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THIS IS THE WAY THE NATS SOLVE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES



Police launch their baton attack and workers flee in all directions as some of their comrades are felled to the ground.

WHY WERE AMATO WORKERS BATONED?

Intervention By N.A.D., Police Halts Agreement

From Ruth First **BENONI.**
WITH police and NAD intervention in the Amato Textile Mills dispute came the collapse, at the end of last week, of direct employer-union negotiations, followed by a vicious police attack on the workers which had Benoni up in arms.

MORE PICTURES ON PAGE 5

At the time of going to press, the Amato Mills the largest textile factory in the Union was at a standstill and at the beginning of this week 3,800 Amato workers were refusing to report for work through the Labour Bureau in Benoni or have their dispute handled by Native Labour Department officials.

This dispute may, like that of the milling workers in Johannesburg, be fairly protracted. But it is clear that the resumption of direct employer-worker negotiations could end it.

The lock-out, says the African Textile Workers Industrial Union, followed the refusal of the Native Labour Board officials to allow direct negotiations between the firm and its workers. The firm claimed that its hands were tied and it was not free to negotiate.

The union says the events leading up to the lock-out are:

The average wage of Amato Textile workers is about £3 a week. The workers have received no increases in their basic wage or cost-of-living allowances since 1951.

Since that date many have been removed from their old homes to Daveyton and Watville, much further from their work, so that transport costs are today over £2 a month. The new rents are also three times as high.

Negotiations for higher wages (Continued on page 5)

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NEW AGE

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NATION-WIDE SUPPORT FOR WORKERS' DEMANDS

THOUSANDS ATTEND £1-A-DAY RALLIES

THE past week-end saw huge rallies in all main centres of the Union when thousands of people of all races gathered to discuss the implementation of their demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day for all workers.

Other main items under discussion at these conferences were the pass laws, Group Areas, and the I.C. Act. Preparations were made for the National Conference of Workers which will take place in Johannesburg on March 15 and 16.

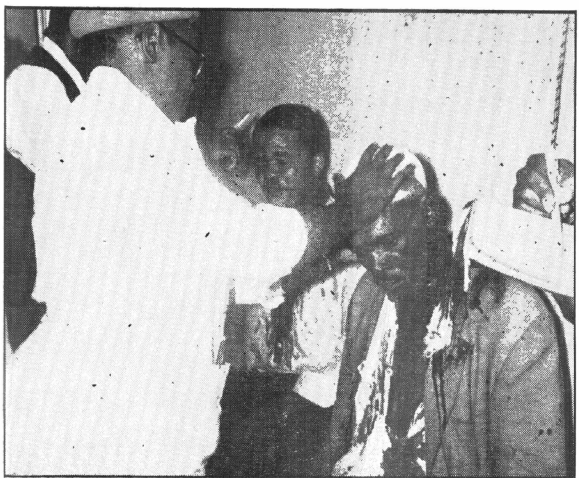
Every one of these local conferences called for mass action in support of their demands.

JOHANNESBURG

Five £1-A-Day rallies were held on the Rand. Support was given for Chief Lutuli's call for mass workers' action during the elections.

The Railway authorities got wind of a conference of railway workers arranged for Saturday and immediately issued a last minute instruction: "Work from six to six on Saturday", in the hope that overtime would wreck the meeting.

But the Johannesburg and East Rand Railway workers turned out to demand a minimum wage of £1 a day, recognition of their union, and other railway workers' demands, and elected the first SAR (Continued on page 3)



A nurse dresses the wounds of the injured workers.



NEW AGE ENTER BOX

WORKERS KEEN TO ATTEND £1-A-DAY CONFERENCE

I wish I could see and listen to the workers' delegates who will gather for the £1 a Day Conference. I wish that my voice could be audible, that I knew where the venue of this great Conference will be.

What about the Drill Hall? It is large enough. The chairman could use the Magistrate's seat, the speakers could use the Defence counsel's table, and even the police would know their places. Thanks to SACTU for calling this great Conference for a National Minimum Wage of £1 a day and for better working conditions. The news of the Conference is sweet music in the workers' ears. The cheap labour scheme of the capitalists will shake. The Nationalists will tremble when they learn of the news of another workers' strike. The police will shiver when more instructions are given by their superiors to provoke and disturb these Freedom Conferencees.

These hardships, these bans, deportations and imprisonments owe us freedom. Freedom that will be enjoyed by all South Africans, that will destroy apartheid in this multi-racial South Africa of ours. IF FREEDOM BE THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE, HAPPINESS AND CIVILISATION, LET US GET IT.

FORWARD TO A £1 A DAY CONFERENCE! TOWARD FREEDOM!

TAMSANQA THUME
Sophiatown.

Christians and Communists

The Rev. Skomolo of Grahamstown, whose letter appeared in New Age of January 16, posed a question. "What is a Communist and Communism?"

In South Africa it seems that a Communist is a person who practices Christianity as laid down in the Bible. "Love one's neighbour as oneself."

To be a Christian you must have a white skin, hate, kill, despise and oppress a black man. Then you are a real Christian.

Africans are to a certain extent to blame for this situation because they will swallow everything told them by religious ministers.

The political ministers expect us to accept everything they say, because they are Christians. As long as we accept oppression in the churches the government will be strengthened to oppress and despise us.

P.G.M.

Andalusia.

School Boards Are Tools Of Verwoerd

Members of school boards appointed under the Bantu Education Act are coming to the conclusion that they are being used as tools against their own children and relatives who are teachers or pupils. Unless the Department mends its ways, several school boards might throw up the sponge and tell the Department to ram it in its own juice. There is growing disillusionment amongst those who pretend things are "very satisfactory." Corruption is rampant in the scramble for promotion.

OBSERVANT PARENT
Standerfont.

Blacks Do The Work, But Whites Get The Pay

It is incredible that a man who does a complicated clerical job should earn £2.15.3, that African artisans with certificates of qualification should earn £4.7.6; that tractor drivers should earn £2.15.3. The worst thing is that "Native" pay is fixed with no increases at all.

Surely this is not being exploited? The white foremen earn huge salaries for doing abjectly nothing, while their work is done by African artisans for labourers' wages.

How long will the City Council abate the patience of the Africans and how long will the Africans remain inactive?

NGENSILE NANGU
New Brighton.

JAILS AND COURTS ARE BOKSBURG'S PRIDE

The time has come to tell the story of what is happening inside Boksburg. Anyone having a talent for oppressing Africans is likely to develop it in Boksburg. It is a treasure island for those wanting Baasskap.

When Dan Radabek and Enoch Twala tried to criticise the regulation whereby the whole family of a person found guilty should be ejected from the location, there was no one to give an answer. The real problem is the failure of the municipality to build houses for the people.

Rents are high, and public auctions of goods and properties of those who fail to pay the high rent are held.

People earn very small wages, but they are not allowed to do any business or hawking. If workers complain about wages, they are liable to lose their jobs and the municipality supplies the firm with convict labour.

Small boys have to pay lodgers' permit or go to the hostel. But the municipality has even failed to build a hostel. It presides. It was originally a miners' workers' compound.

Visitors to the location must have a permit. If the time written on the permit has expired, the visitor becomes a victim of the police.

Domestic servants are not allowed to live in town and are told to get married and live in the location. When they do get married, they are told that they cannot have a house in the location unless they have been employed in Boksburg for fifteen years. Even the Advisory Board is divided and those on the side of the people are not always victorious.

This new regulation regarding delinquents, although it is front page news for the municipality, serves only to support ethnic grouping, the removal of families and the Bantu Education Act.

Boksburg's only pride is two magistrates' courts and two jails. They have room to accommodate many more people.

McCormick Paulus Nkambule.
Boksburg.

Can the Whites be Cured of Cruelty?

The world is free and happy. Yet a black man will hardly really be free. The main reason is a black skin and nothing else. Where could a black man whiten his skin in order to be free?

Nearly everyone knows what the Zulu king Tshaka said when he was stabbed to death by his brother Dingaan. "I see a white man coming and he will be your master!"

What harm has the black skin that a black man has to be banished from both the white and Coloured and be regarded as a separate creature? We are not after a throne but after freedom.

It would be valuable to the cause of freedom and justice if we would all be treated alike. Though I wonder if a white could ever be cured of his cruelty?

By an Orphan,
Mackwanifored Esgaya
Kimberley.

German Wage Claims

BERLIN.

Over 3 million West German workers are now in the queue for new pay claims. West German trade union leaders have met in Düsseldorf to co-ordinate wage claims.

We Must Respect Man, Not Money

African life has been upst by the struggle to live in industrialised South Africa. The family unit has been broken and the African is entangled in the industrial web from which he sees little chance for escape.

Before, prestige was measured in terms of cars and houses, but today only money brings prestige. Even a man with a university degree has little prestige if he does not also have money, and as a result, men will risk their lives in gambling, illegal business, and robberies.

It is therefore essential to promote friendly relations, social progress, and a better standard of life. Respect for the inherent dignity and equality of all human beings is the foundation of justice and peace.

Solomon Ramuru Pmaphuli
Sophiatown.

THE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

YOU will remember that, before we increased the price of our paper in May last year, New Age was in grave danger of closing down altogether. Donations, substantial though they often were, were not sufficient to close the gap between sales revenue and our monthly expenditure.

We warned, at the time, that we were taking a calculated risk; that the price increase alone would not cure all our problems; that, in fact, our financial position, in spite of the price increase, would continue to worsen UNLESS REVENUE FROM DONATIONS REMAINED AT LEAST AT THE SAME LEVEL AS THEY WERE BEFORE.

We issued that warning then because we were afraid that

REASON, NOT TREASON

THE announcement that four more of the treason accused are to be discharged from the case—Mr. L. B. Led Warden M.P., Mr. I. C. Meer, Mr. K. Moonssamy and the Real Printing and Publishing Company—raises to 65 the number of the accused who, it is now admitted, were wrongfully arrested on December 6, 1956.

When the 61 were discharged from the case last December, we, in common with many other newspapers, demanded from the Minister of Justice an explanation of the Government's handling of this aspect of the treason case. No explanation has been forthcoming.

Now the situation becomes even more bizarre: barely two weeks after magistrate Wessel has committed the remaining 95 for trial because, he said, the evidence showed there was a prima facie case for them to meet, the Attorney General announces that there is no case against four of them, and withdraws the charges. The public can hardly be blamed if it can't make head or tail of the whole business.

What everybody wants to know is this: why were these 65 innocent people arrested in the first place? Their homes were raided by the police in September 1955, shortly after the Congress of the People. Explaining the raids during the following session of Parliament, Mr. Swart said about 200 people were to be arrested on charges of treason as a result of the evidence which had been discovered. It was not until the end of the year, however, that he was ready to arrest them.

Thus for well over a year before their arrests and for well over a year after, the cases of these 65 people have been under investigation. Now, after the innocent victims have suffered the ignominy of arrest and imprisonment, long months of separation from their families, in some cases the loss of their jobs and economic ruin, the powers that be calmly announce: "We have no case against you," and that is supposed to be that.

The South African public must not allow the matter to rest there. If prominent men and women, including a member of Parliament, can have their lives disrupted in this fashion, without a hint of compensation from the Government, there is something radically wrong with the administration of justice in this country.

As far as the 65 are concerned, their defence counsel claimed that their arrest was part of a political plot against the people, part of an attempt to silence opposition to the Government and its evil apartheid policies. If this sort of thing is to be prevented in future, the South African people must make it quite clear that they are not prepared to tolerate this monkeying about with their liberties by the Government.

It is a scandal and a disgrace that no one raised the matter during the last session of Parliament. But it is not too late for the people to take a hand. There is an election in the offing, and the defeat of the Nationalist Government would be perhaps the most acceptable form of compensation which could be paid to all the victims of Nationalist tyranny.

FOOTNOTE: The Real Printing and Publishing Company is the company which publishes New Age. WE INTERPRET THE DISCHARGE OF THE COMPANY FROM THE TREASON TRIAL AS A COMPLETE VINDICATION OF THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH THE POLICIES WHICH NEW AGE HAS STOOD FOR SINCE IT FIRST SAW THE LIGHT OF DAY IN 1954.

At the same time, we would remind our readers that there are still eight members of New Age staff on trial. It remains to be seen whether one of these fine days the Attorney General will announce that the charges against them, too, have been withdrawn.

some of our less thoughtful donors and supporters would imagine that there was no longer any need to give as liberally or as regularly as in the past. Our fears, unfortunately, have been justified by events.

Our records show that there has in fact been a steep drop in donations. After the price increase, our donations revenue dropped by over £1,500 for the last month of 1957 as compared with the same period in 1956.

The result is that the gains won by the price increase have been largely wiped out. The complacency of many of our supporters has therefore once again PUT NEW AGE IN DANGER.

We want every reader to be

quite clear on this point: NEW AGE NEEDS YOUR DONATION URGENTLY—and regularly—from now onwards. Further price increases are out of the question. Only your donations can ensure that NEW AGE keeps in circulation.

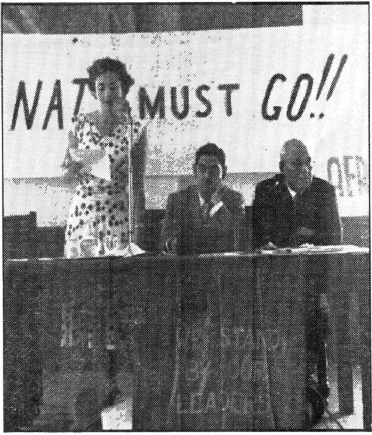
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED. DON'T LET US DOWN.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Union: Blizz £10s. C.K. 19s. Rev. and Mrs. A. Eccleston £15.15, Alec 10s., Rough Diamond £12.10, Music £3, E.M. 9s., Unity £2.2, E.A.L. 1.6d., Anon £6, Sam 5s.

Johannesburg: Self £3.10, Dor. £4.4, Playboy £3, B. £10, Collections £22, V and G £14.

TOTAL—£223 10s. 6d.



Mrs. E. Stott, of the Liberal Party, addresses the £1 a day workers conference in Cape Town last week. On the platform with her are Mr. S. Burger, of SACTU, and Mr. J. la Guma, of SACP.

MASS RALLIES

(Continued from page 1)
and H delegates to the National Workers' Conference. The South West Region rally, held at the Mavis Isaacson Hall in Jabavu, was crowded to the doors. The people associated their demand for £1-a-day with the struggle against increased rents.

"Said an Advisory Board member: "This conference is proof that the workers will no longer tolerate slave wages."

"DESTROY THE PASSES!"
The Western Areas conference gave vigorous support to the workers' demands and called for "immediate action," and urged that a day be set aside when it would invite other regions to demonstrate to the Native Commissioner and the Chamber of Industries in support of their demands and against the pass laws. Other resolutions from the floor called for the "destruction of passes before the General Election." Government Action at Zeerust was condemned and conference demanded the withdrawal of police from that area.

PORT ELIZABETH

The Orient Hall in Uitenhage could not hold the 1,500 workers who attended the local conference on Sunday. Lorries from Port Elizabeth brought large numbers, both Africans and Coloureds, while hundreds travelled by train.

"SIFUNIMALI!"
Instead of the usual "Afrika" salute, the packed hall resounded to "Asimamali" and "Sifunimali!" Hundreds of workers stood outside the hall, along the pavements and in yards.

Women went and men mopped their eyes as they heard how 17 out of every 21 children brought to the Livingstone hospital on one day, suffering from the effects of starvation resulting from the low wages received by non-white workers, left the hospital in coffins.

Strong speeches were made against passes for women, and support given to Archbishop De Blank in his stand against apartheid. The conference expressed determination to embark on action for higher wages.

CAPE TOWN

Over 300 people, including 200 delegates, gathered in the Banqueting Hall, City Hall, on Sunday. They represented 22 industries and 7 organisations including all the local Congresses, the S.A. Women's

Federation and the Liberal Party. The hall was packed. Mr. Archie Sibeko spoke on £1-a-day, Mr. R. September on Group Areas, Mrs. Lupela on passes, and well-known personalities took turns at presiding. Apart from demands for £1-a-day, resolutions passed by the highly enthusiastic audience demanded the withdrawal of the Group Areas Act and the I.C. Act, and condemned passes for women and called for the repeal of the pass laws.

The National Workers' Conference was asked to consider "the advisability of appropriate mass action during the election period to implement the demands of the workers."

DURBAN

Altogether 449 delegates representing 74 factories, Congress and other organisations welcomed the call of Chief Lutuli for mass action by the non-white people during the election.

The conference called on (1) the voters to use what may be their last opportunity to vote the Nationalist government out of office; (2) the liberatory movement to play an increasingly determined role in mobilising the people against all apartheid laws; (3) the non-white people, even though denied the right to participate in elections, to spare no effort to bring about the defeat of the Nats; (4) the National Workers' Conference to plan democratic action to secure the immediate objective of defeating the Nationalist Party.

"Let South Africa call with one voice! The Nats must go!" said the resolution.

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE.
The conference was opened by Chief Lutuli, and Mr. M. D. Naidoo delivered a report on behalf of the Natal committee.

Numbers of speakers called for a national strike and thunderous applause met every suggestion for action in support of the people's demands.

Peace Prize

LONDON.
The International Peace Prize has been awarded to a Ceylon Buddhist priest who volunteered to go to Christmas Island in protest against the British hydrogen-bomb test there. Other winners included Emmanuel De La Vigerie, of France and the Italian writer Danilo Dolci.

IT'S CALLED "HELL'S KITCHEN" BECAUSE . . .

GANGSTERS RULE IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

JOHANNESBURG.
ALEXANDRA Township, known as "Hell's Kitchen" because of its crime-wave, comprises a population of 62,889 according to the most recent census of 1951. And the police strength to patrol it stands at 10.

Let's face facts. Can 105 policemen, of whom 86 are Africans, rid Alexandra Township of its unruly element . . . Gangsters? Or control crime? Definitely NOT.

So the gangsters have become stronger than the law in the Township. Law-abiding citizens are subjected to violence. Businessmen are victims of protection rackets. Theatres,

shops and cars are set alight at random. Guns and revolvers are flashed at any moment.

Residents clamour for more police protection. There's nothing to beat the Bobby on the beat, they say. But the authorities have turned a deaf ear. So crime marches on.

AFTER DARK

Well organised gangs have taken advantage of this situation. They creep out of their hide-outs and prey upon their victims in dark alleys. The police are accused of looking on and folding their arms instead of restoring order.

Recent events in particular, where there was open gang war in the township, have caused the people to lose any confidence they ever had in the local police. Almost a dozen murders took place and there were several acts of arson as the gangsters fought each other in a bid to maintain their supremacy.

On Christmas day, Alexandra was turned into a little Texas, with trigger-happy cowboys firing shots at random. Seven people were killed, several others injured.

● The Plaza Theatre at 99, 11th Avenue was completely destroyed by fire. Arson was suspected. A reward was promised to anyone who could furnish information.

● A shop belonging to Mr. Jacob Nonyane at No. 25, 18th Avenue was set on fire on Christmas Eve. The damage was estimated at £2,000.

● A car belonging to Mr. Mathews was burnt. Damage estimated at £900.

● Another car was burnt at No. 2 Square.

The recent underworld fight is the climax of numerous acts of crime and violence in the location.

A gang known as the "Spoilers" had previously terrorised the township. Violence and robbery were the order of the day.

When however this gang attempted to get protection fees from a certain Mr. R. Matthews, a local businessman, they came in for a taste of their own medicine. Mr. Matthews organised a counter-group to protect himself.

The "Spoilers" were ousted and the new group became the masters of the township.

TRIED A COMEBACK

The "Spoilers" then attempted a comeback and fresh fighting started. Throughout this time no arrests were made of those responsible and the residents were left helpless.

Last Saturday Mr. Matthews was arrested and accused of having stolen his OWN car. All his endeavours to convince the police that the car was actually his, proved of no avail.

He was detained in the Wynberg police cells for four hours. Eventually his attorney came to his rescue.

The ball is in the hands of the gangs and the police get nowhere near it. Meantime the people dare not venture out of their houses after dark and they are at the mercy of the flying bullets, the unexpected shooting-party on the streets, robberies and assaults and the protection racket.

IT'S ALL VERY WELL TALKING OF LAW AND ORDER IN ALEXANDRA. IT'S A CASE OF GANG DISORDER, AND THE LAW SEEMS POWERLESS — OR JUST NOT INTERESTED.

DURBAN NURSES' VICTORY

DURBAN.

All the efforts by the hospital authorities, the Nursing Council and the Native Commissioner to make the African nurses take passes were dismal failures. The nurses presented the authorities with a solid united front which compelled them to withdraw their pressure completely.

New Age understands that not a single reference book has been issued to the nurses. While the authorities have made no further efforts to impose their will on the nurses, it is reliably learnt that the nurses are maintaining a vigil so as to be prepared for any eventuality which may arise.

REVISED CHINESE ALPHABET PEKING.

The State Council has issued the revised draft alphabet for the phonetic annotation of Chinese (Hani) characters. The draft scheme consists of all 26 Latin letters of the alphabet.



Women from the new Nyanga shantytown give the thumbs up salute as they march through the Gardens to protest to the Urban Areas Commissioner against police raids for permits. Members of the deputtion were Mrs. Lutela, Mrs. M. Lesta, Mrs. W. Mabeco, Mrs. D. Zihlangu, Mrs. Mpeha and Mrs. M. Hollow. They were accompanied by Mr. J. Masiani, of the ANC.

IT ALL STARTED WITH A PEACEFUL MEETING



"I HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH A BRUTAL ATTACK"

Our Pictures Show

JOHANNESBURG.
"I HAVE seen baton charges, but never one so brutal or so totally unexpected." This from an eye-witness of last week's police attack on Benoni's Amato textile workers.

The injured numbered more than 50. Ambulances carried two loads of injured men to hospital and 36 workers were treated by Benoni doctor alone.

This was no clash between workers and police though the usual police version was trumpeted out for the press. How often has it not been said before? That stone-throwing at the police set off their action.

BUT THE STONING COMMENCED ONLY AFTER THE POLICE WENT INTO ACTION, SAVAGELY WEIGHING INTO WORKERS WITH BATONS AND SCATTERING THEM WITH A CHARGE THAT WAS QUITE UNEXPECTED AND UNPROVOKED.

The huge crowd of workers

FIVE million Americans—one worker in every twelve—are unemployed. And 1,120,000 of these have lost their jobs in the past six weeks.

While Eisenhower, in the teeth of his economic advisers, continues to assure everybody that "business will improve next month," the United States—and the entire capitalist world stands on the brink of depression.

"For the first time since their 1930's Americans are standing in breadlines, and the sight is shocking the country," reported SAPA (Feb. 13) "Photographs of queues of unemployed awaiting the dole are bringing the Americans back to earth."

The striking thing is this: America's economic troubles arise from the fact that she is becoming richer and richer. Whereas in the Soviet Union every increase in productivity is hailed as a great victory, leading to the growth of the whole economy and the raising of living standards, in the United States the increase of productivity is bewailed as the basis for "a crisis of overproduction."

Taking industrial output in the United States between 1947 and 1949 as 100, the 1956 index reached the record high of 146. Did this mean an increase in the workers' pay packets of 46 per cent. Nothing of the kind. Because wages were not sufficiently high to permit the workers to buy back the goods they had produced, huge stocks began to pile up in the ware-houses.

Instead of the increased productivity leading to further increases it led to the very opposite—a sharp decline. Output was reduced, factories were closed, workers were thrown out of their jobs. By December 1957 the index had fallen to 136. This is the frightful contradiction upon which the United States capitalist economy is based.

All kinds of devices have been used over the past few years to stave off the recession, but their success has been extremely limited.

● The accumulation by the

THE U.S. ECONOMIC CRISIS

state and the monopolies of a huge stock-pile of goods. Between September 1956 and September 1957 the stock-pile increased from 50,800 million dollars worth of goods to 54,100 million dollars worth. In other words the U.S. has goods standing in the storerooms equivalent in value to five times the total South African budget for last year.

● Increased sales by hire purchase, by means of which the people are encouraged to spend their wages long before they have received them. In September, 1956, the U.S. public was in debt for hire purchase goods to the extent of 40,000 million dollars. A year later the figure was 43,000 million.

This is a method of delaying the crisis which will have fearful results for the workers when mass unemployment does come. Without the money to keep up instalments they may find themselves completely destitute as hire-purchase goods are seized for non-payment.

● Increased exports. U.S. exports in the first nine months of 1957 were valued at 16,000 million dollars against only about 10,000 million dollars in exports. But Europe's industrialists have increased their competition and seized a larger share of the world market in the past year.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

And the socialist countries have also stepped in suddenly and whisked away big markets. Last year Mr. Krushchov told a U.S. reporter: "We declare war upon you—excuse me for using such an expression—in the peaceful field of trade. The threat to the United States is not the inter-continental missile but in the field of peaceful production. We are relentless in this and it will prove the superiority of our system."

Newsweek (Feb. 17) gave this impressive catalogue of Soviet trade successes in recent months: "Egyptian cotton, Icelandic fish, and Burmese rice were all sold to

the USSR when cold-shouldered by Western powers—and sold in exchange for ruble credits valid only for goods bought in the Soviet bloc.

"The Russian trade offensive is gaining ground in South America; Uruguay has made a deal to sell wool and meat to the U.S.R.; Argentina is dickering about beef,

and Salvador wants to unload coffee. Brazil, suffering a dollar shortage, is expected to cut imports of U.S. products and is on the point of new trade agreements with Moscow. Just last week, Chile sold 20,000 tons of copper wire to Russia.

"Even closer to home, America's single largest customer, Canada, complaining loudly about U.S. oil-import quotas, says it hopes to sell part of its wheat crop this year to Red China.

"All told, the Red bloc sold 3.1 billion dollars worth of merchandise last year to the free world, a stunning increase of 70% in four years. And, says Deputy Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon: "There's no reason why they cannot double or triple this volume within a very few years."

● Increased arms expenditure. Military expenditure in 1957 was 4,000 million dollars—nearly 10 per cent. more than the previous year. This year the military budget will go up again by several thousand million dollars.

But weighed against this is the fact that a reduction of the workers' income by only one per cent would mean a cut in purchasing power of 2,000 million dollars—equivalent to half the entire military budget. And famous Soviet economist Professor Eugen Varga estimates that the actual

fall in workers' income may be as much as ten per cent.

International Effects

THE United States produces half of the industrial output of the entire capitalist world. Obviously, therefore, the economic crisis in the U.S. must have the most serious repercussions in the economies of other countries, and will inevitably spread to them through foreign trade, stock exchange dealings, the international banking and credit system and the similar institutions which bind together international capitalism.

The most vulnerable countries are Britain, West Germany and France where factors similar to those in the United States are maturing into crisis.

Britain's problems of stagnant production, diminished investment and monetary crisis are well-known. In West Germany (see *New Age* last week) the investment boom has ended and export difficulties have begun. France is in the throes of a financial crisis, exaggerated by her troubles in Algeria.

SOUTH AFRICA

And the dependent capitalist economies, of which South Africa is, of course, one, must in turn be caught in the same whirlpool. In fact, already the sharp fall in the prices of such raw materials as copper (leading to the severe and growing difficulties in the Federation's copperbelt), aluminium, zinc and rubber have seriously affected the economies of the underdeveloped countries to purchase industrial goods, and, in turn, have added to the export difficulties of the West European countries.

South African industry has no illusions about the effect of the United States recession on our country. "A depression in America could not be confined to the United

States but would spread over much of the world, bringing suffering, unemployment and grave political upheavals in its train," noted the *Cape Argus* (Feb. 14). "Governments would be shaken."

Must South Africa stand helpless and wait for the misery which will follow for the hangers-on of the United States, and the out-worn, mixed-up system upon which its economy is based, when the depression does come? That is a question which, for the progressive movement, answers itself.

Mr. R. September, Secretary of SACPO, pointed out the results achieved by non-white peoples in other countries through their unity. Mr. D. Goldberg, of the Congress of Democrats, told the meeting that Group Areas was distasteful to the European people. The Coloured people could greatly influence the attitude of the Europeans by organising and demonstrating their

strength, he said. Unity was possible between all sections of the people who believed in freedom and democracy for all.

A resolution condemning the Group Areas Act and protesting against the proclamations was accepted by the meeting with one dis-senter.

CAPE TOWN. **THE** Coloured people will fight the stand taken by Golding in suggesting collaboration with the authorities," said Mr. Barney Dessal at a public meeting in the Woodstock Town Hall last Tuesday.

The meeting was called by SACPO in order to protest against the recent Group Areas proclamations for Woodstock, Salt River and the Northern suburbs.

"The people must fight for their right to live where they please wherever attempts are made by the Nationalists to destroy those rights," Mr. Dessal added.

Court action may be taken against proclamations, he said. But the main struggle must be waged by the people themselves.

Mr. J. A. La Guma, President of SACPO, who was in the chair, said that only by mass action could the people solve their difficulties.

Speaking for the African National Congress, Mr. Matinye referred to the terrible treatment meted out to the African people under the pass-laws, and appealed for unity between the African and Coloured peoples in the common struggle for freedom.

Mr. R. September, Secretary of SACPO, pointed out the results achieved by non-white peoples in other countries through their unity. Mr. D. Goldberg, of the Congress of Democrats, told the meeting that Group Areas was distasteful to the European people. The Coloured people could greatly influence the attitude of the Europeans by organising and demonstrating their

strength, he said. Unity was possible between all sections of the people who believed in freedom and democracy for all.

A resolution condemning the Group Areas Act and protesting against the proclamations was accepted by the meeting with one dis-senter.

as if this were the opportunity the workers assembled for the early morning. The pay-off was due to start at 2.30 p.m. It was late and the workers were growing impatient. The firm refused all offers from shop stewards and union committee members to help organise the pay-out. Armed police—three prominent with sten guns—were at the gate between the workers and the pay office clerks.

Firm clerks called for the men to come forward in batches. Some were paid—and got their dismissal notices into the bargain. But only a small number and the way the pay-off was organised created enormous confusion.

"Boiler-boys—come forward," would come the shout from a clerk, and these workers would disentangle themselves from the crowd and move forward, only to be told: "Go back, No, go back, Department Four, Come Forward!"

And when Department Four came forward they would be told "No—go back," and another section would be called for.

The trouble broke when workers called up to get their pay and surging to the gate were roughly pushed back by the police, and some even hit.

A commotion started here and

the workers turned to flee and batons and riot staves were brought freely into play against them.

The pictures tell the story. The stoning started after this—from the road to which some of the workers had retreated from the baton charge.

CAPE TOWN. **THE** Coloured people will fight the stand taken by Golding in suggesting collaboration with the authorities," said Mr. Barney Dessal at a public meeting in the Woodstock Town Hall last Tuesday.

The meeting was called by SACPO in order to protest against the recent Group Areas proclamations for Woodstock, Salt River and the Northern suburbs.

"The people must fight for their right to live where they please wherever attempts are made by the Nationalists to destroy those rights," Mr. Dessal added.

Court action may be taken against proclamations, he said. But the main struggle must be waged by the people themselves.

Mr. J. A. La Guma, President of SACPO, who was in the chair, said that only by mass action could the people solve their difficulties.

LEFT: Outside the factory where the workers assembled for their pay, their union organiser addresses them to plead for patience while they wait.

RIGHT: Workers with head wounds get doctor's treatment just after the baton attack.

BELOW: Police examine their handiwork. A young worker lies unconscious on the ground, but no policeman comes to his aid.



PROTEST AGAINST GROUP AREA PROCLAMATIONS

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AGREEMENT HALTED BY GOVT. INTERVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

have gone on for about three weeks, with intervals.

MISUNDERSTANDING

During the course of the negotiations between the Works Committee and the Management "mis-understanding occurred with some workers, who were distressed at the protracted nature of the negotiations and they called on their fellow-workers to take action to win their demands." The Union officials and Works Committee explained the situation to the workers and told them it was not necessary to take action as negotiations were proceeding well.

On WEDNESDAY of last week the workers accepted this explanation and agreed to return to work and continue negotiations.

On THURSDAY morning the

workers were prevented from entering the factory by armed police.

On FRIDAY at 1.30 p.m., the managing director had agreed to meet the Union representatives and the Works Committee.

But the lock-out continued through Thursday and until Friday, when the appointment with the union was cancelled by the employers and the firm announced it was not free to negotiate.

The workers were called to fetch their pay on Friday at 2.30 p.m., and then the police attack was launched. Workers who did draw their pay were handed notices from the firm dismissing them from employment and telling them that they should report for work to the Labour Bureau offices of the Native Affairs Department.



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Champion Mixture

Vryburger Mixture

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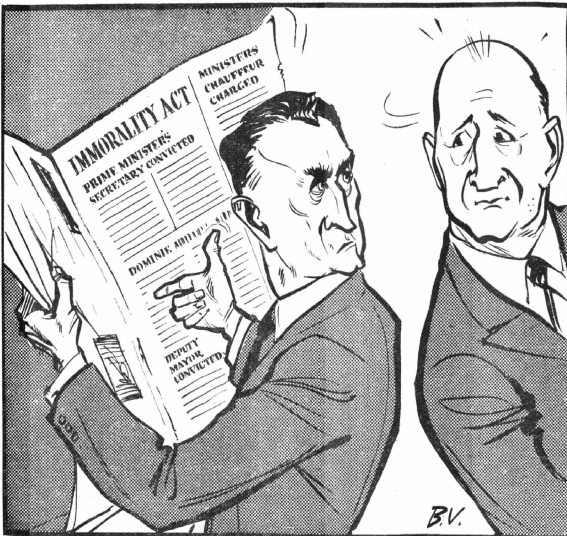


CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

HELP SELL NEW AGE



STRIDOM TO DE KLERK: "WE'LL HAVE TO RESERVE THESE JOBS FOR NON-EUROPEANS."

THIS IS WHERE THE BOYCOTT POLICY LEADS

A SO-CALLED "representative" of the Coloured people stood up in the Senate last week and thanked the Nationalist Government for "helping the Coloured people through the medium of apartheid."

He was the Rev. J. M. N. Breedt, who was appointed by the Government last year as the Senator "representing" Coloured interests. The Separate Representation of Voters Act makes provision for one solitary Senator of this kind.

If the boycotters among the Coloured people want to see what the effect of their sterile boycott policy would be, they have only to read Senator Breedt's speech (his maiden speech, incidentally). And who is there in the Senate to repudiate him? The four "Native Representatives" are going to be abolished, and then Senator Breedt will have the field to himself.

If the four Whites who are elected by the Coloured people to the House of Assembly on April 3 are of the same calibre as Senator Breedt, then the Parliamentary scene indeed becomes gloomy. With the possible elimination of the Labour Party, and the inevitable elimination of the four "Native Representatives," there would be no one in Parliament to voice the opinions of the masses.

An important task, therefore, awaits the Coloured people: to elect true representatives of the people to Parliament. Only if candidates like Mr. Peter Beylveid, one of the "treason" suspects, come (top of the poll on April 3, can the masses hope to retain ANY voice in the deliberations of Parliament.

So Thankful

We have already had the spectacle of Senator Breedt telling the Upper House that an "educated

Coloured" told him that he was thankful for apartheid on the Railways, because previously he had to suffer many insults. Another group of Coloureds told Senator Breedt (so he says) that they were thankful for the Group Areas Act. Senator Breedt was further asked by "a number of Coloureds" to say that "the salvation of the Coloureds lies in the hands of the Nationalist Afrikaners!"

Are the Coloured people going to take this sort of thing lying down? Are they going to allow Senator Breedt to talk in their

PARLIAMENT

By C.P.E.

name in the Senate without making an attempt to repudiate him? They can deal Senator Breedt and his Nationalist colleagues an effective blow by electing to the House of Assembly on April 3 representatives who will be able to tell Parliament the real views of the Coloured population.

It is only when one reads the utterances of Nationalist Parliamentarians during the last week of Parliament, that one sees how grave the situation has become. South Africa is entering a crisis era.

The Police

A large part of the Parliamentary debates these days revolves around the police—with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, stoutly defending "my boys." In the Senate, for example, Senator Rubin (Native Representative) challenged Mr. Swart to reply to an allegation that African policemen were acting in collusion with an armed gang of robbers in Alexandra Township. Senator Rubin, who was "treated with a chorus of groans from Government Sena-

tors," criticised the Government's new "hanging Bill." In reply, Senator H. J. S. Johannesburg, a former magistrate, said that 80 per cent of South Africa's population were barbarians.

In a country like South Africa force must be met by force. Leniency is understood by the Natives as weakness."

Then Mr. Swart chimed in to say that it was a well-known fact that people championed the cause of Communism by attacking the police.

An amendment was introduced last week to the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill making retrospective the clause which provides that production of documents in court must be accepted as prima facie proof of their contents. Mr. Swart said the amendment was intended "to make assurance doubly sure." Doubt had been expressed as to whether the clause would have retrospective effect, and the object of the amendment was to remove that doubt.

There cannot be any doubt that the clause is being made retrospective to apply to the treason trial.

Mamatola Again

Meanwhile, the Nationalist bulldozer is advancing rapidly towards the Mamatola tribe in the Wolkeberg. The report of the select committees was adopted in spite of Opposition protests that the tribe's representatives had been refused a hearing and that the committees had no time to hear witnesses.

Mrs. M. Balingier (Native Representative) said the Minister had committed the democratic forms of Parliament by refusing to hear the case of the tribe and had deprived the whole House of any right to comment on the merits of the removal since there was no evidence on which those merits could be judged. All that the Minister had succeeded in doing, she said, was to give the impression that he had

UP MY ALLEY

NOW that Parliament has shut down and the Parliamentarians have shut up, one can turn back the pages and have a look-see at what has been said by our lords and masters over the last few weeks.

A lot of the stuff makes me shudder.

Said the pundit of job reservation, Senator De Klerk: Job reservation should be seen against the background of how White workers were being pushed out of certain industries. The survival of white civilization was at stake.

● Example: six elderly and handicapped white lift operators in Johannesburg had been discharged and replaced by Africans.

★ THE G.G., Dr. E.G., said business was looking up. I could just imagine him rubbing his hands.

Proclaimed he from the Throne: "The mining industry has experienced a prosperous year . . . The past year was again a favourable one for agriculture . . . Once again there was an appreciable export of surplus supplies which contributed materially to the national income."

● The African miners probably got a little more meaties for supper. The farm labourers one lath less from the overseer—the canning workers are expected to donate heartily towards the national income.

by accepting cuts in their pay.

★ THE Lord High Executioner, Blackie Swart said his piece, too. Probably stuck his thumbs in his gun-belt and scowled around the House when he said that ascribing the crime-wave to the so-called frustration of the Bantu as a result of Government policy was tantamount to saying it was not the criminal's fault but the Government's.

● No comment.

★ AND of course there was the Great White Chief himself, also referred to by lawless and disrespectful elements as "Die Kaffer Koning." Dr. Verwoerd's noble contribution was that he had been informed by the NAD that feelings between its officials and the Africans were better than had existed before.

● Hence Zeerust.

★ ALL of which reminds me that a Johannesburg engineer has invented a new type of pressure stove which works by means of a special chamber which generates hot air.

★ The Minister declined to say how much the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Pirow, was getting for handling his side of the Treason Trial but a little jalbiri told me it smells like 25,000 rands.

● With a commission for every hanging?!

ALEX LA GUMA.



£55 FOR THE TREASON TRIAL DEFENCE FUND: The Reverends M. B. Tantsi, J. E. Sedikane and R. E. M. Mguil hand over £55 for the Treason Trial Defence Fund to the Bishop of Johannesburg, who heads the Fund. This amount was raised by a concert organised by the Orlando branch of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association at which members of a number of local churches participated.

a lot to hide.

But Dr. Verwoerd was not perturbed by this criticism. He replied instead that the tribe's representatives had not applied to the Department of Native Affairs for permission to come to Cape Town and they had not reported to the Department on their arrival. He still had to consider whether or not they should be punished for ignoring the law! Dr. Verwoerd went on to say that the people whom the Opposition wanted to be heard by the Select Committee were "simply the stooges of Senator Basner."

During the same debate, Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel (Nas) said that difficulties in the Mamatola area were caused by attorneys and agents who were exploiting the position. "And consideration should perhaps be given to legislation so that this type of person

could be dealt with." If "this type of person" could be eliminated, declared Mr. de Wet Nel, the task of Native administration would be simple.

On the last day of Parliament, Senator Verwoerd delivered his parting shot. He said "the time was coming when the Government would have discussions with the Natives about territorial representation . . . It was time that their sham representatives should be abolished." The behaviour of the Native Representatives, he said, confirmed him in his belief that the sooner the representation was changed, the better it would be for the "Bantu."

And that brings us to the end of the 11th Union Parliament. It ends on a note of arrogance and urgency.

TUNIS BOMBING WILL HASTEN FRENCH DEFEAT IN ALGERIA

U.S. READY TO STEP IN

SATURDAY February 8 was the usual market day in the little village of Sakiet-sidi-Youssef in Tunisia, near the Algerian border.

The people of Sakiet went about their business that day, the streets of the little village were thronged, and except for the hope that the last French troops would

The Tunisian government took action. All French troops were confined to barracks. The Tunisian ambassador was recalled from Paris.

"The battle of the evacuation of French troops begins," said Tunisian President, Mr. Bourguiba. "We shall see that it is not an evacuation. We are not at war with France, but we can consider that this aggression, marks the opening of hostilities."

The bombing of Sakiet can result in nothing but the hastening of the defeat of the French in North Africa, and U.S. Secretary of State, ready to seize for the U.S. whatever can be salvaged—as was done in South Viet-Nam after the French defeat there—acted quickly. He condemned the French blunder at Sakiet, and said he had "great difficulty" in reconciling the bombing with previous statements made to him by the French Ambassador in Washington that the rebellion had been defeated in Algeria and the situation was stabilized.

At the same time the American press has launched some scathing attacks on the French action. The Washington Post belittled it as an "act of utter madness," and the Baltimore Sun declared the "colonial incident will strengthen the determination of the Algerians to fight on."

END OF 'BOURGUBISM'

The Franco-Tunisian rupture may well ring the death knell of what is known in Arab countries, often derisively, as "Bourguibism"; that is the Tunisian President's policy of weakening newly acquired independence by the continued acceptance of economic and military ties with the West.

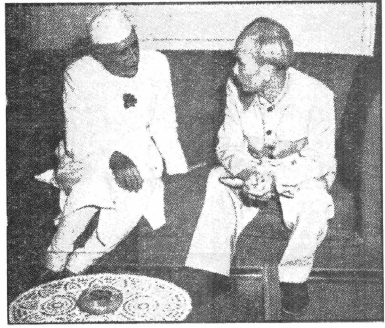
Already the Tunisian people are making widespread protests against this imperialist aggression and demanding arms to fight the French and clear them out once and for all.

The offer of assistance to Tun-

sia by President Nasser, and the immediate Red Cross aid from the Soviet Union are factors which will influence the Tunisian people, even if Bourguib's government prefers U.S. mediation.

Stocks and shares fell sharply, oil companies with interests in the Sahara and the North African Mining Company suffered heavily.

The French people themselves were enraged, said the French Communists. "For the workers and the people of France the consequences of this situation cannot be anything but unhappy."



Neutralist Nehru, and Communist Ho Chi Minh—firm friends and allies.



soon leave their country, war was not in their minds.

Then suddenly the air was full of the roaring of engines and twenty-five planes of the French air force swept overhead. Bombs rained down on defenceless people.

Result: 72 people killed outright, including 9 women and 12 children; 87 wounded of which three died later, two-thirds of the village destroyed.

FRENCH STATEMENT

The French government stated laconically that the raid had been carried out by 11 B26 bombers, 6 fighter-bombers and 8 fighters. "Our air crews have done nothing other than exercise their right of legitimate defence," said the Minister of Defence.

South Africans Condemn Tunis Bombing

JOHANNESBURG. South Africans of all races have expressed concern over the brutal bombing of Sakiet. In a strongly-worded statement

the South African Peace Council condemned the "barbaric bombardment" and identified itself with the "world-wide protest against the continuation of the Algerian war."

Together with peace-loving people the world over we demand that an immediate cease-fire shall be proclaimed and that negotiations shall start forthwith. France will be severely reprimanded by all peace-loving French authorities and the Algerian people," said the statement.

Indescribable atrocities have been committed against the Algerian people who strive to gain freedom from the yoke of colonialism, the statement added.

The French government stubbornly continued its military activities even in the face of growing criticism from its own people and the UNO resolution pressing France to find a peaceful solution of the problem.

The French action has been condemned in similar terms by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, who "believed that France will be severely reprimanded by all peace-loving nations in order that she refrain from committing further such acts which endanger and impair the peace of the world."

The T.I.Y.C. will hold a mass meeting of protest at the corner of High and Avenue Roads in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, on March 2.

EAST-WEST ATOM DEAL

LONDON. Britain has made a nuclear deal through the Iron Curtain—with Hungary.

Two Hungarian engineers, Laszlo Heller and Laszlo Forgo, have invented an air-cooled condenser which makes power-stations independent of large water supplies.

Until now the British Electrical Authority has based its plans on the need for nuclear power stations to be near the sea in order to be able to obtain the huge quantities of water required for cooling—and some of its plans have involved the marrying of famous coastal beauty spots. The new trade deal will save these pleasure resorts.

HUGE WELCOME FOR HO CHI MINH IN INDIA

'A Fountain Of Love,' Says Nehru

NEW DELHI.

COMMUNIST President of Viet-Nam, Ho Chi Minh, received a tumultuous welcome from huge crowds during his state visit to India last week.

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU, IN HIS WELCOMING ADDRESS, DESCRIBED HO CHI MINH AS "A GREAT FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM" AND "A FOUNTAIN OF LOVE."

He was the leader of the great national liberatory struggle of the Viet-Namese people which resulted in the defeat of the French imperialists.

"This is a guest with a unique personality," said Nehru. "He makes us love him, Humanism and love of humanity are the biggest things which heget love."

REUNIFICATION TALKS

Ho Chi Minh and Nehru held private talks on the strengthening of the ties between their countries, and the question of unification of Viet-Nam.

In terms of the Geneva agreement which brought the war between France and Viet-Nam to a close and resulted in the partition of Viet-Nam, nation-wide elections were to have been held last year. But when the time came South Viet-Nam, which is now dominated by the United States, refused to abide by the agreement.

In editorials on the talks between the Indian and Viet-Nam leaders, the Indian press has been almost unanimous in its support for Ho Chi Minh's call for reunification.

The Times of India deplored "the present artificial division of Viet-Nam" and declared: "The achievement of unity of Viet-Nam is the right of the Viet-Namese people. South-East Asian stability can never be assured while such arbitrary division persists."

The Hindustan Times criticized the United States for supporting "South Viet-Nam intranquity."

ASIA AND AFRICA

Said Ho Chi Minh to cheering Delhi crowds: "Colonialism is disintegrating and nothing can save it. The Asian and African peoples are more and more united and support one another in opposing colonialism."

At a press conference Ho Chi Minh was asked by a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times whether Viet-Nam had ever received arms from the U.S. for its fight against the French.

"Well," answered the Viet-Nam president, "America supplied a lot of arms to the French and we captured them from them, so I suppose you can say that the U.S. supplied us with arms."

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER WAS FOUNDATION COMMUNIST

LONDON.

WITH the resignation from the Hungarian premiership of Mr. Janos Kadar—who wishes to concentrate all his energies on his job as first secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party—Dr. Ferenc Munnich has taken over as Prime Minister.

Dr. Munnich—he is a doctor of laws—was taken prisoner on the Russian front in World War I, and in 1917 took part in the Russian Revolution.

He returned to Hungary the next year and was a foundation member of the Hungarian Communist Party.

During the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919) he was commander of the Budapest Red Guard and fought until the fall of the Republic when he was forced into exile.

He went to the Soviet Union, where he later held a leading position in the oil industry.

FOUGHT IN SPAIN

In 1936 he volunteered for the Spanish Civil War where he became commander of the 11th International Brigade. He was interned in France, then returned to the Soviet Union and fought with the Sov's Army in World War II, taking part in the Battle of Stalingrad.

In 1945, Dr. Munnich returned to Hungary and became Chief Commissioner of Police in Budapest. Later he entered the diplomatic field, becoming in turn Ambassador in Sofia, Moscow, and then in Belgrade.

On formation of the new Hungarian Government on November 4, 1956, Dr. Munnich was appointed Minister of Defence and Home Secretary. Last February he became Deputy Prime Minister.

Other changes approved by parliament were the appointment of Mr. Antal Apro as the new deputy-prime minister, and the election of a woman deputy, Valerie Benke, as Minister of Culture.

Mr. Kadar, as Minister of State, remains in the Cabinet. Mr. Munnich told a group of

American newspaper and radio men in Budapest that Cardinal Mindszenty "can stay in the American legation as long as he likes and then he can go to Heaven." The Hungarian authorities, he added, had no objection to his continued presence in the legation.

COMMUNIST TRIAL IN GERMANY

BERLIN.

The first trial of a West German Communist for "illegal activity for the banned Communist Party" is being held before the country's highest court.

Herman Berndsen, former West district secretary of the banned Party, has been held in custody for ten months. He is accused not only of activity since the ban was imposed in August 1956, but also of activity before that date.

The indictment even suggests that participation in the 1953 general election and the 1954 provincial Parliamentary campaigns was activity "endangering the State."

"PARTY NECESSARY"

Berndsen denied all accusations except one—that he was active contrary to the ban on the Communist Party.

He added that he acted in the conviction that it was necessary in the people's general interests to work for the Party.

Many of the extracts read from leaflets published by Berndsen attacked Adenauer's policy in terms practically identical with those used in the recent Parliamentary foreign policy debate.

COLOURED PEOPLE BACK BEYVELD'S POLICY

Will Not Tolerate Inferior Status

CAPE TOWN.

MR. Piet Beyveld, the candidate put up by SACPO to contest the Cape Peninsula seat in Parliament under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, said this week that numbers of voters whom he had visited since his arrival in Cape Town have affirmed their support for his candidature.

Interviewed by New Age, Mr. Beyveld said: "During the short space of time in which I have been in Cape Town I have visited quite a number of voters, some of them prominent Coloured people, and after conversations with them, they have all affirmed their support for the stand taken by SACPO in putting me up as a candidate."

Asked whether he had met any firm adherents of a boycott of the elections during his rounds of voters, he said: "I do not think the boycott issue is the important one which will affect the election. Neither I nor any of our canvassers have met up with any talk of boycott among the voters we have seen. Our main task is to defeat the opposition candidates. Let us get on with the work of seeing to it that every voter is contacted."

AN OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Beyveld said that this election was an opportunity for the Coloured people to demonstrate their rejection of the Nationalists' policy of apartheid and all their plans for the further oppression of the non-white people.

"Let the Coloured people show the Nats that they won't tolerate an inferior status in this country, that they don't want Group Areas, job reservation, white baasskap and trusteeship. By supporting the po-

licy of the Congress movement in this election they will be assisting the cause of the whole Non-European liberatory struggle.

"The biggest shock the Nationalists and other racials will get is when the Coloured electorate puts the policy of complete and unconditional democratic rights for all people into Parliament."

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Mr. Beyveld also asked for volunteers to strengthen the election campaign. The more helpers were available, the sooner voters would be contacted. Anybody who wishes to assist is asked to report at 1 Roger Street, Cape Town, or 8 Helmerweg, Abalone.

UNION SUPPORT

A message from the Port Elizabeth branch of the Textile Workers' Union to Mr. Beyveld read: "The local branch committee as well as the rank and file members convey their very best wishes and assure you of their whole-hearted support in the forthcoming election."

"They are proud to know that their former General Secretary is among the candidates."

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CHILDREN'S CRICHE

Working mothers. Bring your children to me daily, weekly, monthly. Moderate terms. Apply afternoons Florence Villa, 5th Avenue, Retreat.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

1908 - JUBILEE YEAR - 1958 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

£3,000 Cape of Good Hope Nursery

(Stake a grant by Cape Provincial Council)

£1,200 Stewards Cup Handicap

5 furlongs

£1,000 Three-Year-Old Handicap

5 furlongs

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.40 P.M.

TWO £1 DOUBLES AND TWO 10/- QUINELLAS

Bus Service to Ascot Racecourse operates from Dock Road at the corner of Adley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Castle entrance.

Telep

still fighting fit in spite of being a treason suspect. You enter the arena safe in the knowledge that the textile workers are four square behind you."

The message was signed by Miss E. Walters, branch secretary, and M. J. Fletcher, the National Organiser.

CRICKET

HOW WILL WESTERN PROVINCE TACKLE DESEGREGATION?

WELL, my introductory sports reports have apparently been well received by New Age readers. For I have on my desk numerous letters of congratulations, many of them especially re the recent tournament in Cape Town. In reply to my readers, I can only repeat that in dedicating myself to the upliftment of Non-European sport, I shall always try to maintain my effort in constructive criticism.

THE FUTURE OF W.P. CRICKET

In view of the decisions taken by the Board of Control that future National Tournaments be played on the provincial basis, how is the Western Province going to tackle the problem?

In the early fifties, there was a body known as the Western Province Cricket Federation, comprising the W.P. Col. C.U. (Barnato), W.P. Bantus, W.P. Indians, Central League, Wynberg and Dist. C.U., Stellenbosch and Dist. C.U. and Hotentots Holland C.C.U. This body was well organised, for they subsequently toured the Eastern Province and Natal, where they proved the superiority of W.P. cricket.

This federation made steady progress and actually paved the way for the decision taken by the Board, for they opened the eyes of S.A. by showing the type of cricket that could be played on the provincial basis. Eastern Province were at that stage strongly in favour of provincial tournaments, and it is primarily due to the efforts with the Federation from W.P., that racial tournaments have been done away with.

The life of the Federation was nevertheless short-lived, for soon after the tour, the Central League, Wynberg and Stellenbosch teamed up with the Peninsula and Western Districts Board—a wise decision indeed, for, as unattached units, their future would have been doomed, as the national units were strongly against units which had no national affiliation. They were at times referred to as rebel units.

With the departure of these very strong Units, the Federation simply passed out of existence. A similar body was subsequently formed when the Kenya tour was affirmed, known as the W.P. Cricket Board of Control, to which were affiliated the W.P. Indians, Bantus, Coloureds, and Malays. What a humorous spirit

LANGA ANGERED AT RENT INCREASES AND PERMITS

CAPE TOWN.

The residents of Langa are indignant at the new increases in rents and the permit system in the location. A meeting of the Langa Vigilance Association, held last month elected a deputation under the leadership of Mr. C. Mase, and on February 4 it met the City Council's Native Affairs Committee to lodge the protests of the people of Langa.

The deputation told the Committee that the residents opposed the rent increases because the wages of Africans were such that they would find it practically impossible to afford higher rentals.

The average wage of an African worker was £12 a month, the delegation stated, and he usually worked for only seven months in the year. The high cost of living, the prices of food, clothing and schooling, and travelling expenses did not allow for a 1d. more to be spent on rent.

The rents of houses were now being raised from £2.10 a month to £4; the rents for bachelors' quarters from £1 to £1.17.6, and from 11/- to 12/-.

On the question of permits to enter the location, the delegation said that since the establishment of the location the violations of the regulations had been so negligible, that they did not warrant the enforcement of the permit system.

The permit system would only make criminal of people, because a person who came to visit a friend in the location without a permit was liable to arrest. Even a resident of the location could be visited in another zone of the location without a permit.

The situation was becoming intolerable, the delegation stated.

The Native Affairs Committee replied that the points raised by the Langa residents would be referred to a full meeting of the City Council.

prevailed in this newly formed Board, for it is the unanimous view of all Unions in the Western Province that a permanent body like the latter be now installed for the future of W.P. cricket.

The elimination of racial tags, and the merging of all Non-European cricketers will indeed be a happy day for all concerned.

W.P. cricket could be controlled by this Board, and local annual tournaments be organised between the Unions in the province could take

things they tackle.

Just how much can be gained from the co-acting in the co-acting of the advancement made by Pakistan. There, of course, the Government undertakes the coaching. Training camps are organised for the duration of a month, and thirty or forty of the leading young cricketers undergo a strenuous coaching scheme. In addition, promising cricketers are sent to the Governer Cricket School in England for further coaching. An excellent product of this scheme is Hanif Mohamed, who scored the world's second highest Test score of 337.

S.A. BOARD'S DECISION

It is remarkable how people jump to conclusions without first finding out the right thing. I refer to the Board of Control's decision at the important meeting held in Cape Town a few weeks ago.

Many feel that the question of the abolition of race should be referred back to the national and provincial units. What stupidity. All national and provincial units were informed, not a month ago, not six months ago, but a few years back, and furthermore, their views in writing were requested by the Board. Apparently all that I can see the Board are either sleeping on this major issue or else sluff in their lethargic manner, that they would discuss the matter, following up at the Board's meeting. So, why blame the Board if the attached units do not respond to their requests? As far as I can see the Board has done everything within its power to enable all to give their views, and it should be complimented on its patriotism.

WEEKLY CRICKET POSER

During a village cricket match, the local goopy expert was bowling when the ball slipped out of his hand and trickled slowly down the pitch. As it came to rest halfway between the wickets, the batsman dashed to drive it, but the bowler following up got there first, and threw the ball to the wicket-keeper, who whipped off the balls, and appealed.

"But the batsman out or not out?"

In this case the Umpire gave him out—"run out." But he was wrong. Note the 2 to law 26 states that the striker has the right to the delivery without interference from the fielding side, even if the ball is stationary.

By "DULEEP"

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's notices for Saturday

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SYMPATHY

The staff of New Age extend their deepest sympathy to Violet and Eli Weinberg on the death of Violet's mother and our dear friend Mrs. Annie Friedland.

SILVER WEDDING

Schroeder, Abbot, Karel to Mary on February 18th, 1933 by the late Rev. H. Songo at Rhensish Mission Church, Worcester.

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