

# "Russian" Gang Killer Brought From Exile In Natal To Give Evidence In Treason Case



Our picture shows Crown witness Ralekeke (marked with an arrow) together with some of his friends on an outing. Note that Ralekeke is carrying a battle-axe in one hand and a klerie in the other. A self-confessed killer, Ralekeke was called by the Crown to give evidence about the Evaton bus boycott. See story on page 3.

# NEW AGE

Vol. 3, No. 41 Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper  
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, August 1, 1957 6d.

## "GROUP AREAS ACT HALF-WAY HOUSE TO INDIA"

Thousands At Rand Protest Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

**B**ETWEEN two and three thousand attended a memorable and inspiring meeting against the Group Areas Act called by the Transvaal Indian Congress on Sunday afternoon in the open air at Fourburg. Speakers from many organisations—the Black Sash, the Labour and Liberal Parties, the African and Allied Congresses—reflected the widespread opposition and indignation evoked by this caltous law and the inhuman measures to implement it.

Opening the meeting the chairman, Dr. Dubie, announced that the Government intended to eject the first of the 9,000 Indians on Friday. The T.I.C. were taking steps in the Supreme Court to have the proclamation declared null and void. Mrs. Marcel Goldberg, of the S.A. Women's Federation, said: "The Group Areas Act has been

called the Halfway House to India. Its aim is the expatriation of South African Indians. We women will continue to oppose it vigorously. The Federation plans a second pilgrimage to Pretoria to present a petition against the Group Areas Act. Already we have 3,000 signatures."

### A.N.C. GREETINGS

Mr. Y. Putini, bringing fraternal greetings from the A.N.C., said: "The Indian Congress is the only organisation representing the Indian people. The Africans are seriously affected by the Group Areas Act. The Government aims to prevent any relationship between Whites and non-Whites other than as master and servant. The non-Whites should rally behind the Congresses."

Mr. Alan Paton, Chairman of the Liberal Party, who made a special visit from Durban to address the meeting, said: "No policy based on injustice will succeed. Indian labour has built up the riches of Natal."

Mr. Paton quoted the Natal Nationalist leader Maree as saying the Indians would be only too pleased to get out of South Africa after the effects of the Group Areas Act were felt.

"Bad overseas publicity is not due to Dr. Dadoo or Father Huddleston but to Donges, Verwoerd and Louw. I congratulate the churches on their wonderful stand against apartheid. The real conflict in South Africa is not between right and left or black and white, but between barbarism and civilisation."

Adv. M.D. Naidoo, of the N.I.C., said the Indians were accused of not wanting to work with their hands, but thousands of Indian workers in Natal were unemployed. The Industrial Conciliation Act was an attempt to divide the trade union

# ANTI-PASS PROTESTS SHAKE THE LAND

JOHANNESBURG.

**L**IKE those crackling veld fires that sweep over the dry Transvaal grass before the summer rains, the protest of African women against passes is spreading furiously from one area to another.

- In one week 3,000 African women of Pietersburg refused to accept the reference books after a spirited demonstration outside the office of the Native Commissioner.
- 2,000 women of Brakpan chanted in front of the Town Hall "We want the Mayor. We want the Mayor" in their protest against passes and permits.
- Reference books were burnt by Balfour women, a number of whom were arrested after a procession from the location to the court.
- And in Uitenhage 110 women were arrested after a clash between police and anti-pass demonstrators.

## TO THE NATIVE COMMISSIONERS ON

AUGUST 9

Month by month new attempts are being made to force women in towns and country places to accept passes. From Zeerust in the west to Balfour in the east and Pietersburg in the north women have routed the NAD pass-issuing team, and as August 9 approaches, the anniversary of the day when women from all over the Union demonstrated to Strijdom against passes, women are planning once more to go to the Native Commissioners of their district to speak out against passes.

A call for nation-wide demonstrations issued by the Federation of African Women and the African National Congress Women's League says: "Let all women, of every race, join together on this matter that affects us all. Let our voices be

heard! Let us be united on August 9 as we were one year ago. Let our demonstration once again shake the land.

"Strijdom did not want to meet us when we went to see him last year. His reply was to put our sixteen leaders among the 150 that are on trial for treason. OUR reply to him is to stand by our leaders, and to repeat until the rulers of this country understand us: WE WOMEN DON'T WANT

PASSES!"  
**JAIL RATHER THAN PASSES**

Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, national president of the Federation and the ANC Women's League told New Age: "These protests are not new. They go as far back as 1913, when our mothers said 'Jail rather than' (Continued on page 6)

# WOMEN PLAN MASS DEMONSTRATIONS FOR AUGUST 9

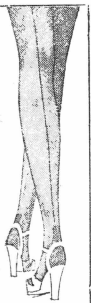
## West Germany Legalises Fascist Decorations

BERLIN.

A Bill was passed recently in the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany to permit the wearing of fascist decorations awarded by Hitler during the war. The ribbons used still retain the black, white and red colours of the Nazis.

## Restore your faith in nylons

For sheer elegance and extra hard wear buy Goldor 15 denier. "High Twist" nylon in 51 and 60 gauge and fine mesh.



**Goldor NYLONS FULLY FASHIONED**  
Trade Enquiries: A. Tanshight, P.O. Box 3293, Cape Town.



## WHY WE ARE FIGHTING FOR £1 A DAY

At the beginning of July the people in the Grahamstown location were given seven days to pay their rent up to date. Then on July 12 and 13 those who failed to comply with this ultimatum were kicked out of their homes. Many families were left homeless and their furniture was thrown into the street.



Poor Africans who were unaware of the raid by the officials of the location superintendent and the African municipal police constables came home from Frank Makana work only to find that their doors were locked and they had to look for a new abode. Where? There is nowhere for them to go. Life is a curse for us in Nationalist South Africa. The Nais and the City Council are responsible for imposing high rents and a high cost of living on the people. In return they pay the underprivileged £1 10s. a week for an African male and £2 a month for an African female. Can any nationalist tell me how he is expected to pay these high rents when we only get £8 a month?

Here is the budget of the ordinary African home:

Meat	1 0
Meat meal	2 0
Soap	1 0
Kinso	8
Sugar	2 7½
Tea	2 5
Milk	1 3½

Meat	10 0
Fat	2 0
Candles	1 6
Potatoes	2 6
Eggs, Fish and bread	5 1
Wood and paraffin	12 0
Rent (per month)	£2 15 0
Insurance	1 10 0
Bus fare (per family per month)	1 0 0

Total ..... £7 10 0½

How can a man and his wife who earns £8 a month between them come out on this money? They pay £7 10s. for bare necessities. What about clothes, books for children, bioscope, church donations, newspapers, pocket money etc.?

At can anyone tell me how a widow earning £2 a month can get along? She is forced to be in arrears and to starve.

We can never have any ambition to get furniture, because we have to pay £3 a month for a dining-room suite and £2 for a bedroom suite, making a total of £5 a month extra in instalments which we just haven't got.

These facts should show the municipal authorities that we do not get up in arms and protest because of our low wages and the high rents. And that is why we are demanding a £1 a day because that is the only way we will be able to live properly.

So let us unite and fight this white baasskap, join the African National Congress and win £1 a day.

FRANK MAKANA  
ANC, Grahamstown.

## NO MAN'S LAND

From The Delivery Boy

It was reported in the Cape Times on Saturday, that Dr. I. D. Du Plessis, Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, stated that the Coloured people were the "People of No Man's Land."

Me and you ou Gamat, were up North together and "No Man's Land" is a land for no man. We saw it with our own eyes. Do you remember? The Fascists were in their funk holes and we South Africans were in ours, between us was "no man's land." The shells were screaming, the bullets flying, the planes dropping eggs and you and me were nipping. Was the problem there we saw what "no man's land" looked like when we fought for our homeland? There was nothing alive, all was dead. I wouldn't be a Coloured man in "no man's land" for all the diamonds in De Beers.

I am afraid Gamat, that the professor has been working again in his laboratory with those white, brown and black bottles. He says he has found a solution, but strictly between you and me, I think he is wrong in his kop and it is he who belongs to "no man's land."

Cape Town.

## Appeal For Unity In Congress

I am surprised to find out from New Age of July 18 that there is a misunderstanding among the members of Congress in Port Elizabeth, and that there are two Congresses. The leaders should not have allowed such a thing to happen, because it only helps the enemy to split us.

We should not try to always remove those who hinder us in our work, but try to persuade them they are wrong. I advise the P.E. leaders to call a meeting to discuss the matters affecting the organisation and thrash everything out thoroughly. We have got 156 of our leaders on trial or treason, and yet we are still wasting time quarrelling among ourselves instead of getting ready for our enemy.

EPHRAIM MCGUWA  
Windermerc.

## Apartheid Means Death

The laws that have been passed by the South African White Parliament against the Non-White oppressed are a real indication of a fear complex of the growing political consciousness among the masses.

Everywhere unrest is rife. People are not prepared to accept apartheid, because it means death to them.

D. V. TAMSANQA  
Windermerc.

## Editorial

# AN INSULT TO THE COLOURED PEOPLE

THE individual whom the Government calls its Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Dr. I. D. du Plessis, has never yet had the courage to address a public meeting of Coloured people on the virtues of apartheid. But last week he told an outfit called the Oranje Klub in Cape Town what the aims of his Department were.

"Our problem is to convince the Coloured people that they must develop in their own sphere," he said.

It is a problem which the Commissioner will find quite beyond his intellectual powers, despite all the Population Registers, Group Areas and the rest of the apartheid machinery of the Nationalist Government to back him up.

For, as the Commissioner admitted to the Oranje Klubmen, the Coloured people "cannot be separated from White civilisation. The natural trend is for them to come closer to the European." And he repeated sadly: "That is our problem."

The Herr Doktor is not satisfied to divide the whole population into Europeans, Africans, Indians, Coloureds, Malays and Chinese. He must also try to divide the Coloured people themselves.

"You do get immense differences between Coloured and Coloured," he said. "There is the almost Hottentot type whom the white Coloured person looks down on as a 'backveld Coloured' who will drag him down. Then there are the industrial and professional classes, and at the top you find those who can only be described as 'White men in Coloured skins'."

Poor Commissioner, that thought gives him nightmares. "White men in Coloured skins" indeed!

But what a commentary on Nationalist logic and humanity. Any White man, in Dr. du Plessis' estimation, is automatically the superior of every Coloured man merely by virtue of the colour of his skin. He may be a drunkard, a drug addict, a backveld Afrikaner (to reverse the Commissioner's own insulting phrase), a murderer or a pervert, but because he has a white skin the Commissioner would rather live with him "in his own sphere" than with the most cultured, educated and enlightened Coloured man.

Conversely, no matter how advanced in "Western civilisation" the Coloured man, he will never be any more in the Commissioner's eyes than a "White man in a Coloured skin."

So, you Egan Group singers and ballet dancers, though you may be the superior of any White group in the country, to Dr. du Plessis you are not artists in your own right—you are merely White artists in Coloured skins and must be satisfied for ever and ever to perform before apartheid audiences in your own area. And you Coloured doctors and lawyers and teachers, the same applies to you—and you get lower pay into the bargain.

Does Dr. du Plessis really think the Coloured people can be attracted to this nauseating doctrine of his? Does he really think he can inspire the Coloured people with the ambition to reach "the top" and be recognised by Dr. du Plessis as a "White man in a Coloured skin"—and then be shoved off to live in the bush at Athlone or Duinefontein?

Truly, as Dr. du Plessis confessed, "we cannot stop them—they will develop culturally and in other fields." (What a note of wishfulness is here—if only we could stop them, eh?) Their "virility" in cultural matters is "almost frightening" and they are determined to express themselves. (Why should any but the culturally backward be frightened by the cultural virility of others?)

It is time Dr. du Plessis understood that the Coloured people are also determined to have nothing to do with apartheid. They fail to see where Dr. du Plessis gets his right (divine in his own estimation) to determine their destiny. To them Dr. du Plessis is no more than a Coloured man in a white skin, and if he doesn't like that description of himself, he had best join the Coloured people in their campaign to wipe colour discrimination from the face of this land and establish equal citizenship rights for all.

## A SCHOOLBOY'S SACRIFICE FOR NEW AGE

OUR shippers have struck again. They say that the boat carrying our newspaper has already sailed from Europe; that it is due shortly and—"money in advance please." So that is that. It is no use arguing with them—we can't do without the newspaper anyhow. No newspaper—no New Age. It's as simple as that. And what is more, part of the money has to be in by the end of this month, the rest not later than the 16th of August!

The amount involved is £1,000.

Mrs. Katie White, one of the many Coloured women in Cape Town who have been with us in one way or another for many years now, happened to hear this telephonic conversation and must have been impressed by the pallor of my skin when given this news so suddenly, because the next day she came rushing up the three flights of stairs to our end of the building, six shillings and five pence which her grandson Leslie had been saving up for months. While listening to the discussion about our troubles over the appreciable that night, this little schoolboy decided that New Age was more important than the football for which he had been saving all these months.

What a sacrifice for a schoolboy to make! And that is the type of sacrifice we are asking you to make in the next fortnight.

We are not complaining about your efforts on our behalf in the past few months; but we are asking you to dig just that extra bit deeper into your pockets in the next fourteen days.

Don't wait for us to come and collect these donations from you, and ensure that it goes to press as usual in the months to come. Please act now.

We feel confident that, as in the past, our readers will once again rally round their paper and ensure that it goes to press as usual in the months to come. Please act now.

Last Week's Donations:

- Cape Town:  
Master Leslie White 6.5d.;  
Sundries £152; Jumble £8.  
Durban:  
Anonymous £10.  
Port Elizabeth:  
Babs 10.6d.; Odds £2.1.  
Johannesburg:  
Builder £50; M. £15; Mr. P. £5; S.S. £10; Hardware £10; L.S.; Old Friend 10s.; Vilakazi 2s.

TOTAL—£131 11s. 11d.

## Queenstown Women's Fight Against Passes

For three days 26th to 28th June 1957, women in Queenstown rejected reference books with determination in spite of certain church women who took them.

But on the 29th June false rumours that Mrs. Gawe and Mrs. Kuse had secretly taken their reference books shocked the location and many women became angry and rushed to buy the books, and then told everyone that Congress leaders are deceiv-

ing people by saying "Aliphatwa," and this spread like influenza.

On Tuesday 2nd July I stood carrying a placard saying "no passes for women. Verwoerd must go" written on it, while passes were being issued. For this I was arrested and taken to the charge office.

In reply to questions I told the police that no one had told me to stand there—except the voice of God, that there is injustice in

that white people's photographs are in Pretoria, and there is no duplicate left to be demanded by the police whenever they want money and mischief, that there is apartheid in the pass system, and all apartheid laws have to be fought by God's people as they are contrary to God's law.

MRS. C. A. N. KUSE  
President, Cape ANC  
Women's League.

# CROWN CALLS RALEKEE TO TESTIFY AGAINST PEOPLE'S LEADERS

## "SCRAPING THE DREGS OF THE BARREL IN SEARCH OF EVIDENCE"

says Defence

From Lionel Forman

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

THIS HAS BEEN A TRULY EXTRAORDINARY WEEK IN THIS TRULY EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

● A convicted killer, a man described by police witnesses as the leader of a criminal gang, was called to give the crown's version of the facts in the Evaton bus boycott.

● The manager of the Evaton Bus Company admitted under cross-examination that this man had been employed by him to "guard the buses" during the boycott.

● Lettie Magakí—whose house, as I reported last week, was alleged to have been burnt down because she opposed the school boycott—told the court that her house was actually burnt down several months before the boycott began.

And an angry defence advocate declared: "THE CROWN IS SCRAPING OUT THE DREGS OF THE BARREL BRINGING WITNESSES OF THIS KIND TO TESTIFY TO ANYTHING WHETHER IT IS RELEVANT TO THE CASE OR NOT. THE CROWN MAY HAVE ALL THE TIME IN THE WORLD BUT THE ACCUSED HAVE NOT!"

The prosecutor gave his assurance that everything was relevant and would be linked up in due course, and the magistrate accepted his assurance.

### The Pants Salesman of Evaton

CROWN witnesses had given evidence about the Evaton bus boycott, in which, after a long and bitter struggle the people had succeeded in forcing the bus company to cancel its increase in the bus fares. Witnesses told of one Ralekeke, the leader of a gang called the "Russians," who were known as frequent disturbers of the peace.

One of the policemen had identified a photograph showing Ralekeke carrying a battle-axe in one hand and a stick in the other.

So when prosecutor Van Niekerk said: "I call Ralekeke Rantaba," and the court orderly shouted "Ralekeke," everyone craned forward.

In walked a slight, inoffensive-looking pants salesman.

Inoffensive-looking at first glance, but when the face came into focus, there were visible several ugly scars, which Ralekeke explained to the magistrate, were all incurred in accidents underground when he was a miner at Crown Mines. So were the scars at the top of his head. And on the back of his head. All in accidents on the mines. Not in fights.

"What," prosecutor Van Niekerk asked his witness, "is your occupation?"

"I AM A SALESMAN OF TROUSERS," REPLIED RALEKEKE.

Everyone in Evaton was living peacefully, until the boycott of the buses began, said Ralekeke. Before it began the boycott leaders invited him to address a meeting. At that meeting he took the people by the hand and said: "The procedure to me is bad."

"I suggested a delegation of four elderly men to meet the bus company. The chairman and the rest of the house applauded. I heard some small children say, 'He doesn't know what he is talking about'..."

"I said I was going to exclude myself because of the interruptions of the children."

Later, he said, he saw people who were alighting from buses,

● Two defence advocates objected strongly to what one of them described as "unfair interventions" and "leading questions" by the magistrate in the course of their cross-examination.

● An old, old, blind man told the court this his mother—aged 107 years—had been threatened for not supporting the boycott.

● A detective came to give evidence that he was assaulted by unknown persons—in 1952. "They are not in court here. I don't know who they are or where they are."

being assaulted. He described two clashes between the boycotters and his own men, in both of which, he said, the boycotters were the aggressors.

"I am the chief of the Basuthos at Small Farms Location, Evaton," he said. "My duties as chief are

Mr. Slovo, Ralekeke admitted that he was not a "chief" in the usual sense of the word. Tracing the line of succession, he said that the chief before him was Kolobe, the one before that was Ramphy, and the one before that was Palama.

Slovo: What happened to Palama?

Ralekeke: He died.

Slovo: Of bronchitis?

Ralekeke: No.

Slovo: How did he die?

Ralekeke: I killed him.

When Ralekeke came out of jail for killing Palama, Ralekeke became 'chief'.

On another occasion, said Ralekeke he had been convicted of assaulting a man and a woman. And then once again he was arrested when he hit someone with his open hand, but he was acquitted.

Slovo: What is your usual weapon?

Ralekeke: A stick.

Is that all?—Whenever I go to fight I take two sticks.

And you've never wielded any of our weapons?—No.

Do you ever permit your men to carry battle-axes?—Some of them, who have them, carry them.

Do you permit that?—Well, when the enemy comes to fight one must have something.

But you yourself have only two sticks?—Yes.

### THE TROUSERS TRADE

Mr. Slovo then began to question Ralekeke about conditions in the trousers-selling trade. With as much earnestness as if he was considering giving up law for trousers selling.

Ralekeke was able to give very little assistance.

"What size trousers do you think I take?" Slovo asked.

Ralekeke didn't know. Nor did he know what size he took himself.

What sort of wages did one get for selling trousers, Mr. Slovo wanted to know. Well, said Ralekeke, that all depended on how many you sold. He couldn't give any average, nor could he remember how much he got in any one month.

How many trousers did you

sell?—As many as I got.

In any one month, say?—I can't say.

If you sell me a pair of trousers for £1.56 and I give you 15, how much change do you give me?—I am not educated. I would look for someone educated and ask him how much I should give.

I can only work out small numbers.

All right. I give you 7/6 for trousers costing 5/9?—I don't know.

"GANGSTER AND THUG"

I put it to you you are lying when you say you earned your living that way?—No.

Do you make your living as a gangster and a thug? Mr. Slovo suggested.

Mr. van Niekerk jumped up to protest.

"None but the blind can fail to see that this witness is lying," said Mr. Slovo.

"I object," said Mr. van Niekerk.

"You are being presumptuous, Mr. Slovo," the magistrate admonished.

"I put it to you, Ralekeke, you

A full report of the cross-examination of Professor A. H. Murray will appear in the next issue of New Age.

make your living as a hired thug?" Mr. Slovo repeated.

"I object," Mr. van Niekerk repeated.

"A hired thug to further other people's interests!"

"I object."

### MAGISTRATE INTERVENES

Magistrate: The defence lays itself open to risk. I am not disallowing this question, but if you have no foundation for it, the question is highly improper.

Slovo: You were a thug hired by the bus company to physically smash the boycott movement?

Ralekeke: I deny it.

Do you know Zimmerman?—Yes.

He said he hired you?—That is not so.

And paid you £2 per week?—That is not so.

Right Mr. Zimmerman 1955?—That is not so.

The following morning Mr. Slovo took up the question of the battle-axe once again.

Mr. Slovo held on the table in front of him the photograph of Ralekeke wielding a battle-axe, which Mr. Zimmerman had identified, and asked: "Do you own a battle-axe?"

"Yes."

"Do you ever use it?"

"Sometimes."

"In a fight?"

"When people come to fight me I fight with a battle-axe."

Magistrate: Why didn't you remember that yesterday?

Ralekeke: I didn't remember it.

Magistrate: I said: Why didn't you remember that yesterday?

Ralekeke: I used the battle-axe only once.

### A SWORD

Mr. Slovo handed Ralekeke the photograph and the trousers salesman agreed that he was the man wielding the battle-axe in his right hand and holding a stick in the left.

"And what is the friendly-looking man on your left holding?"

"A sword."

Mr. Slovo informed Ralekeke that two police officers had described him as the leader of the "Russian" gang. "I know nothing," he replied.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coaker, Ralekeke said that Mr. Zimmerman of the bus company had been present when the police took down his pre-trial statement.

Asked where he was living he refused to answer because he was scared of being killed.

"I am not," said Mr. Coaker. "Haven't you brought your battle-axe?"

A suggestion by Mr. Coaker that in all the circumstances the crown might be prepared to make Ralekeke's statement to the police available to the defence was turned down.

"I am NOT prepared to disclose the contents of that statement," said Mr. van Niekerk.

### "The Native said Dag My Koning"

CAPTAIN Louis Strick told the court of the happy days before the boycott began.

"The people were contented and friendly to the police. The Natives used to greet me, saying 'Dag my baas,' 'Dag my koning,' the way Natives who are well disposed greet the police." (Laughter in the court.)

"AZIKWELWA!"

But on July 24, 1955, when he walked down the street, "none of them greeted me that morning. Some walked quietly. Others shouted 'Azikwela.' Most of the buses were empty." The boycott had begun.

"Everywhere I saw them shout 'Azikwela!' and I couldn't understand why they should say that when they saw me." (Laughter.)

During the boycott he ordered increased police patrols but in spite of this there were more crimes of violence than usual.

"In the township there was a spirit of unrest. Peace had been disturbed. Feeling was no longer friendly to the police. The people became suspicious."

In September he found about 200 men, armed with sticks, led by Ralekeke, in Evaton. Ralekeke lived at a nearby location called Small Farms and was opposed to the boycott. He ordered them to disperse.

A month later he found them there once again. "They were excited and some were carrying dangerous weapons. I took possession of fifty knives, five assegais, 7 knobkerries, two pangas and an axe."

In December, a boycott leader, Mr. Ghabtane and two of his bodyguards were found murdered and badly mutilated.

### VILLAGE OF FEAR

"After that Evaton really became a village of fear." The ten-

(Continued on page 4)



Crown Prosecutor Van Niekerk, sketched by I. O. Horvitch, said: "I must stop them from doing that."

Mr. van Niekerk's last question was: "Were you for a time employed by the bus company?" A company official, Mr. Zimmerman had earlier given crown evidence that he himself had employed Ralekeke as a "guard" on the buses. Ralekeke's reply to the prosecutor caused a sensation in the court and the magistrate reprimanded the responsible. "I was never employed by the bus company," said Ralekeke.

### HOW RALEKEKE BECAME 'CHIEF'

Under cross-examination by

# KING OIL — FACTS AND FIGURES — BRITAIN vs. U.S.A. — OMAN REBELLION — ISRAEL

## SAVAGE OIL RACE IN MIDDLE EAST

MANY books have been written about the early days of goldmining. They tell of desperate men, anxious to make quick fortunes, ready to kill to secure their claims.

Today we have a new crop of desperado fortune-hunters, only now their quest is not for the shiny metal but for 'black gold'—oil.

The only difference between them and their rugged predecessors is that today they sit in the highest offices of the most powerful Western countries. They wear smartly tailored suits, are well-shaven, use higher mathematics in manipulating the stock-exchange, and get governments and whole armies to do their dirty work for them.

But basically they are as ruthless as the claim-hoppers of old, and far more dangerous.

Oil is supposed to smooth troubled waters, yet where there is oil to be found the people soon suffer. But nowhere do we see this more clearly than in the Middle East.

What is more, the Middle East oil is prolific and easy to drill. Production costs are further lowered by the starvation wages of from 3 to 6 shillings a day paid to the Arab oil workers.

**FABULOUS PROFITS**  
The profits are truly staggering. Although the production costs are so low, the oil companies of America and Europe have tied the price of Middle East oil to that of U.S. oil.

In the next year, after it had regained its grip on Iranian oil, the company rewarded its shareholders with four 41 shares for every 41 shares held, as a free bonus for maintaining their confidence in the power of imperialism.

Or, again, in 1952 the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) exploiting the resources of the people of Saudi Arabia, made a profit of no less than 10s. on every barrel of oil selling at 12s. 6d. No wonder they can afford to buy King Ron Sued a few Cadillac!

Nearly all political struggles in the Middle East (and this includes the Arab-Israeli conflict) can be traced to two developments taking place there.

The first is the cut-throat rivalry between the imperialists for possession of wealth of the area which make the fabulous tales of the Arabian Nights sound feeble.

The second is the determination of the Arab peoples to achieve national independence and the right to use the wealth of their lands for themselves. Linked with this is their desire to trade on terms of equality with their Soviet neighbours, who respect their national demands.

**UP THE YANKS**  
By the end of the last World War the British appeared to be comfortably in the saddle. They produced 72% of the oil in the area, while the Americans produced a mere five million tons or 18%.

But the Americans had had the foresight to capture for themselves concessions to the bulk of the oil-bearing land, and today they have unseated their British rivals. By the end of 1954 the American production in the area had risen to 80 million tons or nearly 60%, while the British share was a mere 4%.

American investments in the Arab countries have shown a spectacular increase since the war. In 1943

they amounted to 60 million dollars, by 1950 they stood at 680 million. An American Government expert put the figures even higher—he estimated the total U.S. capital in Middle East oilfields, refineries and oil installations to be in the region of 3,500 million dollars.

SO THIS IS THE LINE-UP IN THE MIDDLE EAST IMPERIALIST STAKES—AMERICA WAY OUT FRONT, BRITAIN HEAVILY HANDICAPPED BUT STILL READY TO USE THE WHIP, HOLLAND TAGGING ALONG BEHIND THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH WAY BEHIND THE FIELD, BUT HOPING FOR GOOD RESULTS IN THE ALGERIAN STRAIGHT TO BE FOUGHT OUT SOON.

The position that Britain is too weak to go it alone in the Middle East. They cannot move against the peoples of any of the big countries there without U.S. support, which comes at a price.

When Mossadeq nationalised the IRANIAN oilfields the British were able to sabotage production there, but they were not able to oust Mossadeq. It required the Yanks to do that by means of a military coup. Their price—a virtual British monopoly was replaced by a combine in which British and American companies each held a 40% interest.

TAKE EGYPT. The British and the French rushed in where the Americans, who are far from being angels, feared to tread. The result the Americans abandoned their allies-in-plunder, posed as the friends of the Arab people, and instituted the infamous Eisenhower doctrine to fill the 'vacuum' created through the loss of the vacuum in the Middle East is the Vacuum Oil Company) by the drastic drop in British prestige.

LITTLE OMAN  
Now the British are at it again. This time they chose somebody of the right size, the rebels in Oman, a small sultanate lying next to Saudi Arabia in the Persian Gulf.

As far as can be ascertained the rebel forces in the small territory are composed of a mixture of elements ranging from those who want freedom from British rule and independence to those who hope that they might win for themselves some cadillacs a la Ibn Saud for services rendered to the U.S.

Not that the British are not gentlemen—they first warn hundreds of tribesmen that they intend slaughtering them with bombs and rocket fire, and only then do they kill them.

Oman may be rich in oil, but the show of force is not meant for the people of that territory alone. There is a whole string of little sultanates in the Persian Gulf, all graced by oil derricks instead of palm trees.

They are all ruled by puppets of the British oil companies, and in all of them the local inhabitants are growing 'restless'. Probably the richest oil pocket in the whole of the Middle East is in the sultanate of Kuwait, from which the British recently deported three nationalist leaders to St. Helena.

It is the policy of all these areas that the British wish to teach a lesson.

It was not difficult for the British oil monopolists to get the British Government to back them up. After all, the oil companies make one sixth of all the profits made by British companies each year, that is, more than the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical companies combined make. This is the sort of language that appeals to the Tory bosses.

FOOLISH ISRAEL  
In their quest for profits the oil millionaires pull every trick out of the bag. They are pastmasters at double-dealing, and their latest victim, the Israeli Government, has only itself to blame for putting its trust in the princes of imperialism.

Their latest trick has been to close down their installations in Israel, whom they recently instigated to start the attack on Egypt.

They hope to win the friendship of the Arab rulers, who, no doubt, will be asked to give up the fact that their kinsmen are being blasted by British bombs in Oman.

All these events demonstrate what we see in South Africa know so well—national riches do not bring peace and plenty to the masses of the people as long as they are owned and controlled by a few profit-seekers. But we also know that the profit-seekers and imperialists are on their way out in the Middle East and everywhere.

# HUNGARIAN REFUGEE BEGS IN THE STREETS OF THE GOLDEN CITY



Outside a large departmental store in Eloff Street, Johannesburg last week stood a woman with her two young sons, aged five and two. They were begging for money. They were Hungarians, who fled from their homeland after the abortive rebellion last November. The woman bore a placard, reading: "HUNGARIAN FAMILY. Bread-winner husband 4 weeks no work because he no speak English. 2 boy-child hunger and family. Kind pleasy assistance thankful receive with thanks."

# Killer Testifies against People's Leaders

(Continued from page 3)  
sion increased and some months later several hundred women and children spent a few nights sleeping on the open ground in front of the police station while the men-folk patrolled the streets in groups, remaining on guard throughout the night.

Some time later two opponents of the boycott, Bishop Simms and one Nkabinde, were threatened and as a result the police paid particular attention to the protection of Bishop Simms. But Nkabinde was killed the same night and Bishop Simms shortly afterwards.

Then Ralekeke's men came once more from Small Farms, "excited and with sticks." There were revolver shots. Seven people were killed.

In August, I went on three months' leave. The Captain concluded, "When I got back the bus company had announced that they were bringing down the fares." Peace returned to Evaton.

He knew, he said that "the Russians have a long record of violence on the Witwatersrand."

He said that the members of the Evaton People's Transport Council were "very helpful" before the boycott. "I found them to be reasonable people. . . . The Council's formation was encouraged by the company."

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL?  
"Was it, as far as you know, formed by the Communist Party of Communist International?" Mr. Slovo asked.

Magistrate: The what?  
Slovo: The Communist.  
Zimmerman: That is only in Europe, I think.  
Slovo: That's what I think too. Do you know Ralekeke?—Yes. He had no fixed occupation?—Possibly.  
During the boycott did you speak to him on a number of occasions?—I did. He was for a time employed by me.  
When? At the end of November last. During the boycott.  
What was he paid?—Two pounds per week.  
The police evidence is that the first five or six people killed were all boycotters?—Yes.  
The company lost thousands of pounds?—Yes.  
Let it be that the company employed armed thugs to create the conflict which resulted in deaths?—Definitely not.

# PREGNANT WOMEN BATONED BY POLICE IN UITEHAGE

## 100 ARRESTED AFTER ANTI-PASS DEMONSTRATION

From Govan Mbeki  
PORT ELIZABETH.  
SHOTS were fired, pregnant women were bated by the police and more than 100 women were arrested at Uitehage last week when demonstrations were staged against the issue of pass books to African women.

The trouble started on Monday, the 22nd when the Native Affairs Department unit for the issue of reference books to African women came by the Kabab location. . . . But the police deny that there were any shots fired, or that they used batons.

Eyewitnesses however state that they saw a number of women being mauled by hefty policemen. Some of the women had their scalps broken and blood was flowing freely from the wounds on their heads. Others had weals on their bodies caused by sticks. Pregnant women sprang on the ground as they defended themselves against the police attacks.

But the police chief was reported by the local Press as having said that his men had no part in themselves against these women.

More than 60 women were arrested on this day. They have been transferred from Uitehage to Port Elizabeth where they are locked up in "Rooi Hell"—one of South Africa's new jails through which thousands of Africans pass annually after serving sentences for pass offences.

Shortly after this arrest, and while the whole location was still in a state of turmoil one woman phoned New Age office and was

# "LET US STOP THIS CRAZY MARCH TO DEATH"

JOHANNESBURG.

ANC President Chief A. J. Lutuli and Rev. D. C. Thompson, Chairman of the S.A. Peace Council, head a list of eight distinguished South African leaders who have written, "as representatives of the people's organisations in South Africa," to welcome the Third World Conference Against A and H-Bombs, and For Disarmament, being held in Tokyo from August 6-16. The other signatories are Leon Levy (SACU President), Dr. G. M. Naudé (President of the SAIC), Lilian Ngoyi (President of the ANC Women's League), P. Beylveid (President of the Congress of Democrats), M. Moola (Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress) and T. X. M. Makwane (Secretary of the ANC Youth League).

"Let us stop this crazy march to death before it is too late," says the letter. "There is nothing to establish definitely any distinction between 'clean' and 'dirty' H-Bombs. They both bring with them death, destruction and the release of radioactive particles."

Calling for the outlawing of "the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons" and "the disarmament of all nations," the letter pledges that "we in South Africa" will work towards these ends.

# PUTCO Double-Cross Pretoria — The Boycott Is On Again

PRETORIA.  
THE bus boycott of PUTCO buses in Lady Selborne threatened to take a serious turn in its second week, with the people far out to the big "double-cross" tried on them by the bus owners and the authorities.

Clashes between the people and some PUTCO employees have taken place. The buses have been virtually withdrawn from the township. Another area, New Clare, has also joined the boycott.

The bus boycott was resumed on a large scale in Pretoria when the bus company failed to bring down the fares despite the provisions of the new transport law giving a subsidy on all routes affected by the boycott earlier this year.

CONTRADICTIONS  
The PUTCO officials at first gave contradictory reasons for their stand. They told the people that they were waiting for the Transportation Board to authorise the decrease in fares. Soon, however, the cat was out of the bag. The company's true intentions were brought to light. The fares were to be shortened before the pre-boycott fares were restored, to make up PUTCO losses during the boycott.

While the people's leaders lodged their objections to this, the Town Council as well as the traffic department authorised the shortening of the routes, in some cases by two to three miles.

From Monday of last week the boycott in Lady Selborne has been one hundred per cent and New Clare, a neighbouring township, also joined in to protest against the shortening of the route.

Throughout the last week clashes took place between the boycotters and some employees of the company. The people allege that a PUTCO employee first shot at boycotters who were on their way to board a train. Later that night people retaliated by stoning his home.

The home of a staff nurse who was being slighted from a bus has also been stoned.

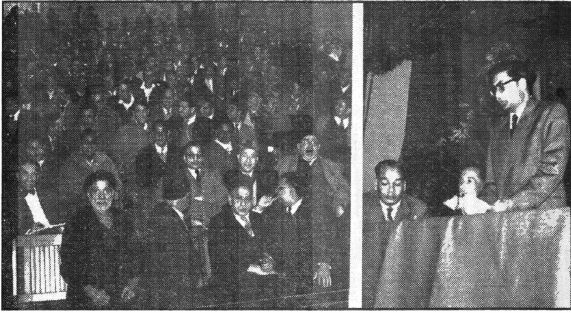
The boycott leaders have declared that any trouble that arises out of the boycott would be laid at the doors of PUTCO.

PAINTING CONTRACTOR  
Bartholomeu Pieterse, Painting Contractor. For quotations telephone 69-4519, Cape Town.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRS  
Satisfaction guaranteed by experts. No job too small, no job too big. B. A. Thomas, Telephone 7-7858. Hamilton Road, Claremont.

SALESMAN WANTED  
Africans, you can earn £10-£15 per week in your spare time. We specialise in fast-selling hawkers' lines. Write or call Mr. Mamfama, 54-56 Caledon Street, Cape Town. Phone 3-4768.





Cape Town Indians packed the Woodstock Town Hall on Sunday when they met to discuss the recent proclamations under the Group Areas Act. Speaker after speaker rose to reject the Act and to suggest ways and means to combat the proclamations.

Remarks by different speakers about people who had tried to evade the Act by applying for registration as Malays or Coloureds continually sent the meeting into an uproar.

Dr. Krishna Moodaley, who presided, appealed to the Indian community to sink their differences and to forget the past so that unity might be maintained in the resistance to the Act.

A call was made for action groups to be started in every area in the Peninsula and to co-ordinate their efforts through a central body. All the speakers appealed to the Indian community to ally themselves with the other racial groups in the struggle against the Group Areas Act.

Our picture shows, left, a section of the huge audience, and right, Dr. Moodaley making his opening address.

## ANTI - PASS PROTESTS SHAKE THE LAND

(Continued from page 1)

passes." The anti-pass demonstrations filling the daily news and the questions by newspapers are a result of the provocation and intimidation by the Minister of Native Affairs and this insult against the mothers of South Africa. We shall not rest until the whole system of passes is repealed. Forward, Daughters of Africa, Together we shall triumph, divided we shall fail.

### BRAKPAN—CALL FOR THE MAYOR

The Brakpan women who demonstrated carried banners "We don't want passes" and "Permits mean passes," and they chanted in unison for the Mayor after he had refused to see them, but had referred them to the Native Commissioner. A senior police officer told the women that as they would not go to the post office for bananas, in the same way they should not go to the Mayor over the question of permits. "The Mayor is the father of our town and he should come out to see us," retorted the women.

The Mayor later watched the proceedings from the Town Hall balcony.

Six of the women's spokesmen were later received by the Native Commissioner.

This mass demonstration followed police raids in Brakpan Location over the week-end.

### BALFOUR—PASS BOOKS SOAKED IN MAREWU

The following day was the turn of the women of Balfour.

A meeting of the women of the location that took the decision to refuse passes was held in the open field just before midnight. The following day at 3.30 the women assembled, and about 900 marched to the Magistrate's Court. Four spokesmen elected by the women went forward to convey the objections of the women against passes and these four were immediately arrested.

As soon as this happened some of the passes already issued were stacked on the ground and set alight. Police made a desperate bid to save the pass books, but having been soaked in marewu they burnt rapidly.

The police later took the names and addresses of all the women in the location to whom reference books had been issued.

### PIETERSBURG—ALL ARE LEADERS!

With the reference book team standing by, the Native Commissioner called on Pietersburg women to take out passes. The women shouted in chorus that they did not want them. The Native Commissioner asked who their leaders were that he could discuss the matter with them. Again the women shouted together: "We have no leaders. We don't want reference books."

The women then marched through the main street of the town back to the location, singing as they went.

The decision not to accept reference books was taken at a mass meeting of several thousand women from the New Pietersburg, La Rouxville and New Look locations.

The NAD pass-issuing teams are at present hard at work in the Transkei.

## FRIDAY IS AREAS DEADLINE IN JOHANNESBURG

The Group Areas Board has brushed aside urgent appeals for the suspension of the Western Areas proclamations due to come into force on August 2 and has taken the stand that the Non-White families affected must apply for exemptions.

Five days before the proclamation is due to come into effect (Friday of this week, that is) the fate of the affected families was still uncertain.

Many, probably the great majority, had applied for permits, but are still in the dark.

## SACPO Stand On Areas Proclamation

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African Coloured People's Organisation stands solidly with the other Congresses in the fight against the Group Areas Act. SACPO officials George Penke and Alex La Gumla told New Age last week.

Large numbers of Coloured families are involved in both the Johannesburg and Cape Town Group Area proclamations.

The people must resist all attempts to displace them from their homes, is SACPO's attitude. The proclamations are grossly unjust and immoral, said the spokesmen of this body. They order the uprooting of communities from areas they have painstakingly built up during years of sacrifice. Is this what Dr. Domes called the fair and just administration of the Act?

As for the suggestion that Coloured communities would benefit from the new proclamations, said the SACPO officials, "many families will lose precious savings invested in their present homes as a result of lower valuations placed on them, and will have to acquire new homes at inflated values in undeveloped areas. Who is to pay for this fresh development? Those who are the heaviest losers!"

"SACPO totally rejects the Group Areas Act. It is a measure which can only store up racialism, leave in its wake broken homes, frustration and economic ruin."

Some Vrededorp families who applied for permits as early as March, long before the advice to do so, have still not had their applications for exemption granted.

Even if these temporary, and totally unsatisfactory permits are granted, the affected families have been left in a state of extreme uncertainty and insecurity.

The number of Indians, Coloureds, Malays and Chinese affected are still unknown. The figures widely quoted in the press (New Age as well as the daily papers and the week-end papers) have not been

# Cape Town Campaign Reaches Its Climax

CAPE TOWN.

ONE of the most intensive campaigns ever conducted in the Cape West will reach its climax on August 9 when African women will tell the Native Commissioner for Cape Western, Mr. Parsons, in no uncertain terms, that THEY DO NOT WANT TO CARRY PASSES.

In every village and location there have been public and home meetings; volunteers have gone from door to door organising and the women have signed petitions stating just why THEY DO NOT WANT PASSES.

On August 9 the men will have to cook their own supper for from early morning the women will begin their journey to the GRAND PARADE in Cape Town. There, from 2 p.m., they will wait while a deputisation will see Mr. Parsons. At 4 p.m. there will be a mass meeting in the Drill Hall to hear a report of the deputisation's interview with Mr. Parsons.

### CALL FOR EXPLANATION

The deputisation will ask Mr. Parsons to explain why the Government has issued the reference book is not a pass; why Africans carry reference books and other races carry only an identity card; why the Government never consulted the African people to discover their views on the carrying of passes by African women; in what way reference books are an advantage and a protection.

The deputisation will also discuss police interference and the disruption of family life caused by passes; the way in which permits are issued in the Cape Western area and the way in which the local authorities apply Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to African women.

### FIRM AS A ROCK

The secretary of the Federation of South African Women appeals to women of every race to join together on this matter that affects every woman.

We are united on August 9, 1957, as we were a year ago. Let our demonstration be united and firm as a rock, so that we may look at our children without shame, so that we may grow up in peace and good health, so that the sanctity of our families may be preserved. Let us all come together on August 9 and say with one voice, **WOMEN WILL NOT CARRY PASSES!**"

Footnote: New Age has been asked by the Cape Association To Abolish Passes for African Women (N.C.W.A. (Cape Town branch), Black Sash (Cape Western region), Anglican Mothers' Union, the Society (Religious) of Friends, the C.I.C. Women's League (Cape Western) and the S.A. Federation of Women (Cape Region) are considering joint action with a view to trying to have permits, passes and reference books for Africans abolished, the account which appeared in New Age last

week was partially inaccurate, due no doubt to the fact that the information was not issued by the official press representative of the committee.

"When final details are available, we shall be glad to have the press publish them."

## Group Areas Act Half-way House To India

(Continued from page 1)

movement and to drive non-Whites from skilled work. The united democratic movement must defeat the Group Areas Act and all Nationalist schemes, otherwise we shall all be destroyed."

### BLACK SASH

Mrs. Ruth Foley, of the Black Sash, said: "The Black Sash stands for morality in public life. We believe there is one standard only of political morality—things are either morally right or morally wrong. The Group Area proclamations in Johannesburg are unjust. Their implementation will bring misery and loss to thousands."

Mantuli Saloojee of the T.I.C., said: "We can only say ourselves by courage and sacrifice."

Mr. H. Davidoff, Labour M.P., said: "The Nats aim with the Group Areas Act is to face the Indians with the alternative of repatriation or starvation. We must not despair. The legitimate protests of the people will and must always succeed. The Group Areas Act and all other repressive laws must be repealed. The people's voice must triumph."

Mr. Davidoff brought greetings from Senator and Mrs. Ballinger.

Dr. Percy Cohen, of the Congress of Democrats, said: "Recently the united action of the people brought success in the bus boycotts. The African women have told the officials of the N.A.D., 'We won't carry passes.' With unity we shall defeat the Group Areas Act and win the right claimed in the Freedom Charter: There shall be houses, security and comfort."

### BIG ENOUGH FOR ALL

Mr. N. B. Ngakane said: "South Africa is big enough for all races and big enough to use them. The Indians have the whole-hearted support of the Africans in the struggle against the Group Areas Act."

accurate, but the Group Areas Board, if it knows the exact figures, has not seen fit to release them.

The Johannesburg City Council has followed in the footsteps of the Group Areas Board in advising the people, though unofficially in some cases, to apply for permits exempting them from the immediate effects of the August 2 proclamations.

BUT, said an official of the Transkei Indian Congress last week, "this permit system merely serves to lull the people into a false sense of security. Even if they get

permits for a brief period, their future is as gloomy as ever. The Group Areas Act is being used to dispossess people of their homes and one more year's delay does not sugar the pill."

"Permits will be issued at the discretion of the Group Areas Board too. Who knows how this discretion will be used?"

"The job of the Johannesburg City Council, the largest local authority in the Union, should not be to echo the advice of the Group Areas Board, but to throw its weight behind the demand for the repeal of this Act."

## NO RED SQUARES AT FESTIVAL

LONDON.

THERE are no red squares on Red Square. The thirty thousand participants in the Sixth World Youth Festival at present being held in Moscow, can rock 'n roll to their hearts content to the many rock 'n roll, jive and skiffle groups that have come with them to make this Festival the most joyous yet.

For the more serious there are performances by the Bolshoi Ballet and a host of cultural stars and groups from all over the world. The only problem for the lucky persons present is how to choose from the magnificent programme being put on each day and night, and still find time to meet, mix, dance and talk with all the other participants.

China, India, the U.S.A., Argentina, black, white, yellow and brown—practically every country and every nation in the world is represented at the Festival. Among the South Africans present is Dr. Erik Chisholm, head of the Faculty of Music at the University of Cape Town.

The biggest international sports meeting since the Olympic Games that is being held in Moscow at the same time as the Festival.

# India's millions have been shown something new in the way of state government as the recently-elected Communist administration gets down to the job of CLEANING UP IN KERALA

NEW DELHI.

AFTER only three months of office, India's first Communist-led Government in the State of Kerala has some remarkable achievements to its credit.

It has won tributes not only from the people who elected it, but also from the highest official circles in New Delhi, and from businessmen keenly interested in making investments in this under-developed State.

Kerala is a State with more than the average number of headaches. Its density of population is the highest in India. It is industrially virgin territory, and the land problem is acute because there is so little to go round. Unemployment is chronic.

Equally serious is the problem of administration in this new State, which was formed out of two princely States and an area coming hitherto under the Madras Government.

Its administration, situated in the former State of Travancore, retains not only the heritage of British bureaucracy, but the stifling atmosphere of the old princely India.

In this setting the achievements of the new Ministry can be seen as considerable.

Its Ministers have set an example in public service.

They have descended without warning on out-of-the-way villages and woken sleepy officials from their beds to get a necessary well dug, a broken irrigation channel put right, or vital relief supplies rushed to a surprised village used to endless months of bureaucratic delays.

They have raised the salaries of village officials by a sizeable sum from the former miserable pittance of about two pounds a month. They have given school-teachers more pay, and settled scores of long-pending labour disputes by peaceful adjudication, in all cases to the benefit of the workers.

They have given notice of far-reaching land reforms. But meanwhile they have put a stop to the scourge afflicting the Indian peasant almost everywhere of being evicted from the land by unscrupulous landlords.

### Budget

A crowning achievement of the Government has been its annual budget.

At a time when almost all State Governments have been faced with deficits, to be made good by a central Government itself in a serious financial crisis, the Kerala Government alone has been able to produce a surplus budget.

It has done this by taxing those who can pay—the plantation owners and the owners of agricultural wealth and the "jennisms," who retain all-powerful control of the rich rice lands, coconut plantations and other fertile tracts.

The Government's most serious problem is food.

Like Bengal, Kerala consumes only "boiled rice"—that is, rice boiled before husking.

Supplies have traditionally been augmented from Burma, for Kerala produces only half of what it consumes. But supplies of Burma rice are short this year, so is foreign exchange, and central stocks have fallen low.

This makes the State's "Grow More Food" campaign a key one, with the determination to make this year's crop a bumper one, the major item of the State's annual target.

Everywhere in India a campaign has been declared against hoarders and speculators in food grains, but nowhere else except in Kerala has any Government put into action the system of popular all-party committees and people's "vigilance squads" to track down anti-social elements.

All these measures have had more than ordinary repercussions in other parts of the country, and especially in New Delhi.

When this correspondent met the Kerala Industries Minister, kindly grey-haired K. P. Gopalan, who has won recognition for over 30 years of consistent trade union leadership, he stated that the Government was being de-

luged with applications from industrialists for the starting of new industries in this State.

### Employment

In his budget speech to the Kerala Assembly in Travancur, the Finance Minister, C. Achutha Menon, estimated that 10,000 people would be found employed through the starting of medium-sized industries by private firms.

The Government's policy is clearly to encourage private industries, even by participating in investment, though it has appealed to the Central Government to open heavy industries under the Second Plan in the public sector.

A welcome announcement has been the distribution of Government-owned forest lands to the landless.

But perhaps more than all this in its immediate repercussions on the rest of India have been the steps to humanise the administration, and the example of simple living set by the Ministers themselves.

The Kerala State administration had been notorious for corruption, graft and nepotism.

The Ministers have reduced their own salaries from the former Rs. 1,000 a month (as a matter of fact, they have been drawing only Rs. 350), and cut their travelling allowances to the actual mileage they travel.

When the Chief Minister, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, shifted to Travancur to take up office, it was noticed that his wife and four children brought with them only two suitcases—their entire belongings.

These things are important in a State which had become disgusted with the high living and strenuous moralising of petty dictators.

But something even more important lies behind the Minister's preoccupation with the administration.

It is the vital problem of how to democratise the old administration, how to "break through the old bureaucratic fetters," as Mr. Namboodiripad put it.

Already the Kerala Government is educating by example rather than precept, and observers see in the recent economy drive in the Indian capital the desire not to be outshone by the new State Government.

Even its avowed political opponents in the State have been more complimentary to the Ministry "of the record" and outside the Assembly Hall than their statements inside it would suggest.

### Opposition

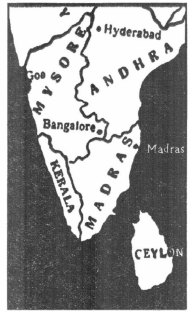
All this is not to say that there are not dissenters in India who are banking on the failure of the Communist-led Government, or who would like to see it dismissed after a dash with New Delhi.

One such issue, it was thought, might be the question of nationalisation of foreign plantations, which are owned largely by prosperous British planters who are still making fabulous profits out of tea, coffee and rubber.

But the State Government has chosen the more moderate course of winning the Central Government round to its view by persuasion.

There is keen interest, therefore, in the actions of the new Kerala Government.

What benefits the Government can bring the common people; how far it can clean up the administration and provide an incorrupt Government; what steps it



can take toward the solution of the long-term problems that afflict Kerala—these are the yardsticks by which the success of Kerala's Communist-led Government will be judged.

## Protest Against Apartheid

LONDON.

A resolution protesting against racial discrimination in South Africa and urging that so-called "Non-Europeans" should be given the right to join legally recognised trade unions was passed by the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen recently. It was agreed to write to the High Commissioner for South Africa in support of the sentiment of this resolution.

## American Victims Of Atomic Radiation?

NEW YORK.

DID Martin (Butch) Bandoli, a nine year old boy from Nevada, U.S.A. die because of atomic radiation? Millions of Americans are beginning to ask this question as the new breaks of the effects of radioactive fallout from the atomic bombs exploded in Nevada desert over the past few years.

Butch died a few months ago of leukemia, a disease of the blood which frequently results from exposure to atomic radiation. His mother declares that Butch was a victim of the atomic bomb testing.

The Atomic Energy Commission, which has all along tried to play down the harmful consequences of atomic bomb tests in spite of the warnings of leading American scientists, says that he was not. But the A.E.C. has no idea of the amount of radiation to which Butch was exposed. Before anyone could find out, he was dead.

Altogether 15 inhabitants of Nevada are complaining of skin ailments, bone aches, hair falling out and similar complaints, which they feel are results of exposure to atomic fallout.

Farmers near the testing sites state that their cattle and sheep died of mysterious diseases after the nuclear tests took place.



Hands firmly clasped, K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Soviet Union, and Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, are seen watching a parade held recently in Peking. The Soviet President was on an extended visit to East and South East Asia, during which he was an official guest of the Governments of China and Indonesia. In both countries he was given a tremendous welcome wherever he went. The Soviet and Chinese press said that Voroshilov's visit to China would further strengthen the unshakable unity between the two countries. Mao Tse-tung is expected to pay a reciprocal visit to the Soviet Union later this year, after which he may go to several of the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

## ELECTIONS HERE AND THERE

● **British Guiana**—general elections take place this month, the first in the Colony since Cheddi Jagan's People's Progressive Party was deposed from office and the constitution suspended by the British Colonial Office in 1953. P.P.P. leaders are confident that they will do well. Both Cheddi Jagan and his wife Janet are amongst the candidates.

● **West Germany**—general elections take place on September 15.

● **Indonesia**—69 parties battled for the votes of several electors in central Java, the country's largest

and most populous island. Biggest gains were made by the Communist Party, which emerged an overwhelming victor in four key areas.

In Semarang, the principal city of Central Java, the C.P. gained more than 101,000 votes out of a total of 192,000. The Nationalist Party was next with 25,000 votes. Its majorities were equally big in the three next largest cities. In Diakarta its vote went up by 50 per cent.

Communist General Secretary Aidit claimed afterwards that the victory of his party was a victory for the united front in Indonesia.



The people at the Great Bapedi Assembly held in Sekhukhuland recently shout "Afrika" when they demand the return of their chiefs exiled by Verwoerd.

The colour bar stopped our sports writer **ROBERT RESHA** from watching the Rugby League match at Benoni last week. A special correspondent covered the match instead.

## ANOTHER SLANT ON RUGBY LEAGUE

WHEN the 13-side Rugby League code made its South African debut at Benoni last Saturday, the auspices were hardly the most favourable from my point of view. However much I tried to keep an open mind, I couldn't help being depressed by the circumstances.

That the Transvaal National Sporting Club, under the leadership of Mr. Ludwig Japhet, had excluded Non-Europeans from the ground on a feeble excuse, that meant that our New Age Sports Editor, who is an ardent Rugby man, couldn't come.

Then when we got to Benoni we found a great lorry parked in mid-

field broadcasting Springbok Radio-type commercials to the captive audience.

Just to fill one's cup of prejudice, before the game started, the British and French teams were lined up and presented to all people, Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice.

### TREMENDOUSLY FAST

However, all these unpleasantnesses were forgotten once the game got going. When I say going, I mean going. The game is tremendously fast. That these boys managed to keep such a pace for eighty minutes showed superlative fitness. And what skill! The ball swung from one touchline to the other, and from one end of the field to the other with a speed that is indicated by the fantastic score—Britain 61, France 41. Wonderful handling. The rules of this game permit fumbling, provided the ball isn't passed forward or dropped, yet there were remarkably few technical knock-outs of the type which would have led to scrums in our game.

The reaction of the 13,000 crowd was interesting. At first there was quite a lot of cheap jeering. But after a while this was replaced by grudging and then by enthusiastic admiration.

If one regards Rugby as a game of running with the ball, then we saw more of it than we had ever seen before. There was no touch-kicking. No line-outs. Not more than a dozen scrums throughout the game. Perhaps half a dozen penalties. For long periods one was completely unconscious of the referee, that ever-whistling figure of the Rugby Union game. From the spectators' seat, this must be very nearly the ideal football game.

But, after a while, frankly, we got a little bored. Too much the same. The "exhibition" element rather spilt the game on Saturday. The tackling became less and less businesslike and enthusiastic, more and more perfunctory. Obviously, we weren't seeing the game at its best. The teams were jaded by travel and a bit stale after their gruelling series in Australia. There was a marked absence of the keen competitive spirit, without which any sport must soon pall.

### SNOBBISHNESS

I think a lot of the prejudice against this game is sheer snobbishness. This "amateur-professional" business is all my eye. How many hly-white amateur Rugby experts on the Rand one cushy job and all sorts of other advantages to their skill on the field, or the amount of swordpoints they can shove into the scrum? I suspect that the so-called professionals get a lot less out of the game than the boys who play under the holy auspices of the R.F.E.U. The programme (for which, quite unjustifiably, we had to cough up another half-crown for Mr. Japhet) lists the occupations of the British players: labourer, shop time keeper, fitter, foundry foreman, corporation wagon driver, grocer, checker, plumber, yeast salesman, builder's labourer. Those occupations certainly tell you a thing or two about the background to Rugby. League Rugby Union, of course, especially in Britain, is a game for "gentlemen".

All I can say is that these work- men from Britain and France can certainly teach the "gentlemen" a thing or two about fast, clean, open Rugby.

## CAPE TOWN SPORTS

### CALIFORNIA VS WANDERERS AT MOWBRAY

From Henry Dempers

Callies played a fine game in spite of the fact that they played against terrific wind during the first half.

J. Abrahams, the Wanderers' scrum-half, walked over with a try to open the score, Johnson failed to convert. Shortly afterwards another try came from A. Daniels after he had collected a cross-kick from Petersen. This time Johnson converted.

Half-time score: Wanderers 8, California 0.

Soon after the interval Basier of Callies attempted a drop goal but was unsuccessful. Callies, however, came up to scratch when the fly accepted the ball from the scrum, half and passed to Basier who scored in the corner (8-3).

As a result of some clever playing, the whole of Callies' back-line came into operation after a loose scrum giving Petersen at right wing an opportunity to score.

Final score: Wanderers 8, California 6.

### TEAM FOR SATURDAY

The following team has been selected to represent City and Suburban R.F. Union against Coronation Union on Saturday, August 3, 1957.

Full-back: H. de Waal (Californians); Wings: S. Davies (Californians); E. Swart (Progress); Centres: A. October (Perseverance), V. Swart (Progress); Halves: H. Petersen (C) (Californian), J. Abrahams (Wanderers); F. Rank: A. Alexander (Temperance), C. Ban (Perseverance); Hooker: W. Jacobs (Widuck, Rangers); Locks: E. Petersen (Perseverance), R. Harper (Wanderers); Flanks: L. Newman (Thistles), A. Maxwell (Perseverance); 8th Man: D. Mulder (S.A.P.).

### FIXTURES FOR AUGUST 3

1st Teams, League Day (away): Coronation Union vs City; Progress vs S.A.P.; Excelsiors vs Wanderers; Primroses vs Temperance.

2nd Teams, League Day (away): Coronation Union vs City; S.A.P. vs California; Thistles vs Perseverance; Retreat vs Wanderers.

3rd Teams: Progress vs Retreat; Temperance vs Perseverance; California vs Thistles.

## Soccer Fixtures for Saturday

### First League

A. 245: Yorkshire vs Woodsides (League), Referee C. Oakes, Linesmen G. von Dierna, J. Haupt, A. 4: Spenton vs Devonshire (N.T. Replay), Referee F. Jacobs, Linesmen R. Malan, N. Randall.

B. 245: Crusaders vs Batterswood (K.O.), Referee Geo. Meyer, Lines-

men A. Stoher, V. Thomas, B. 4: St. Johns vs Burnley (K.O.), Referee A. Poole, Linesmen M. Davids, V. Arendse.

### Second League

(K.O. Second Round)

C. 245: St. Johns vs Devonshire, Referee R. Joshua.

G. 245: Yorkshire B vs Batterswood, Referee M. McCarthy.

G. 4: Crusaders vs Five Roses, Referee A. Tullyen.

### Third League

C. 4: Industrial vs Crusaders, Referee J. Davids.

F. 245: Five Roses vs Westy United, Referee J. Palm.

E. 4: Devonshire vs Batterswood, Referee J. Pearson.

H. 245: Shamrock vs Simonstown, Referee N. Adams.

## African Football

From Alfred Gobs

Blues soccer club did well in their final match against Transkei last week when they beat them 2-1 at Langa High School ground. Blues beat Matlama Blues 4-1 on Sunday.

Rugby results last Saturday were: 1st Teams: Red Lion 3, Harlequins 0; Busy Bee 9, Bantu 0.

Sunday: Morning Star 0, Mother City 12; Bush Bucks 3, Harlequins 0; Thembu 9, Red Lion 0.

### Kenington Results

Ikwezi 3, Buffaloes 0; Crusaders 11, Olympics 0.

## MILNERTON TURF CLUB

## RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST

THE ELECTRIC TOTALISATOR WILL BE OPEN ON THE DURBAN GOLD CUP HANDICAP and a broadcast on the race will be given on the course.

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.15 P.M.

### Two £1 Double Totalisators

Bus service to Ascot Race Course leaves from Dock Road at the corner of Adley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Castle entrance.

Oceana House, 20 Lower Burg Street, Cape Town. Telephone: 2-6835 5-3339

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

## WOMEN'S ANTI-PASS DEMONSTRATION

## MEETING

the **PARADE** p.m.

AUGUST, 1957

Issued by ... League and Federation of S.A. Women

Published by Red Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barnack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Purgate Street, Woodstock. This newspaper is a member of the South African Press Council, 110 Burg Street, Cape Town. Telephone: 4-8867. Subscription: 10p Per Issue, 15s Per Annum, 15s Per Annum, 15s Per Annum. Post Office: 9 Doring Chambers, 119 Adelaide Street, Phone 6-7899.