

NEW ZEERUST CLASHES: 4 KILLED

People Determined Not To Accept Passes

JOHANNESBURG.

TENSION has broken out again in Zeerust where, at the time of writing, three pro-Government indunas and the sister of the local puppet chief have been killed and several houses, including the 'chief's' house and his 'posh' American car, have been set on fire.

At about the same time last summer this quiet area in the Western Transvaal became the storm centre of demonstrations and rioting. People's anger had been aroused to fever pitch as a result of the deportation of their chief and the issuing of passes to women.

The present outbreak of violence, according to reports reaching here is the result of a plot by the authorities to organise some thugs to arrest and beat up all visitors from Johannesburg coming into the area.

Ever since last summer's disturbances the local authorities have suggested that the root of the trouble in the area was the agitators who came from Johannesburg and incited the local people.

At the recent one-man commission which investigated the trouble at Zeerust, both officials and pro-Government African spokesmen vied with each other in accusing Johannesburg Africans and the African National Congress of causing the trouble.

The so-called "Johannesburg agitators" are in fact people whose homes are in Zeerust but who work in the city. Every year they spend their Xmas holidays at home.

men armed with sticks and sjamboks were then posted at bus stops, and whoever alighted from buses coming from the direction of the Rand was promptly manhandled and taken to the police.

It is reported that after the first attacks the victims organised themselves and fought back.

ANC ACTS TO STOP P.E. TRIBAL RIOTS

PORT ELIZABETH

FACTION FIGHTS IN NEW BRIGHTON AND KORSTEN ON CHRISTMAS EVE HAVE RESULTED IN FIVE DEATHS.

A few days before Christmas news spread that Basas were preparing to attack Zulul. The two tribal groups live in separate hostels.

As soon as this information spread the African National Congress immediately mustered volunteers to dissuade the two groups from engaging in fighting. Leaflets were distributed on Christmas morning.

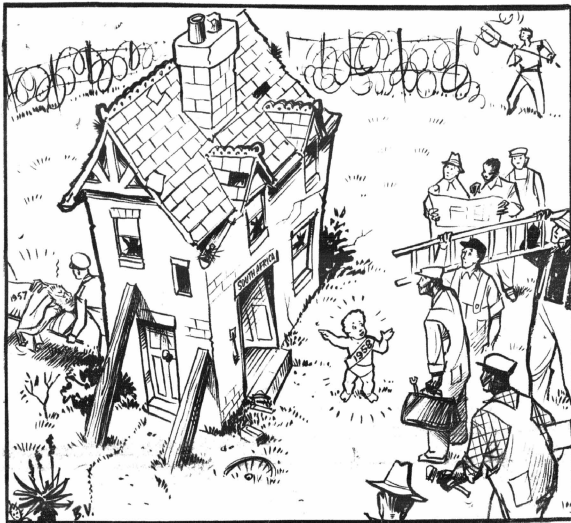
PERMISSION RECEIVED
According to reports, the Basas claimed that they had "obtained" (Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE

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"I'LL NEED YOUR HELP TIDYING THIS PLACE UP!"

COLOURED PEOPLE WILL NOT VOTE FOR U.P. HANGERS-ON

SACPO Replies To Bloomberg's Election Announcement

CAPE TOWN.

"THE Coloured People are not impressed by U.P. Member of Parliament, Mr. Abe Bloomberg's announcement that he has 3,100 sponsors for his candidature in the Cape Peninsula under the Separate Representation of Voters' Act," said Mr. R. September, General Secretary of SACPO in a statement to "New Age".

Mr. A. Bloomberg announced that he will stand as an independent in the forthcoming elections and that over 3,000 Coloured voters had indicated their support.

"I am convinced that only candidates who stand on a platform of complete franchise rights for all races will be acceptable to the Coloured people," Mr. September continued—"and who can prove their sincerity by their past actions," he added pointedly.

BLOOMBERG AND THE U.P. CHALLENGE

"Mr. Bloomberg's decision to

stand as an independent is undoubtedly designed to enable him to make wild promises to the Coloured electorate, promises with which the U.P. would not want to associate themselves for fear of losing white votes in the general elections."

Mr. Bloomberg is attempting to dissociate himself from the racialistic policy of the U.P. in order to impress the Coloured people. But they will remember that Mr. Bloomberg has been for many years a party to the U.P.'s policy of white guidance and trusteeship. Mr. September continued. "At the same time it serves the U.P.'s purpose for its candidates to be independent so that the party will not be embarrassed in white areas by Mr. Bloomberg's promises to the Coloureds."

"We challenge Mr. Bloomberg to produce the names of the 3,100 voters and to name the leaders who support him. We challenge him to declare that he stands for the right of black people to sit in parliament and in the cabinet alongside him and the Prime Minister."

SACPO believed that the return

(Continued on page 2)

Uitenhage Meeting For £1 A Day



Mr. Emanuel (right) addresses the enthusiastic audience. (See report on page 6.)



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

"The World" Voices The Ideals Of Verwoerd

The leading article of *The World* dated 14th December, 1957, advocates an immediate unification of African education "since the Africans are faced with the question of educating their children up to matriculation through the medium of their mother tongue, under the provisions of the Bantu Education Act".

It goes on to say that: "this should be done without any FURTHER DELAY" so that our children may "make headway". We Africans are not prepared to help Verwoerd in his "mother tongue education" for political ends. On the contrary, we want an education which will provide for intellectual, emotional, spiritual and physical growth of every human being without distinction of race, colour or creed.

Our aim is to make the implementation of Bantu Education as impossible as we can manage. The aim of Bantu Education is to make the African section a separate entity which is going to be always inferior to the whites. T. J. NKOLONGWANE, White City Jabavu, Johannesburg.

Notable Quotes From The ANC Conference

- The fact that our leaders have been arrested shows that they have sacrificed greatly in championing our cause.
- Acting President Nkomo.
- If we accept passivism, we are accepting bankruptcy.
- Mr. Nkomo.
- The anti-pass campaign will decide the rise or fall of Congress.
- Mr. Govan Mbeki, chairman of the conference.
- Congress has always stood for the equality of all men.
- President-General Mr. Qaba.
- For good or for worse the General Election must affect our struggle for liberation.
- President-General Lutuli's message.
- The women should be an object lesson to men; men should bow down to them in shame.
- President-General's message (dealing with the anti-pass campaign).

COLOURED PEOPLE WILL NOT VOTE FOR P. HANGERS-ON

(Continued from page 1) to Parliament of "treason" traitals and Congress members who have sacrificed and work proved their unflinching loyalty to the people's struggle in South Africa would be the best demonstration of the Coloured people's complete rejection of any system of inferior representation.

CONTINUATION OF BASSKAP

"The return to Parliament of United Party candidates, their associates or hangers-on will mean the continued absence of any fight against white hegemony or trusteeship in Parliament." Mr. September said: "We want to see some body unflinching to see that our candidates are elected by an overwhelming majority."

"We stress, however, that parliamentary elections are but one front

"LOOP JULLE MOOI KAFFERS"

I was arrested because I objected to the words "Kaffers". On Wednesday morning at Park Station, Johannesburg, a tall Afrikaans speaking young man walking between two white ladies was trying to force his way through the crowd of African women going to work.

I then overheard this man saying to the crowd "Loop julle mooi kaffers." I strongly protested to the using of the word "kaffers" to other human beings. I was immediately handcuffed and taken to the nearest Police Station where there was no charge laid.

M. ZUNGU

158 Orlando, Tvl.

S.A. GREETINGS TO CAIRO CONFERENCE

THE following message of greetings has been sent to the Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo by Chief Lutuli on behalf of the National Consultative Committee of the five Congresses:

To The President, delegates and Observers at the Conference of AFRO-ASIAN STATES, meeting at Cairo, Egypt, Africa. On behalf of the African National Congress, the South African Congress of Democrats, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Coloured People's Organisation and the South African Congress of Trade Unions we greet the Afro-Asian conference meeting in Cairo, Egypt.

The peoples of Africa and Asia have an important role to play in preserving world peace and in extending the frontiers of freedom in all parts of the world. The Afro-Asian people have for many years known the misery and suffering resulting from racial discrimination and colonial oppression.

Today, therefore, when big sections of the two continents are free and others are engaged in the struggle for freedom and democracy, conferences such as

AFRICANS IN ISRAEL

ABOUT 30 Africans were flown over here to take over a ship bought by a South African company. They were well received at Lydda. However, the company, which is Jewish controlled did not allow them freedom to move around the country, and they were housed in an out-of-the-way hotel.

About 25 South Africans living in Israel got together to visit them. We were not allowed to see them, so we stood outside and sang "Kosi Sikelele".

Within a few seconds they came to the window and were too overwhelmed to speak—some even cried. We threw them flowers and then the police moved us off. I suppose the authorities were too frightened to spoil relations with the S.A. Government, but I am sure that those Africans will not forget Israel.

CHAEVER

Tel Aviv, Israel.

this one you are holding become significant milestones in our common goal to achieve freedom for all mankind.

We welcomed the vital decisions arrived at in Bandung and are confident that the Cairo deliberations will result in further steps being taken by the peoples of Asia and Africa and their democratic Governments in advancing the cause of world peace and freedom.

We extend heartfelt thanks to the Afro-Asian people and their governments who have consistently supported us in our struggle against racial discrimination in South Africa, and we assure you that the vast majority of the South African people are with you in your efforts to make the people of Africa and Asia play their rightful role in world affairs.

TULL: ALBERT JOHN LUTULI, President - General African National Congress and Chairman National Consultative Committee of the African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, South African Coloured People's Organisation, South African Congress of Democrats, South African Congress of Trade Unions.

20th December, 1957.

EDITORIAL

THE COLOURED PEOPLE AND THE ELECTION

THE leaders of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, who last week announced that they will be nominating candidates in the coming General Election must have been well aware of the difficulties and hard work that lie ahead.

SACPO faces a battle on several fronts.

First and foremost there is the unremitting Nationalist attack on the liberatory movement. The government uses its arsenal of bans, listings, arrests and "treason crimes" against SACPO with a ferocity unknown by any other organisation of the Coloured people.

It recognises the fact that, as equal partner in the great Congress alliance SACPO is the greatest potential unifier of the Coloured people in militant activity.

At the other extreme SACPO faces the attacks upon it by the Unity Movement, which puts forward the sterile policy of boycotting the elections.

While the boycott is in some cases a powerful weapon it is very hard to see how the fight against apartheid will be furthered by having United Party "independents" in parliament—as would inevitably result from a boycott—rather than active members of the liberatory movement.

And then, in the elections themselves, the SACPO candidates will find pitted against them the huge United Party election machinery which has been built up over the years. Nothing could be more certain than that the SACPO candidates will face most bitter and ruthless election opponents.

It might be well to remember that in the coming campaign it will not be the boycotters who are the biggest obstacle to progress. A large body of Coloured voters exists which is still sufficiently unware politically as to place faith in the promises of the U.P. "independents". That is the biggest obstacle to progress.

Mr. Bloomberg's talk of "requisitions" by thousands of voters should not be too lightly dismissed. Any idea that Congress backed candidates will have a walkover against the U.P. is a dream. There will have to be an extremely active campaign to combat the heritage of non-militancy and passivity which still runs deep sections of the Coloured people.

Now that the decision to fight the election has been taken

it is of the utmost importance that disputes among Coloured

democrats should be shelved and that the immediate most urgent

task be recognised as being the need to pile up votes for full

equality and against any form of race discrimination.

The elections provide a unique opportunity of taking the message of liberation, of unity, of militancy—of the Congress movement—to the Coloured people. It offers SACPO a great opportunity to extend its roots among the people, to spread the message of the Freedom Charter.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

OUR annual Xmas Dance went off as well as ever this year. Some old and familiar faces were absent (as a result of old age creeping on we are told). But many new and eager young people acclaimed it as the party of the year—and so it was too.

As usual, we got a good send-off for the new year from our friends who attended. But there were many people who for one reason or other did not turn up to give their Xmas Special. We appeal to them therefore to send in their donations as soon as the festive pleas since we are absolutely certain that they fully intend doing so—the sooner the better of course.

1958 is going to be a year when the whole of the Liberatory movement will need all the support it can get. Just think of the Coloured electorate to nominate the new legislation which the Government are to bring in when Parliament re-opens early in January. To withstand all this pressure, New Age needs your goodwill and looks forward con-

(For last week's donations see Page 3.)

sciously to a new upsurge in the generosity of its readers.

Now is not the time to emphasise any differences which may exist between us. Our New Year resolution should be to close our ranks and put up a united front of resistance to the Nats.

Any one of our friends who at this moment is hesitating about throwing his full weight and support into the struggle should take cognisance of this appeal. No one will doubt that New Age can play an extremely important part in rallying the masses of workers to add their weight to this fight.

Keep us supplied with the ammunition and we will be only too ready and willing to put up the fight which is going to require an all-out effort from every freedom fighter in this country.

Please do not hold us back. The festivities are now over, 1958 is upon us. We are just rarin' to go. We need your help. Now is the hour. Let your donations start rolling in.

IS THERE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES?

"YES!" Say These Visitors To Rumania

MANY Western newspapers antagonistic towards the Eastern European people's democracies have gone to great lengths to spread propaganda about alleged "religious persecution" in the countries "behind the iron curtain".

But this is what visitors, amongst them correspondents of religious newspapers, who have gone to the Rumanian People's Republic to see for themselves have had to say.

A writer in the Swiss newspaper "Der Bund" in its issue of January 23, 1957: "I attended divine service in the village of Motis, on which occasion I found that customs hundreds of years old had been preserved unchanged. What I saw is very rare in Western countries".

CHURCHES CROWDED

Teodor Andrica of the "Cleveland Press" in the U.S.A.: "The churches are crowded. If there were no religious freedom, those who want to go to church would be afraid to do so. This is further confirmation that religious free-

dom, one of the basic constitutional principles of the regime, is real and alive. That means that anyone can practise his own religion, agnosticism or atheism as he wishes, as long as he does not pursue other aims under the cloak of religion."

Freedom of religion is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic. Article 82 says:

Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all the citizens of the Rumanian People's Republic. The religious denominations are free to organise and may function freely. The freedom of practising a religious faith is guaranteed to all citizens of the RPR.

Another visitor Skat Hoffmayer of Aarhus (Denmark): "The RPR Government includes a Department of Cults (religions). Priests and bishops are elected by the chief and receive a State allowance. The churches can impart religious instruction within their precincts and in training

schools for the clergy. I noted that big congregations attended the services in the churches".
In the newspaper "The Reformed Church" and "Presbyterian World" Mr. Praderwand, said, "In Rumania I spoke to students of the Theological Academy of the Reformed Church, which has an enrolment of 165".

The newspaper "Algerian" in France wrote: "The Moslem population in Rumania enjoys full religious freedom and State support for the maintenance and re-

novation of mosques. It never had as many rights as today. It takes part in peaceful constructive work throughout the country. A Jewish priest said in the "New York Journal American": "We did not expect to see what we saw: the Jews have many religious privileges; synagogues, Talmud toiles, butcher shops which sell kosher meat, ritual wine and a big seminary for the rabbinate. Jewish education is not prohibited in Rumania. On the contrary, I found that the Government helps and encourages religious instruction. The news-

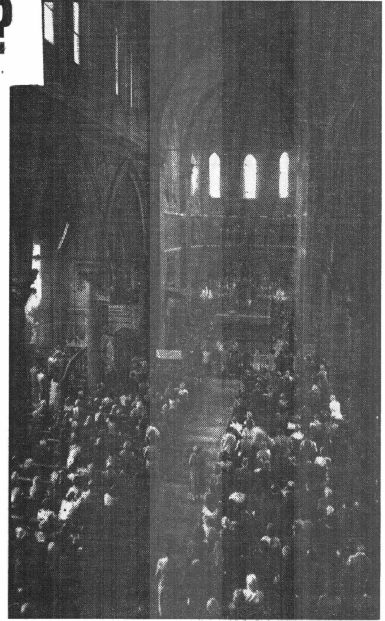
paper "Revista culturui mozaic which appears in three languages: Hebrew, Yiddish and Rumanian, under the direction of the Very Rev. Chief Rabbi Dr. David Moses Rozen, a scholar and an energetic leader, gives a vivid picture of Jewish religious life in Rumania".

Pastor Uffe Hansen of Denmark: "I contacted the Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, visited the Lutheran church, where I delivered a sermon, the Black Church, Pasarea Monastery, the Orthodox church in the village of Saliste and attended a Rumanian wedding. I saw at first that in Rumania there is an entirely free religious life, full harmony between the denominations and understanding between Church and State; I admit that this exceeded my expectations".

GERMAN DEPUTY

And Deputy L. Metzger, a member of the West German parliament who also visited Rumania had this to say: "As regards the religious denominations, a problem in which I am particularly interested, I found that the State does not interfere in the internal affairs of the Church. I saw that in the RPR the churches are open, that they may be visited and are recognized".

In spite of millions of pounds spent on propaganda against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, people of all classes returning from these countries continually give the lie to Western smear campaigns.



This picture shows the large attendance at a service on one Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral.

HELP SELL
NEW AGE!

Did You Know?

- that in the RPR there are 14 recognized religious denominations with a clergy totalling 35,000 persons, and over 17,000 places of worship?
- that the Rumanian Orthodox Church is organized as a Patriarchy with 5 metropolitanes, 12 dioceses, 188 proto-priests and 8,609 parishes, —with a total of 20,767 priests, deacons and church singers?
- It has university-grade theological institutes, 8 theological seminaries and schools for church singers, and edits 9 church newspapers.
- It has 190 monasteries and hermitages, with 5,814 monks and nuns.
- that the Reformed Church is organized in two dioceses, 29 proto-priests and 789 parishes with 758 priests? It has 928 places of worship, a Reformed section in the Cluj Protestant Theological Institute trains personnel for this denomination, which also publishes a newspaper. The Lutheran Church (C.A.) has a bishopric at Sibiu where there is an Evangelical section of the Protestant Theological Institute.
- that the Jewish faith is organized as the RPR Federation of Jewish Communities, with 74 communities? It has 622 places of worship, publishes a religious paper and has a theological seminary in Arad.
- that the Moslem faith totals 12,29 Turkish and Tatar believers? It is a Muftiate with 117 communities, a personnel of 66 and 105 places of worship. There is a Moslem seminary at Metidija.

COAL DISCOVERED IN EGYPT

CAIRO. Rich deposits of coal have been discovered for the first time in the history of Egypt 60 kilometres south of Suez inside the Sinai Peninsula.
The discovery was made by Egyptian scientists. The deposits lie at the depth of 1,500 feet below sea level. The coal seams are four feet thick compared with the minimum international standard for commercially exploitable coal mines of about 16 inches.
Borings in three widely-separated places in the area of the discovery proved that the coalfield is very large.
Commenting on the new discovery Minister of Industry, Aziz Sidky, said "with the discovery of coal of this quality and in such amounts, we now have in Egypt all the basic elements for industrial progress: coal, oil and iron ore. We discovered oil and iron ore earlier and now the discovery of coal completes the picture".
Coal of poorer quality was discovered in the same area a few months ago at a depth of 400 feet. Continued digging resulted in the new discovery.
Official figures show that Egypt imported nearly 100,000 tons of coal yearly in 1955 and 1956.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS

Cape Town: London Readers, £70; Anon £1; C.B. £3; Friend 5s.; A. Thorne £15; M. and B. £100; Xmas Party £78 8s. 8d.
Port Elizabeth: Treason Trial Supporter £1; Friends £5; Bobs £1. Total £274 13s. 8d.



A Jewish couple is married in orthodox style at a ceremony at a Synagogue in Rumania.

PROBLEMS OF SPACE TRAVEL

From "INTERPLANETARY TRAVEL," A New Soviet Book By A. Sternfeld

THE Earth is subjected to a continuous bombardment by meteors. In the course of a year several thousand meteors land on the surface of our planet.

Meteors are iron or stony bodies of various sizes, some of them being several feet in diameter before entering the earth's atmosphere.

The total weight of all meteorite bodies reaching the earth's surface in a day is estimated at ten to twenty tons, their velocities outside our atmosphere being between ten and seventy kilometres per second.

A spaceship could be destroyed if it were hit by a meteor of appreciable size, and even a minute puncture in the hull would be dangerous causing the air to leak out at the speed of sound.

Microscopic meteorites might also destroy the ship's skin if they bombarded it long enough. This is particularly dangerous for artificial satellites revolving around the earth over prolonged periods of time.

Protective Measures

Effective measures of protecting the spaceship from the meteorite menace have not yet been worked out. However, some progress has been made in this field.

We know, for example, that meteors are not uniformly distributed in time and space. A number of meteorite showers and the time of their fall-out have been studied, and there has been detailed research into the orbits of the numerous swarms of meteors.

When the spaceship gets beyond

the Martian orbit it will face another danger—that of colliding with one of the smaller planets or asteroids revolving around the sun, chiefly in the space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

The astronomers have spotted and charted the routes of about 1,600 such planets.

To avoid collision, radar equipment can be used to give a timely warning and automatically divert the rocket from its route.

Great Speeds

This is a difficult problem, however, because of the enormous velocities at which meteorite bodies travel in space.

Interplanetary space is continuously traversed by ultra-violet rays from the sun and so-called cosmic rays. The former will be completely stopped by the spaceship's metal plating, while the latter, the most penetrating of all radiation, will pass through it quite easily.

Swiss Experiment

To ascertain the effect of cosmic rays on the human body the following test has been carried out by the Swiss scientist Egster.

A small piece of preserved skin was carried to the upper layers of the atmosphere in a high-altitude rocket and exposed to cosmic rays. After the rocket's return the skin was grafted on to a man, and the graft took.

High-altitude rocket research has proved that brief exposure to both ultra-violet and cosmic rays is harmless, not only to the lower animals, but to monkeys too.

Once in the atmosphere the ship

will soon become white-hot. On approaching the upper strata of the atmosphere the crew will, therefore have to take their seats in a perfectly stream-lined space glider.

As far as the spaceship itself is concerned, it will either burn in the atmosphere like a meteor, or become an artificial satellite of the earth if there is enough fuel to settle it in a circular orbit.

The space-glider will enter the highest levels of the atmosphere, and will emerge again into space after experiencing a certain amount of retardation due to air resistance.

In this way, after a series of such manoeuvres, the space-glider would shed most of its excess speed and avoid being heated up to a dangerous point during descent.

Wings Out

As the speed of the glider decreases, the surface of its "rudimentary" wings will become insufficient for gliding and at this juncture the retractable wings will be brought into operation.

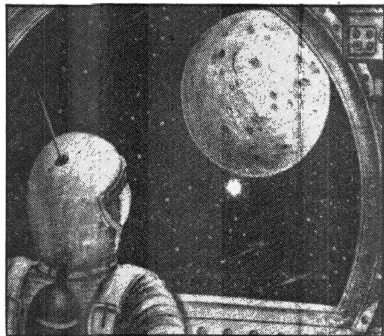
When the glider's speed is completely neutralized it will land after a descent of a few hours.

The procedure will be the same for astronauts returning to the earth from a space-station.

In this case the glider will be "thrown off" the station by its low-powered rocket motor, which will give a slight push in the direction opposite to that in which the station is moving.

Having lost some of its former speed the glider will gradually enter the atmosphere.

However, the experiments mentioned here are not conclusive. The lives of the travellers in an



What would a trip to Mars be like? Here's one artist's conception of what a space traveller would see: black space crowded with meteors and brilliant stars. A space ship could be destroyed if it were hit by a meteor of appreciable size, and even a minute puncture of the hull would be dangerous, causing the air to leak out at the speed of sound. Effective methods of protecting the space ship from the meteoritic menace have not yet been worked out, although scientists have made some progress in this field.

atomic rocket would also be endangered by radio-active radiations emanating from the nuclear fuel. Radio-activity may spread to some parts of the spaceship, producing harmful effects on its occupants, and special shields will, therefore, have to be provided to protect them against these radiations.

How will the descent of the returning spaceship be effected? Theoretically a rocket motor could be used for this purpose.

Turned around to point towards the earth, it would decrease the rocket's speed through the action

of the exhaust gases pushing the rocket in the opposite direction. But the amount of fuel required for the operation would be enormous, and no rocket would be large enough to take it.

The utilization of air resistance is another method of slowing down the spaceship. However, frictional heating will make it impossible to use parachutes, which would burn instantly.

The same is true of the spaceship flying from an artificial satellite. It will be altogether unsuitable for landing on the earth, being a bulky structure with thin walls without any streamlining.

Eurasian Fascism Under the Flag For £1 A Day

"AS Fascism runs its course, even the rights of the whites are threatened, passports refused and trade union leaders banned," said Mr. E. Heyns, when he opened the recent £1-A Day Rally here.

The rally, attended by close on 1,000 Africans, as well as a sprinkling of Coloureds and Europeans, marked the beginning of the £1-A-Day Campaign in the Eastern Province.

"The Nationalists are throwing their entire weight into the anti-working class struggle," Mr. Heyns contended. "Law after law is passed with the object of crushing the Liberation Movement. But as oppression increases so does popular opposition to it increase."

Mr. Piet Vogel, representing the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of Democrats and the local Congress Consultative Committee, spoke on the increased bus fares recently introduced at Port Elizabeth. "The Government's policy of apartheid is responsible for the Non-Europeans having to live far from their place of work. That they should have to pay for their own oppression is damnable. Let me assure you who are gathered here today that the Congress of Democrats whole-heartedly supports the workers in their demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day."

Speaking on the £1-A-Day Rally, Mr. Melville Fletcher, national organiser of the Textile Workers' Union, said that the facts were so obvious that elaboration on the workers' need for increased wages was hardly necessary.

DYING OF STARVATION
"The plain facts are that the workers are dying of malnutrition and the results of malnutrition—

T.B. and other sicknesses arising out of not having enough to keep body and soul together. At Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth, over 1,170 African children had been returned in suffering from starvation. In most cases, they had been brought in too late for anything to be done for them.

"In demanding a minimum wage of £1 a day, we are doing so in order to stop mass murder, caused by low wages."

"The way out is: Join a trade union. Join congress—and fight. The whole world is with us. Only the Nats. are alone."

APPEAL TO COLOUREDS
Miss Barbara Stollenberg, speaking on behalf of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, urged the Coloured people to take a more active part in the Liberation Movement. "All South Africa is rallying to the call of the congresses. We must march forward with them."

APPEAL TO COLOUREDS
Mr. Chris Ketani, chairman of the S.A.C.T.U. local committee, reminded the people that the Europeans struggled for centuries and many of them died for the privileges they now enjoy, and are now denying to the Africans.

Representing the South African Coloured People's Organisation, Mr. Emanuel urged the Coloured people to oppose every unjust law passed

by the Government and to stand shoulder to shoulder with all freedom fighters.

FINAL RESOLUTION
The final resolution, passed amidst thunderous applause, said: "We, trade unionists, congresses and democrats, resolve to return to our homes and places of employment, and to organise our fellow-workers into trade unions, and to fight for a minimum wage of £1 a day, a general all-round increase in wages and trade union recognition."

Special Branch members attended the meeting in force and took notes throughout, whilst three car loads of police waited outside, but they did not attempt to halt the meeting.

After each item of the agenda had been introduced by a speaker from the platform, the workers actively discussed it from the floor. It was so eagerly done that the workers take part in the discussions that the chairman had to limit each speaker.

When the chairman declared the meeting closed at 6 p.m. after seven hours of intensive debating, many workers were overheard to say that the meeting should have lasted till seven o'clock as there was still so much to be discussed! The meeting was attended by workers from New Brighton, Korsten, Kwa-Zakhele, Veeplaats, Utshabeni as well as from outlying districts.

UP MY ALLEY

★
By ALEX LA GUMA
★

WHEW! A good job Xmas and New Years only come once a year. I managed to crawl into the office and with the help of a lot of aspirin and an ice bag got around to running off this week's pearls of wisdom.

Well, I hope you all had a swell time and that the spirit of peace and goodwill is busting out all over you. Speaking of peace and goodwill, I don't know whether the Special Branch has had a change of heart or whether they just went all Christmasy. Because they gave all the treason suspects a holiday from regular weekly reporting. So we didn't have to check in on Thursday 26.

★
● This doesn't mean that we are going to launch a "don't-let-be-nasty-to-the-Special-Branch" campaign.

★
THE New Age Xmas-eve party went off with a bang as usual and I guess a lot of the people who were there wished they'd find a new pair of feet in their Xmas

stockings. The crowd had rock 'n' roll and Swowner - crooner Sonny Pillay who appeared quittedly on the scene.

★
● They tell me Sonny just sends the fans as soon as he gets started. Well, I'm making a point of going to his next show to be sent.

★
AND talking about him reminds me of another Sonny. Dance fans have lost a great entertainer in the passing of Maestro Sonny Greenwald, who led the Jazz Revellers on stacks of discs.

Sonny Greenwald was one of the band leaders who helped to put a lot of the local bands on the map and gained them preference over imported music.

I'm hoping to see a memorial album of the green-labelled records he helped to make famous.

● By the way, I've heard that after listening to his recordings a lot of Afrikaners were convinced that Sonny was one of them.

★
WELL, here's looking forward to the next one, yes, with all of you. Pretty soon I'll be heading for the Golden City and seat number 85 in the treason trial. I guess those of us left over will miss the 61 faces.

They might get started with forming a Treason Trial Old Boys' Union. Not a bad idea.

● But somebody has made a horrible suggestion for a blazer badge. He suggests a noose.

ARGENTINA TWO YEARS AFTER PERON

People Struggle Against New U.S.-Backed Dictatorship

NOT long ago the world Press published reports to the effect that the Argentine dictator, Pedro Aramburu, had made preparations to obtain an aircraft carrier from the United States. Prompted by fear of the people, he intended, it was said, to transfer the seat of the Argentine Government to this vessel.

One can well understand the anxious concern of the Argentine general when one takes a glance at recent events in Argentina. There were the general strikes in the capital and in several Argentine provinces, the protest actions and mass strikes of hundreds of thousands of working people against the falling standard of living and the state of emergency imposed in the capital and province of Buenos Aires.

To understand the situation in which Argentina is at the present time, it is best to go back to the anti-Peron revolt of September, 1955.

WHY PERON FELL

The coup d'etat which led to Peron's overthrow reached its highest point on 16 September, 1955, in a revolt of the military led by General Lonardi. Who was behind this revolt which swept away the apparently firmly established Peron Government?

The basic fact is that the insurrection broke out in a period of economic decline in Argentina. During the war and post-war years the big landowners and the Peron clique had made vast sums from the sale of foodstuffs to hungry Europe.

In the last few years, however, Europe has to a large extent become independent of imports from Argentina. Competition from the U.S.A., Canada and other coun-

tries in agricultural products has continually increased.

The result was that the relative prosperity enjoyed under Peron visibly declined and Peron gradually lost his mass basis.

WHO OVERTHREW PERON?

The reactionary forces in Argentina which had become increasingly dissatisfied with the Peron dictatorship made use of this situation in order to get rid of him.

Behind the coup d'etat were the big landowners whose profits had been considerably curtailed by the policy of state-controlled foreign trade.

Also behind the revolt was the Argentine church, which had lost considerable influence over young people and the population generally, owing to Peron's measures aiming at the separation of Church and State; also, its economic position had been weakened as a result of Peron's measures.

The strong arm of the insurrection was the army, in the ranks of which were ambitious military men who wanted to push themselves into the front ranks of the dictatorship.

Behind the coup d'etat, however, there stood as adviser, organising and directing everything, powerful U.S. imperialism. The U.S. monopolists opposed Peron, because during his dictatorship they did not succeed in subjugating the economy of the country to the same extent as they had done in other countries of Latin America.

They hoped, by means of a revolt directed by them, to get the new dictatorship into their hands.

The working class to a large extent remained passive during the coup. The former adherents of Peron in the trade unions had declined in number owing to the economic failures. The Communist Party recognised in good time the purpose of the coup d'etat and called for a struggle for the realisation of popular demands during the upheaval.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TODAY

Aramburu's economic policy can be summed up as follows: the throttling of national industry, abolition of all measures of economic control, strengthening of the domination of the ranchers and big landowners, and conversion of the country into a supplier of raw materials.

State control of foreign trade, which had been such a painful thorn in the flesh of the landowners, was, of course, immediately abolished, and the slogan of "free enterprise" was propagated as regards imports and exports.

National industry, which, especially during the war and post-war years, had attained a certain level of development, is condemned to almost complete stagnation, as a great part of the finished industrial products imported into the country cross the frontiers almost free of customs duty.

Characteristic of the present economic policy is the large-scale sell-out of Argentina's industry and raw materials now going on.

Thus, for example, negotiations for an agreement for the handling

of some of the nationalised factories took place in West Germany.

Aramburu is concluding an agreement under which Argentine oil is to be delivered over to the Standard Oil Co. In addition, he intends to restore the railways nationalised by Peron to the British capitalists.

A distinguishing feature of the foreign policy of Aramburu's regime is that it is making the country more and more subservient to U.S. plans.

This is seen in the recent signing of the so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Expenditure for military purposes is continually increasing. It amounts to 37 per cent of the budget—about 20 million pesos daily.

GROWING POPULAR RESISTANCE

Aramburu's home policy is very contradictory. It is determined first and foremost by the fact that his endeavours to suppress all the patriotic forces are encountering growing popular resistances.

While on the one hand he seeks by means of police raids, carried out in the style of the U.S. F.B.I., to suppress the activity of the progressive forces, on the other hand he is forced to expedite to abandon these measures when, as has not infrequently happened, they evoke protests throughout the whole country and bring his rule to the brink of disaster.

Thus, a wholesale round-up, in the course of which over 1,000 Communist officials and former supporters of Peron were thrown

into prison, produced a reaction which came as a surprise even to Aramburu.

In addition to the students and cultural organisations, trade unions, which are still in part dominated by the state, also held demonstrations. A few days after the round-up the unanimous protest of the population compelled the authorities to open the prison gates.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIALISTS

One of the main forces taking part in the fight against Aramburu is the ULTRA-RADICAL PARTY, which primarily represents the interests of the national industrialists. At the last election the

gained the largest number of seats in Parliament.

Also very active in the struggle against the Aramburu regime are the COMMUNISTS, who at present have in some respects more freedom than they had under Peron.

The elections last July resulted in an increased Communist vote of 333,000, as compared with about 89,000 in 1954. Even now, however, the Communist Party is only semi-legal, its officials being arrested without warrant, its newspapers confiscated and its offices closed down without so much as a court order.

TRADE UNIONS

Interesting developments are taking place in the trade unions, which are increasingly freeing themselves from state tutelage.

The breach existing between followers of Peron and other militant workers, is being healed.

At the moment great efforts are being made to build up a united front of all forces against the Aramburu dictatorship — PERONISTS, Ultra - Radicals Communists and others.

The recent actions of the Argentine working people indicate that this unity is gradually making headway.

HUNGARIAN ARCHBISHOP DECORATED BY GOVT.

MR. JOZSEF GRÖSZ, Archbishop of Kalocsa, has been decorated by the Hungarian Government for his part in promoting understanding between the Church and the State.

The Archbishop, who was jailed in 1951 on the main charge of conspiring against the State, and pardoned in 1955, is acting head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, in the absence of the Primate, Cardinal Mindszenty, who is still residing in the American legation where he sought political asylum in November last year.

The decoration, in Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, Second Class, was handed to the Archbishop in the Budapest Parliament building on the occasion of his seventieth birthday by Mr. Istvan Dobi, chairman of the Fra-

sidium and head of State.

Mr. Dobi said the award had been made to the Archbishop on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers for the work he had done during the past 18 months in "resolving the relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church, as well as in the sphere of the peace movement."

Replying, the Archbishop said that the award had been made in agreement with the Roman Catholic hierarchy of bishops, and was a sign of the good intentions being shown by the State towards the Church.

RUSSIANS POSTPONED ROCKET LAUNCHING AT U.S. REQUEST

LONDON.

SOVIET scientists have agreed to postpone the launching of their 125 rockets for the International Geophysical Year in response to requests from U.S. scientists.

This was disclosed here recently by Prof. A. Kasatkin, a Soviet expert on the investigation of the layers of the atmosphere with the help of rockets and artificial satellites.

Soviet scientists had planned to launch some of these rockets last year and during the first quarter of 1958.

But at the Washington conference on increased rocket investigations to be undertaken within the framework of I.G.Y., American scientists said that it would suit them better if these investigations could be concentrated in June and July of 1958.

JOINT EFFORTS

Now the Soviet scientists have announced their agreement to this proposal and hope that as a result the joint efforts of U.S. and Soviet

scientists in rocket research will enable much more important advances to be made.

The launching of the rockets into the upper layers of the atmosphere will take place in the Soviet Union from three areas: in the Arctic regions on Kheis Island of the Franz Josef Archipelago, in the medium latitude area of the U.S.S.R. and from the Antarctic research ship Ob.

Some 25 meteorological rockets will be launched the first zone and 40 will be launched next zone in the second zone, where soundings of the upper layer of the atmosphere have been conducted since the beginning of I.G.Y. Test launching of rockets from the Ob have already taken place.

During the Antarctic navigation season of 1957-58, 30 meteorological rockets will be launched, mainly in the area of Mirny, the Soviet Antarctic observatory.

Prof. Kasatkin has described a new Soviet meteorological rocket which is going to be used in these experiments. The rocket consists of three parts: head, body and engine.

The head is over 6 ft. long and the top part contains instruments which are separated from the body by a parachute for bringing the instruments back to earth.

The body of the rocket is over 15 feet long, weighing 480 lbs., and it is made up of a number of tanks joined together, a liquid jet engine and stabilisers.

The rocket is launched from a 40 ft. high tower. The engine gives the rocket an initial speed of 170 metres per second and when the engine is switched off at a height of 30 kilometres it has a speed of more than 1,100 metres per second.

TWO PARACHUTES

At a height of about 70 kilometres the rocket separates into two parts and two parachutes open simultaneously, one for the head and the other for the body.

The head of the rocket continues in upward flight with open parachute to a height of between 80 and 90 kilometres. Then it begins to fall until it lands at a speed of only 4.5 metres per second.

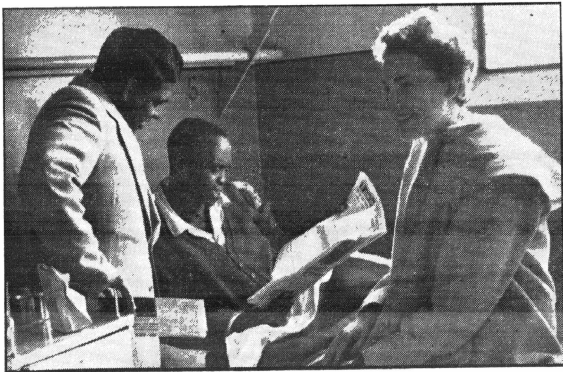
Bonn Physicist To Boycott A-Weapon Work

FAMOUS West German physicist Professor Weizsäcker has recently reiterated that he will have nothing to do with nuclear weapons.

If anybody were to ask him whether he would be prepared to work on producing atomic weapons then, the professor stated, he would recall the Göttingen Appeal "which declared we were not prepared to participate in any way in the production, testing or use of atomic weapons."

"I would, therefore, say 'No' and be prepared to take all the consequences," he said. Moreover, he was convinced that none of the 18 physicists who signed the appeal would engage in research work for military purposes.

Among many warnings from Social Democrats this week is one from Dr. Monner, M.P., who wrote in the party's bulletin: "To the degree the N.A.T.O. States—in accordance with the N.A.T.O. general secretary Spaak and West German Chancellor Adenauer—are equipped with atomic weapons and rockets, the danger of a conflict grows. . . ."



One of the 61 recently released from the treason trial is Lawrence Nkosi, who is suffering from TB and spent most of the preliminary examination in bed. This photo shows him being visited in hospital by Mr. K. Moonsammy and Mrs. Sonia Bunting.

Faction Fights NURSES EXPELLED AFTER HUNGER STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG.

(Continued from page 1)

permission") to stage a fight against the Zulus. The situation was similar to what happened at Dispatch three months ago when a group of thugs started beating up and injuring a number of persons who they alleged were members of Congress.

The victims then alleged that when they went to seek refuge at the police station, the police did not take action against the attackers who boasted that they would destroy Congress.

In spite of the persuasion, the Bacas were adamant and insisted on staying a fight.

A.N.C. VOLUNTEERS

Congress volunteers then went out in force on Christmas morning to explain to both sides the futility of engaging in tribal clashes. When it appeared that the position was normal the volunteers returned home. It was about midday when the Bacas attacked the Zulus. As a result of the fight four Bacas met their death.

KORSTEN

On the same day a clash occurred between Hosannas and non-Hosannas in South Africa's number one slum at Korsten. According to reports, the trouble started when a cyclist slightly injured a Hosanna child. The Hosannas are alleged to have attacked the cyclist and immediately non-Hosannas grouped themselves against the Hosannas.

Commenting on these clashes the Secretary of the Port Elizabeth A.N.C. said, "The Nationalist Government is fanning racial animosities. It is important that people should be shown the evil intentions of the Nationalist Government which is elevating racial and tribal hatred into virtue".

He told New Age that the A.N.C. would consistently expose the sinister plan of setting one tribal group against another so that the Africans destroyed themselves while the Nationalists entrenched themselves for further attacks on the people's basic rights.

TWELVE senior nurses at the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital were expelled last week following a hunger strike by nurses of that hospital. The nurses had refused to eat their breakfast alleging that it was not properly cooked.

A nurses' representative board had approached the matron and complained about the bad way in which the food was being cooked. The matron was unreasonable, allege the nurses, and she replied that if the nurses did not want the food they should do without it.

When their representatives returned back to a meeting of the nurses they then took a decision to boycott their meals the next morning. The matron, however, heard of the decision and promptly pinned up notices stating that breakfast was compulsory.

The next morning, however, all nurses with the exception of four were not at breakfast.

The hospital authorities then took action. They called the nurses in small groups and asked the reasons for the hunger strike.

After failing to pick out "ring-leaders" the authorities decided to expel the 12 senior nurses. It was a lesson to the juniors, they said.

PASSES IN DISGUISE

SPRINGS.

A document which resembles a "pass" in disguise has been issued to women here on the East Rand. Domestic servants, washing girls and factory workers have accepted it against their will.

The Springs Town Council have ordered all women would be seekers of work to carry it. NO WORK for those who refuse to accept the document, is the implied threat.

All women employees in a factory at East Geduld, near Springs, have been issued with these "passes". One who refused to carry it was sacked on the spot.

The Springs A.N.C. Women's League has appealed to all women to refuse the passes.

VICTORY FOR DOCKERS

PORT ELIZABETH.

ACCORDING to a Notice in the Government Gazette the Wage Board is going to investigate the wages of stevedores.

This is a tremendous victory for the P.E. Dock Workers who came out on strike earlier in the year when Schoeman brought in conscript labour from the Transkei in order to defeat them. The workers demanded 25/- per day instead of 11/6d.

Although the shipping companies were willing to increase the wages immediately by 3/6 the Nationalist Government prevented them from doing so. The Government feared that this miserly increase in the inadequate wages would encourage the railway workers also to demand higher wages. The Government was then running the Railways at a loss and the Minister hoped to offset the deficit by robbing the workers of their wages.

The Wage Board will investigate wages at the four ports early in the year.

COMING TO CAPE TOWN

New Age Photographer

ELI WEINBERG

will be in

Cape Town

from

December 21st, 1957

to

January 9th, 1958

Appointments may be booked now in writing to: 11, Plantation Road, Gardens JOHANNESBURG

Enoch Twala Says: "I WANT TO SELL NEW AGE LIKE BLAZES"

NEW AGE seller, Enoch Twala, has many adventures while on his rounds, selling the people's paper on the Reef. Here are some of his experiences, told to McCormick Nkamule of Boksburg.

Enoch was born at Springs in 1935 and a few years later worked as a herdboer for his uncle in Ladysmith. In 1948 he arrived at Boksburg and started school. He reached Standard Six, but had to quit because he couldn't afford the books, clothes and other necessary equipment. In 1955 he left school and went to look for a job.

But he was very young and most of the jobs he had threatened to squeeze every drop of perspiration from his body, and he could never find a suitable position.

At last New Age came along. "Now I've got some good work," said Enoch. "I want to sell like blazes."

So Enoch got stuck into selling New Age all over the Rand.

AT THE RACES

"Even the Europeans like this paper," Enoch told me once. "When I was passing the morning race course one afternoon, large crowds of Europeans were swarming around the gates. And when they saw me with my pile of papers, they called for their favourites."

"The Star?" they asked. "No," said Enoch. "No."

"Transvaler? Vaderland?" "No," repeated Enoch. "Then what the @/&?!" is it that you sell?" chorused the crowd.

"It's New Age!" "New Age?"

And they all bought the paper to find out what it was about.

One day Enoch was peddling his bike through Benoni with the carrier loaded with our favourite paper. He had two posters strung from his neck, which read: "TREASON SUSPECT . . ." and as he swung along he was passed several times by the Ghost Squad.

The last time they passed him, one of them yelled, "Hey, you Treason Suspect! Where's your pass?"

Enoch stopped and produced his pass. "What's this?" asked the Ghost, looking at the newspapers.



Enoch Twala.

"New Age," smiled our doubtful seller.

"New Age?"

The Ghost scanned the headline: Verwoerd's Paradise Is A Hell On Earth.

Then he flung the paper to the ground and said: "Take your hell and go to hell you bloody hell."

Enoch Twala picked up his "hell" without feeling upset, because he believed that that "hell" was a "light of the world" to millions of people.

Don't hesitate to rush out next time you hear the cry of "New Age! New Age!" outside your door.

BLAAUWLEI WOMEN ORDERED TO LEAVE

CAPE TOWN

A large number of African women in Blaauwlei have been ordered to leave the proclaimed area.

When the women go to the Native Administration Offices in Langa to have their permits renewed to remain in the area, they are told by officials that they must make preparations to leave, and their permits are stamped accordingly. Many have been given until January and February to leave. A meeting called by the A.N.C. in Blaauwlei last week was attended by over 100 women who decided that they would rather go to jail than be moved from their homes.

They also decided to call further meetings and to launch a campaign against the expulsions from the area.

The expulsion of African women from the Cape Peninsula has been intensified by the authorities over recent weeks, and women in Nyanga and other parts have been refused permission to remain.

RACING AT KENILWORTH

Following are Damon's selections for New Year's Day, Wednesday, January 1.

Evening Stakes: 1. Clear Evening; danger, Hope and Glory.

Juvenile Consolation Plate: 1. Alliance; danger, Rickaby's selected.

3-Year-Old Handicap: Rickaby's selected; danger, Thunder Light.

Wynberg Stakes: 1. Link Boy; Queen's Plate: 1. Garrett's selected; danger, Council Rock.

Juvenile Select Stakes: 1. De Klerk's selected; danger, Gipsy Hill.

Wynberg Handicap: 1. Filatrix; danger, Prestige selected.

Maiden Plate: 1. Etna; danger, De Klerk's selected.

Kenilworth Handicap: 1. Garrett's selected; danger, Zambesi.

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