

# AFRICAN BUSINESSMEN TOLD TO GET OUT

## Will only be allowed "In Their Own Areas"

JOHANNESBURG.

A new apartheid removal scheme is under way in the townships. On the direct instructions of the Native Affairs Department of Verwoerd all municipalities have to compel African businessmen, traders, shopkeepers and craftsmen to vacate their town premises and move out to sites "in their own areas"—the segregated locations and townships.

The removals are to be effected under the Urban Areas Act.

Already under notice to vacate in less than six weeks are a large number of African businessmen and shops.

THE TRANSVAAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HAS BEEN SERVED WITH THIS LETTER, AS HAVE A NUMBER OF AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS.

Others who have received notice to quit are brookkeepers and photographers, shoemakers, tailors and a large number of barbers. African cafes in town and in City and Suburban are affected and it is clear that steadily all office premises occupied by Africans will come under the prohibition.

### COUNTRY-WIDE

The Native Affairs Department instructions apply throughout the country, and already the Johannesburg Council has inspectors out, combing premises in the centre of

the city in search of African tenants who can be obliged to move.

African tenants are served with a letter that says: "As you are unable to produce proof that your lease on stand —, situated within the urban area of Johannesburg, has been approved by the Minister of Native Affairs in terms of section 42(f) of the Urban Areas Act, your occupation of premises is in contravention of section 6 of the Act. To enable you to make other arrangements (temporarily you are hereby warned to vacate your premises not later than December 31 or to produce proof before that date that you are legally authorised to occupy these premises, failing which you will be prosecuted for contravention of the section.

"Should you desire to transfer your trading activities to a native location application for trading sites should be made to the Non-European Affairs Department..."

"To enable you to make arrangements temporarily," says the letter, yet tenants are given only until December 31 to find alternate premises.

"There is no time to build new shops, even if we wanted to," said one shopkeeper. "We are being banded up like washing!"

"This is murder, not ruin," said another businessman who has carried on business in the centre of the city since 1936.

Premises in the locations and townships are inadequate and unsuitable. Businesses which depend for their custom on people who come from all areas in the city and do their shopping in the centre of the town will be restricted to custom in one location only.

All those affected by the removal threat are making plans to fight it.

### Women's Protest March Against Pass Laws

CAPE TOWN.

A women's protest march, organised by the Federation of South African Women, will take place in Cape Town Grand Parade on Friday, November 25, at 11 a.m.

The women will demonstrate against the deportation of African women from the Cape and will demand an end to all deportations, the abolition of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act and the total Cape Town Grand Parade on Friday, November 25, at 11 a.m.

Leaflets are being handed out to women in all areas in Cape Town asking them to join the procession, and local meetings are being called to inform the women everywhere of the reasons for the march.

On the day of the march the Cape Town Congress of Democrats plans to hand out thousands of copies of a leaflet drawing attention to the inhumanity of the deportations and showing how families are broken up by the Urban Areas Act and similar laws.

## "They Cannot Take Away Our Convictions"

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Million Signature campaign for the Freedom Charter was given a rousing send-off in the Eastern Cape at a mass meeting held in the Korsten Town Hall last week under the auspices of the four Congresses.

The hall was crammed to the doors and many people were turned away because there was no room. Opening the meeting, Mr. T. T. Tshumbe, of the Consultative Committee, said the people were meeting at a time when their freedom of speech and assembly was being threatened by the City Council decision to ban all meetings of Africans in the P.E. magisterial district.

In this way the Council hoped to destroy the popular clamour for freedom, but "their hopes are futile," said Mr. Tshumbe.

### MAIN TASK

After describing the Congress of the People, Mr. T. T. Mqota emphasized that it was the main function of the liberatory movement to see that the Freedom Charter was translated into action. Each man or woman must be prepared to sacrifice all in the cause of freedom. Referring to police raids on the C.O.P., he said: "They took photographs of our faces, they took our names and addresses, but one thing they could not take away from us—they could not take away our convictions."

The people refused to fear, because the ideal of freedom could not be destroyed by brute force. Mr. Mqota quoted the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore:

"When they come to us with raised fist and menacing stick, we smile to them and say: 'Your red-dented stare may frighten babes out of sleep, but what of those who refuse to fear.'"  
Mr. Mqota concluded: "Today (Continued on page 6)



Mrs. Suzanne Stephen (left) and Miss Sophia Williams laid a wreath on behalf of the Transvaal Peace Council at the Johannesburg Cenotaph on Remembrance Day, last Sunday. The Council issued a leaflet for the occasion pointing to the horror of war and impressing upon the people the necessity of maintaining peace.

# PEOPLE DON'T WANT BUS, UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN.—The Nationalists once again demonstrated their supreme contempt for the wishes and desires of the majority of the people of this country when they decided last week to press on with university apartheid and with bus apartheid in the Cape Peninsula.

Both these moves are opposed by everybody except a narrow group of racials in South Africa, yet it is this narrow group that is trying to inflict its will on the majority.

The Government is superseding its own previous commission of enquiry into University apartheid with an interdepartmental committee which is expected to come up with the "right" answers.

The Holloway Commission reported that apartheid in universities was impracticable and if applied, would certainly mean inferior services for the Non-European section of the people. No academician of any standing who gave evidence before the Commission supported even the desirability of apartheid in universities.

In addition, students at Cape Town, Wit and other centres have time and again demonstrated their opposition to university apartheid.

But Verwoerd, Eiselen, Swart and Co. are determined to mould all universities in South Africa to their narrow racialist pattern in the name of "white civilisation."

In the name of "white civilisation," too, it will soon be a crime for a black man to sit next to a white in a bus in Cape Town.

### NEW AGITATION

Armed with the newly promulgated Reservation of Separate Amenities Ordinance and the amendment to the Motor Transport Act, the Bus Apartheid Committee is agitating for the implementation of its recommendations of July, 1954. These recommendations are that on certain routes, the lower deck be reserved for Europeans only, while the cross benches and upper deck be mixed.

It is clear that the Bus Apartheid Committee has completely ignored all the evidence put before it showing that the people of Cape Town do not want bus apartheid. Appointed in 1952, the Commit-

tee consists of representatives of the bus companies and two leading members of the Nationalist Party nominated by Minister Sauer to represent" the passengers.

### WORKERS' OPPOSITION

Some of the most comprehensive evidence given to the Committee, both orally and in writing, came from the Workers' Transport Committee, representing 15 trade unions with 62,000 members and sponsored by the Trades and Labour Council.

In July, 1952, the Workers' Transport Committee conducted a poll of factories and bus stops and found that out of 6,870 people, 6,107 were entirely opposed to bus apartheid.

Two years later, in July, 1954, the Western Province Local Committee at its annual meeting passed a resolution protesting at the way in which the Bus Apartheid Committee had conducted its proceedings which, it said, "were virtually in secret."

At about the same time the Coloured poster of Cape Town once again expressed their abhorrence of bus apartheid when they met in conference under the auspices of S.A.C.P.O.

In a statement last week S.A.C.P.O. warned: "We see a grave threat to the racial unity which has hitherto been a characteristic of the Cape Peninsula Transport system."

"We want to warn the authorities that these continual attacks on the rights and liberties of the Non-European people may lead to racial strife for which the Government must bear full responsibility. S.A.C.P.O. will not leave this threat unchallenged."

# "BREAD PRICE RISE HITS THE POOR"

Protest by Indian Congress

DURBAN.—The sudden increase in the price of brown bread can only be regarded as one of the devices of the Nationalist Government to obtain more money to meet the commitments for its racist and apartheid projects, said the secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. N. T. Naleker, in an interview with New Age.

"Not so long ago the Government's scandalous dealings in rice were revealed in Parliament, but no explanation was given as to what became of the vast profits that were made on rice. Now the Government has increased the price of bread, and the reason given for it by the Minister of Agriculture convinces nobody."

"We protest strongly against this increase and call on the authorities to reduce the price of bread immediately and allow this staple food

to be made available to all at the lowest possible price.

"The gross malnutrition suffered by the vast majority of Non-Europeans is directly due to the fact that the people are unable to buy wheaten products which have a high protein content, and have to rely on mealie meal which is mostly starch. THE PRESENT INCREASE WILL THEREFORE MEAN INCREASED MALNUTRITION FOR THE POVERTY STRICKEN."



# ISRAEL IS IN TROUBLE

Israel is in trouble. There is a state of war, though undeclared, and people die in their dozens. It is not yet that "preventive war" which has been threatened against Egypt (shades of Hitler and echoes of Dulles). Sharet made this threat recently after meeting Dulles in order to help Dulles and his friends renege their cry for a "preventive war" against the Communist countries. And for this he wants to be richly rewarded—with "security pacts" for the "preventive war". Having accepted American "aid" the Israeli Government has done some dirty spying work for Wall Street in the People's Democracies, resulting in the estrangement of Israel from such countries. There followed ignominiously the bomb outrage on the Soviet Embassy and Russia's withdrawal. After her gracious comeback there was relative silence for a while, but now cold war hostilities have been renewed with greater fury than ever.

Why? Because Czechoslovakia has sold arms to Egypt? She had previously sold them to Israel in the good old illegal times when supplies were not available elsewhere for Israel. Moreover, Israel could have made and, in fact, still can make, a similar agreement with that country—nothing prevents her except political expediency. Such political capital was made of this transaction that the leaders conveniently forgot to take even the slightest notice of a statement just a few days ago in the daily press that Britain is sending ten jet planes to Israel. Here it was a conspiracy of silence. How evil Israel's leaders have become in their servility to the almighty dollar.

A few days ago the papers reported that Britain is firmly opposed to Russia's suggestions for an overall Middle East security pact. Why do not Israel's leaders ask why? Because they are playing the game of the exploiters and warmongers and are bringing their country into disrepute, isolation and the inhumanity of the Jews. The Jews there and elsewhere will correspondingly suffer.

Cape Town. JEW.

## Ermelo Africans Refuse To Move

The people of New Ermelo are entirely opposed to the suggestion that their township be declared a white area. They will resist all efforts to force them to give up their freehold rights.

I will not take any money in compensation for my property. I want to remain in my place, and all the other 4,499 Africans of New Ermelo say the same.

In the township we pay for water which is insufficient, we pay rates, which we are not sure how they are used, but we are not prepared to move. In our township of 4,500 people there are also 6,000 graves. Are we going to leave our grandfathers, our mothers and children to be the instruction of a Council of 10 or 12 members?

South Africa must make friends with all races. Let everybody be sure of having a home in South Africa.

New Ermelo. S. NHELEKO.

## On The Day of The Big Sweep

On the day of the big sweep for "sedition" and "treason," the police raiders entered a house in New Brighton with a search warrant bearing my name in black letters. The lady of the house started reading the document, and while she was busy, the men started searching. At the same time they shouted at her from both ends of the house, asking her to come and see what warrant were going to take. Just think of one person expected to watch two people in two different rooms at the same time.

The only documents the police came across belonged to a non-listed organisation, as the man who stays in the premises is a member of the Dingaka Association, an organisation registered in South Africa for men who are doctors by birth.

J. J. M. MATHIBELA.

## Korsten.

"We Want Huddleston!" In this our darkest hour, Father Trevor Huddleston is certainly the last man we can afford to lose. This man of God, a veritable Moses in the true sense of the expression, has so endeared himself to the African people by increasing and fulfilling himself with their struggles that to be without him now would harm the African people's cause as at the most critical stage.

To appreciate the extent to which he has rendered unstinting, yeoman service to the underprivileged people of this richly-endowed land of ours, we have only to consider some of his spectacular achievements. We recall the Father Huddleston Swimming Bath at Orlando, the African Children's Feeding Scheme and the newly-formed Huddleston Jazz Band.

More than this, be it further noted that in the true Christian spirit he has in a fear-ridden land, courageously taken up the cudgels on behalf of the oppressed in his forthright denunciation of injustice at all times.

May Father Raynes, the Superior of the Mother House of the Community of the Resurrection in England, be prevailed upon to reconsider a decision to recall England this indispensable ally, who is at this moment part of our supreme struggle for the liberation of the downtrodden people of this land.

J. S. MOTSILOA. Krugersdorp.

# Remember December!

December month is drawing near—the month of holidays and festivities. Also a month in which we will have to settle all the outstanding accounts for the year—the printers, bill-makers, etc. Let me remind you that it costs £400 A. WEEK to produce New Age.

Unfortunately for us, many of our readers lose touch with us over the December holidays. Some go away. Others are factory workers, and when the factories close, factory sales cease. Thus our income from donations during December is usually lower than at any other time of the year.

This year we cannot afford any loss of income in December. Even so we raise that £1,500 by the end of November. This which I asked last week, we will still not be out of trouble. Our costs keep rising just like water keeps running out of an open tap. It is up to you to keep the reservoir full.

What about making a special effort in the first week of December and giving us double your usual contribution as a Xmas Box? That will help us make good the losses we would otherwise suffer.

And some of you rich readers—take a tip from Bloemfontein location, where a few readers clubbed together and sent in £10s. in response to our appeal. They make a sacrifice to help us. Do you?

GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS. KEEP NEW AGE ON THE STREETS.

Frederic Carneson. P.S. Remember our address: Cape Town: Room 20, Chames Buildings, Barrack Street. Johannesburg: No. 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street. Durban: 6 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

## EDITORIAL

# THE NATS ARE GUILTY

SOUTH Africa's withdrawal from the present session of the United Nations is due, says Mr. Eric Louw, to the fact that his patience has been exhausted.

The Political Committee of the United Nations had decided, by 37 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions, to keep the racial situation in the Union under review for the next 12 months. Mr. Louw says "no self-respecting sovereign state could tolerate such interference in its domestic affairs as was contained in the resolution of the Political Committee."

Mr. Louw should be reminded that no self-respecting sovereign state should fail to carry out its international obligations which it has freely undertaken. South Africa was one of the signatories of the United Nations Charter. The preamble to the Charter, drawn up by General Smuts, says "we, the peoples of the United Nations . . . reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." The preamble also pledged U.N. members "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

Chapter 9 of the U.N. Charter deals even more specifically with these questions. Article 55 says: "With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote . . . universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Article 56 adds: "All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organisation for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55."

The Smuts Government which signed the Charter did little enough to honour its pledges under the Charter. The Nationalist Government has consistently violated them. All its legislation has been designed, not to enlarge freedom, but to restrict it, not to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, but to enforce discrimination on a racial basis. Indeed, those who do try to promote the aims of the U.N. Charter in South Africa are persecuted by special branch policemen armed with warrants alleging treason, sedition, and what have you.

Small wonder that the United Nations has been affronted by the behaviour of the South African Government. The Government's treatment of the Indian people, its seizure of South-West Africa and its general apartheid policy have all widely been regarded as of so serious a nature as to threaten "peaceful and friendly relations among nations." Yet even the few tentative attempts which the United Nations has made to remind the South African Government of its obligations have been rejected with contempt by Mr. Louw and his colleagues.

Naturally, the Nationalist Government makes no attempt to justify its crimes. How could it? How could it pretend that the Suppression of Communism Act enlarges freedom? Or that the Mixed Marriages Act or the Group Areas Act do not discriminate on a racial basis? It would be beyond even the wit of Mr. Louw to make out that apartheid is consistent with the U.N. Charter, though one can well imagine Dr. Dinges having a try at it.

No, in all the sessions of the U.N. when South African issues have been the agenda, the Government's representatives have completely side-stepped the charges which have been preferred against it and have repeated Mr. Louw's defence that "nothing contained in Chapter 9 can be construed as giving authority to the organisation to interfere in the domestic affairs of member states."

What about article 56, Mr. Louw, which not only gives authority to, but mandates the members of the U.N. to take joint and separate action for the achievement of the purposes of Chapter 9? Mr. Louw's argument is akin to that of the shady lawyer who relies on a technical point to clear an accused who is obviously guilty in the eyes of the whole world. He might get away with it, but he convinces no one.

To cap everything, Mr. Louw has the cool cheek to claim that "the Union, on its part, has faithfully honoured its obligations under the Charter," and cites the sending of South African troops to Korea as an example.

He could not have chosen a worse one. The U.N. intervention in Korea was clearly illegal, and was perhaps the one action of the organisation which, more than any other, led it away from the paths of peace.

Had the United Nations acted as promptly and resolutely to check the violations of the U.N. Charter perpetrated by the South African Government, it would have done more to satisfy the oppressed peoples of South Africa that it is sincere in its attempts to realise the aims which inspired its birth.

# SENATOR DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR SOBELL

## New Light on Rosenberg Trial

NEW YORK.—Americans are not giving up the fight to force from the Government an admission that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—executed on a framed-up charge of spying—were the victims of a terrible betrayal of justice. One of the methods of campaign has been to work for a new trial for Morton Sobell, who was convicted in the same trial as the Rosenbergs and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

New momentum has been given to this campaign by a recent speech by U.S. Senator William Langer. Appearing before 1,800 people at Carnegie Hall in New York, Senator Langer urged justice for Sobell, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz.

This marks the first time that a United States Senator has spoken out on the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Senator Langer is particularly important, as he is a member of the Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights, which is now investigating violation of civil rights in the United States.

**WONT REST**  
As the audience cheered, Senator Langer called to the rostrum Mrs. Morton Sobell and pledged: "As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I will not rest until your husband, Morton Sobell, gets justice."

Senator Langer, a Republican from the State of North Dakota, warned that inflammatory stories in the newspapers and actions by the powerful Attorney General would prejudice the case against defendants can deprive them of justice. He said it was the duty of an Attorney General to protect innocent as well as to convict the guilty.

He described Alcatraz prison, where Morton Sobell is being held, as the "worst prison in the prison system and said he was glad the recommendations had been made for closing the prison.

### PROUD

Several newspapers were critical of the Senator in advance of his appearance, but in apparent answer to them, the Senator said he wanted it made clear that he "was proud to be at the meeting."

Another speaker at the meeting was Warren K. Billings, who served 23 years in prison in the world-famous Billings-Mooney case but was freed when the case was judged a frame-up.

"Morton Sobell was placed in the same position as I was," said Billings, now 62 years old. "The district attorney threatened me that if I didn't testify against Tom Mooney he would hang Tom Mooney and he would hang me too.

"Today, when they have more refined methods of brainwashing, they let Morton Sobell know that if he didn't testify against the Rosenbergs, he would rot in Alcatraz. But Morton Sobell doesn't have anything to testify any more

## Sacked On U.S. Orders —Awarded Damages

NEW YORK.

The director-general of Unesco, Dr. Luther Evans, has been censured by the International Labour Organisation, Unesco's official court of appeal, for dismissing members of his staff on U.S. instructions.

Four women whom he was found to have wrongfully dismissed were awarded damages totalling \$10,000. The reason they were sacked was because they refused to appear before a U.S. "loyalty board." Dr. Evans claimed that he was "informed by American congressmen to dismiss them.

Rejecting this excuse the appeals tribunal pointed out that the employees of Unesco are international civil servants like Dr. Evans himself, and have taken an oath to resist pressures from their own governments. In the strongest terms the tribunal condemned his action in dismissing them.

than I had anything to testify," said Billings.

The audience was also addressed by Waldo Frank, novelist and essayist, who described the meeting as "a symbol of the America we love." He said it was painful to think of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz.

The appearance of Senator Langer was the most dramatic in a series of developments which have been intensifying interest in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Cameron Associates, the publishers of a new book called "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," written by John Wexley, and published a statement by Elmer Davis, one of the best-known radio commentators in the United States. Said Davis after reading the book:

"Assuming that the record is here correctly cited (and I have no reason to suppose that it is not) I cannot believe the testimony of Ellscher and the Green-glases, or much if any of that of Harry Gold." (These were the main witnesses for the prosecu-

tion in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.)

Other statements and newspaper reviews of the Wexley book have indicated that many Americans are beginning to take a second look at this famous trial.

Meanwhile, attorneys for Sobell are going ahead with plans to appeal the case and the Sobell committee is pressing for an inquiry.

## Quit Malaya—Aussie Election Call

MELBOURNE.

The recall of Australian troops from Malaya where they are fighting against the People's Liberation Army is to be a major issue in the Australian general election next month.

The decision to make it a major issue has been taken by the Australian Labour Party's executive committee and it has been endorsed by the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The sending of Australian forces to join in the war against the Malayan people was decided on by the Tory government earlier this year. It was opposed by Dr. Ewing, the Labour Party leader and by the trade unions.

# PROGRESSIVES WIN BRAZIL ELECTIONS

## But Military Threaten Dictatorship

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Democrats in Brazil are standing ready to meet the threat of a U.S.-inspired revolt following the triumphant victory of the progressive candidates in the recent presidential elections.

Kubitchek and Goulart, the candidates of the democratic coalition, vigorously supported by the illegal Communist Party, have been swept to victory in Brazil, the largest country in South America.

The United States reaction has been one of dismay. The New York Herald Tribune, New York Times and Christian Science Monitor all announced the results in scare headlines as "a defeat for the U.S."

### MILITARY THREAT

From the beginning of the election campaign, Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party, warned of the danger of an attempt by the military to establish a dictatorship.

The American monopolies want Brazilian oil and our mines and radio-active minerals. They want to intensify war preparations and to strangle the working class movement to dissolve parliament and liquidate the last remaining vestiges of our liberties," Prestes said.

The first U.S. move to prevent Kubitchek and Goulart from being installed was beaten back last week. Fascist acting-president Carlos Luz came out in support of a plan to prevent the installation of Kubitchek and Goulart. He was known to be backed by the Navy and Air Force.

But the army leaders, who are much closer to the people than the elite of the Navy and Air Force, refused to back Luz, and when the

elected Chamber of Deputies deposed him by 186 votes to 72, and approved Senator Ramos as the new acting president, the army helped put the decision into effect. Ramos has announced his determination to see that Kubitchek and Goulart are properly installed.

Meanwhile, the struggle of Brazil's democrats to prevent a military dictatorship is being watched closely by democrats throughout South America.

### IN ARGENTINA

In neighbouring Argentina, the left-wing newspaper "Propositas," while welcoming the election result, points out that there is still an important lesson to be learnt. "Changing the government is not a matter for the army—the masses of the people must be drawn directly into action to prevent these military coups. Our greatest weakness is that this lesson has not yet been driven home."

As if to emphasize this point, the military moved once more in Argentina, and replaced the Lonardi government by one more undemocratic and openly fascist.

But although the anti-democratic forces may win temporary successes, the palace revolutions are no longer being carried out while an apathetic public watches without interest, as has been the case in the past. Now the "revolutions" are made in the teeth of the bitter opposition of the working people and democratic forces, and their successes must be short-lived.

# KAGANOVICH REVEALS SOVIET POLICY —Nov. Seventh Address

**LONDON.**  
On the eve of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, which took place on November 7, 1917, the Soviet First Deputy Premier, Mr. Kaganovich, delivered the annual major review of the nation's policies and declared that working-class revolutions would triumph abroad without the intervention of the Soviet Union, reports the London Times.

The London Times continues: "Speaking from the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, which was decorated with flowers and portraits of Lenin and Stalin, Mr. Kaganovich said that people who talked about the export of revolution were 'either fools or provocateurs,' because 'revolutionary ideas know no frontiers—they travel without visas and without fingerprints.'"

"Speaking forcefully and with broad gestures, he declared that the Soviet Union would not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but that 'revolutionary ideas triumph abroad anyway.' 'No one can break the close ties linking the Soviet peoples with the broad masses of the working classes in all countries,' he said.

"As is customary in this annual declaration of Soviet accomplishments and intentions, Mr. Kaganovich covered wide ground in his one-hour speech. On foreign policy, he declared that the Soviet Union would never take part in the re-militarization of Germany. Referring to the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva, he observed that the Soviet Union considered that European security took precedence over the unification of Germany, although the two questions were already interrelated. He said that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss the unification of Korea and comparing Ngo with

that filled the gold and red theatre consisted of Government and party officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Interrupted 26 times by applause, Mr. Kaganovich included these remarks in his review of domestic matters—a salient point of which was that the housing situation was unsatisfactory and its improvement one of the most important tasks of the sixth five-year plan.

"Soviet labour productivity, he said, lagged behind that of capitalist countries and must be improved. They were not afraid of

self-criticism. Although the Soviet Union produced two million tons more grain than last year and had developed 17 million acres of unused land, the present level of agriculture did not satisfy the demands of the country in foodstuffs and raw materials.

Mr. Kaganovich said that recent Soviet diplomatic moves, such as the agreement on an Austrian state treaty, the establishment of diplomatic relations with West Germany, the signing of the Porkkala naval base to Finland, did not de-

rive from weakness, but from "consciousness of our growing strength and power."

Since 1950, real wages of the Soviet workers have risen by nearly one half and are almost double pre-war, added Mr. Kaganovich.

He said that the revolution called for the complete eradication of private property and the establishment of Socialist ownership. "We Communists and the whole Soviet people are justly proud that this has been achieved."

# THEAT TO PEACE SET-NAM Ngo is New U.S. Puppet

NEW DELHI.—India has announced that she will not recognise the new puppet government headed by Ngo Dinh Diem in South Viet-nam. Ngo became president after a referendum described by the Pakistan Times as "prefabricated and valueless."

Before the final referendum results had been announced the United States had officially declared its recognition of Ngo as "head of State" emphasizing to the world his subservience to America. South Viet-nam is now "a self-contained state under U.S. tutelage," says the London Observer.

This new move is a deliberate attempt by the United States to sabotage the agreement reached at Geneva for elections to unify South Viet-nam and North Viet-nam (led by Ho Chi Minh) to be held next July. French newspapers are already referring to Viet-nam as a second Korea and comparing Ngo with

Syngman Rhee. The right-wing "Le Figaro" wrote that in spite of the attempt to present the results of the referendum as an approval of Ngo's policy of rejecting the re-establishment of relations with the North, "all observers testify that the majority of Viet-namese are favourable to the

re-establishment of such relations." France Observer pointed out that in spite of all the pressure, only half of the electorate could be induced to vote.

North Viet-nam has been quick to respond to this new threat to peace in Asia. The Fatherland Front had demanded that the South Vietnamese authorities consult with the government of North Viet-nam and discuss the question of reunification of the country through free elections in accordance with the Geneva agreements.



# Why The Foreign Ministers Are Stalling

**THE** Western foreign ministers are stalling the Geneva conference and warding off every Soviet proposal for agreement. They have succeeded in deadlocking the debate on the reunification of Germany, and the conference has moved on to the next item on the agenda. What has been most remarkable has been the almost complete absence of pretence by the Western ministers that they were doing anything else but fight to avoid reaching any agreement.

The Soviet Union is insisting that before Germany is re-united there should be some assurance that Europe and the world will be protected from any possibility that a remilitarised Germany, with its Nazis in prominent positions, will start a new war. The Western ministers put forward a draft treaty which the Manchester Guardian in an editorial describes sarcastically as a "masterpiece."

**THE "MASTERPIECE"** treaty, giving Russia adequate reassurance of help if attacked; but its main provision is that the parties should withhold support from an aggressor and 'bring the aggression to the attention of the United Nations' . . . Then

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

on the relation between a united Germany and NATO the draft says that the security treaty would come into effect when Germany elects to join NATO, not if and when, as it is noted, but simply when. Thus, apparently without batting an eyelid, the Western Powers assume absolutely that a reunited Germany will be their way. These Western proposals give the Manchester Guardian a sinking feeling. "They are too obviously a gamesman's move. They are cynical and hypocritical. Unless our diplomacy is aiming at a horse-trading bargain in the most hard-faced fashion, it can achieve nothing but a deadlock by this approach. Quite possibly the Western ministers decided in advance that nothing but a deadlock could be achieved anyway; there was certainly much evidence to support this view . . . one cannot help feeling that under all their fine words of patient conciliation there has been a strain of mockery."

**BEHIND THE STALL**  
Mockery maybe? But certainly mockery without laughter. For behind the Western stalling lay the strain of the terrible turmoil in the countries bordering the Mediterranean, from one end to the other. The people of France were preparing for the intense political activity of election time and Dulles faced the prospect of a mass rejection of any party whose policy tied the U.S. line.  
A government further to the right than the present one could not gain power except through some sort of coup d'etat. Among army generals, there is known to be serious talk of such a coup, but it is difficult to see how it could be achieved.  
A "communist plot" could, of course, be invented, but it would take more than a genius to convince the French of its reality. The mutinies by conscripts about to be sent to fight in North Africa (reported in New Age, Nov. 3) show that the army rank and file was never less dependable than now for any faction against the French workers.

What one sees in France is a picture of a country in which the bourgeoisie is hopelessly entangled in its own internal contradictions.  
**THE CALL-UP**  
With a grave military situation in North Africa and half of the French army already there, conscripts who had already completed their service are being called back, in addition to the new conscripts who are being told to report directly to North Africa and start fighting—and dying—after just a few weeks of basic training. This has caused the most profound unrest throughout France, particularly since there is no enthusiasm whatever for the North African war. Families forced to continue indefinitely living on totally inadequate separation allowances become

desperate, and there is a chain of reaction of dislocation in civil life.  
The government has put the monthly cost of its North African military operations at 10 billion francs, but actually it is more like 25 billion—and no help toward this is coming from the U.S. as it is in India. Result: the whole French economy, already more or less bankrupt, is deeply shaken.

**RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.**  
Washington clearly showed its lack of enthusiasm for French North Africa policies by not using its influence more strongly to keep Algeria off the U.N. agenda. The U.S. is concerned to build up its North African bases, but France is worried that these ultra-modern installations (contrasting with its own shabby, underpaid, morale-less army) are forming "a dangerous pole of attraction" for North African nationalists impressed by real power. The Paris N.Y. Herald Tribune complains that owing to the delays in Franco-U.S. negotiations over the number of men to be stationed at U.S. bases, there are still only two men on the new 30 million dollar base at Agadir, Morocco, which has a gleaming, hygienic mess-hall for 500.

**SPAIN.** France is even more worried about the game being played by Franco Spain. That Moroccan nationalist forces are taking shelter in, and attacking from, Spanish Morocco and firing Spanish-made armaments has been confirmed by Gen. de Lattour in French Morocco. De Lattour warned Spanish authorities not to "play with fire," which could have as grave results for them as for the French imposers of white supremacy.

Meanwhile, the working class is achieving more and more unity—as the series of metalworkers' strikes have shown—in the struggle for economic justice against the "last ditch" Bourbons who, at home just like the colonies, learn nothing and forget everything.

**GREECE** was talking ever more clearly of a policy of "neutrality." The executive of the right-wing EPEK party noted that "the foundations of Greece's alliance with NATO are being shattered. Greco-Turkish friendship is now a thing of the past. The participation of Greece in NATO is becoming problematical." The Democratic Party declared: "No Greece in the country sees any justification for further adherence to NATO." At the same time Greece's relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies were rapidly improving. The annual volume of Greco-Turk trade is now close on ten million dollars.

Nor have the people of Greece and Cyprus failed to express their appreciation of the fact that the Soviet Union, which always upheld the right of all peoples to self-determination, was the only Great Power in the United Nations to support the Greek proposal to include discussion of the British army's terrorist invasion of Cyprus on the U.N. agenda.

**TURKEY,** whose bankruptcy we described in New Age, Nov. 3, has found no way to bolster its tottering economy, and all the countries of the MIDDLE EAST have taken decisive steps to break from U.S. bondage.

And in the whole of NORTH AFRICA there is an ever-growing anti-colonial movement challenging the very structure of the so-called "free world."  
These facts—repeated in other countries all over the world—there are the reasons for the inability of the Western foreign ministers to put forward any policy other than a policy of delay.

The kind of troubles which were keeping them awake were being stated bluntly in the capitalist press.

"Things could get so bad in Paris and North Africa," said the U.S. Business Week, "that France would become more a protectorate of NATO than a partner." The West "could lose Germany to neutralism, if not worse," the Wall Street Journal said. "We could lose Europe by orderly evolution" perhaps even more easily than by cold war devices" wrote the Christian Science Monitor. "Moscow has the initiative," complained Walter Lippman.

All this made clear to political observers what the point of the Western Week conference would be at Geneva. The Christian Science Monitor saw as early as six weeks ago that the pace of developments since July "has left the policy-makers of the West breathless. The immediate desire is to put a brake on change and secure something of a respite."  
But the ordinary people all over the world are impatient—they want further strides to permanent peace, the doom of the Geneva spirit. Their impatience means the doom of the stalling policy.

# "WE WANT HIM HERE!"

## Appeals for Huddleston to Remain in South Africa

**JOHANNESBURG.**—THE "KEEP FATHER HUDDLESTON IN SOUTH AFRICA" MOVEMENT IS SPREADING SWIFTLY AND ONE AFTER ANOTHER A VARIETY OF ORGANISATIONS ARE JOINING IN THE CAMPAIGN AND ECHOING THE PLEA THAT HE SHOULD REMAIN HERE.

The African Education Movement, of which Father Huddleston was a founder and is today chairman, is circulating a petition among the parents of the 8,000 African children expelled from Bantu Education schools and catered for today by the Movement's Cultural Clubs on the Reef.

The Union of South African Artists, whose members are popular and well-known singers, instrumentalists and entertainers, is collecting signatures on its own petition.

The Federation of South African Women has petition forms circulating in the locations and townships as well as in European suburbs.

"Father Huddleston occupies a unique place in South Africa," says the petition of the Federation. "He has become for us, who sign the appeal, a hero for thousands of South Africans, a symbol of outstanding Christian courage and selflessness in defence of right and justice. There is no European in South Africa today who has so successfully and boldly bridged the abyss of fear between the White men and Black men, and developed on both sides of the colour line a spirit of tolerance, respect and brotherhood between men."

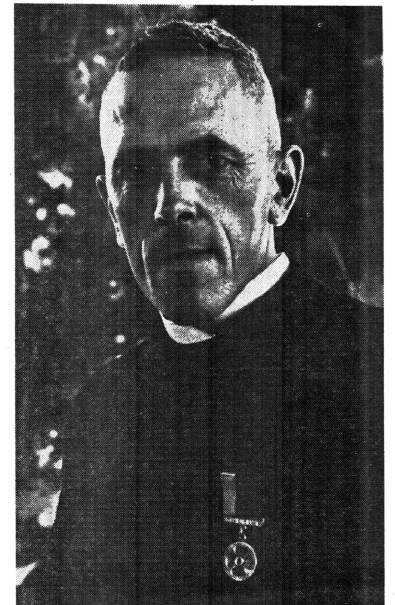
"FATHER HUDDLESTON IS MORE WIDELY LOVED, RESPECTED AND FOLLOWED THAN ANY MAN IN THE LAND TODAY."  
"We do not challenge the authority of the Order to which he owes and gives his full allegiance. But a great gap will be left in our community by his departure."  
"We therefore make a public appeal to the Community of the Resurrection to leave Father Huddleston to work in South Africa."

The ad hoc "Keep Father Huddleston in South Africa" Committee is developing a campaign of its own to appeal to the Community of the Resurrection to reconsider its decision to recall Father Huddleston, and has prompted many other bodies to do likewise. The petitions and appeals are being directed to the Bishop of Johannesburg and to Father Raynes of the Community of the Resurrection in England.

When Father Raynes arrives by air in the Union on November 18, the Union of African Artists and other bodies will send a deputation to him to convey their appeal.

Heading the signatures to the Freedom Charter that have come in this week is that of Father Trevor Huddleston who received the Isitwalandwe award at the Congress of the People. Facing recall to Britain, Father Huddleston will nevertheless, before he leaves, issue an appeal to all South Africans to endorse the "Freedom Charter."

A conference of Johannesburg region Congress officials and volunteers took place last night after tea at the home of Father Huddleston for the collection of signatures in the city.



Father Huddleston wearing the Isitwalandwe presented to him at the Congress of the People last June.

## He Signed The Freedom Charter

Heading the signatures to the Freedom Charter that have come in this week is that of Father Trevor Huddleston who received the Isitwalandwe award at the Congress of the People. Facing recall to Britain, Father Huddleston will nevertheless, before he leaves, issue an appeal to all South Africans to endorse the "Freedom Charter."

## "A BITTER BLOW"

—DR. NAICKER  
DURBAN.

"The recall of Rev. Huddleston, the great champion of freedom has come as a bitter blow to the oppressed people of South Africa and to all those fighting for democracy in the Indian sub-continent. Acting president of the South African Indian Congress, in a statement issued last week.

Dr. Naicker says that Father Huddleston has been a tower of strength to all those who have consistently opposed the evils of apartheid oppression in the Union. As a fearless and an outspoken Christian he has found a permanent place in the hearts of millions of Non-European peoples.

"It is therefore natural that the Non-European people together with European democrats should make representations to the Government concerned to ensure that Father Huddleston is not made to desert the people who need him.

"As acting president of the South African Indian Congress, I pay tribute to Father Huddleston on behalf of the Indian people. In a country in which Christian principles are being daily assailed Father Huddleston has by his indomitable courage made us all realise the importance of opposing the forces of evil. South African Indians are deeply indebted to him as are all people struggling for democracy and liberty."

**POISONOUS SLANDERS**  
Successive Israeli governments have combined vicious and poisonous

# "In South Africa's Jails Only Boldness of Heart Will Carry You Through"

**JOHANNESBURG.**—In South Africa's jails only "boldness of heart" will carry you through. These are the words of Esau Lion, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for public violence after the Moroka Riot of 1947 when the people protested at the conditions of the official shantytowns then being established.

Lion served seven and a half years in prison in three jails: Baviaanspoort, Pretoria and Bellville.

There are regulations for the treatment of convicts, he said, but they are often not observed. Prisoners are told that they should make their complaints to the jail officials, says Lion, but what he does may only single himself out for punishment.

"I had personal experience of that. I tried to complain from time to time. I was looked upon as a troublesome man, put under special observation by the warders. When I was transferred from one prison to another, my reputation went before me: I was an 'agitator' who had to be specially watched."

Warders, said Lion, are supposed not to assault the prisoners. But in the morning they see assaults on prisoners every single day of your stay there in the work span, in the yard, in the prison building.

If you try to complain "they will turn on you to make a charge against you. You are teaching prisoners to complain," becomes the real crime. Soon all the warders up to the chief warder have been told you are making complaints. Then you become the target and all the warders wait for the chance to lay additional charges against you.

**DEFIANCE PRISONERS**  
Lion told how he was in the Pretoria prison when a batch of defiance campaign prisoners came in to serve their sentences. "I saw severe assault on some of them as I worked with them in the brick-yards. Though they complained to the chief warder they were not treated in the prison hospital. Day after day they had to do the heavy

work: pushing loaded wheelbarrows up a steep slope."

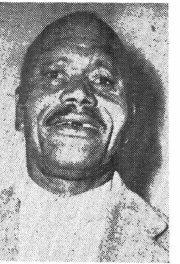
"When I was put to do the same heavy work and I complained that with my war injury I was unable to, I was given six months confinement in segregation. For six months I saw only the warder in charge of me."

Later, Lion was one of the prisoners who had to help the warders in charge of the short-term prisoners. Those serving terms of from seven to fourteen days for a month are treated "very awfully," said Lion. Their conditions are worse even than the long termers. "They are packed into the cells like sardines. In the morning they are given no opportunity to wash, they are herded together for counting like a flock of animals and, in charge of the newest police recruits are the continual butt of them, often assaulted and beaten."

## BELLVILLE PRISON

Bellville prison in the Cape, said Lion, is a jail even worse than Pretoria. Though Coloured prisoners are supposed to be given a diet, there was no such thing in Bellville when Lion arrived there. Coloured prisoners entitled to boots had none. "When I asked for the regulation diet for Coloured prisoners I was reminded 'Bellville is not Pretoria,'" complained the magistrate when he visited the prison and he said he would investigate the matter. That was the last heard.

"The Bellville prisoners work on railway quarries and though the



Mr. Esau Lion.

work is not too severe, the conditions are bad. Inadequate precautions are taken for the safety of the prisoners when there is dynamiting. Convicts work under overhanging stone and there are frequent casualties from falling rock. While he was at the prison, said Lion, one man was killed.

The general atmosphere in the prison, said Lion, is very sad. All you can look forward to is reading the Bible but in Bellville you can do that only on Sundays."

## TEMPTATIONS

Lion described the temptations held out to long-term prisoners to help the warders discriminate against other prisoners, to make false statements against "trouble-some" prisoners, to become informers and "warder-prisoners."

This is the way to get preferential treatment in jail, said Lion. "But if you hold out and refuse to help incriminate other prisoners, only your own boldness of heart will carry you through."

## Women's Day For Freedom Charter

JOHANNESBURG.

The first Sunday in December has been earmarked by the African National Congress Women's League conference last week-end as a day for an all-out effort by women to collect signatures for the Freedom Charter.

The conference was given a flying start by the words of the A.N.C. President Moreside: "The oppressor is bound to collapse before the unity of the people. A.N.C. policy is that the majority and not the minority shall rule."

The main resolution passed by 106 delegates, called for all women to throw in their weight for the struggle against passes for women.

A suggestion raised at the conference will be taken to the Women's National Conference next month that January should see a national women's protest against passes.

Conference congratulated the women on their courageous march to the Union Buildings and also urged all women workers to organise in trade unions, and grasping schemes of the people of Asia and Africa. The United States is many thousands of miles away. Peace cannot be established in the Middle East on the basis of cold war promises. The co-operation of the big powers, especially the Soviet Union, is essential for the solution of the Israel-Arab crisis.

Israel's role is not to become a policeman of the imperialist West against the liberation movements of the Middle East peoples who are rejecting the passive part which Dulles and others have written for them.

# ISRAEL MUST STOP PLAYING DULLES' GAME

The blood of Jews and Arabs has flowed on the Israeli borders in the past weeks, cries aloud for progress towards a solution of the Israel-Arab crisis. How much longer will the continuing tension boil over in blood? The outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab States would be a catastrophe for those people as well as a world danger indeed. The Western powers' dismay at the prospect of Egypt and other Moslem States receiving Soviet and Czechoslovakian arms would be comical were it not for the tragic fact that the Middle East balance sheet is all too likely to be written in human blood.

For some years the United States' pactomania has driven them to include the Middle East in their ring of hostile anti-Soviet bases. The American-sponsored Turkish, Iraqi-Pakistan-British Pact is an instrument directed not merely against the U.S.S.R. but against the young and struggling State of Israel.

The ill-directed Israeli Government, in its desperate self-induced hunger for currency and dollars, has long ago forsaken the political and economic independence won through the death of thousands of soldiers on the battlefield when Israel fought for freedom, a fight fought with arms supplied by countries like Czechoslovakia and the East European democracies.

It is quite obvious that in the face of these cold war objectives Israel has embarked upon the positive measures to prevent the formation of hostile military blocs near her borders. The supply of arms by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to Egypt or to any of the Middle East countries does not bring peace any nearer, but it is pointless to complain unless it is accompanied by plain hysteria about this in the light of the fact that the United States and Britain to the Arab States is colonies in comparison with that received from these new sources.

Why has Israel subordinated and subjected itself to the U.S.A.? Why is it so anxious to be a slave for dollars from the U.S.A. and to "bleed" in the anti-Soviet war planned in Washington? Israel needs economic development and peace desperately. It is a pity that some of her leaders and political parties match Egyptian and Arab threats to exterminate Zionism with fire-eating demands for immediate war against her Moslem neighbours.

Peace will not be achieved by building up military blocs. Negotiations with an existing independence of any State involved together with help from all the great powers (without the exclusion of the Soviet Union) is a necessity.

A plan for a Middle Eastern peace on this basis would liberate Israel from the nightmare of war and invasion. But Israel as a war base, as a bastion of the Western campaign against the Soviet Union, will lead to disaster and catastrophe.

Israel should have followed a genuine independent international policy and should have anticipated that the Soviet Union would react to hostile American diplomacy by positive measures to assert her own rights to security and freedom from a Middle East menace.

## THINK AGAIN

Israel must radically re-orientate her thinking. The awakening of the peoples of Asia and Africa is a historic fact to which she must not be blind. These peoples are today a tremendous factor in the international arena without whom no problem can be solved. If Israel wishes to secure her national future she must become part of the general movement of the Asian and African peoples who are struggling for peace and national sovereignty against the aggressive and grasping schemes of the American policy with its regional war blocs.

Russia's borders are a few hundred miles from the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean. The United States is many thousands of miles away. Peace cannot be established in the Middle East on the basis of cold war promises. The co-operation of the big powers, especially the Soviet Union, is essential for the solution of the Israel-Arab crisis.

By SAM KAHN



# CHRISTIAN CHURCH MUST HONOUR ITS PRINCIPLES

# 79 ON ILLEGAL STRIKE CHARGE

## Bishop Jordan Says Apartheid Will Fail

JOHANNESBURG.—In an exclusive interview with New Age on the eve of his return to the United States, Bishop Frederick D. Jordan of the A.M.E. Church said that in the long run apartheid and its oppressive legislation must fail because the rest of the world was going in the opposite direction to South Africa.

Bishop Jordan saw this as the redeeming feature of the South African situation. Those, he said, who advocate oppressive and repressive programmes for the benefit of a particular section of the population were creating an explosive situation.

Bishop Jordan is the third Bishop assigned to Africa. The Bishopric extends over the Rhodesias, Kenya, Nyassaland, Portuguese East Africa and South West Africa, as well as the Union.

Born in the Southern States of the U.S.A., Bishop Jordan, who is a Negro, served for 12 years as a minister in California. In 1952 he was elected to the African Bishopric.

### SENT BACK

In 1952, on his first trip to Africa, Bishop Jordan landed at Livingstone, was detained there and sent back to the States on the next plane. This was at the time of the powerful African opposition to Central African Federation and the authorities were taking no chances of the possible effect on African opinion of the visiting Negro Bishop.

In December, 1953, after a visa had been granted him, Bishop Jordan returned to Rhodesia, spending seven weeks there organising three Church conferences and trying to obtain a transit visa to the Union, even if only to enable him to visit Swaziland, where there are many A.M.E. Church adherents. Finally Bishop Jordan secured a permit to stay in the Union for some months, and this permit was extended till the end of this year.

In the Union Bishop Jordan travelled extensively, covering over 33,000 miles by car and air.

### SCPTICAL

Speaking of the position of the Church in Africa, the Bishop thought that the African people are becoming sceptical of the Christian position as it conflicts with their practical experience.

People, he finds, respond to the principles of brotherhood in the Church rather than to the ultimate divinity and in the A.M.E. Church even were attracted more by its sociological aspects than its theological principles.

The Bishop put the weaknesses

of Christianity in Africa down to the fact that there appears to be a pandering by the Church to the Government ideology of apartheid, and that in most church organisations Europeans seem to assume the same dominant position as in society generally.

The Bishop thought that the only solution was for the Church to hold firm to a position of principle without regard to any obligations to Government policies. That should be so even if it meant a church with



Bishop Jordan.

only very few European members. He felt this was important in Africa under present conditions as Christianity as a religion was not secure in Africa and pressure on it would only increase.

On Bantu Education the Bishop said that his Church was very anxious about the future of education for the African children. He had no illusions, he said, about the Government's intentions in the field of education, which was part of the repressive programme.

He was convinced, however, that "in a world of enlightenment retrogression would not succeed."

E.W.

### A Quote From The London Times

"The Indian Government has asked the British High Commission here (New Delhi) to provide films and photographs showing the decoration in the streets of London. They are required by officials responsible for the decoration of Delhi in honour of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev, who will visit India next month."

## Textile Workers Fight For Wage Increases

CAPE TOWN.

"Textile workers are fighting on all fronts," Mr. P. Beylveid, general secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union of South Africa, told New Age this week.

"On the one hand they are fighting employers who are refusing to increase wages while others even wish to reduce them and worsen conditions of service.

"On the other hand, textile workers have had to cope with Government action in banning union officials. In addition, the Minister of Labour has given plant-laid factories, such as the canvas factory in Standerton, exemption from existing wage agreements.

"The textile workers are determined not to allow all these attacks to destroy their union or lower their standards of living, which they have achieved over so many years of fighting," Mr. Beylveid continued. "Already a Fighting Fund has been estab-

JOHANNESBURG.—Seventy-eight African workers, members of the Iron and Steel Workers' Union, and a union organiser Mr. Nimrod Sejake, are on trial in the Magistrate's Court for taking part in an illegal strike.

The prosecution is under the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act, and the case is being watched throughout by inspectors of the Native Labour Department, and the Special Branch of the police.

All 78 workers are employed at Iron Lamps Pty. Ltd., an industry factory.

The trial was held in one of the Johannesburg civil courts and practically every square inch of space was taken up as the 78 accused, twelve deep in six rows, sat on the floor during their trial.

They all went into court smiling and at ease, and throughout the case exhibited both confidence and discipline.

All pleaded not guilty.

First witness for the crown was the factory's general manager, Mr. Richard Kellett. He said conditions in his factory were not governed by any industrial or wage agreement or award, only by the Factories Act.

### GRIEVANCES

On the 29th July he was asked to see a member of the Transvaal Iron and Steel Workers' Union. Nimrod Sejake presented himself to him. "I asked for his identity book and he produced it and told me he wanted to discuss the wage grievances of my employees and why some workers had been dismissed in recent weeks. He was very evasive and non-committal on the question of grievances. I asked him if the workers were members of his union and he said the majority were. I told him I was not satisfied that he was entitled to represent my employees, and that I did not think his union was recognised. I told him I proposed to get in touch with the Department of Labour and the Police before I had any further discussion with him."

Mr. Kellett added in his evidence that when the police arrived they arrested Sejake and "immediately after that the boys went out on the strike again." When he spoke to them the workers said their organiser should be released before they went back to work. Mr. Kellett said he would ring the police and eventually Sejake was released and brought back to the factory.

### DISMISSED THE LOT

"I then decided I would dismiss the lot because of their behaviour."

## Textile Workers Fight For Wage Increases

CAPE TOWN.

lished on the Witwatersrand and is in the process of being set up in Natal and the Cape. "The union is determined to build up sufficient resources to meet all emergencies.

Conciliation Board negotiations into the worsted section of the industry finally broke down in Cape Town last week, fourteen months after they had started.

The employers were prepared to offer only a long service bonus of 1s. per week after five years service with the same firm. The union was determined to accept nothing less than a 10 to 15 per cent increase in basic wages.

There are about 2,500 workers in the worsted section which is the lowest paid in the industry. Wage negotiations in all other sections, except cotton have also broken down. Union representatives are due to meet employers at a Conciliation Board in Cape Town later this month to press the demands of the cotton workers.

We subsequently re-engaged all except two. We reduced their annual holiday from four weeks to three."

Cross-examined by Mrs. S. Muller (appearing for the 79), Mr. Kellett admitted that Sejake had placed before him certain grievances, namely that overtime should not be compulsory; there should be dismissals of workers without reason. He did not, he said, recall demands that protective appliances be provided and that doctors' certificates should not be disregarded. He thought, he said, that the "union representative was an agitator type because he organised the workers to strike, and that is why he had called the police."

Mr. Kellett said it did appear that the reason why the workers struck to resume work was Sejake's arrest. The case is to proceed on November 29.

## Move to Control Meetings in P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

A move to control meetings of Africans in the whole magisterial district of Port Elizabeth is under way.

The City Council has already decided to ask the Government to apply the necessary regulations and the Divisional Council is considering a similar step.

Regulations empowering a Port Elizabeth magistrate to ban a meeting if there is any risk of "breach of the peace" were first promulgated in February, 1954.

These regulations applied only to New Brighton, and the African National Congress, the Youth League and others have found it so difficult to obtain permission for meetings, that the majority of meetings were held in Veeplaat.

The authorities now plan to control Veeplaat as well.

JAPAN will not tolerate the expansion of U.S. air-bases in Japan and the bringing in of U.S. atomic weapons in contradiction to the current trend of relaxation of international tensions, said the Japanese Socialist Party, the country's second largest, recently.

## P.E. MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

the sky may appear dark, but if it is dark, it is with the wings of the chickens of Freedom coming home to roost."

### NOT ALONE

Mr. P. L. Vogel, chairman of the C.O.D. (Eastern Province), said: "The people of this country are on the march. This is the beginning of the fight for Freedom. You will not be alone in the struggle. Some Europeans will march forward with you."

After Mr. Tobias, the Vice Chairman of S.A.C.P.O. (Port Elizabeth) and Mr. Mamali of the same community had spoken the meeting unanimously adopted the FREEDOM CHARTER and pledged itself to strive for its implementation.

After the meeting the police waylaid the people and arrested more than thirty for passes. When they were released the following morning on their own recognisances they gave the Afrika salute.

## AFRICAN ARRESTED AT VERWOERD INDABA

### ANC Call To Chiefs

JOHANNESBURG.—Not honeyed words but stern warnings have been a feature of the Rustenburg indaba where Minister Verwoerd and his officials have been trying to get chiefs and headmen to accept the Bantu Authorities Act, Bantu Education and apartheid.

The chiefs and headmen listened to the Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. C. N. Young, tell them they must not listen to silly and frivolous propaganda. If they acted

"responsibly" they would find official sympathetic!

They faced a choice of accepting the Bantu Authorities Act or losing their positions. Then, to make sure the chiefs and headmen were protected from all "propaganda," an African distributing an African National Congress leaflet on the Verwoerd indaba, was placed under arrest.

"Stand firm," the leaflet said. "We are confident that you will not sell the birthrights of your African people. The Bantu Authorities Act will turn your chiefs into police boys and make you assist the Nationalist Government to administer all their laws to oppress you."

"The Bantu Education Act is to indoctrinate the African child to accept inferiority. Do not sell the rights of your people to Verwoerd."

The chiefs and headmen at this indaba were drawn from the Batswana in the Western Transvaal and the Sotho in the Free State.

## When NERVE PAINS strike!

Mag-Aspirin is better. Its double action gives quick, safe relief. It calms nerve shock, gently soothes away the pain in the affected nerves and restores health-giving sleep. Thousands of sufferers have found Mag-Aspirin the ideal treatment for painful conditions like headache, bladder pain, carache, toothache, sore throat, sleeplessness and rheumatic pains.

## MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

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

Pass your copy of NEW AGE on to a friend

In the course of the campaign to win a million signatures for the Freedom Charter, South Africans of all races and classes are discussing the aims and objects of the Charter, and its implications. Some people are asking:

# Does The Freedom Charter Mean Socialism?

By INKULULEKO

The writer of this stimulating article says "No", and explains the real meaning of the people's democracy for which the Liberatory movement is fighting in South Africa.

The Freedom Charter, adopted four months ago at the Congress of the People, is a stirring document, embodying all the deepest and most pressing needs of the people and charting a new course for a free South Africa. The programme it demands the Charter is as old as the people's struggle in South Africa. It calls for security, an end to discrimination, for work, housing and education to echo the demands of the many hard battles the people have waged on all these fronts.

Yet the Charter is unique. It differs from all previous political documents of the liberatory movements in its completeness and all-embracing nature. Above all, it not only exposes all that is rotten, decaying and oppressive in the present system, but it unfolds the vision and the shape of the new life that will replace it.

The Charter is unique, too, in that it was adopted not at some restricted leaders' or delegates' conference, but by the people themselves after a year of prolonged and intensive discussion. The Charter thus, is of the people and belongs to them.

Yet the Charter is more than a document. It is a political programme, and political programmes which are not a guide to action are like a paralysed limb.

The people have entrusted the Charter to their organisations who had the courage to call into being the Congress of the People, and all great campaigns is now under way to get the Charter endorsed with a million signatures.

Enthusiasm for the Charter must be born not of blind obedience to its aims, but of the understanding that, taken together, these aims are the only possible way out of the present impasse and towards the formation of a people's government founded on justice and equality.

## DOUBTS

Everywhere the people have received the Charter with enthusiasm. Yet, in some quarters there have been doubts expressed about aspects of the Charter. Some of our most respected leaders have expressed genuine misgivings about that section of the Charter which reads:

"The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth. The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, can be restored to the people. The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the Banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole. All other industry and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people. All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions."

The Charter does not propose

merely a reform of the present system, a patching-up of its worst evils, an amelioration of some of its conditions. The Charter proclaims that only a complete change of state form can result in the people achieving their aims. Some groups, like the Liberals, have the illusion that real democracy can be achieved within the existing constitutional set-up. They believe that the repeal of certain laws on the statute book is sufficient. Such a purely reformist attitude is unrealistic and takes no note of history.

Every state form has been moulded to serve a particular set-up and through the centuries, as one order made way for another, the emergent ruling group had to create quiet new state forms to consolidate its power. It had to do more than that. It had to break the stronghold which the old ruling group had on the country and, through the economy, on the state apparatus. It would, for instance, have been impossible to do away with serfdom and feudal social relations without breaking the economic power of the land barons.

## THE COLOUR BARR

Why the system of colour discrimination in South Africa? Is it some natural inhumanity of Whites towards Non-Whites? Is it just re-education in the spirit of justice, and a change of heart that is needed among the Whites?

No. The system of White supremacy has its roots in the cheap labour need of the major economic groups of the country. South Africa's economy is dominated by giant monopolies in the gold mining industry linked with big financial and farming interests, whose tentacles reach also into secondary industry. These groups have been responsible for the Reserve system, migratory labour, the low wage policy. These groups own and control the national wealth of our country and determine the basic structure of the South African state.

It would be a dream to pretend that the changes of the Charter could be realisable if their economic grip were not loosened. Super profits are incompatible with a sharing by the people in the wealth of the country. Migratory labour and the compulsory system cannot go hand in hand with the right of the worker to receive equal pay for equal work, his right to organise in trade unions, and so on.

There is another aspect. The mere acknowledgement in a phrase that the people shall have the right to own the land and to manufacture is of little value. The right to do these things is one thing; the opportunity is another. Over 300 years the system of White supremacy has resulted in the concentration of wealth in the hands of the present power groups. To allow this wealth to remain in the hands of the monopolies is to condone the past to perpetuate the lower economic status of the Non-Europeans.

## FIRST TASKS

Immediately after political changes have resulted in the

establishment of the sort of government envisaged by the Charter, those in power will be faced with the major problem of raising the economic status of the Non-European and of doing away with the basic inequality of wealth which is part and parcel of the present system. White supremacy is not only an ideological catchphrase. In terms of the real lives of the mass of the people it has resulted in the accumulation of the basic wealth of the land in the hands of a small section of the White caste. As long as this balance remains undisturbed, the inferior status of the Non-European cannot be radically altered.

If tomorrow every discriminatory law on the statute book were repealed, but the mineral wealth, monopoly industry and financial

empire were not transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole, the system of white superiority would in its basic essentials be perpetuated for many generations.

The wealth of South Africa cannot be created by law. It is there. If it is left in the hands of the present dominant groups the new state will with a great deal of justification be able to say it cannot "afford" to provide education, to do away with squalid conditions and so on.

## NOT SOCIALISM

Some are concerned that this solution is in advance of what should be the programme of a national liberatory struggle and

that it might commit the national movements to a socialist aim.

Whatever one's views might be as to the desirability of establishing a socialist system in South Africa, the immediate aim of the liberatory movement is not and cannot be the establishment of socialism.

Does it therefore follow that the liberatory movement must automatically reject any part of a programme which happens to coincide with a section of that of socialists? If this were so then "votes for all" and all the other basic aims of the liberatory movement would have to be scrapped. It is obvious that the sole test for the acceptability of an aim must be: Is it possible to implement the programme without the inclusion of this aim? In any event, socialism and the nationalisation of the basic wealth of a country are not synonymous terms. In South Africa today the railways are nationalised and serve the interests of the dominant group.

The Charter does not advocate the abolition of private enterprise, nor is it suggested that all industries be nationalised or that all trade be controlled by the state.

"All people shall have the right to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions," says the Charter. The right to do these things would remain a dead letter without the restoration of the basic wealth of the country to the people, and without that the building of a democratic state is inconceivable.

## PEOPLE'S BUDGETS No. 2

# "THERE ARE NIGHTS WHEN I CAN'T SLEEP, WORRYING HOW WE WILL MANAGE"

For the second in the People's Budget series, New Age visited Mrs. Maggie Job, a widow of Elsie's River, Cape Town.

Mrs. Job has to cater for her son, aged 31, an adopted boy of 13 and another adopted son, who is married with two babies.

Mrs. Job has let two rooms and the rent she receives from them covers the £4 18s. a month she has to pay towards the house, which will one day be her own. Her married adopted son was unemployed for quite a few months, but is now earning again and contributes £7 a month towards food for the house. The rest of his salary of £15 a month goes in clothes and other necessities for himself and his family.

Her own son contributes £1 a week towards food and himself buys the family meat, spending about 2s. 6d. a day and 10s. over weekends. He earns between £5 and £6 a week (if there is overtime) and pays £3 a week maintenance towards his wife and children, who do not live with him.

For the 13-year-old adopted boy, Mrs. Job receives £3 a month from the Child Life—which is not nearly enough for his food and clothes. "He must be neat and clean at school and his exercise books also cost money."

Mrs. Job says she buys only for cash. No instalments or credit for her.

## EXPENSES

She spends about £1 or a little more a week on groceries. "Wood is 4s. 6d. a week, paraffin 2s. 4d. a week, vegetables and fruit are "very expensive"—12s. a week goes on that. "It is not enough,



Mrs. Maggie Job with her adopted son and his family.

but we can hardly pay that amount."

She bakes most of her own bread, spending about 2s. 8d. a week on flour, but also has to buy a number of loaves a week.

There is no money for sweets. Water is 10s. to 12s. a month. "I only buy milk when I have the cash—which is not often."

"Clothes I won't talk about, because I can't afford to buy any," said Mrs. Job. "My son hardly has a second pair of trousers to wear."

Other "musts" every month are

insurance, 4s. 4d. and burial society, 3s.

Pots and pans? "I do need some, but can't buy."

"All the money goes in food," said Mrs. Job, "and then we don't get quite enough. There is nothing over at the end of the month. Sometimes I still have to borrow to come out. I think we've never had a year like this. Everything is so expensive. THERE ARE NIGHTS I CAN'T SLEEP WORRYING ABOUT HOW WE ARE GOING TO MANAGE."

### African Traders Forced into Service

**KLERKSDORP.**  
Africans who have worked as hawkers and traders, or independent craftsmen like shoemakers, tailors and carpenters are having the daily labourers' passes withdrawn and are being forced to register as workseekers and take on employment for European employers.  
There has been a spate of such cases recently.

### Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday's racing at Ascot:  
Marathon Handicap: 1. FULL BLUE. Danger, Phantom King. Milnerton Handicap Tops: 1. REV-ELATION. Danger, Nanook. Milnerton Handicap Bottoms: 1. MURAT. Danger, Charm Boy. Ascot Handicap: 1. CALVADOS. Danger, Noisy Boy. Progress Nine: 1. FILM FAN. Danger, Timsmith. Progress Six: 1. DINGALONG. Danger, Rosieridge. Maiden Plate: 1. SANTA CLAUSE. Danger, Hiraja. Juvenile Plate (F): 1. AMBER GLOW. Danger, Abdicate.

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

Dear Worker,

The above statement was made to me by Mrs. Carole of Glenoort. It was later confirmed by other housewives who added 'Clothes are cheaper today but there is no money over to buy.'  
I know these conditions and understand the reasons which call for such unfortunate statements. Because of this, I organised my businesses 'Johnny's Parcels' and 'Ma's' in order to help. Yes, I wanted to help by the most practical means possible to ease if not overcome such distress. I have always felt and still feel that at some time or other the formation of Workers' Co-operative Societies would perform this service.

### FOOD FIRST

Johnny's Parcels situated at 7a Junction Road, Salt River is my business which supplies FOOD PARCELS at Xmas time. MA needs extra groceries in her cupboard because of the long holidays. During the year she saves and pays for her parcel. It is delivered at Xmas. The best value in FOOD is found in Johnny's Parcels. Fresh meat, hirt the newspapers, may be scarce at holiday time. Ma very wisely orders a BI filled meat parcel for £2. This year there is a special Sweet Parcel for Ma's children. It contains 1 lb. prunes, 1 lb. glace green figs, 1 lb. peaches, 1 lb. nuts and raisins, 1 bottle Cyross fruit syrup, 1 lb. boilings, 1 lb. toffees, 1 pkt. biscuits, 1 lb. chocolate peanuts, 1 lb. shelled peanuts, 4 pkts. assorted sweets, 2 pkts. popcorn. It costs £1. All books should be completed by November 15, 1955.

### THEN CLOTHES

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

### JOINING FORM

- I would like to become a customer of Johnny's Parcels/Ma's.
- I would like to become an agent for Johnny's Parcels/Ma's.

NAME

ADDRESS

PLACE OF WORK

JOHNNY.

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

Search Near, Search Far

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### Scholarships For African And Coloured Students

NAIROBI.

The Government of India have decided to continue their scheme for cultural scholarships and to pose to ward one scholar to each to an African student and a Coloured student of South Africa, and four scholarships to students of Indian origin domiciled in South Africa.

The selected scholar will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month in addition to other concessions like free tuition and exemption from examination fees. Scholarships are tenable for the full courses of study for which a scholar is selected. Candidates will be required to join the Universities of India in June/July, 1956. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Certificate Examination are eligible for these scholarships. Preference will be given to those eligible for post-graduate courses.

The last date for the receipt of applications on the prescribed form is November 25, 1955 and these are to be sent to the office of the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa, P.O. Box 2274, Nairobi. Further details and prescribed application forms may be obtained from that office.

# Here are G's Gathering Nats. in May!

The first of a series of three articles on Strijdom and the opposition by COLIN JAMESON

United Party supporters are a little mystified by the three-day meeting in Johannesburg last week of the Party's Central Executive Committee, Parliamentary caucus and Central Head Committee. It was a special meeting which brought together all the brains of the United Party.

The meeting, naturally, was described as "important." For once I agree. It was an important occasion, not because it took some decisions about testing the Senate Act (or didn't take them: the report failed to make clear which), but because it apparently laid down the broad principles along which it will approach the next General Election.

I am ready to believe that the United Party has come closer to having a policy and a programme than ever before. It can be smelt in the air. It is as if someone had suddenly found a way out, and with murmurs of approval the possessors of the "brains" of the Party found new hope and energy. The Johannesburg meeting and restored their jagged comradeship. Eureka!

**THAT LITTLE SOMETHING**  
Where did the "something" discover begin? What is the *deus ex machina*? Psychologically, it is simple to explain. The United Party leader has been handed, given to pessimism, dissension and open quarrels. If something could change their pessimism to optimism, it would be a way out, a new found solidarity, the urge to kiss-and-make-friends, the desire to march forward to victory again.

Because, believe me, that is what has happened. Now what changed the pessimism to optimism? It was the Senate Act. Laboriously, painfully, as is its fashion, the United Party over the past six months has worked out a way that the Senate Act is the Nationalist Government's undoing, that it has gone too far, that this its supporters are turning one by one against it.

**In fact, however, this optimism is plain wishful thinking, wish-which-would thinking.**

Now the time comes for the U.P. to make a decision, to act on their knowledge. The enemy is on the run, but now they decide the advantage is not best exploited by intensifying the attack, but by modifying it so as to lure over deserters. Here we go gathering Nats. in May! (the usual election month).

What I'm trying to say is this: the United Party is going Nat. It is not just appeasing and capitulating in the old manner. It is doing it as a matter of general policy, a policy to which all its Parliamentary and other leaders are eagerly subscribing, a policy which is welding the old gang into unity. A pity it's hollow.

### THE EVIDENCE

Look back at the multiplying evidence. Those circle congresses of the U.P. where one branch demanded the "immediate application of the apartheid policy." The selection of die-hard members for the eight Senate seats which Strijdom in his mercy has left to the U.P. The unanimous, savage turning on Friedman and his burning at the stake. And the cry that Verwoerd is a kafirboetie because he spends so much on the Africans. Watch grow!

Consolidate the ranks! Crush or absorb the splinter groups! Sabotage the Coverturers and keep an eye on those black and women. Steady, men, steady! There's life in the old dog yet, if you don't mind me mixing matter with whatever the grammarians call it.

But I doubt whether Strijdom is tossing uneasily in his bed. Must it be because Strauss had a vision and in that vision saw his name at the head of the Cabinet list?

The Afrikaners pride themselves on being political planners. Their vocabulary abounds with phrases like "stage by stage" and "brick by brick" in this methodical way they approached the 1948 General Election. The first stage was the exploitation of Afrikaner Nationalism to gain the victory over the other Whites; the second stage was apartheid—the instrument by which the Whites could establish dominance over the Non-Whites.

Strijdom, apparently, feels that the first stage has been accomplished more or less successfully. The Afrikaner Nationalists are firmly in power. Now he talks about "a more realistic political division," with "traditional" South Africans on the one side and the "liberal-leftists" on the other. The division switches from Afrikaner vs. Englishman to apartheid believers vs. apartheid non-believers. Because, believe me, that party-political situation has developed sufficiently in this direction for him to start making this man. While there are many honest and sincere citizens in the United Party, he knows that the Party's main function is to represent the English-speaking business world, and this business world is surrendering fast to apartheid.

The Landlords have overcome their anim at being ousted as the political rulers of the Union. Confronted by a fanatical Afrikaner who refuses to let them even share his political power, they are becoming reconciled, one by one, to merely holding the financial reins and establishing good relations with the political rulers.

I don't want to gloss over the contradictions, latent and manifest, in the ruling camp of Rand City financiers and Pretoria politicians. But, more important, development at this stage is the coming together of these two groups to share amicably in the exploitation of the workers.

### TOTAL SURRENDER

The position that now exists is as follows: the business world, the mainspring of the United Party, has capitulated totally behind the Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid. The voices of dissent are getting fewer and fewer. It is showing that the number of "intelligent" business men who foresee apartheid wrecking the whole capitalist market is presently scanty. Some are perturbed that if the Africans are not given any rights

at all, even token rights, they might become an explosive mixture, but Verwoerd is at hand to assure them. He points to the Reserves and declares: "There lies their fatherland. There lie their rights."

Well, that will be sufficient. Money is money. Apartheid might be clumsy and needlessly offensive; but what can be done about it? Better to call it a day, because Low is right after all when he says that these quarrels among the Whites are setting a bad example to the Blacks.

What is the United Party's role in all this? The United Party reflects the surrender of the business world to Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid, but not the full surrender. The United Party, bothered by creatures called voters, has to do it more gradually, more diplomatically. It will take some time yet before the surrender already effected in the business world manifests itself in the tortuous writtings of the U.P.

If the business world has capitulated to Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid, why does Strauss persist in trying to conquer Strijdom? There are various reasons, but it must be pointed out that Strauss is not trying to defeat the Nationalist Party (such an attempt would continue to keep the country in upheaval, which is bad for business); he is simply trying to take the Nationalist Party's place by winning over as many of its supporters as he can. It's quite a harmless thought. The business men don't mind Strauss having his little bit of fun; and if it comes off, that will help Strijdom vs. the Liberal Opposition.)

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

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