Exclusive Interview With New Age



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Non-Colour-Bar Nurses Federation Formed

JOHANNESBURG.

NEW Non-Colour-Bar Federation of South African Nurses Midwives was born last weekend in Johannesburg at a conferattended by nurses from all over the country.

This hody will seek affiliation This body will seek affiliation with the International Council of Nurses. The new body is a product directly of the S.A. Nursing Amendment Bill which introduced apartheid into the profession, and lack of confidence in the S.A. Nursing Association, which failed to protect of confidence in the S.A. Nursing Association which failed to protect the interests of its Non-European nurses under such sharp fire from the Government Bill. Indeed, Father-Jarett Kerr, who opened this con-ference, disclosed that according to reports he had received while over-seas and which have not yet filtered through to South Africa, the S.A. Nursing Association is probably even now suspended as a member of the International Council.

The latter body took the vie The latter body took the view that as the new nursing law de-mands a new constitution of the South African body, this new con-stitution will have to be considered by the international body when it

is in force.

The International body recog-The International body recog-nises no nursing colour bar and the Rome conference of nurses revealed strong pressure from nurses of many countries against accepting as an affiliate an allwhite South African nursing body

The law compels all nurses to be long to the South African Nursing Association and so probably members will belong to this and the new body at the same time though legal opinion of their position is still being softiet. being sought.

PRINCIPLES

The new body formed has a fine, vigorous set of principles. (1) Equal pay for equal work; (2) uniformity of syllabus for nurses of different (Continued on page 3)

LUTULI STATES A.N.C. ELECTION **POLICY**

"Help Defeat The Nationalist Government"

THE general election policy which should be followed by the Congress movement has been outlined by the President-General of the African National Congress, Chief A. J. Lutuli, in an interview with New Age.

His main conclusions are:

- The elections do concern Non-Whites and are of vital importance to their future.
- Job Number 1 of the Congress movement in relation to the elections is to help throw out the Nationalist Government.

 - Build a united front with all genuine anti-Nationalist forces.
 STEP UP THE MASS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME. Here are the questions New Age put to the President-General, together with his replies:

NON-EUROPEANS CAN PLAY A VITAL PART

a correct approach?

ANSWER: It is a most unrealis-tic, even suicidal outlook. A general election decides the nature of the Government and must, for better or worse, influence the course of a liberatory movement.

QUESTION: There is a "tradi-tion" that because only the Whites have the vote, the general elevation to the sone to is not of great concern or interest to the MonEuropean. people, Is this to the MonEuropean. people, Is this country.

Who can say, in the face of this record, that the 1948 elections were of no concern to us?

The 1948 election which put this neo-fascist government in the saddle will always be remembered with great indignation by all freedomloving people in our land.

FRAUD AND DECEPTION

The Nationalist Government's career has been one of fraud and deception to voters and to nonvoters alike. Its promises to the elecvoters alike. Its promises to the elec-tors, such as that to keep down the cost of living, have proved false. Its preteness to "positive" and "benefi-cial" aspects of apartheid have proved deceptive. All that is left is a naked policy of oppression and complete enslawement of the Non-White peoples.

There is a limit to what any people will tolerate. A further period of Nationalist rule after the elections will almost certainly strain already dangerously tense conflicts past breaking point, and bring about a national disaster.

In the light of these facts who can say that the general election is of no interest to Non-White people?

Whatever other problems may still face us, the immediate problem of all South African democrats isto get rid of the Nationalists!

QUESTION: Arising out of this. does Congress support the attitude that it does not matter which party —the Nationalists or United Party —wins the election?

ANSWER: It should be clear from what I have already said that it does matter which government is in power. A ruthless government im-noses a great strain on the freedom forces. By continuously provoking violent reactions from the people it violent reactions from the people, it makes it more difficult for Congress

(Continued on page 4)



Chief Lutuli.

SPACE-DOG HIGHLIGHTS **NOVEMBER 7** — page 4

LAUNDRY WORKERS SPEAK

JOHANNESBURG.
A wage board hearing with a difference was held here last week when laundry workers of all races, drawn from almost all the factories in the industry, stood up at the session of the board to back their wage demands.

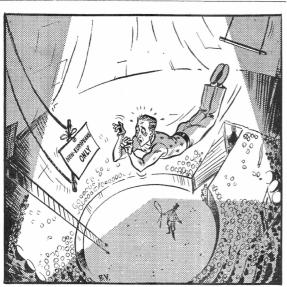
wage demands.

Johannesburg laundries chose two
spokesmen each, and though the
board seemed anxious to conclude
its hearing in one day, a number
of the workers spoke up at the

The Laundry Workers' Union has been pressing for a Wage Board investigation in the industry for the

investigation in the industry for the last four years. Speaking for the union. Mr. A. Hepple, M.P., put up an unanswerable case for increased wages, showing that because of the increased largeing behind the 1944 level. The employers' case was that wage increases would "ruin" the industry.

industry.



He flies through the air with the greatest of ease. But comes to grief on the apartheld trapeze,

WE NEED AN EXTRA £1.000 BY DECEMBER

be aware of as it yaps its way round the world. But unfortun-ately we belong to the more earthly atmosphere where the struggle for survival still persists in spite of these fantastic travels into outer space.

So although it may be an anti-climax to all this wonderful news, nevertheless it is a reality that our shippers have informed that our shippers have informed us that the newsprint we ordered for delivery some time towards the end of December is being sent out to us almost a month is advance. There is nothing we can do about this. It has put us on the spot again and disarranged our whole basis and allowe our meetal monthly commitments, we usual monthly commitments, we forced to collect almost 00 extra by the end of this

month. To those of you who are on the point of going on holiday, TOTAL—£137 0s. 6d.

WE would like to talk about we appeal for that extra little We could also predict with quite any of you happen to be touchal to of certainty that that canine will cause a bigger short property of the work of well Street than it can ever be aware of as it yaps its well well was and you will be more than welcome to come up for a little chat and at the same time give us that cheque which you had no time to write out before leaving home. We ask all

lad in the owner of the clother beaving home.

If the companies are the companies wherever they are and however they are and however though their circumstances to heed this appeal. Every bit of money that can be collected, must be sent in as soon as possible if we are to take possession of the shipment of newsprint which will soon be on the way to South Africa for us.

Last Week's Donations;

Johannesburg:

Magnet Heights 5s., H. Mahlati £2.10, Solly £5, Jack £5.

Cape Town:

latin £2.10, Solly £5, Jack £5.

Cape Town:
Anon £101.5, Vinoo Maheshkov £2, Sister £2, Hymie £10,
M.R.M. \$5., Friend 6d., T.T. £5,
Dr. M.W.S. £3.15.

Garment Workers' | EDITORIAL Union Supported Job Reservation

In your editorial of October 24 you attempt to make out that the recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal to reserve certain occu-pations for Whites only came as shock to the whole country and hat it has not the support of the

White workers.

You know full well that the You know full well that the White workers have always fought constitutionally and unconstitutionally to prevent the employment of Non-Whites in skilled or "White men's jobs." Representations have been made to this effect by the White bus men, firemen and not least the White garment workers of Johannesburg.

When section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act was under discussion in Parliament last year, the Minister of Labour quoted a

discussion in Parliament last year, the Minister of Labour quoted a letter signed by Miss J. Cornelius, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, requesting the Minister to prevent the employment of Non-White workers in jobs formerly held by Whites.

According to the Care Times of

jobs formerly held by Whites.
According to the Cape Times of
April 12, 1956, "the letter concluded that it would be appreciated if the Department would
draw the Minister of Labour's
attention to this unsatisfactory
state of affairs as it threatened the
conditions of employment of 6000. conditions of employment of 6,000 European workers in the clothing industry and their hard-won standards after many years of strug-gle."

J. GOMAS Cape Town.

Laws Are Made To Exploit Us

Parliament is not White South Parliament is not White South Africa's personal, wonderful achievement, but it is an institu-tion which has been evolved by the experience of several countries over the ages, and far from being foreign to the Africans, it bears a marked resemblance to their traditional government through people's meetings in the "Great Place."

We are opposed to the Bantu We are opposed to the Bantu Authorities Act because it is false. No chief is to be allowed to rule according to the democratic African tradition and custom (imbizo kgotal). The laws are to be made especially to exploit us as is already the case, by a Parliament in which we are not directly an sufficiently represented. The only right thing to do is the implementation of real democracy. tation of real democracy. CECILIA KUSE

Pres. ANC Women's League, Cape.

NEW AGE

POINTS FROM **LETTERS**

I would like to know the diffe-I would like to know the difference between the newly-born Bantu National Organisation of which Mr. Sip Goba is policymaker, and the defunct Bantu Natonal Congress under the baton of Mr. S. S. Bhengu, which congress was accused of being a government instrument ernment instrument

Why were the frequent interviews held with Cabinet Ministers if the Bantu National Organisation is not answerable to the gov-

Would you say I am causing hostility between white and black when asking for (a) equal pay for equal work; (b) re-instatement of the Africans on the common roll; (c) redistribution of land? D. M. HOHO

Sec. ANCYL, East London

The allegations of A.K.G. (New Age, Oct. 17) that the All-African Convention is racialistic because it failed to attend an all-in conit failed to attend an all-in con-ference (Idamf) is unfounded and based on unsound premises. The fact that the AAC is affiliated to the Non-European Unity Move-ment shows that it is not racial-istic, but that it stretched its ten-tacles to all people irrespective of colour. The AAC does not fight certain issues of oppression such as curfew laws—the apparent ob-iect of the Defiance Campaien. we do not militate against branches of oppression, but we want to uproot the very tree oppression

Fort Beaufort R.T.K.

For there is no black Christian and no white Christian, for we are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, for we are all one in Christ Jesus. Galatians:3:26 to

JONAH SUKWINI

New Brighton, Port Elizabeth

The Transkei does not lack educated Africans, but it lacks the intelligent leaders. If we were lucky enough to get better leaders shings would not have been as bad as they are. The majority of the inhabitants of the Territories are suffering from the lack of knowledge of what is going on, yet the age in which we live demands enlightened leaders. The reading of papers like New Age should be their main objective. their main objective

TRANSKEIAN OBSERVER.

The selling of coke to Africans The selling of coke to Altreaus is unsatisfactory. The charges are not a square deal. No. 1 costs 5/- a bag while the ash, so-called No. 2, costs the same. But the receipts are marked 4/8d. The buyers have to dig with compared to the comp BUYER

Grahamstown

BACK NUMBERS OF GUARDIAN **NEWSPAPER WANTED**

I am trying to reconstruct a complete file of the Guardian newspaper, as the owner of the only existing complete file of Guardians has sold it and it is no record and research. No public library has a complete file either. If any reader has copies of the following issues, I would be grateful if they would send them addressed to me at 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, as soon as possible. longer available for purposes of record and research. No public

March 5 to April 30 inclusive. May 14 to June 25 inclusive. July 9 to December 3 inclusive. December 17 to . . .

... February 11 inclusive. April 8, 21, 28. May 27. June 24.

July 1, 15. August 26. September 9 to October 14 in-November 4 to . . . February 24 inclusive.

940"
January 12, 19.
February 16.
March 8 to 29 inclusive.
April 5, 12.
June 21.
July 5, 12, 26.
August 1, 22.
September 26.
October 3, 24.
December 19, 26.

December 19, 26 January 2. 1946

January 3. B. P. BUNTING

Cape Town.

SWART'S CRIME RECORD

SWARTS announcement that the Nationalist Government is to introduce legislation providing for the death penalty for armed robbers is an outrage against humanity and common sense. Far from ending the so-called crime wave, it is certain to aggravate

There are criminals in all societies, it is true; but the extent to which crime exists in any society bears a direct relationship to the nature of that society itself. In a wellordered and balanced community, where the opportunities of life are open to all, the temptation to launch upon a career of crime will be com-

paratively slight.
In South Africa, however, where successive governments have erected a mountain of legislation to deny the majo-rity of the population equal opportunities in life, crime is almost the only way open to thousands of people to make a living at all. In the urban areas today millions of people live in a state of insecurity, dependent on the goodwill of the location superintendent for the right to remain where they are. At any moment they may be arrested in a police raid for not having a pass, and sent into slave labour on the farms, where they work long hours for next to nothing and are liable to get beaten or even killed into the bargain, Rather than face this grim alternative, thousands decide to live illegally in the towns-and the only way to fill their stomachs very often is to steal from their more fortunate fellowcitizens, often enough Whites in the well-to-do suburbs.

No Future

Take the case of Alexandra Township, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, where younger generation growing to manhood is denied any chance of earning a livelihood in town because of the operation of the pass laws. They must either go to the farms or the mines-or live on their wits, as best they can, where they

For people such as these, there are none of the openings in life that any ambitious youngster can normally look forward to. There is no chance

At a motor assembly plant in Elsies River where I was em-ployed recently, the African workers were instructed to re-move their headgear when receiv-ing their wages. Then some of my own Coloured race still said: "Ons is darem beter at as die Kaffers." Imagine being "beter Kaffers." Imagine being "beter af," when we fall under the same category, namely working as at," when we fall under the same category, namely working as slaves, with no afternoon break, compulsory overtime, no sick pay, no security, and no freedom of speech,

ISRAEL SHAL

to be apprenticed at a trade, almost no chance of getting a decent education or qualifying one of the professions. There is little prospect of being able to marry and rear a family, buy a house and settle down. For thousands of domestic workers family life and children are simply out of the question. Herded in compounds, thousands of mine workers are denied any contact with their women folk and forced into unnatural relationships.

Who Are The Barbarians?

Mr. Swart and Mr. Eric Louw-and even the Mayor of Johannesburg—speak as if all the criminals in the towns are primitive thugs and barbarians who must be brutally handled if the community is to be able to live in peace.

There are two points to be made in reply to this. Firstly, quite a large proportion of the criminals in the towns are White. And secondly, in so far as the Africans are concerned, it is precisely because the whole population is brutally handled by the authorities in the first place that so many of them have been driven into crime.

Through the operation of the pass laws the Government itself manufactures criminals at the rate of half a million a year. What incentive does the apartheid system give the Africans to be law-abiding? What right even has Swart got to ex-pect the Africans to respect laws which they have had no hand in framing? With the best will in the world, few Africans manage to avoid passing through a prison at some stage in their lives. The policies of the Nationalists turn hope to gall, ambition to

despair, good men into bad. Acts of robbery, assault and armed violence cannot, of course, be tolerated, and it is as well to point out here that the Africans themselves are the main victims of the current crime wave. All are agreed that something must

be done about it. But what?

Swart has had 10 years to prove to us that his sadistic policy of mass raiding, baton charging, shooting and flogging has failed to reduce crime. In fact, the figures show exactly the opposite—that crime has increased by leaps and bounds during the Nationalist regime.

And, we charge, BECAUSE of the Nationalist regime. Get rid of the Nats, abolish the colour bar, open the doors to the future for all our children, and the crime wave will collapse overnight. Swart's senseless "Hanging Bill" will only drag us deeper into the

"GARMENT WORKERS MUST **CONTINUE THE FIGHT"**

—SACTU STATEMENT

De Klerk's Retreat Does Not End the Danger

DE Klerk's unwilling retreat has not removed the threat to the jobs of 16,000 Non-European garment workers. It has only postponed it: for four months in the Transvaal (until March 1958) and until October 1959 in the rest of the country.

"This is not only a threat to clothing workers. It affects every Non-European industrial worker in the country. It is the garment workers today, and all of us to-

"The Nationalist Government has shown that it wants to clear Non-Whites out of the factories. It wants to drive us back to the farms, mines and kitchens.

"This is a life and death struggle for our jobs and our bread. We must fight back with all our strength.

"We call upon the garment workers to keep up and intensify their militant protest and struggle to maintain their jobs and their in-dustry which they have built up with their labour.

"We call upon all trade unionists, all workers, Non-European and European, all Congressmen and democrats, all manufacturers and ndustrialists, to back up the gar-ment workers with militant nation-wide action to save our jobs and preserve the economy of South

Miss Johanna Cornelius, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union told the press last week that her union wanted the job reserva-tion scheme withdrawn, not post-poned. A mass protest meeting was held at the Trades Hall on Monday night.

EMPLOYERS' COMMENT

"The Manufacturer," a journal expressing the point of view of industrial employers, comments bit-ingly on the "new era" as it affects the Union's fourth largest industry:

"We found the report of the Tri bunal thin, unsubstantiated, unrealistic and largely based on wistful speculation," said its editorial.

"The Minister and the masterminds of the Tribunal will have to take individual and collective responsibility for whatever might happen to this industry in future. Don't blame the industry if perchance industrial peace is lost in the years to come, or if capital is not forthcoming for further development. The responsibility for such adverse developments will be theirs entirely. and theirs alone."

CAPE WORKERS

In the Cape indications are that In the Cape indications are that garment workers will not be fulled into a false sense of security through the postponement of job reservation. Meetings held by SACPO with factory workers show an increasing determination to guard their jobs against any interference through the implementation. ference through the implementation of the I.C. Act, and disappointment that the union has not yet called any demonstrations of protest by

In a leaflet to factory workers SACPO said: "De Klerk has made it clear that he intends to enforce act, irrespective of your wishes. s law must be withdrawn—the transport service and Durban Muni-

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

New Age understands that the Congress of Trade Unions, together with other sections of the Congress and trade union movements, intends

Mr. Leslie Massina, general secretary of the Congress of Trade Unions, told New Age:

"This is not only a threat to "This is not only a threat to the Congress of Trade Unions, told New Age:

"This is not only a threat to "This is not only a threa the temporary breathing-space to mobilise the widest and most deter-mined opposition to Section 77 with its terrible threat to the right to

Why Did 1,200 Garment Workers Decide to Resign?

PORT ELIZABETH WHY did 1,200 Port Elizabeth Coloured garment workers make their sudden unexpected decision on Thursday to tender their resignations on November 4? It had been announced before

that the union would hold a general meeting on November 19 to con-sider the implications of the Government's job reservation announce-ment. For no known reason the date was put forward and, according to reports by the workers. they went into the City Hall they did not know that the resolution they passed after they had been addressed by Mrs. Katie Gelvan

addressed by Mrs, Katte Getvan would come up.

In the light of the statement by Miss Johanna Cornelius hailing Minister De Klerk's announcement of the blanket exemption as "a workers' victory." New Age sought an interview with the local secretary

of the union. She flatly refused, stating she was not going to waste time with Press reporters and that she was not prepared to make any

Press statement.

New Age then put the following New Age then but the following questions over the phone in the light of the workers' resolution to resign en bloc notwithstanding any decision arrived at at the Durban conference on Monday:

Would it be correct to assume that the local branch disagrees with the statement by Miss Cornelius? Secondly, if the threat to resign is

carried out, what is it intended to achieve, and how?

Thirdly, is the Port Elizabeth branch determined to take action independently of garment workers elsewhere?

She refused to answer any ques-tions and threw the receiver down with a bang.

BAR THREAT REMAINS OLOUR

WORKERS must not be misled into thinking that De Klerk has given up his idea of driving Coloured, Indian and African workout of skilled and semi-skilled trades.

His declared intention of reserv His declared intention of reserv-ing jobs for White workers in the clothing industry aroused a storm of opposition which caused him to retreat. But he has clearly stated that he is merely suspending action until the present Industrial Council agreements, expire agreements expire.

We may be sure, if there is any spread of unemployment before then he will not hesitate to act.

DON'T RELIEVE IT

Trade Union officials have said that job reservation is impracticable.
Do not believe this. De Klerk will
create White workers, if he has to.
He will take them from the mental homes and reformatories if he cannot find them anywhere else

By E. R. Braverman

Make no mistake about it, section Make no mistake about it, section 77 of the LC, Act is a blanket-omnibus-colour bar - clause which gives the racialists unlimited power to drive any Coloured, Indian African out of any kind of job in any part of the country. It is only ious Colour Bar Mines and Works Amendment Act of 1926.

Only one thing will stop these vicious racialists—the will of the neonle!

Only by resolute united militant action will the workers stop this monstrous plan.

THE POLICY

TUC POLICY

Every genuine trade unionist and democrat will be glad that the S.A. Trades Union Council has at last seen the light and come out against job reservation. But the Coloured, African and Indian workers whose jobs are threatened cannot depend on the TUC to lead a campaign to defend their jobbic comment when EKIER's instructive to the Industrial EVIC of the Coloured, Indian and African workers out of jobs as drivers and conductors in the Cape Town passenger transport service and Durban Muni-

cipal service. Indeed, it had no tion 77 and other clauses aimed at cipal service. Indeed, it had no comment to make on the investigations that were ordered in the clothing and engineering industries. It gave no evidence and made no

Now, it is only after the capitalist Press has taken up the issue and the employers in the clothing industry are raising heaven and earth that the TUC leaders have begun to feel the non-European workers' anxiety In their statement of October the Oth, they said:

"The Trade Union Council canot allow this inhuman and immoral deed to be perpetrated upon any deed to be perpetrated upon any section of workers. It warns work-ers in other industries that the same fate will befall them should similar determinations result from investi-gations by the Tribunal into their occupations."

That is all very true. But the TUC has not yet demanded the repeal of Section 77 and the principle of job reservation. It has not yet pleaded guilty to its own share of having brought about this threat to the working class and particularly to the African, Coloured and Indian workers.

Not so long ago the TUC leaders were claiming the credit for having suggested the principles of job res-

WHAT RUTHERFORD SAID

This is what Mr. T. C. Ruther-ford, President of the SATUC and general secretary of the Typo Union (a union with many Coloured and Indian members) told the Select Committee on the I.C. Bill on March

Committee on the LC. Bill on March with, 1955: "Clause 77 was inserted in the Bill as a result of a memorandum sent in at the time by our co-ordinating body of trade unions. That co-ordinating body of trade unions. That colorinating body represented, that alia, the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions and the S.A. Trades and Labour Council. I was the chalf-tender of the controlled of the cont

It is evident from this extract that the TUC leaders identified themselves completely with the principles of an industrial colour bar aimed against the non-Euro pean skilled workers.

Let us also remember that the same people have voluntarily applied a colour bar by excluding African trade unions from their organisa-

PROVE THEIR SINCERITY

They cannot hope to live down this record by one protest. If they are truly repentant they should remove the colour bar from their own constitution and immediately launch a campaign for the repeal of Sec-

destroying workers' unity

Let the TUC prove its sincerity by calling upon its affiliated unions to reject job reservation and not to accept White baasskap. It did not make this appeal when the Cape Town Tram and Omnibus Workers' Union, which is affiliated to the TUC, took the initiative in asking the Minister for job reservation.

Garment, leather, furniture, trans port and printing workers: your jobs are threatened! Your unions are affiliated to the TUC. Demand an explanation from the TUC why tion, why the TUC remained quiet when the Tramway Workers' Union asked for job reservation, and why it never protested against the sim-ilar action taken by the Municipal Employees' Association. the Municipal

Organise and unite to defend your jobs and establish trade union unity, not on the basis of white Baasskap, but on the basis of full democratic rights for all irrespective of race and colour. Only such unity will be able to stand firm in defence of your jobs and livelihood.

The African States Meet In January

LONDON.

HANA is planning to hold her proposed conference of independent African States some time in January, a spokesman for the Ministry of Exter nal Affairs said in Accra yes terday.

Dr. Nkrumah, the Minister, first suggested the conference during the celebra-tions of Ghana's independence. He discussed the aims of the proposed conference with the envoys of Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia while attending the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in Lon-

"Eight countries, apart from South Africa, have by implica-tion indicated their whole-hearted support," a spokesman said. "There is no wish to break away from the Afro-Asian group. But if the independent countries of Africa know their minds better, they will be able to make a greater contribution to the work of the Afro-Asian group."

KEEP NEW AGE ALIVE! SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY

Non-Colour Bar Nurses' Federation Formed

(Continued from page 1)

racial groups; (3) a common register of nurses of all races; (4) adequate pre- and post-graduate training for nurses of all races; (5) uniform insignia for nurses of all races; (6) adequate pensions for nurses; (7) adequate pensions for nurses; holiday and old-age homes nurses of all races.

Thus far not one Non-European branch of the S.A. Nursing Associ-ation has been formed.

During the debate nurses showed genuine anxiety that the sick would suffer as a result of this Act. Fear of inferior nursing haunted the delegates who linked the Nursing Bill with the Bantu Education and separate universities measures. The determination was expressed repeatedly that nursing standards and education had to be maintained and improved

PASSES FOR WOMEN

The conference condemned passes for African women as a measure interfering with the freedom of movement of nurses and impeding the exercise of their profession. Also the Bantu Education Act as likely to prevent Africans from reaching the standard, of education necessary to enter the nursing profession.

The S.A. Nursing Association, though invited, did not attend the conference. Some White nurses attended in their individual capaci-

FORTY BUSY YEARS

SPACE-DOG HIGHLIGHTS NOVEMBER 7

THE Special Branch is soon going to start I thinking either that I have a private phone line through to the Soviet space research institute or else that they take instructions from me. Because I ended my last World Stage with the prophecy that at the November 7th celebrations this week "a lot of the cheering will be for a new fellow-traveller for Sputnik."

And now there is a half-ton hunk of iron 930 miles—almost the distance between Johannesburg and Cape Town—up in the sky and travelling at a speed which covers that same distance in three minutes.

There's a high dog and a fast dog in it.

Stock exchange prices, naturally, fell again. U.S. scientists and technicians are continuing to battle feverishly to get a satellite, even a teeny-

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

weeny little satellite, into the heavens. But things are now moving so fast that most of us would pay about as much attention to a 24-pound satellite as we do to a Baby Austin. What we're waiting for now is a rocket to the moon. And a satellite with a man in it. If anyone wants us to go out to look at an unmanned satellite it will have to be mighty big, or play the guitar, or do conjuring tricks.

UNANIMOUS PRAISE



The tenor of scientific comment on the announcement of the dog-in-the-moon was al-most unanimous. If sputnik was proof that Soviet science had an edge on the U.S., this latest feat was ample demonstration of a substantial lead. A top West German scientist vears.

Some of the points noted by western scientists:

● The U.S.S.R. has rockets capable of carrying up to three tons. The West has nothing remotely near realisation which can carry anything like such

■ The U.S.S.R. must have found a superior fuel unknown to the West.

The U.S.S.R. is able to guide its rockets accurately. The U.S. rockets often have to be crashed almost as soon as they are fired because the guiding mechanism is imperfect.

BUT ONLY FORTY YEARS AGO...WHEN THE MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR SPUTNIK MUST AL-READY HAVE BEEN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE -CZARIST RUSSIA WAS A PRIMITIVE, IN-CREDIBLY BACKWARD COUNTRY, INCAPABLE EVEN OF PRODUCING A TRACTOR, OR MOTOR-CAR.

The transformation of this country from a land The transformation of this country from a rand where ninety percent of the population was illiterate, where the great majority of the people lived under conditions even worse than those of the people of the Transkei, to the Soviet Union of today, began, in the view of almost every political writer, with the coming to power of the Communists, led by Lenin, in the Socialist revolution of November 7th, 1917—1918. forty years ago this week.

This new government declared that it had come into power only because it was placed there by the working people, backed by the peasants. And it set itself the target of building the world's first Socialist

IMPOSSIBLE?

From their writings at the time it is clear that the Russian leaders believed that the workers in the highly industrialised states of Europe would follow the example of the Russian workers. When this did not happen there were some among them who, annalled by Russia's economic weakness and isolaon, said that it was impossible for the Soviet Union

But the majority, with amazing optimism, declared that socialism could be built in the Soviet Union even in the face of all the obstacles. And although the opinion of the western Press was quite unanimous in the belief that the Soviet government could not possibly last-BOLSHEVIKS FACE COLLAPSE was a headline that appeared again and again—it is still in power at the time of writing,

It must be remembered that short as forty years may seem, the Soviet Union did not in fact have anything like a full forty years to devote to build-

WAR OF INTERVENTION

In the first place the Soviet government did not even inherit the level of economic development, pitiful as it was, of the Czarist days. For her factories and wealth were plundered or destroyed by the armies of fourteen countries, including the U.S. Britain, France, Germany and Japan, which launched a full-scale war on the revolutionary government.

As a result, the output of heavy industry in 1920 was only one-seventh as high as that of Czarisi Russia, Pig iron production was only 2.7 per cent of the Czarist figure, cement 2.4 per cent, soap 7.1 per cent, cotton textiles 4 per cent. Steel produc tion had fallen to a negligible 200,000 tons a year

And then, after the Soviet people had set to with a will and had fulfilled and over-fulfilled the am a will and nad fulfilled and over-fulfilled the am-bitious five-year plans which established the basis for their new life, they saw those years of achievement laid waste by the Nazi armies. They drove out the nazis. They repaired the damage. They made new five-year plans. They fulfilled them and over-fulfilled

MUCH TO PLEASE THEM

Looking back this week at forty years of intense self-sacrifice and struggle the Soviet people had much to be pleased about at this week's annuversary cele-imidated or weakened our movey in the field of scientific
ment; Congress is stronger and
more determined today than it has
ever been. Even under a further brations - and not only in the field of scientific



Industrially the country has come up from nowhere to period of trials and tribulations of a position second only to the United States, and far ahead of Britain, Germanny and France, behind which countries she once trailed. Industrial output is three and a harder and more bitter.

That bitterness will leave scars trial output is three and a harder with will make more difficult the of Britain, Germany of Britain of Steel are not produced to so of steel are now produced to so of the steel of the

tries to poison you slowly,

IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES

But the important differences must

ment that would show some sensitiveness to democratic opinion at home and throughout the world.

The United Party as it is at pre-

U.S.S.R. is now responsible for one-lith of the world's total industrial production.

■ In Czarist times there were 200,000 experts with a specialised higher education. Today there are six million, and the universities and institutes are sending out a further three-quarters of a million each year, more than the combined total of all the western countries.

On the face of it there seems uttend the combined to a send of the combined total and the combined total of all the western the Nationalists murder it is a susked by basskap or White lead they opport to compers. It might be said that position countries.

On the face of it there seems uttend there were the Nationalists and the same that the same in the same that the combined to a product of the combined to the combined

In Czarist times there was an army of unem-ployed. Today there is full employment

In Czarist times the Russian colonial territories in Asia were subjected to racial discriminanot escape us. It would make some difference to us to have a governtion and national oppression. Today people from these territories play a leading part in all spheres of activity, scattering to the winds the age-old lie home and throughout the world. Freedom lovers will oppose the reactionary aspects of United Party rule with the same determination are considered to the same determination and the same seems of the same seems about "inferior" peoples and demonstrating beyond any possible doubt that all branches of thought and achievement are within the reach of all peoples, irrespective of the colour of their skin.

Militarily, the Soviet generals claim, the country is well able to look after itself.

And politically, the growth of Soviet influence

Commentators all over the world are setting out these facts. Most of them, unlike Spectator, are not under merely to put down the facts without combination merely to put down the facts without combinations and interpreting them. a very bad thing or a very good thing.

BUT WHAT STANDS OUT 320 MILES IS THIS: sent is not a force which will bring freedom to the Non-White peoples. sent is not a force which will bring in the substitute for the Non-White people. In which will bring in the European and the Non-White people is most disappoin. Show the substitute for do not substitute for the Non-White people is most disappoin. Show the substitute for the Non-White people is most disappoin. Show the Non-White people ERNMENT INSISTS ON PLACING A BAN ON population groups of our country SUCH FREE DISCUSSION. THE SUPPRESSION with opportunities to come together of COMMUNISM ACT IS ONE OF THE TYPI- and find honourable and peaceful laws of transforming our country for unban Africans must rem

Some of the Bata workers who handed in their resignations

Lutuli States A C Election Policy

BLOODY UPHEAVALS

On the other hand a f well make inevitable the f growth of hatred and intol and lead to chaotic and bloody upheavals desired by sane South African, least of all us of the Congress movement.

Our desire for a United Party tory is, therefore, based not on confidence in that party's policy on any illusions about its intenti but upon our understanding nothing could be more disas us for all sections of the popula on than further years of Nation iss

purgatory. QUESTION: Do you think the United Party is missing an opportunity of forging a united position by refusing to conclude an election pact with the Lab ur

ANSWER: The main service
U.P. can do for South Africa a
present is to get rid of the Natio
lists. And to do so they should themselves with all available fo By all forces I mean the La Party, the Liberal Party, the gress of Democrats and all o groups with the vote. I include Non-Whites also among the forces because, properly harn the Non-White people can and be a decisive force in the final feat of Nationalist rule in So Africa. I do hope that in the cess of this co-operation the Uni Party and other groups which not pro-Congress, will become segregationist in their outlook work for the establishment of

truly democratic South Africa, OUESTION: What are v u

to face the election? ANSWER: The United African middle class whose in CAL WORKS OF NATIONALIST BARBARISM. | ways of transforming our country to a democracy hollow and unsubstantial with

There is nothing new about the United Party's election policy. It is designed to appease both the most backward sections of the White electorate and the national aspirations of the Non-White people. It fails miserably to do either.

REAL issues in this election?

ANSWER: The immediate defeat of the Nazi-Nationalists, and the assertion of the rights of all South Africans to freedom and democracy.

This central real issue of the elections, with its implied total rejection of the ruinous policy of apartheid, will not be placed before the electorate by either of the chief parties to the election

PEOPLE'S CLAIMS

It can nevertheless be brought home to the full by the freedomloving forces of the country if they do not accept a merely passive "spectator" role in the elections, but immediately form an active and vigorous United Front, and cam-paign militantly for their claims:

for increased wages for all workers and the reduction of the cost of living;

for the right to freedom of speech and organisation, and the ending of political censor-ship and the persecution of Congressmen and other demo-

of for the abolition of the pass system and forced removals of settled communities;

Although the Bata workers are

campaign against the Group Areas management,
Act and forced removals, and so The worker

Election day could very well be aday of mass prayer and dedication to the freedom cause. This could

A constitution for the Liaison Committee.

A constitution for the Liaison the freedom cause and the constitution for the Liaison for the

FREEDOM IN OUR LIFE-

Despite a warning that the workers would be considered strikers and arrested, they refused to sacrifice their unity for their jobs.

The result of their solidarity was that in test than two days they won a total victory. The shop-steward that in test than two days they won a total victory. The shop-steward was reinstated and other demands by the workers were accepted by the employers.

GRIEVANCES

The union secretary endeavoured to persuade Mr. Loganathan to accept a job which they had found for his discipline imposed in the first many being the proposed for the first many the second of the proposed for the first many the first many the proposed for the first many the proposed for the first many the proposed for the first many the fir

IN THE TOILET

Mass Resignation Brings Victory

At Bata's Factory

WHEN a shop-steward was dismissed at the Bata Shoe Company, Pinetown, last week, his

fellow-workers responded decisively-233 handed in their resignations.

WORKERS WERE SPIED ON

factory.

Every worker had to have his photograph taken when he commenced work. The photograph was such to the factory to negotiate placed in a file which contained a chart recording the offences committed by the worker.

Whenever workers had discussioned the management, a language of the workers langua the highest paid in the leather in-dustry, for some time they have had

jail warder was employed to time to keep our people along our chosen path of non-violence.

Nationalist repression has not in
Nationa

There is nothing new about the United Party's election policy. Its designed to appease both the most packward sections of the White-electorate and the national apire-irons of the Non-White people. It alias miserably to do either.

QUESTION: What are the REAL issues given in this election?

The workers became highly suspicious, however, when the manage

on digital content of the people, both en franchised and distraining major inty of the South African people and improved production would be actions, and that to place them again in office words to make the content of the south of the sout to the freedom cause. Inis could be arranged to suit local conditions. On mittee was drawn up by the I am a great believer in this type of cativity. To me, this is the biggest significance of June 26.

measured.

Our slogans during this period would be worker when the worker be held to ascertain whether or not they wanted the Lisison Committee.

Mr. R. Loganathan, the leading shop-steward and the man who was dismissed was acted to an extract the contract the cont

shop-steward and the man who was dismissed, was asked to call the meeting. Only 70 workers attended, the rest refusing to do so because the rest refusing to do so because they said they were interested neither in the meeting nor the Liai-son Committee. Mr. Loganathan spoke on the futility of the Com-



Mr. R. Loganathan, whose dis factory last week.

Last Monday all the workers, in-cluding Mr. Loganathan, returned to work.

Act, the Urban Areas and Group Area Acts and Group Areas Acts and all the amendments and consequent additions to these laws. If ampaigning by the written and indice amendments and consequent additions to these laws. ETHNIC GROUPING CAUSE BLOCK and White.

With Police

From Billy Mokhonoana

ON Sunday October 27 the Basutos and Zulus of the Bloemfontein municipal compound fought against each other for an

truey said they were interested the first in the meeting nor the Liaison Committee. Mr. Loganathan spoke on the futility of the Committee.

Seventy workers voted against the Committee's continued existence and committee in the continued existence and committee in the continued existence and committee in the continued existence and continued Dozens fell to the ground-some

DJAKARTA.

President Sukarno and Prime dinister Djuanda recently attended to a care and freedom and a South friend founded upon justice and racial harmony.

QUESTION: What forms must congress campaigns and activity take during the next vital pre-election months?

ANSWER: We should, therefore, reject the idea that the Congresses should "lie low" during the election of the camper of the conditions.

This is Indonesia.

and their bateful policies and actions, and that to place then again in office words be an irresponsible and reckless action whose hearmful consequences cannot be measured.

METING CALLED

The workers showed no interest possible and reckless action whose measured.

METING CALLED

The workers showed no interest possible and reckless action whose measured.

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**The workers showed no interest possible and reckless action whose measured.

**The workers showed was taken to hospital. This incident

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS

also angered the crowd.

Nobody will dispute that the riot was caused by ethnic grouping, but here were also other factors. The condition of the compound is terrible. It is dirty inside, and some of the buildings are of corrugated iron without windows. The people have no recreation, no sports ground. They go to work and when they come back they are put in the compounds for the night and the next morning they go to work again. What sort of a life is that for a man? They live just like cows which go and plough in the day and at sunset are returned to their stalls again.

OUESTION: What forms must congress campaigns and activity taked furing the next vital pre-election months?

President Sukarno said that the founding of the University was an advantage of the University was an activity taked furing the next vital pre-election months?

ANSWER: We should, therefore, reject the idea that the Congresses thould "lie low" during the election period. We should rather regard the steel the substance of the proposed for the proposed form of the workers himself at another meeting to be called within a week. However, it was reported by the house through the other people of the compound want the value of the proposed form of the workers himself at another meeting to be called within a week. However, it was reported by the house through the other people of the compound want the value of the vision in the location, but they are not in the location, but they are not in the location, but they are not only a full report to meeting to be called without a week. However, it was reported by the house of the vision in the location, but they are not only a full report. However, it was reported by the house of the week of twing a full report to meeting to be called without a week. However, it was reported by the house of the week of the week. However, it was reported by the house of the week of the week. However, it was reported by the house of the week. However, it was reported by the house of the week of the week. However, it was reported by the house of the week. However, it was reported by the house of the week. However, it was reported by the house in the location, but they are not in the location, but they are not in the location with only the other people of the compound want to the week of the week of

SOVIET WORKERS ARE ON TOP OF THEIR JOB

Masses of Technologists

Masses of Technologists

A system of planned priorities plays an important part in making possible these feats of rapid design and construction. There is no frittering away of resources of the plant o

disposal—and that is one of the rea-sons why the completely modern-ized factory, up-to-the-minute in every detail, goes from drawing board to production in two years or less. Take the matter of technical staff, for example. Most of these plants are themselves very amply provided—the Ordrovides me. provided-the Ordzhonikdze provided—the Ordzhonkdze ma-chine tool factory has 400 designers and draughtsmen; Krasny Prole-tarii had 300 engineers at work de-signing their new lathe line. But in addition to this, when a big job is

Why Go To The Moon?

JOHANNESBURG.

The November issue of "Fighting Talk," no on sale, is a special issue devoted to space flight travel, and carries article by two leading Soviet scientists by two leading Soviet scientists on plans for space rockets to Venus, Mars and the Moon; and an article "Why Go to the Moon?" which outlines the benefits of the Moon? "Why Go to the Moon." which outlines the benefits of the Moon. Fighting Talk sells at 6d. an issue and is on sale at all branches of the C.N.A. Single copies or subscriptions for 7s. 6d. a year can be obtained from P.O. Box 1355, fohames-

on hand, they call on the services of a number of centralized research and development agencies which have large specialist staffs. So that when the automatic ball-bearing

when the automatic ball-bearing factory was planned, some 2,000 or 3,000 designers were involved.

One of the most important of these centralized agencies is E.N.I.M.S. (The Experimental Research Institute for Metal-cutting Machines) in Moscow. It has a staff of more than a thousand scientific workers; and these are backed up by another thousand or so non-scientific workers in the Stankokonstruktsia plant, a development works directly associated with the insti-tute. Yet this organization deals only with metal-cutting machines. Other similar institutes deal with such matters as the cutting tools, or matters as the cutting tools, or abrasives, or metal-forming techniques; and these, between them, employ another 2,500 to 3,000 workers. The availability of such masses of technologists and technicians goes a long way towards explaining how the new lines can be built and set to work so quickly.

But experts do not grow on trees. And behind all this lies the story of the enormous Soviet effort in education. With secondary education to the age of seventeen already com-pulsory in the cities and soon to be pulsory in the cities and soon to be universal, with nearly two million students in higher educational in-stitutions, with 6,5900,000 specialists (with higher or specialized second-ary education) already at work and another 4 million to be added to them by 1960, the U.S.S.R. is far

Dr. S. Lilley, the British expert on automation, continuing his summary of articles by Norman Stubbs and Peter Trippe in the technical journal "Metal-working Production," reports them as saying:

"The Soviet has found the key to the production of capital equipment on an unprecedented scale and every single man in every single shop is behind it. The same spirit does not exist here."

better provided with technical man-power than any other country.

After describing in detail one of the higher technical institutes—the Machine Tool Institute in Moscow, with its 3,000 students, Mr. Trippe

"We expected to see something "We expected to see something unusual, but we were completely unprepared for what we actually found when we got there. For here again is something well outside any scale with which we are familiar; and yet again, we realized how it was that Soviet engineers could talk in terms of astronomical producin terms of astronomical produc-tion figures and rates of expansion as if there was nothing extra-ordinary about them . . we felt that they had conditioned them-selves to achieving programmes which, to us, would seem impos-sible, but which to them were perfectly normal."

And all this is apart from the ex-tensive facilities which most fac-tories lay on to enable their own workers to improve their qualifica-tions. One Moscow factory employ-ing 4,000 workers has more than their control of the control of the technical school, which is attended by 700 of the employees—nearly a fifth of the totall—sp part-time or fifth of the total!—as part-time or evening students.

Standardization

The availability of engineers and designers partly explains the speed with which new production lines can be got into action. But of course can be got into action. But of course we have been been as the machines have Often they are utile new designs and highly specialized designs, and yet the hundreds of machines required to set up a modern production line are produced and delivered within a few months of the receipt of the blue-prints. The "secret here is partly good planning, partly enthusiasm, and to a large extent standardization. The building of the special machines for a job like the automatic ball-bearing factory described earlier, is spread over a large number of machine-building plants.

Without a great deal of stand-ardization, it would be impossible to ensure that the products of these various factories would (as it were) fit together—and so the only pos-sibility would be to rely on one a very few machine-builders and put up with the delays resulting from their limited capacities. "Sala and capa-date of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the production of the production of the pro-tact of the production of the producti their limited capacities. Standardi-zation allows many firms to co-operate in producing the equipment for a complete new factory in a few months. Needless to say, it also lightens the designer's job.

But it does not (as we are often But it does not last we are often told) limit variety. On the contrary it encourages it—largely because it allows the building of a large variety of machines comparatively cheaply out of unit heads and standard components, with only a minimum of components specially designed for the job. the job.

Standardization is the basis, in an even more obvious way, for the new drive towards providing a set of units which can be built into flexi-ble automated lines (as described

The two authors of these articles believe that this will be the main form of automation of the future—for the "tailor-made" transfer line is too expensive and too inflexible for very general use. But this raises problems. "Notably, it calls for a degree of standardization from makers which, on the face of the problem of the contrary to the contrary prise there:

prise there:

"Does this therefore imply that we in the West are at a disadvantage? Certainly not. But we must surely accept it as a challenge. It is not enough to believe in free enterprise. We must also prove that it works. While we are arguing the pros and corns, and carrying out a multiplicity of developments along a multiplicity of developments along plicity of non-standard units, Soviet development engineers are busily turning out the type of standardized machines which may well give them machines which may well give them ascendency over the West in the production engineering techniques of the immediate future.

"What is being achieved there can "What is being achieved there can surely be achieved here. Private enterprise, to survive, most sbow, by voluntary co-operation between makers themselves as well as be-tween users, no less than between makers and users, that it can achieve a unity of purpose of its own free

obtained by the state-controlled methods of the U.S.S.R."

This last quotation will make it clear that Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Trippe are far from being Socialists who see Soviet engineering through rose-tinted spectacles. They believe rose-tinted spectacles. They believe in free enterprise. But they differ from a good many other believers in that their belief does not prevent them from describing fully and frankly what they saw and heard.

Pride in Work and Competitive Spirit

One result is that they report as observed facts, with litle comment, observed facts, with litle comment, a great many points about the relation between man and machine, which others may or may not (according to their outlook) care to interpret in more political terms. Here is an example of how a different attitude to work makes it nose. ent atitude to work makes it possible to treat a production problem in a quite different way. On the Krasny Proletarii lathe-building line, apart from a final test:

"We saw very little evidence of inspection, and this observation ap-plies to every plant we visited. It inspection, and this observation applies to every plant we visited. It seems certain that detailed inspection after each operation, as we know it, does not exist, and one never sees inspectors as such. It seems likely that far more responsibility for inspection is left to the way of the machine than here, and man on the machine than here, and our personal opinion was that pro-vided the man was qualified to make the inspections required, it could be done with complete safety.

"Without exception, every opera-tor we talked to throughout the Soviet has a sense of personal pride in, and responsibility to, the work he was doing and a strong sense of responsibility both to his col-leagues and to his plant as a whole."

a unity of purpose of its own free will which is at least equal to that

and found that, even with a mimi-mum of inspection, the machines produced are fully satisfactory and

"It is necessary to emphasize also the competitive spirit that exists, because we believe it accounts to a great extent for the achievement of sustained outputs on levels such as that at Krasny Proletarii. This is something which is quite apart from something which is quite apart from any political aspect, or any indoctrination which they may have received. It is simply that each man has identified himself with his work and with the plant he works for ... "There is also the strongest competitive element between plants making similar products. ... Every shop has its target on a board or poster on the wall. And both that larget and their output, in relation

soster on the wall. And both that target and their output in relation to a 'rival' works, are followed in the same way as they would follow their local football team. It has been said that you can go into almost any factory in British industrial cities on a Monday morning and tell whether the local football team has won or lost by the atmosphere on the shop floor; you could tell in the same way if these Soviet plants had exceeded their targets or fallen short, and whether or not they were keeping pace with their rivals.

rivals.

"This is not to suggest that they work at a fever pitch; they don't give the impression of working as hard as we do here. But the indisputable fact remains that the work gets done. We do not intend to try and analyze why this is so;

work gets done. We do not intend to try and analyze why this is so; our purpose and survey is simply to observe and report what we found.

"As a purely objective statement, the same purpose and survey objective statement, the same purpose objective statement, the same purpose of the sa

(Continued on page 7)

TT seems that anti-Nat feeling among the women who com-mand the railway station bookstalls is catching on. I was wait stalls is catching on. I was waiting for the eight-thirty on one of
the surburban stations the other
morning when I overheard the
woman behind the counter
launching a tirade against the
Cabinet and a local Afrikaans
paper that made my flesh crawl.

"Neither the Nats nor their papers can be depended on for the ruth," she opined, in conclusion,

The customer she was talking to looked around and said: "Better not talk so loud. There might be a member of the Special Branch hanging around."

TWO big celebrations coming off this week. I shall have to buy a packet of starlights for the little man at home for the night of the Fifth, and a large - er-cake for myself for the Seventh. It's not fumny that on the Fifth all the kids will be celebrating the company of the seventh of the all the kids will be celebrating because a character named Guy Fawkes committed Treason and got skewered. And if anybody does too much celebrating on the Seventh, that might be construed

as treason, and they might get

I've got a funny feeling around



my neck, but it's only because my tie's too tight.

A NAT in the Divisional Council here started blowing off steam when a Coloured Councillor raised objections to apartheid on the beaches.

"The sooner he goes to Ghana the better," howled the Nat.

I bet if he applied for a pass-port to go he wouldn't get one.

I know who said, when I told her that the Soviet Union has just constructed an atomic ice-breaker: "But you can buy an ice-breaker at the bazaars for a shilling. We've got one in our fridge."

IN the States they talk with pride about what they call "South-ern hospitality," and I'm not re-ferring to the kind that includes ferring to the kind that includes lynching. I wonder what the two American Negro journalists thought of "Southern African hospitality" when the authorities made them spend a night in the Fort after they had been forced to touch down at Jo'burg on the way to West Africa.

They probably said, "Phooey!", or on the other hand they might have said, "Just like way back in the good old Southern States."

AN employer in the clothing industry told me last week that he was willing to take on white labour in his factory. He was offering a job to Mrs. Strijdom as a machinist, and Mrs. De Klerk as a chopper-out.

U.S. BIG GAME HUNT AFRICA

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT has stepped up its efforts to capture Africa's vast resources for American Big Business -but it is not finding its task an easy one.

THE new spurt in official U.S. activity in Africa began in March this year when U.S. Vice-President Nixon attended the independence celebrations in Ghana on behalf of President Eisenhower.

Nixon used the opportunity to make a three-week "goodwill" tour of North Africa.

The gist of his report on the trip was in his statement that: "To

The gist of his report on the trip was in his statement that: "To the extent that our resources and other demunds permit; we should extend economic and technical assistance to the fountries of Africa in helping them to further their economic development."

An earlier report by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee had underlined the fact that "Africa is the world's largest reservoir of natural resources." The report listed uranium, copper, chrome, iron, bauxite, manganese, abetsos, tin, graphite, industrial diamonds, gold, columbite, cobalt, beryllium and other minerals. Moreover, the leader of the Democratic Party, Addia Stevenson, has shown on his return from trips to Africa that he holds similar views.

Thus the leaders of both the Democrats and the Republicans agree that Africa is a ripe plum for American businessmen.

Their Methods And Plans

SIGNS of the intensified U.S. drive are:

The setting up of a separate tered spots as the RHODESIAS, Bureau of African affairs in the LIBERIA and SOUTH AFRICA.

U.S. State Department;

A new Assistant Secretary of State to deal exclusively with African problems:

An increase of U.S. Informa-

An increase of U.S. Informa-tion Agency spending in Africa;

Establishment of new diplo-matic posts in African countries;

Increased economic aid for African countries.

WALL STREET SPEAKS

According to the Wall Street Journal (Aug. 2), "American experts are manning planes and boats for a seven-year economic survey of the Blue Nile in ETHOPIA, with the possibility of a vast riversalley development in mind. "Atomic Energy Commission experts noise around constantly in the

uranium-rich BELGIAN CONGO.

"And with an eye to war emergency needs, Uncle Sam's military men push for better rail links across Southern Africa's mid-section from ANGOLA to MOZAM-BIQUE."

The Continent may be different, but the techniques are the same. As happened in Europe and Asia during the days of the Marshall Plan and the building of NATO and SEATO

the outliding of NATO and SEATO bases, where "aid" goes, the representatives of U.S. monopolies are not far behind.

Last year, for example, U.S. business invested some 50 million dollars in Africa, on top of an existing investment of 500 million dollars. dollars

"State Department experts," the Wall Street Journal dispatch con-tinues, "say that the Frederick Starr Contracting Co. is dickering with Chase Manhatten Bank for the financing of a shipbuilding yard in MOROCCO.

MOROCCO.

"American aluminium companies are surveying bauxite deposits in GHANA and FRENCH GUINEA. U.S. oil concerns such as Gulf, lorsey Standard, Standard of California and Shell are poking around for crude deposits in LIBYA, MO-ZAMBIQUE, ETHIOPHA and SO-MATTA

MALIA.

"And mining firms are seeking copper, manganese, iron, chrome and other vital metals in such scat-

Anti anti-anti

NEW YORK NEW YORK.
We may not be faced directly
by Communists. But we must
beware of the growing number
of anti-anti-Communists.
Editorial in Yonkers (U.S.A.)
Herald Statesman.

SOVIET (Continued from page 6)

rt of it. . . . Discontented indiyard to the ... Discontented indi-viduals there may be—there always are. But anyone who believes that there are millions of discontented workers, only waiting for the oppor-tunity to escape from their unfor-tunate lot, are living in a fool's navalice.

WORKERS

"The Soviet has found the key to

the production of capital equipment on an unprecedented scale, and on an unprecedence water, and every single man in every single man in every single shop is behind it. The same spirit does not exist here. We realise that these are probably unpopular words, and that they may rebound strictive practices or other means,

on us personally, but we make them on us personally, but we make them without apology, because, without a similar spirit here, we do not believe there is the vaguest chance of competing with the Soviet in terms of industrial production. It is a challenge to management and labour that must be met."

TOP

Belief in Automation

Student Exchange LONDON.

Five Soviet students are to study at a British university and a group of Soviet teachers are also to study in Britain to improve their qualifications. And Moscow is ready to accept British students and teachers there.

This exchange is part of a new five-point plan for improving Anglo-Soviet cultural relations, submitted by the Soviet Minister of Culture, Mr. Mikhailov, to the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick

Reilly.

The five exchanges proposed are:

1. Students and teachers; 2. Book exhibitions; 3. Youth delegations;

4 Tourists; 5. Films.

THEIR quite as much of the driving force

This enthusiasm for technical progress is something that Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Trippe found to be well-nigh universal. They report

that:
"Far from trying to inhibit the

towards modern techniques comes from the plant workers themselves and their trade unions as from management and higher organiza-tions. One sees evidence everywhere of their belief in automation, belief that it will improve their positions rather than jeopardise them, and provide the key to a better future.

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR DONATION YET?

Two Major Obstacles

THIS big drive for riches, we are bluntly told, is being carried out under the guise of "saving Africa from Communism."

The Wall Street Journal quotes "a top adviser to the Secretary of States Dulles" as saying:

"We are worried that the economies of Africa, particularly the newly-inedependent countries, will collapse and the free government will fall to Communist rabble

Yet the very same despatch says that "U.S. experts report that direct Soviet activity in Africa is very light," with Moscow having embassies in only three countries—Tunisia, Ethiopia and the Sudan. But the U.S. drive to "capture" Africa is not proving easy. The main obstacles have not been created by Moscow, but come from two other sources:

1. PEOPLES OF AFRICA

First is the determination of the peoples of Africa not to emerge out of the frying pan of the old imperial colonialism into the fire of the

new dollar colonialism.

At the moment there is a great wave of anti-American feeling At the moment there is a swaper of anti-American feeling sweeping through the ARAB countries of North Africa as a result of American interference with the

American interference with the States of the Middle East, Newly-independent Sudan gave a hostile reception to Nixon during

And the Government of GHANA And the dovernment of the special has given the Americans a shot in the eye by establishing relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Government of China as well as with the Western powers.

2. OLD IMPERIAL POWERS

The second major obstacle to American penetration into Africa comes from the old imperialist powers, who are striving with varying degrees of success to safe-guard their colonial possessions from the talons of the American

Belgium has stalled for several years now on permitting U.S. com-

panies to engage in large-scale acti-vities in the Congo.

The British themselves are financing developments in the Central African Federation, keeping all the while a close watch on the U.S. feelers in Nigeria, Uganda and

Kenya.

It is the French who appear to be the immediate losers in the im-

perialist game.

The U.S. State Department has set up posts at Abidjan on the French Ivory Coast, Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar.
And at least eight American oil

And at least eight American oil companies are involved in the big oil rush in the French Sahara. While the French are trying to impose a 50-50 investment ratio on U.S. capital, thus preventing the Americans from gaining a controlling interest, the French Government is especing U.S. support in money in the companies of the controlling interest, the French Government is especially U.S. support in money feating in the controlling in the controlling

These old cure-alls are, however, proving increasingly less effective in the face of growing solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries, as reflected at

Alro-Asian countries, as renected at the Bandung Conference and over Suez and Syria.

Also, the British, French and German monopolists are intensify-ing their efforts to take a bigger share of the cake for themselves.

LITTLE ROCK

It is ironical that at the very moment the Americans are making a major effort to woo the peoples of Africa the American Negroes, who are themselves of African descent, are making their most determined effort to obtain equal citzenship rights for themselves. If the state of the control of the resistance which it is meeting by roving most embarrassing to Washington.

The French monopolist press, for example, eager to counter U.S. professions of anti-Colonialism, because the events at Little Reck and the control of the control It is ironical that at the very

Africa is:

"First free your own people; then help us to free ourselves from the European colonialists. Then we will accept your aidwith no strings attached."

Background To Zhukov's Removal

MARSHAL Zhukov's removal from leading positions in the MARSHAL ZHIKOVS removal from leading positions in the Soviet Government and Communist Party came after a long series of complaints had been made against him and other Soviet Army leaders by Party officials working in the Army.

This emerges from a report from Moscow by British corre-

This emerges from a report from Moscow by British corre-spondent Sam Russell.

Long before the last session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Russell reports, which four months ago removed Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov, there had been complaints about the attitude of Army leaders, and of Marshal Zhukov himself, toward the Party organisations in the Army.

It is said, Russell continues, that political workers in the Army.

even prevented from having ac cess to the Central Committee



"BOOSTED HIMSELE?

With the appointment of Zhukov as a full member of the Presidium of the Party at the last session of the Central Committee it was thought that

the position would change.

Instead, writes Russel, it was found that even greater difficulties were placed in the way of ties were placed in the way of the Communist Party organisa-tions in the Army, and it was also said that Zhukov was get-ting himself boosted in every rt of way.

The head of the Soviet Army

political department appealed to the Central Committee and to the Presidium, and it was felt that a decision had to be made, taking into account the whole tenor of Zhukov's pre-vious attitude.

vious attitude. While Zhukov was away in Yugoslavia and Albania, meet-ings of the Party organisations in the armed forces were held in the arilitary districts all over the Soviet Union, and these organisations were informed of the decision of the Presidium Supreme Soviet to relieve

Zhukov of his position as Defence Minister.

On Zhukov's return to Moscow, the Central Committee met at various times over a week to discuss his position in the Party. It is reported that he admitted to the Central Committee that he

It is reported that he admitted to the Central Committee that he does worn.

The Central Committee eventually decided to remove him from all leading positions in the Party.

Dankov's successor as Defence Minister, Marshal Malinov-sky, fought with a Russian brigade on World War Is Western front; then hurried back after the Revolution to help form solder soviets in Sheria.

Solder soviets in Sheria commanded the Soviet troops that drove the Nazis from the Ukraine, and later directed operations against the Inances in Manchuria.

the Japanese in Manchuria.

COLOUREDS REJECT NEW C.A.D.

"We Will Never Accept Inferior Status"

towards the relegation of the Col-

towards the relegation of the Col-oured people to a permanent posi-tion of inferiority such as has al-ready been done in the case of the African people," the statement con-tinued. "It will mean the extension to the Coloured people of all the humiliating and vicious conse-quences of the legislation to which the African are subjected. The

the Africans are subjected. The Coloured people will never accept this status."

Loloured people will never accept this satus."

The protests against the CAD under Dr. Du Plessis, the condemination of the condeminati

In conclusion the statement said:

In conclusion the statement said:
"The South African Coloured
People's Organisation continue to
organise the Coloured people into
a force which along with their
African brothers and all democrats
strives for the ideals contained in
the Freedom Charter, namely: All
bodies of minority rule, advisory
boards, councils and authorities
organs of self-government. The
repute shall govern."

organs of self-government. people shall govern."

CAPE TOWN.

THE announcement by Dr. Donges, the Minister of the Interior, that a Coloured Affairs Department with its own Minister will be established next year has been strongly condemned by the Coloured people, "The Coloured people have rejected the old sub-department of Coloured Affairs under Dr. I. District of the Coloured People Strains and the South African Coloured People's Organisation in a statement to New Age.

"In this decision to establish this new Government department the Coloured people see another step

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BEFORE ALL HONESTY

Africans they should build more social and recreational centres than beerhalls," Mr. Ngwevela

"This is a better and more civilised way of uplifting the under-paid African community."

intendent of Nyanga for permission to hold a meeting of the residents

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U.S. Businessmen Don't Mind Apartheid

NEW YORK.

"A FRICAN Beachhead; New Markets, profits lure U.S. concerns to 'dark continent'." Under these headlines Mr. Ray Vicker, a senior writer for the organ of American Big Business the Wall Street Journal, re-ported on his experiences in South Africa last year.

"American private investment in S.A.," he wrote, "has leap-frogged from 86 million dollars in 1943 to 194 million dollars in 1954 and 257 million dollars at the start of this year. Widely publicised racial tension, with its apartheid policy of strictly separating the races, isn't dimming much of the investment lustre of this land, say Americans with a stake in South

As the supply of capital from Britain decreased, "U.S. busi-nessmen are eagerly stepping

into the breach."

According to the vice-President of the Chase Manhattar Bank in New York (one of the most important banking institutions in America), the situa-tion in S.A. has been greatly misrepresented in the U.S.A.

Mr. Watts, who paid a visit to S.A. recently, noted that S.A. was strategically important from the point of view of African trade.

After visiting Sophiatown and Meadowlands he stated that he was "thrilled" by what was being done for the "Bantu." The Union was "getting on with the job," he felt.

AFRICANS DON'T WANT BEER HALL AT NYANGA

the proposal by the Divisional Council to establish a beer hall at Nyanga Location.

In a statement to New Age, Mr. in order to discuss the matter with Johnson Ngwevela, Secretary of the African Western Grand True Temple, said: "The beerhall will distrupt the home life of the people, raicks," said Mr. Oscar Mpeta, secue know this from the results of retary of the Cape Western Region beerhalls in other centres. These of the African National Congress: establishments are no way of pre"Instead of causing harmony, they ventile asheening, they only create lease during matter and flightime." "The history of beerhalls has been one of crime, violence and police raids," said Mr. Oscar Mpeta, secretary of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress. "Instead of causing harmony, they cause drunkenness and fighting, state ANS strongle Dechall. The money spent on it could be more wisely used to improve the housing conditions of the people."

venting shebeening, they only create drunkenness and add to the number of criminals and gangsters who al-ready exist. It will mean more ready exist. It will mean more police raids and unrest in Nyanga."
"If the authorities wish to improve the social conditions of the

MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9

- EVENTS -FIRST RACE STARTS 1.45 P.M.

Bus service to Ascot Race Course operates from Dock Road, at the corner of Adderley Street and from Lower Builtenkant Street. near the Castle entrance.

The Administrative Offices of the Club are now on the Race Course at Ascot. Milnerton. Telephones: 5-2249 and 5-3781.

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TRADE UNIONIST'S VIEWS ON COLOURED ELECTIONS

THIS week New Age asked a trade unionist, a cabinet maker, and a leading member of the Anti-CAD, to give their opinions on whether the Coloured people should be interested in the forthcoming general elections in Buropean voters will be participating, and whether or not the Coloured people should boycott the separate representative elections.

Mr. Benny January, Secretary of the Laundry Workers' Union, said:
"I suppose it will again be the question of hoping that the lesser of the two evils gets into power, but the difference between the Nats and the U.P. is so slight that one can hardly say why we should be interested in who gets control of Pariested in the period of the control of the c

ROYCOTT

Referring to the elections under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, Mr. January told New Voters Act, Mr. January told New Age that he-personally felt that the people should boycott. "But," he added, "a boycott will not be 100% successful. People overseas accept that the Non-Europeans reject the Government's policy of apartheid, tionalists gain the four seats allotted to the Coloured representatives if might give the impression that we to the Colourea representances it might give the impression that we have accepted them, and so do harm to our cause. This question must be given serious thought and the political leaders must not give a lead that will do harm to the liberatory strugele." struggle.

Unity Movement chief Mr. B. M. Unity Movement Chief Mr. B. Ar. Kies declined to give New Age his personal opinion since he "did not support the personality cult." But, he added, "what the Anti-CAD has said about elections all these years still goes."

WILL BE INTERESTED

"If anybody is interested in politics he will be interested in elections," said Mr. William Erickson, a cabinet maker. "Not that a change of government will do wonders for our people. The colour-bar will doubtless continue under the United Party.

are concerned we have a choice of turning our backs on the elections and allowing Nationalists or other colour-bar representatives to get in: or we can use the four seats for our own ends. I think it will be unfortunate to ignore these elec-

"Thinking it over I am more of the opinion that we should try to put up representatives who will be on our side." "Thinking it over I am more of the opinion that we should 'try to Obtainable at all New Age offices: Day of the on our side."

This series of interviews will continue in future issues of New Age.

"This was the opinion of the opinion of the opinion our side."

Obtainable at all New Age offices: Octape Town; P.O. Box 491. Durban: P.O. Box 700.

Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

Iraq Demands More Oil Royalties

RAQ'S Minister of Economics

IRAQ'S Minister of Economics, TDr. Pachaci, will visit London shortly for talks with the Iraq Petroleum Company and is expected to demand a larger share of the Profits.

I have been been been share of the Profits of the Iraq director of Oir Affairs studying the new Italo-Iranian agreement under which the Italian company takes 25 per cent, and Iran 75 per cent of the profits.

The Iraq Petroleum Company to the Iraq Petroleum Company to the Iraq of Iraq of Petroleum Company to the Iraq iraq Petroleum Company to Iraq could attack this principle, and that was the main purpose of Dr. Pachacir Iraq's coyalies would Iraq's realled on his departure from Bagdad that under the 1952 agreement, Iraq's coyalies would Iraq's iraq's coyalies would Iraq's realied on his departure from Bagdad that under the 1952 agreement, Iraq's coyalies would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's coyalies would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's coyalies would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied would Iraq's realied on the Iraq's realied on Iraq

Racing at Milnerton

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