell what happened in Pretoria. Even Strýdom creeping under the table. People, let us not pour water on this matter, let us fight not by words only. We must fight by actions. Let us not give Strýdom the due of robbing us of our country. Let us roll up our sleeves and face him. Today we have no brothers, fathers, uncles, but all these people are not dead. They are behind iron bars because of the pass laws. How will it be with us women if we are going to carry passes? People of Africa, let us stand together and fight for freedom. Afrika, Afrika, Mayibuye!

MRS. PATRICIA ZONDI

Secretary, Eastern Native Township Branch of the ANC Women's League.

Hard To Win Freedom

The news points many roads to freedom. But if you are a thoughtful person you can find that it is hard to become a free man or woman in South Africa. But why is it hard? Because there are people who believe that if we South African black men can become independent there will be nobody to work for the white man or white Mrs. So and so. The whites just know one thing: be a servant of my husband or wife. Where will the black person get a place one day if he is not good for anything but to be put in jail or work?

G. D. MOKORA
Dunnottar, Transvaal.

sation. I am sure that the majority of South Africans are in full agreement that now is the time for us to apply ourselves vigorously to the task of building a South African National Congress! E.D.J.

Cape Town.

Multi - Racial Conference Will Follow

Thank you for the telegram you sent us when we assembled in a National conference in Bloemfontein from the 4th-6th October, 1956.

The conference was attended by over 394 accredited delegates and almost the same number of "visitors and observers." Out of 21 organisations invited to send delegates only one failed to come—The All-African Convention. Besides the organisations, two chiefs attended and we had a poor response on their side.

The papers read were of a very high standard and the discussions were in tune with the character of the conference. It was possible to come to one unanimous conclusion at the end of the conference—rejection without reservation of the Toulson Report and all its allied discriminatory, belittling policies of Apartheid. We left Bloemfontein convinced that our tools were not in vain for the conference was a great success and the first of its kind in the half century.

It was a general and almost unannounced suggestion that a multi-racial conference should follow this conference and a clear mandate was given to the organisers to work towards the calling of such a conference. The day will dawn when these obvious policies will be things of yesterday and happiness will rule in South Africa.

Again let me say thank you. Yours in service of Africa.

A. L. MNCUBE

General Secretary, Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation.

MR. GOMAS REPLIES

You put three questions to me. Your first question: Am I in favour of a colour-bar?

For 55 years I have suffered as a non-white under the oppression of the colour-bar and for 37 years openly fought against it. Now a white man who benefits from the operation of the colour-bar against the millions of non-whites, asks me, "Do you like it?" Of course, only a South African non-white under the racial prejudice, would dare to ask such a ridiculous question, to a person like myself most of all.

Your second question: Should there be no organisation to which white and non-white can belong on a basis of equality?

I said in my paragraph (3) of my letter, for the reason that white men only associate with non-whites to secure and further their interests of white domination.

If any whites want to help the non-whites to progress and attain democracy, then they must work

LOUIS JOSHUA LEAVING?

Louis Joshua has been reported as saying that he is sure that he can win back the national bantamweight title from Moleli. And when he gets it back he is going to pack his bags and go overseas.

As one of the boxing fans, I would like to tell him that that is where he is wrong. The titles are there to be fought for, not to be packed with bags, and taken overseas with the aim of keeping them in cold storage abroad.

Is Joshua sure that he has no challengers? In my opinion there are many boys in the division.

Let us take Jake Tuli who came and defended his title thrice within a month. And fact here were no boys to challenge him and he left again. I hope the South African Boxing Board will say as much about this matter before it is too late. Nowadays it is becoming very common when one holds a title to do what he likes.

J. T. DYUBENI

Kenilworth.

Train Ride Is A Nightmare

The Dube-Johannesburg train is supposed to arrive at Mzimphole at 6.30 a.m. and stops only for a minute. Hundreds of people who have missed the 6.10 are expected to jump as quickly as they can into the overcrowded train. Others, already there are trying to make place the train pulls out and you should see what the police in civilian clothes do to them. The one who is still trying to get into the train is pulled out and arrested or beaten.

The fortunate ones who manage to get as far as Park Station face yet another serious trouble. You will find plain-clothes and uniformed police asking every man for his pass and tax receipt which may even lead him to the constabulary in Bath. I am very sorry to say that these police have no respect. How can they expect people to respect them when they themselves can't respect their own people? Time is being wasted, wages are being cut for arriving late, and workers are dismissed for being arrested.

Will the Government see that trains take people to and from work in good time, and please teach its boys a little bit of manners, rather than cause misery to the citizens of South Africa?

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZEN.

to persuade their white kin and kin to become decent human beings. Such white men, yes, should earn by their own respect an friendship. But I have never met such white men.

Your third question: Am I in favour of the I.C. Act, which forbids white and non-white to belong to the same trade union?

It has proved disastrous for the non-white workers to belong to the same trade union with white racialists who have persistently and violently opposed the advancement of the non-white workers.

The white garment workers of Johannesburg practiced apartheid in their union long before the existence of the said I.C. Act. Why did you not expose and oppose them?

JOHN GOMAS

Cape Town.

(Mr. Gomas has evidently fallen victim to the very race-hate he condemns in others.—Ed.)

Editorial

NEW AGE AGREES WITH STATE INFORMATION

OFFICE—THESE ARE

PRASEWORTHY AIMS

THE State Information Office publishes a glossy fortnightly sheet for overseas consumption, devoted to the pathetically hopeless task of describing the crimes of the Nationalist Party sinners in words that will convince outsiders that the Nats are really saints.

One of the Nat's worst crimes is their Suppression of Communism Act, designed and used as a weapon against every movement for freedom, decency and democracy in our country.

The latest inkblash from the State Information Office is designed to excuse that Act overseas. In an article headed "A Detailed Report on Communism in South Africa," an anonymous writer with an almost unbelievable disregard for the truth—and needless to say without even pretending to offer proof—says that Communists were responsible for the murder of a nun during the tragic 1952 upheaval in East London.

But more interesting than such crudities, is the description the article gives to "numerous Communist-inspired front-organisations" which, it claims, have been set up "to propagate the Communist ideology inconspicuously."

Here is the way these bodies are described; They are, says the Information Office, organisations which claim to endeavour:

- To promote world peace.
- To achieve a better understanding with Russia and other Communist states.
- To improve the lot of the Non-Whites.
- To improve the lot of women.
- To serve as cultural or recreation clubs.

AND NOW COMES THE MOST ASTONISHING THING IN THE ARTICLE.

"ALL THESE AIMS ARE IN THEMSELVES PRAISE-WORTHY," says the State Information Office.

Well, now, that's something. Let's hope that in future we'll have a little more space in the State Information Digest, and a little more time in Parliament, devoted to these aims.

Let's have a little more talk of promoting world peace; a few Nationalists at this week's peace convention in Johannesburg?

And if, as we certainly agree, the aim of achieving better understanding with the Soviet Union is praiseworthy, let's hope the State Information Office will start putting pressure on Mr. Strýdom to reverse the Nats' most unpraiseworthy decision to shut down the Soviet consulate and, in effect, to isolate our country from one of the world's most important nations.

And as for the improvement of the lot of the Non-Whites! There the State Information Office could start by publishing some really worthwhile information, something really praiseworthy, something of which South Africans can be truly proud—the Freedom Charter.

So far it has ignored the Freedom Charter. The Nats consider that blueprint for freedom to be treason. We look forward to seeing the State Information Office explain THAT piece of thinking to overseas readers.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO US

NEXT issue celebrates the second birthday of New Age! For two years now New Age has been holding high the banner of the South African people's struggle for a truly democratic country. Your paper has been the voice of the oppressed millions of all races fighting apartheid, and it has never wavered from its path despite hardships and attacks. Over the past two years New Age has helped to bring closer understanding between peoples separated by thousands of miles of land and ocean, and through its pages have passed the struggles, achievements and victories of humanity in every corner of the globe. All this we can acknowledge with pride and confidence.

But the continued success and circulation of New Age depends upon you, the reader. For two years we have struggled to turn out your paper regularly, and we are happy to say that you, our readers and supporters have rallied admirably to keep your paper on the streets. As a result we have been able to give you a regular eight-pager. But we say again: Continued success depend upon your continued support.

Now, on our second birthday, let us have an extra large present. Give double the amount you usually give. Show the Nats that you are determined to see your paper grow from strength to strength.

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

10s.; Harold E2. D.D. (list) 7/6d.; J.S.M. (reader) 9s.	
Krugersdorp friends £1.4; Izzy £5; Collections £10; Cards £6; Anon £5; Dube ANC 10s.; Nelson collection £9; Botvius £2.10; E.D.R. £2; Doc £1; Capie 5s.; Agency 10s.; Unity £2.2; per S. and J. £4.10; Anonymous 2s.; Medic.	Total for this week 52 19 6
Previously acknowledged	781 8 0
Total for October to date	834 7 6



A section of the large deputation singing Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika in the Port Elizabeth Mayor's garden after they had been told that the Mayor was not prepared to meet them.

P.E. MAYOR WOULDN'T FACE THE WOMEN!

PORT ELIZABETH.

"WE call upon the Mayor and his Councilors to draw a distinct line between municipal and State activities, and thus avoid being used as tools to carry out the disastrous policies of the Nationalists," says a petition to the Mayors of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and

The petition calls upon the Mayor and the Councilors:

- To lift the ban on public meetings.
- To withdraw the Group Areas proposals.
- To declare for all to know that they will not avail themselves of the powers to banish Africans who are today fighting in the front line of the battle to defend democratic rights against fanatical Nationalist onslaughts.

The Federation of South African Women which sponsored the petition had written to each Mayor asking him to meet the deputation. In Port Elizabeth, hundreds of people filled the Mayor's garden just prior to the time arranged for the deputation, which was carrying

forms signed by 6,000 people, to meet the Mayor. Black Sash women took their stand at various points throughout the garden. But the Mayor refused to meet the deputation! After Mrs. Frances Beard, leader of the deputation, re-

ported this to the gathering which by that time had swollen to several thousands, the crowd rose and sang Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika. Then followed the boom of the Africa salute, which echoed above the din of the traffic.

In Uitenhage, the Mayor came out to meet a similar deputation. When the Mayor asked them why the people did not submit their demands through the Advisory Board and the location superintendent, the deputation said they did not recognise the Advisory Board. Furthermore, the superintendent always brought the police along if they sought an interview with him.

MET BY POLICE

At Dispatch the deputation was met by the police. Eighteen of the deputation were detained at the police station and released after some time without any reason having been given for their detention.

● P.S. The Mayor of Port Elizabeth has now agreed to see the deputation on October 25. But he only wants three to five people coming to see him, and they must be from New Brighton!

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE AT EVATON MURDER TRIAL

Boycott Leaders in Court

JOHANNESBURG.

THE principal Crown witness in the Evaton preparatory examination at which 14 leaders of the bus boycott movement are appearing on charges of murder told the court last week that he was still under arrest and after each day's court session he was locked in the cells at Van der Bijl Park police station. The following day, however, this witness, Smash Maweng, said he retracted that statement. He was living not in the cells but in the house of Police Sergeant Paulson.

The men before court are Suliman Mohammed Asmal; Abdul Asmal; Abe Nhlapo; Paulus Nhlapo; Molerere Nkuto; Joseph Molele; Vosumuzi Maki; John Nhlapo; Dennis Matipili; Lombard Mbatu; Victor Ntshane; Charles Ntshingila; Suliman Nathie and Alpheus Kubeka.

Four days of last week's court proceedings were taken up with Maweng's evidence. People watching the case and wearing badges: "Our prayer is a just trial for our leaders" and "Women will not carry passes" surged round Maweng during a court adjournment to demonstrate to the man who had been a leading boycott picketer but is now the chief Crown witness in this case.

ASSAULTED BY POLICE

Another Crown witness was Herbert Nkosi, also a picket in the boycott before the court. "I know nothing that happened on July 29 (the night when the murders are alleged to have been committed). I was not there."

Under cross examination Nkosi alleged he had been assaulted by Sgt. Paulson in the police station. "I should admit I accused No. 6 (Molele, the secretary of the boycott committee) had guns. I denied that. Sgt. Paulson called Smash Maweng in. He asked me to admit that Molele had guns. I was hit on the body and face and kicked on the thigh. While I was being assaulted my statement was taken down. I was to say Molele had guns . . ."

Several murders are alleged to have been committed by the boycotters on the night of June 29. Mbatu, Matipili and Ntshane are alleged to have fired guns which caused one man to fall. In another incident Molele and Asmal are alleged to have poured petrol over the house of a "Rus-

sian" and to have set fire to it. A charred corpse was later found in the house.

PEACEFUL POLICY

Smash Maweng in his evidence told the court: "At one stage the "Russians" clashed with us. They started shooting but we shot back. The crowd kept coming in our direction. We pretended to run away. We wanted to get away from the police. The police and the Russians both advanced on us. The police lit the way for the Russians with the lights of their vans shining on us.

Smash Maweng told the court he had been an active member of the boycott movement. He had several times been arrested in connection with the boycott. He had stood trial and been found not guilty in all but one case.

Under cross examination he admitted that the committee had advocated peaceful means during the boycott.

Adv. Haddad: Do you remember saying in the Vereninging Magistraat's Court that there were often fights between "Russians" and boycotters?—Yes.

Do you remember being asked who caused these fights?—Yes, I said Ralekeke (the leader of the "Russians") had been the cause. Do you still say so?—Yes. This was up to July 29.

This had been up to the time of the death of Maweng's friend Khabutlane.

Surprised told the court he was surprised Ralekeke had not had to stand trial for Khabutlane's death.

Advocates E. Haddad and Harry Bloom instructed by Mrs. S. Muller are appearing for the 14 accused men.

Metal Workers Reject TUC Manoeuvre

CAPE TOWN.

OVERTURES to African trade unions made by the South African Trade Union Council have received a sharp rebuff from the African Metal Workers' Union in Cape Town. The TUC, which excludes African trade unions from membership, has recently been making attempts at "trade union unity" through a "Liaison Committee" which in effect only gives back-door recognition to Africans.

A letter signed by Mr. Archie Sibeko, Secretary of the African Metal Workers' Union says: "It is astonishing that you should expect any African union to support the policy of a co-ordinating committee which excludes African unions from membership. Does your Council really expect us to take on an attitude of gratitude to the wonderful TUC for deigning to set up some sort of liaison committee which in effect gives the impression of back-handed recognition of the existence of our union?"

TUC LETTER

This was in reply to a TUC letter signed by Miss Dulcie Hartwell, General Secretary of the TUC, in which the Council expressed the desire to learn that the information that the African Metal workers were opposed to its policy was incorrect.

Mr. Sibeko's letter concludes, "We are prepared to hold discussions with anyone who sincerely believes in trade union unity, and believe that this can be best achieved through our various co-ordinating bodies. We therefore refer you to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions—the only non-colour-bar co-ordinating body in South Africa."

KLERKSDORP ANC LEADERS VICTIMISED

JOHANNESBURG.

Klerksdorp's Location regulations, declared invalid in the courts last year, have not long been re-promulgated but the town authorities are already using them to the fullest against the people.

Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act and these regulations are being used against two residents, among them Mrs. Sophie Morena the leader of the ANC Women's League, who has been ordered to quit the area because she is not employed there.

Mr. Nehemiah Molefe has been ordered to quit the area because she is not employed there. The urban area of the African National Congress in Klerksdorp has also been called before by the Superintendent for questioning.

NATAL MASS MEETING ON GROUP AREAS

PIETERMARITZBURG.

"THE history of the world shows that from time to time it is necessary for one generation to sacrifice itself for the welfare of the future," said Chief A. J. Luthuli at a meeting attended by over 1,000 people held here last Sunday.

"We, of this generation in South Africa find ourselves in just such a period in history. We must be a generation prepared to sacrifice itself so that future generations—of all races—may live in South Africa as free men."

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee Against Group Areas was one of a series organised by the Committee to intensify the struggle against the Group Areas Act and to extend the policy of a united front against all discriminatory legislation to every town and village in Natal.

South Africa must be a place for all, he concluded.

Dr. M. M. Motala, the Chairman of the meeting in his opening re-

marks said that the attendance at the meeting was a clear indication that the people of Pietermaritzburg were united in their opposition to such legislations as the Group Areas Act.

Never has the unity of the people of all races, African, Indian and Coloured and of an increasing number of Europeans been so strong as at present, he added. Appealing for still greater unity, Dr. Motala urged all those present to carry the message of the meeting

to their respective areas and to work for the extension of the idea of unity to every home in Pietermaritzburg.

Other speakers at the meeting among them Mr. Alan Paton and K. Moonsamy, who represented the Congress of Trade Unions, also urged for the extension of the united front.

Resolutions condemning the Group Areas Act and all apartheid legislation and an ever extending whole-hearted support for the people of Johannesburg in their struggle against the proclamations made in respect of the Western suburbs of Johannesburg, were unanimously adopted.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES ASTIR WITH REFORM

THE reverberations of the political bombshell exploded by the Soviet leaders at the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. continue to be felt throughout the world and, naturally, not least of all in the countries of the People's Democracies. The forthright attack on the cult of the individual, bureaucracy, lack of collective leadership and gross violations of Socialist legality has been enthusiastically taken up and continued by rank and file Communists and the mass of the people in all the Socialist countries.

The sharp weapon of criticism has been unsheathed and no one, however high his position or former reputation, can hope to hide from it. A bright searchlight has been turned on all the unseemly corners, with some surprising and often dramatic results.

Gomulka Is Back

Latest in these developments is the re-election of Wladyslaw Gomulka to the position of First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, a position which he had previously occupied with great distinction before being expelled and gaoled soon after the Cominform rupture with Marshall Tito.

He was released in 1955 and it was soon afterwards admitted that the charges against him had been fabricated. His release is yet another indication of how seriously the task of "putting matters right" is being undertaken in the People's Democracies.

The Poznan trials were another example of the new approach being adopted towards the problems of building Socialism. One of the most important of these problems is that of curbing the power of the Public Security organisations, so as to prevent violations of justice and the stifling of legitimate criticism.

Proceedings at the trial demonstrated that one of the best methods of putting Security officials in their places is to ensure an absolutely fair and impartial hearing for all accused persons.

Legal Revision

Elwyn Jones, O.C., a British lawyer who was present at the trial reports that the question of revising the legal structure is the subject of widespread discussion throughout Poland. "Factory workers, intellectuals, professors and students are all taking part. The battle is also being fought inside the Communist Workers' Party itself."

Among the suggestions being put forward is one that the practice of electing two lay assessors to assist the professional judge should be dropped. It is pointed out that the assessors, who are elected for a period of two years, are far more liable to direct outside pressure than is the professional judge, whom they can always out-vote by two to one.

There is general insistence that the judiciary should be completely free from any pressure from the administration. This demand was reflected in a resolution of a Workers' Party Committee meeting, presided by the Minister of Justice and the Public Prosecutor, which expressed "concern that the former leadership of the Communist Party ordered about the organs of the administration of justice."

The role of defending counsel, which had been overshadowed in the past by that of the prosecutor, is once again being emphasised as essential for the proper administration of justice.

Position In Hungary

The strong feelings of the masses on these issues have also been clearly shown in Hungary, where some of the worst miscarriages of justice took place.

Over 200,000 people attended the symbolic reburial of Lazo Rajk, a former secretary of the Communist Party, who was falsely accused and executed a few years ago.

Speeches made at the re-interment of Rajk and his comrades showed how determined the Hungarian workers are that similar injustices shall never again be perpetrated under their rule.

Antal Apro, the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister, who spoke at the ceremony declared that the Hungarian people would not be satisfied until those who were guilty were taken to justice for their crimes. A similar demand was voiced by Police Colonel Oszko at the reburial ceremony of two police officers who had been executed.

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Interior he declared that "those who are guilty of the death of the two officers will not escape their payment which is being called for by the public."

Several arrests of prominent party members and security officials have in fact already been made during the last few weeks. Among them is Mihaly Farkas, the former Minister of Defence and a close associate of Matyas Rakosi, who was relieved of his position as General Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party last July.

Rakosi Under Fire

Rakosi himself is under heavy fire for alleged complicity in the crimes and there is a growing demand for his arrest and trial. Zoltan Horvath, recently rehabilitated editor-in-chief of the trade union paper Nepszava, wrote in this regard that "It must be emphasised that a past of half a century of service in the workers' movement and 17 years imprisonment is not sufficient shield from responsibility for crimes which have undermined the People's Democracy and Socialism."

The same paper later reported that Rakosi had left Hungary, although it did not state where he had gone. The newspaper commented: "It would be wrong and a humiliation to our workers if we did not openly say that Rakosi is out of the country and neither the Party nor the nation wish any change in this respect."

Positive steps being taken to ensure future respect for legality include a re-draft of the penal and civil codes, with particular attention to the military courts, under whose jurisdiction many of the faked trials took place.

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

The military courts will have their jurisdiction restricted to cases directly concerned with national defence, as their former wide jurisdiction had been the basis for many of the illegalities and arbitrary actions in the past.

Needless to say, both the internal and external enemies of the Socialist regimes, are striving desperately to take advantage of the deliberately created atmosphere of open and frank criticism now being fostered by the working-class parties in the People's Democracies.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT SOME OF THE PRESS ARTICLES, SPECIALLY IN POLAND, HAVE FAR EXCEEDED THE BOUNDS OF SINCERE CRITICISM AND GENERATED INTO ANTI-SOCIALIST TROUBLE-MAKING.

So much so that last week the Soviet newspaper Pravda drew attention to the existence in Poland of "a wide anti-socialist press campaign" which Polish Communists were finding it necessary to combat vigorously because it threatened the very foundations of the People's Democratic government.

And many Poznan workers have expressed their uneasiness at the kid-gloves with which murderers and hoodlums were handled in the recent trials.

In a hard-hitting world-wide, of course, tried to magnify these differences, and even to foster the fantasy that the Soviet Union is applying military pressure to bring the People's Democracies into line.

No Soviet Tanks!

The Western press has outdone itself in producing false headlines of "Soviet invasions" of the People's Democracies—the Editor of the Polish paper Sztetnik Kurier stated last week that he and his staff "had spent a whole day laughing" at the reports (carried in front-page headlines by South Africa's press) that "80 tanks were massing on Poland from East Germany," on the news of Marshal Rokossovski's removal from the Politburo.

Differences there are. Difficulties there are. But the enemies of Socialism have no cause for rejoicing. Everything will be solved—peacefully.

As Elwyn Jones summed it up: "I found no hankering for a return to pre-war conditions of cruel contrast between rich and poor and of reactionary military dictatorship. I met no one here guilty of the crimes of Poland who wanted to see war regime. But I found a general resolve to create a Polish democracy and prevent any recurrence of arbitrary rule."

"WE'RE NOT MOVING! WE'RE GOING TO FIGHT THIS!"

Say Jo'burg's Menaced Traders



European customers shop at these Indian shops in Newlands. They certainly do not want their removal!

INDIAN shops in the heart of Newclare, serving the 13,000 Africans there since the start of the century, and Indian shops along the tarred main road in Newlands where mostly Europeans do their shopping, have only till August 3, 1958 to continue. Of all the areas affected by the first Group Areas proclamation, these will be the worst stricken in the next two years.

The Newlands shops carry large ranges of stock. Among the 800 Indians living in Newlands Extension are families that have been there for 20, 30 and 40 years.

Another Ruth First Photo-Story on the Group Areas Fight.

Stop a few of their European customers as they go about their shopping and ask them what they will do if these Indian shops are closed down. They'll look at you for a moment in puzzlement, and then tell you that they will have to catch a train to Vrededorp to shop in the Indian stores there.



Mr. A. S. Madhi: "We're not moving. We're going to fight this." His father started the family business in 1919.

Tell them that those Indian shops will also, in time be removed under the Group Areas Act, and they'll look more puzzled still. "Well, then, we'll have to go right into town," they say but by now you're in the midst of a discussion about the lower prices and better credit facilities offered by the Indian shops in Newlands. That is the reason these stores have grown, and

kept their White customers all these years; they've satisfied them. They give good value, good terms and good service and the row of Indian, and a few Chinese shops are as much part of Newlands life as any other community service there.

Encouraged To Come

Newclare Indian and Chinese shops, on the other hand, serve a predominantly African population and since Indians were encouraged by the Johannesburg municipality

questions: "What is your attitude to the proclamation? What of Lenz?" are short and to the point.

● Mr. A. S. Madhi, whose father before him started their business in 1919, and who is the leading figure in the community's social welfare and education work: "We're not moving. We're going to fight this."

● Mr. S. M. Boda: "It's daylight robbery, I'll never get out of here until they give me another house and another shop."

● Mr. I. C. Doodha: "We won't go. If they sell our properties it will be our total ruination."

● Mr. I. Mosarka: "All I want to do is make an honest living. The only country they could repatriate me to is South Africa. I was born here."

● Mr. Yusuf Patel: "No one wants to move out."

Of perhaps 20-odd shopkeepers interviewed only one man took a contrary stand. "What can I do? I suffer under the Group Areas Act, as well as those they serve. We will HAVE to resist the measure."

(Another group areas article next week)

Mr. Yusuf Patel, born in Newlands and trader in Newclare since 1929, "We've lived here with the Africans for decades and always on a friendly basis. For years we have built up this place."

some 50 years ago to settle there, they have lived and traded side by side with the Africans, Coloureds and sprinkling of Malays. Of Newclare's 600-odd stands, three-quarters are owned by Indians and Indian investment in the township is reckoned as close to £750,000. Newclare is declared a Coloured group area. The 1,500 Indians and Chinese (mostly Indians) must move out, and so too must Newclare's African population of 13,000.

Altogether 100 Indian and some 50 Chinese traders are threatened with extinction. From the smaller Newclare shops, like that of Mr. Rawjee who has only had a shop for four years and before that was himself a shop assistant to the spruce, laden shops a half-mile away in Newlands where families like the Madhis and the Doodhas have lived and traded for 36 and 20 years respectively there is one attitude to group areas removals and to Lenz: "We're not moving!"

Short Answers

If any area shows its solid opposition to the Group Areas proclamations it is Newlands and Newclare. The answers to the

of all communities to be displaced by the proclamations—if one can measure degrees of hardship and tragedy to be suffered—the Chinese are perhaps the worst off, because there is not even any indication of what fate lies in store for them. No Chinese group area has yet been declared.

Yet, probably because no Chinese political organisation exists which has taken a stand on matters like the Group Areas Act, this community is silent. It will be hard hit, like the others, but it hasn't even yet got to the point of saying so, and objecting!

Maulana Maulvi Mohammed Ali Aswary, the religious head of Newlands Indians, was very emphatic for his people, though. The Newlands Mosque falls into the stricken area, and the Maulvi said: "Any place of worship under Islamic religion cannot be demolished unless by an act of God. If it is demolished we are compelled to declare holy war against those who demolish it . . . the community as a whole will suffer under the Group Areas Act, as well as those they serve. We will HAVE to resist the measure."

(Another group areas article next week)

'Moderation' Won't Succeed

If those in the Transvaal Indian Organisation who talk of "moderation" of "approaching the Government for a compromise and in the right spirit of negotiation" canvass in the Western Areas, they will not find five supporters, said another man.

Those who talk like this hope to save their own interests, but a total rejection of the Lenz ghetto is the consensus of opinion in Newlands.

Congress support in this area and in most of Newclare seems solid and firm.

People have no illusions that the sternest tests are still ahead of them in the next two years and though there is firm and unwavering opposition to removal and a total rejection of the Lenz ghetto, people are waiting with apprehension the first moves of the Group Areas Development Board.

How will the Board set about converting these townships into White (Newlands) and Coloured (Newclare) group areas? How will the first properties be sold? When in the next 20 months will the first attempts at displacement come?

Still, the people have made up their minds where they stand, and that is the first essential. They want to be part of a struggle against the Group Areas Act.

Except the Chinese community, the Chinese shopkeepers in the Western Areas, like the few in Vrededorp and Sophiatown, are still keeping "mum." They don't want to give interviews, they don't want to express any opinion about the Group Areas proclamations.

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(Another group areas article next week)

TELLING THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

JOHANNESSBURG.

IN their raids for passes the police make every effort, especially if he is in the company of a woman, their target.

Rough handling, assaults and passes on their way to work, at public places, on railway stations, in trains, buses, inside their homes at any hour of the day or night.

Handcuffed Africans are paraded in the streets and at street corners for hours on end. An African who has forgotten his pass only a few yards from his home or work place is never allowed to fetch it.

An explanation by a man about his pass is taken to mean he is obstructing the police or resisting arrest.

These things go on every day in the Transvaal, the African National Congress last week told the Commissioner of Police, asking him to stop this inhuman and provocative behaviour by the police.

This story was awarded Second Prize in the New Age short story competition

THE HOSPITAL AT A

It had to be the local hospital. They had discussed the treatment received by non-whites—the callousness, the smelly blankets, the indifferent food and the complete lack of warmth evinced by the medical staff towards non-whites—but there was no real alternative. Not in their present financial condition. The nearest, large non-white hospital was about two-hundred miles away and this was about a hundred and fifty miles too much for the old jalopy (conscience was worried talk of the old faithful; hiring a taxi would be exorbitant; there were only a few pounds still left in their savings account and this they had to keep for the cost of transporting their household effects if a transfer came through. And it had to God! It just had to!

The operation itself wasn't so very dangerous. The doctor had assured them so. But don't doctors always do that? They credit you a few people with the moral and physical courage to withstand the shocks and stresses so inseparable from life. But they aren't really worried about the operation; at least he wasn't. From what he had heard and the little he had experienced, they did seem to be dispensing the required number of injections and pills as well as duly taking one's temperature. No! It was the treatment encountered from the nurses, especially. The majority of them were either coarsely familiar in a patronising way or assumed a cold, contemptuously aloof attitude. The incongruity of both attitudes never seemed to strike them. To act like normal human beings seemed an affront and still, "how do you respect?" ... maybe it wouldn't be so bad ... Not everyone who had lain in the hospital at A ... had complained. Some of the usual indignities. Maybe ... and anyway, this hospital it had to be. There could always be open trouble and tension by taking things without murmuring. Yes! There was the rub ... could one still be a patient and be respected? He knew the answer to that one!

"ARE you ready, dear?"

"—Just a moment, Ronnie. Take the valve to the car while I say goodbye to the children," said Gladys, with a voice that was just a little shaky. He put the valve in the back of the car and went back to assist her down the steps and into the car. She looked a bit pale under her make-up and her lips were not quite steady and neither were her eyes completely free from tears, but she smiled bravely as she started the car, waving her hand at the children on the stoep.

"This is really silly, Ron. Normal people should, at this stage, be bothering about the operation, and here we are, worrying ourselves about everything except the purely medical aspect of the case," she laughed, drily.

"You're perfectly correct, Gladys," he replied. "In every other part of the world such an attitude would really seem absurd. But not here; not here. In spite of being forced to live in such a hateful intimacy with all sorts and degrees of insults and humiliations at our life, it is still possible, ever to somewhat reconcile oneself to the social relationships prescribed for us by these arrogant medievalists."

... could feel his face tightening and he told himself to relax. He was unduly sensitive.

aggressively so; always ready to react, violently, and this attitude of his usually invited rather than prevented that very treatment that he hated with a force and a passion that seared his body and left it weak and trembling. But he couldn't help himself; and he knew that there was bound to be trouble at this hospital. Given himself and the type of whites one found in this remote plateland dorp as the basic ingredients, then there just had to be trouble. And he knew he couldn't afford trouble! Not now when a transfer seemed imminent. He depended too much on the goodwill of the inspector who his principal for his transfer; he was forced to; both had been very sympathetic. He knew, though, that van Aardt would give a great deal to keep him here another year or two until, he van Aardt, retired. Who would otherwise do his work for himself and the type of whites one sign his name to various documents and returns, And another

By
"Corn"

few years in this damnable dorp would be just about to destroy his nerves.

... as a non-white, knew how the system worked. If he was involved in any trouble they could use pressure, subtle and devious, or frank and brutal and upset all his plans and intentions. Keep him here; send him to some outlandish village in the back of beyond or pressure him to follow the point of resignation, God! He couldn't bear to think of it. ... But there wouldn't be trouble if he could only keep his mouth shut ... Could he? Could he? Could a man know that his wife was being subjected to unnecessary indignities and, doing nothing about it, still retain a semblance of manhood? God damn it all! What was he exciting himself about? No—doing that happened yes. And that was nothing unusual! Take Gladys to the hospital and stop thinking about situations that might never occur. ...

"You've missed the turn, Ronnie," exclaimed the girl. "You're worrying too much, man. It won't be for long. Anyway I'm going to have this tumour removed and, 'Europeans Only'! So snap out of it and get me to that hospital!" He reversed the car and turned down the street they led to the hospital. Through the main gate ... rather conspicuous because of the absence of the usual obnoxious signboards—"Europeans Only"—and on towards the rear. He smiled wryly ... "Non-whites allowed" ... He steered the car alongside the gate that led into a courtyard; this was fairly clean except for a couple of dustbins that looked somewhat smelly; blobs of grey ash strewn here and there in the vicinity of the bins and a piece of banana being subjected to a buffeting by a few stray flies. A few African male attendants were

light-heartedly exchanging pleasantries with their female counterparts. Here and there a few patients sprawled in the afternoon sunlight all dressed in a form of night-shirt made of bluish German print-off, the case of a few, by casts of Plaster of Paris around an arm or leg.

Greetings were exchanged and Ronnie Arends led his wife to a ward already occupied by three African women. She would be quite comfortable among them, being able to speak their language fairly fluently. The operation was scheduled to take place early the next morning. When he left, Gladys smiled at him, a trifle wanly and told him not to worry. He hoped, fervently, that nothing untoward would happen.

Arends drove home with misgivings in his heart. Why was he so ultra-sensitive to the slights that were the daily experience of many of his fellow blacks? They resented it, yes, but at the same time, took these indignities in their stride; they even laughed and were full of content with contempt; he had to fight back; he just couldn't restrain that terrible reaction of unregenerate rage that seethed in him whenever he met with a rebuff against the colour line. Why had he to feel like that? Why? Why? And experience had taught him the complete futility of it. The ordinary white man seemed to act under the same compulsions towards non-whites as he did in reaction to such stimuli. So where do we go from there?

Oh well, tomorrow and the days to follow would show whether this episode would pass without getting one's humanity trampled upon or not. Meanwhile there were the children to feed, to supper to prepare and a few household chores to be completed.

"HELLO, darling," as he entered the ward the next day. "How are you? Did the operation go off all right?"

"I feel a bit weak, but it doesn't seem as if I am going to die," said Gladys, as Ronnie bent over to kiss her.

"How are the children?" she continued. "Why didn't you bring them along?"

"I thought I would bring them along tomorrow, when you would be feeling stronger. They were asking about you," he replied.

As he looked around the small ward, How has the treatment been, so far?

"Fair; but then I've hardly been conscious long enough to be bothered by anything. Nothing untoward occurred during the pre-operative attention I went through. One of the nurses here, with a chest like a pointer pigeon, seems to nurse the motherly, bossy type. Whether that's a good omen, I wouldn't know, as yet."

"Which doctor is attending you now?" Ronnie asked. "His name is van der Hoven," Gladys replied. "From one of those northern universities; an interesting very young man. He hasn't said much as yet. I believe his father is the chairman of the local school board—the Rev. van der Hoven. Do you know his father? Or rather, have you seen him yet?"

"No," replied Ronnie. "But van Aardt seems to be a great friend of his. He has often mentioned him during our conversations. He

thinks a lot of his virtues as a minister, and his capabilities as chairman of the board. Anyway," he continued, "let's hope that everything goes well. What treatment do these African women receive in their direction. Casual. You know how it is, the tone of voice is always loud and hearty. They're just big babies to these nurses. It does get my goat. You should see the food they get. One would think that dietetics do play a part in the art of being, but just if you're African. But they do take it all so resignedly."

It was about the eighth day of Gladys' stay. Oh there had been some complaints. In any well-run hospital there would be no necessity to complain about the food, but at the hospital at A—, there was the daily washing. This was performed by Nellie, the African nurse. She had never tried, but she wasn't a trained nurse and her lack of skill and finesse had not yet been disguised by practice. There were the difficulties encountered with the bed-pan routine. You either had to wait until someone entered the ward ... and nobody seemed to do so when you really needed the bed-pan ... or below as loudly as you could and hope that someone would be in hearing distance, or lastly, wait for some of the patients who were allowed to wander around the little courtyard to pass and come to your assistance. It led to another problem. There seemed to be no regularity in that particular ward, at least. Some mornings Gladys had to send Nellie for her breakfast and also, occasionally, for lunch and supper. On this particular day ...

When Arends entered to see ward. Dr. van der Hoven, accompanied by a nurse, was apparently just completing some examination of one of the patients. He was a slimly built fellow, with shoulders that were slightly hunched and bulbous eyes that stared coldly at you from behind his horn-rimmed spectacles. The nurse stared at Arends beligerently. He ignored her and went straight to Gladys' bed. It was half-past three and he was entitled to be there. It was no business of his if they were somewhat late with their routine.

"And how are you getting on today?" he asked her solicitously. "Time you should be leaving this place, but not now. You're asking about you," he replied.

"All right," Gladys replied. "And I hope that I shall be leaving soon. I seem to be hungry again."

Arends raised his brows in surprise: "Hungry? Haven't they been feeding you?"

"No," she replied. "I don't know if I am supposed to be on diet, but last night I received a slice of toast, with minced meat on top, and a cup of coffee. This morning, another slice of toast, with a piece of asparagus and a cup of coffee. On both occasions I had to send for it."

"But, good heavens, Gladys, surely you would have asked for more?"

"I did. I sent Nellie. No response so far."

"The doctor? Did you speak to him?"

She looked at the doctor. Arends followed his wife's glance. Dr. van der Hoven was about to leave. His face was completely expressionless and unless he had a stone deaf, he must have heard at least part of the conversation

in that confined space. The nurse obviously fuming inwardly to judge by the jutting lower lip and flashing eyes, was trying to stare Gladys in the ground.

Quietly: "He told me that he was sure the staff were doing their best for all patients in the hospital."

Arends turned towards the doctor. He could feel that tightness in his belly and the slight shiver in his hands. The Gladys should be so casually dismissed! He cautioned himself mentally as he felt the mounting tension in his belly. He'd a patient entitled to ask for more, if she is hungry, doctor? ... determined to be lighthearted about it. ... remember Oliver Twist?"

He looked at Arends and looked right through him; stared at Gladys for a moment; turned, and with a word in Afrikaans to the nurse: "Kom," left the room.

Arends stood like a statue for an interminable second, then shivering at the thought that the door could close, only half heaving Gladys' "Oh leave them alone Ronnie." To be treated with such dignity! He had his gorge rising! A simple request! A simple question!

"Dr. van der Hoven! Would you prefer that I ask your matter with the superintendent?" he asked furiously.

The doctor twisted about and glared at him, speaking blithely with a word in Afrikaans to the slightest interest with whom you might take the matter up. As far as a lady concerned, there is no matter to be taken a difference!" He turned to enter the corridor that led to the white section of the hospital; this nurse and a few African attendants, silent witnesses to this altercation.

Arends could feel his control snapping. "But what kind of doctor are you, man? Aren't you supposed to attend to the needs of your patients?" He continued cutting in: "Or does the colour of the patient make a difference?"

The doctor turned again and his face had become pale with fury. To be spoken to in this fashion before a white nurse and your Natives by this ... this ... Hottentot!

"Don't you tell me what my duties are! The Natives never complain! Who does your wife think she is? Then it's complaints about the non-patients that about crushing their food, and then that! No gratitude at all! Complaints! Complaints! Everlasting complaints since the day she was born!" He was shaking with fury as he stared contemptuously at Arends.

Arends' voice had an undertone of cold ferocity as he looked down at this doctor, who had now begun a symbol of all that he hated so passionately. "You ... a doctor ... to talk like this. You should be ashamed of yourself! What gratitude should we show! And to who? To me? This is a state institution. Maintained by all of us, not by whites only. If you run the non-white section according to the same standard applicable to the white section, then there would never be any complaints! Do you understand?"

"Be careful of what you are saying! I am warning you!" Arends was by now beyond control. The nurse should come speechless. The white attendants were staring at this unhealed of spectacle with awe written all over their faces.

"Hippocratic oath!" he exploded. "Do you know the meaning of it? Did you vow to treat non-patients?"

"I'm not going to be insulted by the likes of you, do you hear? And stop waving your finger in my face!" He was jumping about in his fury, but Arends continued.

(Continued on page 8)

German Communists Continue Activity

BONN.

THE first report of a West German Communist leader being sent to prison for continuing the activities of the organisation in defiance of the recent court order banning the party has come from Lower Saxony.

Hermann Goecke, secretary of the party in that state, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment.

Throughout Germany, particularly in the industrial areas, duplicated or illegally printed Communist newspapers are already circulating in relatively large editions.

Among the methods being used by the government in a vain attempt to restrict these activities has been the finger-printing and photographing of Communists.

Workers who are known Communists are being sacked and their employment cards stamped P (political)—a measure which Germans have been quick to compare with the Nazi practice of stamping J on the documents of Jews.

The one fact upon which the whole press is agreed is that the ban of the party has not weakened its strength or influence.

Peaceful Means In Spain

PARIS.

The Central Committee of the illegal Communist Party of Spain has announced a change in its policy. It will concentrate its efforts on winning the broadest front to achieve the defeat of the Franco regime by peaceful means.

The report containing this proposal was presented to the Central Committee by Dolores Ibaruri, the party's leader.

ALL-INDIA RADIO has sent a group of experts to Moscow to study the Soviet broadcasting system.



"THEY DON'T THINK WE WOULD BENEFIT BY THE HIGHER EDUCATION THAT THEY HAVE HAD!"

SOCIALISM, ANTI-COLONIALISM, PEACE:

INDONESIA, CHINA, HAVE SAME IDEAL

Says President Sukarno On Triumphant Visit

"**Y**OU want to have a new world in which there is no exploitation, no oppression and no suffering and people can live in freedom and happiness," said Indonesia's President Sukarno to the Chinese Prime Minister Mao Tse-tung, during his triumphant visit to China last week. "That is also our ideal."

Hundreds of thousands of cheering Peking citizens had lined the route from the airport to the city to greet the leader of Indonesia's 82 million people.

President Sukarno declared on his arrival that the purpose of the visit was to "strengthen and promote friendship between the Indonesian and Chinese people."

The President was accompanied by Indonesia's Foreign Minister, the Speaker of parliament and a number of members of parliament, state governors, military leaders and newspaper editors.

There would be no difficulty in the consolidating of the friendship of the two peoples, said the Indonesian President in his speech at a welcoming banquet.

THINGS IN COMMON

"China is now independent; Indonesia is now also independent. Yet please recall that for this independence how much you had to suffer and how much you had to sacrifice; and for this independence how much our Indonesian nation had to suffer and how much we had to sacrifice! You knew what the prison was like, and we also knew; you knew what a battlefield was like, and we also knew; you had wives who lost their husbands, we too had wives who lost their husbands; you had mothers who lost their sons, we too had mothers who lost their sons; you had villages burnt down, we too had villages burnt down; you suffered hardships for realising your ideal, and we too suffered hardships for realising our ideal," said Sukarno.

"Therefore, friends, the circumstances today demand that we should co-operate. Our ideal for the future urges us to join hands like comrades-in-arms fighting for

a common ideal; our prospects make us sympathise with each other like friends in adversity."

"The future, the present and the past provide grounds for our mutual contact, and so I repeat what I said a few days ago at the airport: my mission is to strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of China and Indonesia, which mission is not difficult to realise."

AGAINST COLONIALISM

One of the strong links which the two countries had in common, said President Sukarno, was their unity in the fight against colonialism. "Colonialism and imperialism are doomed," he said. "No one can save them. This is decided by history."

Two days later, addressing China's parliament, President Sukarno came out squarely in support of the Chinese right to liberate Formosa. "Your struggle over Taiwan (Formosa) is our struggle and our struggle over Dutch Irian (still occupied by the Dutch) is your struggle too," he said.

INDONESIA'S AIM WAS TO BUILD A SOCIETY OF EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY WITHOUT POVERTY OR OPPRESSION—IN OTHER WORDS A SOCIALIST SOCIETY. A SOCIETY OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

MAO FOR INDONESIA

As the tour drew to a close, President Sukarno announced jubilantly

that he had invited Mao Tse-tung to visit Indonesia and Mao had accepted.

"My brother Mao Tse-tung, I hope to see you very soon in Indonesia. The Indonesian people are waiting for you," were Sukarno's parting words.

PEKING.

INDONESIA CONDEMNS SEATO WAR PRACTICE . . .

DJAKARTA.

IN line with President Sukarno's statement in Peking that it was not correct to describe Indonesia as a "neutral" nation because she was not in fact neutral, but was deeply committed to fight to maintain peace, the Indonesian Foreign Office last week issued a statement condemning the SEATO plan for a war practice near the Indonesian coast.

"The Indonesian Government very much regrets that SEATO is for a second time holding manoeuvres so close to Indonesian territory," the Indonesian Foreign Office declared. (SEATO is the American-led South-East Asia war organisation, which has been rejected by all the countries of Asia except Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.)

The manoeuvres have aroused suspicions in Indonesia about the intentions of the SEATO powers, says the Foreign Office statement. "Especially in view of the present international tension arising out of the Suez dispute, such manoeuvres can give rise to a large variety of interpretations."

The Indonesian government declared that it was confident that the countries concerned—Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand—would give close consideration to the Indonesian viewpoint.

SONNET FOR AFRICA

Africa, your voice has been the cry
Of straw-thatched villages engulfed in fire,
Machine guns massed and pointed at the pyre,
And you unarmed—and yet you would not die.
Continent of fury and unrest,
Land of bloom and desert, lions and leaves—
Your people chained and harvesting for thieves,
Yet freedom flowing like a milked-filled breast.
Empires will sink, and some great golden hour
The men who hurled the spear and carved the mask
Will have, for their incomparable task,
The vast, calm thunders of atomic power.
Africa the garden—land that is to be
Homeland of peoples beautiful and free.

MARY PARKS.

(From the U.S. Daily People's World, San Francisco.)

... AND SEATO MEMBER TASTES U.S. COLONIALISM

BANGKOK.

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Pibul Songram, has called for an end to the present state of affairs where United States soldiers in Thailand are not answerable to the country's courts of law.

The Premier's statement was the result of the nation-wide indignation which followed a recent incident in which five American soldiers assaulted three Thai citizens without any provocation, destroyed their car and, guns in hand, refused to permit the intervention of the Thai police.

Later the American military authorities refused to hand the five soldiers over for trial by the Thai courts.

"DISCIPLINE GEORGE STRIKERS"

Call by Leather Workers

DURBAN. A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Shop Stewards of the Durban Branch of the National Union of Leather Workers, held last week unanimously condemned the recent action of the European members of the George Branch of their union who went on strike against the employment of two Coloured workers in their factory.

The resolution adopted by the meeting pointed out that "this racialist behaviour of the George members is contrary to the principles on which the union was founded."

"This unwarranted strike coming as it does when our union is engaged in a struggle for higher wages and better working conditions has only led to the strengthening of the hands of the employers."

"The Executive called on the National Executive Committee of the union to take disciplinary action against the members responsible for the strike."

SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT

by
Robert Resha

MOKONE PAID HIS OWN FARE

I SEE that Stephen "Kalamazoo" Mokone, the former Pretoria Home Stars and South African soccer forward has been signed as professional by the British third division side, Coventry City. This is great news for Mokone who now becomes the first non-white South African to play professional soccer.

But the Mokone story is one of patience and fortitude. Although Mokone had enquiries to play professional soccer for top teams, he took the plunge of playing for a third division side. And as he told me, the reason for playing for a third division side was taken because he wanted to start right at the bottom and work his way up to the top. But Mokone has written to a friend, there is very little difference between first division soccer and third division.

TO PAY OWN FARE

The only sorry thing about the affair is that Mokone had to pay his fare to England and only signed as a professional after he was given a trial run with the reserve team.

Generally, White South African players who have gone to England were paid their fares by the clubs they intended playing for and were not given trials before signing as professionals.

One can understand this view. After all many whites who come to this country do not know that there is soccer among non-whites and as such talent scouts never bothered looking for non-white soccerists. But Mokone has now paved the way.

We had no doubt that Mokone would make the grade. We knew that Mokone is a hard worker. But let there be no doubt that while Mokone has made the grade, there are many players in South African soccer who are doing better than he is. We wish to thank Mokone for having introduced non-white soccerists to the world!

FEATHERWEIGHT FIGHT

Soft spoken, former weight-lifter and physical culturist, Durban boxing promoter, Jackie Pillay, has now moved into the top flight among South African promoters. Last week he announced that he has signed on the Nigerian holder of the British featherweight title, Hogan "Kid" Bassey, to fight national featherweight champion, Elijah Mokone, in Durban some time next month.

Bassey who is in London, was signed on, on Pillay's behalf, by former ace promoter, Benny Singh, who now lives in England. I understand that Bassey would receive something in the vicinity of £2,000. The fight, however, is not for Bassey's title. But it could be that the Empire Championship Committee could sanction it to be a title affair.

It could be a good scrap if it comes off. Bassey's record shows that he has had 50 fights up to the end of 1955 losing only two. Mokone has had 30 fights up to

three defeats and winning 19 inside the distance which shows that he has a punch.

Bassey must be a hard hitter as he stopped South Africa's Alby Tissong inside the distance in their Liverpool fight recently. Mokone has fought Tissong four times—winning three and losing once. And never in any of the fights has Tissong been beaten inside the distance; although he did take some counts.

All that is left now is for Jackie Pillay to get permission from the Government to allow Bassey into the country. We hope he gets it. And if he does, the fight will be at the Durban Ice Rink at a date to be announced later.

The welterweight champion, Joe Ngidi of Maritzburg, must be a real good fighter. I say this because he beat the former champion, Simon Mbata, in Durban recently. My Durban observer says that Ngidi did everything but knock out Mbata. Opinion in the Transvaal was that Mbata would gain the verdict as he was regarded as the best welterweight in the country. But Ngidi was too much for him.

Bantamweight champion, Louis Joshua, seems to get disputed decisions in his fights. Recently after ten rounds in a fight with Natal champion, John Ntuli, the verdict was given to Ntuli. But later on the decision was reversed in favour of Joshua. Remember the disputed decisions in his three fights with Peter Moleidi?

DYNAMOS PRAISE S.A.

The Prague Dynamos who toured our country recently have nothing but praise for South Africa. They say they were generously received by officials, players and fans alike (both white and black). We must thank the officials of the Southern Transvaal Football Association for having given South Africa a good sporting name in Czechoslovakia. It is true that sport builds friendship cannot be a mistake.

But that is not all, many readers are accusing me of being a coward. It is said that when the Dynamos were defeated by the Invitation XI I did not say anything about it. Well, to start with let me apologise for not reporting this particular match. It was in Bloemfontein that Saturday and I did not see the match. I was also too tired to send the results of the match in time to Cape Town where New Age is published.

There was however nothing peculiar about the defeat of the Dynamos according to those who saw the match. When two teams meet it is natural that one team wins not necessarily the best team by the way. The position in this match I am told was that the Invitation XI which was composed of the best white players in the country today played a brilliant match. Particularly Fourie and Uitenhagoborg.

It is admitted by that the Invitation XI goalie Uitenhagoborg was just a star was that the Invitation XI which was composed of the best white players in the country today played a brilliant match. Particularly Fourie and Uitenhagoborg.

CHESSBOARD GAME

On the side of the Dynamos,

they played their chessboard game. Their precision passing and weaving up work was there. But the goals were closed. Some spectators say the Dynamos were tired and this opinion, by the way, is shared by a number of sports writers who had seen the Dynamos before. They argued that they were tired from Durban after playing there the previous day. These are not excuses but the observations of the people. This does not mean that they would not have lost if they were not tired. One thing is that the Dynamos have fought us another approach to soccer and how to play it.

One reader, has made a cutting of the part where I said the Dynamos taught us a lesson. He sent it to me with a covering note, saying: "Dear Robert, the least you can do is to eat the enclosed report. I will all I did was to buy a big size meat pie and had a good lunch. For one thing this reader does not say who he or she is. I suppose that is not important. Perhaps I could have eaten it if I knew why I should. I must say I like critics."

CRICKET

This cricket season promises to be one of a cricket feast. Already the M.C.C. is here under the leadership of the young and handsome Peter May. On November 8, the first ever non-white side, the Kenya non-white cricket team will land at the Jan Smuts Airport to play against non-white provincial and test sides.

According to the skipper Peter May his team will go all out to win every match in this country. This promise is also for an interesting cricket—and that is just what the spectators want.

A look at the M.C.C. side gives one the impression that it is a solid side. On the attack they have all that any team requires to win a match. They have a balanced set of bowlers, pace and spin. The batting too can be a problem if Compton, May strike form. For they have able assistance in Cowdrey and Richardson.

The Kenya team consists of young players whose average age is 28. They too are reported to be playing attacking cricket.

THE HOSPITAL AT A—

(Continued from page 6)

"Stop it, I say! Stop it!" then he lashed out and smacked the side of Arends' face. It halted the flow of insulting, hurting words but called forth a wild, swinging blow that hurled the little doctor against the wall.

As the doctor staggered into the arms of an African attendant, a hostile another, with great ostentation, held on to Arends' arms. Arends realised with a sickening clarity what the consequences of this incident might be. As the tension within him slowly subsided, he watched as the doctor straightened up, slowly; took a handkerchief from his pocket and held it to his bleeding nose. The little courtyard was silent. Wordlessly, but with an expression of an indescribable hatred in his eyes, he turned and walked down the corridor, followed by the nurse, grim and forbiddingly upright.

Slowly, Arends re-entered the ward and stared at Gladys without speaking. She looked at him with an expression of hopelessness not unmixed with indignity. "Was it necessary, Ron, was it necessary to hit him?" Always the same feelings of emptiness and futility. Always the same questioning and doubt. Was anything solved? . . .

And now, there was the doctor's father, the chairman of the board, his principal, who respects his transfer, his friend. The doctor did smack at his first. But . . .

THE LAW AND YOU

"The Law and YOU!" is the title of a New Age pamphlet explaining the individual citizen's rights under the law.

The pamphlet is a reprint of a popular series of articles which appeared in New Age recently, and starts off by explaining how the law is administered—how civil and criminal courts and the Native Commissioner's courts operate.

The powers of the police, methods of arrest, and the pass laws are dealt with. Other sections outline the rights of tenants and landlords, and also of tenants in locations, while hire-purchase agreements, marriage and divorce laws are explained.

Later chapters deal with the workers' right to strike and the question of freedom of assembly, in which the Government and police power to ban meetings and the municipal by-laws are explained.

The articles are all simply written so that the ordinary man in the street can easily understand them and benefit from

"The Law and YOU" is obtainable (price one shilling) in CAPE TOWN at Room 20, 6 Barrack Street in JOHANNESBURG at Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street in DURBAN at 6 Raydent Buildings, 472 West Street and in PORT ELIZABETH at 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street. If you write for the pamphlet, send 2d. extra to cover postage.

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Only White Lies Wanted

A proposal that African sports societies in South Africa be placed under European guardianship to prevent Africans receiving international recognition was defeated at the Free State congress of the Nationalist youth organisation Die Jeugbond recently.

The proposer, Mr. M. du Toit (Cloofan), said that White South Africans would lose the chance of representing their country in international tournaments should African sporting bodies receive international recognition.

If things continued as they were going, "only Natives and those low enough to group themselves with them" would be eligible for selection. Sportsmen who were interested in representing their countries. The Government could not allow people who did not have any political rights to go overseas and spread lies about the country.

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Scripture in Verwoerd's Education

PORT ELIZABETH. REV. J. GREYLING, formerly a Minister of the D.R.C. and now an Inspector of Religious Instruction in Verwoerd's schools, has been making a tour of the Eastern Cape. Until the transfer of control of African Education to the N.A.D., religious instruction had always been voluntary and Scripture was not included in the syllabus. Under Verwoerd's education it is rated as one of the most important subjects and has been allocated a good deal of time.

Addressing the teachers (who dared not comment on his address) Rev. Greyling prescribed the teaching of Scripture as the cure for all social ills. Juvenile delinquency and socialism could be cured by teaching more and more Scripture.

He advised the teachers to call in the help of ministers of religion and evangelists to explain to the children anything they did not understand in the Bible.

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