

OPPENHEIMER MONEY FOR AFRICAN INDUSTRY

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NEW AGE

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This is Tramway Road, Sea Point, as the children come out of school. Coloured tenants must leave the homes you see in the background.

Loans For Projects in Reserves and Locations

JOHANNESBURG.
THE Anglo-American Corporation, South Africa's huge mining and financial empire with fingers in many pies in the Union and the Central African Federation, has launched a scheme to back and finance African industries.

The Corporation will lend money—at the normal rates of interest—to approved African businesses in the townships and reserves.

The scheme is still in its early stages, but some African traders and businessmen are already being screened for possible backing. Some hundreds of thousands of pounds are said to be available for funds for loan capital—to the right people.

First ventures will be backing for small-scale African businesses in the urban African townships, garages, laundries, bakeries and photographic processing laboratories. Retail businesses might be considered.

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New Bid To Form Breakaway African T.U. Federation

JOHANNESBURG.
A SECOND attempt to form a breakaway African trade union body under the thumb of the coloured Trade Union Council is to be made this Saturday, October 3, at the Trade Hall from 2 to 6 p.m.

The last attempt broke up in confusion with the meeting unable to take any decision on the formation of a new body because there was such strong opposition from the body of the workers in the hall. Despite this a leaflet advertising this second attempt announces brazenly, "The resolution of the last conference was carried unanimously to the effect that rank and file members of certain trade unions 'hereby mandate our unions to go ahead with the constitutional work' to form a new body.

This week at last the new body emerges with a name—FOFATUSA—which stands for "Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa."

The leaflet gives the names of eight unions as sponsors of the new body, namely the African Bakers' Industrial Union, Garment Workers' Union of African Women, African

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"We Have Lived Here in Peace for more than 100 Years."

"WHY MUST WE MOVE?"

Coloureds Bitter About Group Areas Evictions

CAPE TOWN.

"IF Verwoerd and his people don't want to live with us, they should take the next rocket to the moon. Why must they come and throw us out of our houses?"

This statement was made to New Age last Friday by a Coloured woman in Leeuwenhof road, Tamboers Kloof, where the entire Coloured community of "Germentown" has been ordered to get out as the area has been declared White.

Another woman in the same house said: "Going to the moon is too good for Verwoerd. He should be made to suffer like he has made

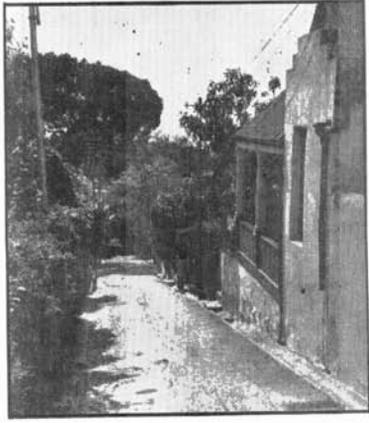
us suffer, slowly and for a long time."

Altogether, nearly 1,000 Non-White people in "Germentown," Tramway Road, Sea Point, and Stony Place, Newlands, have been told that they are at present living illegally in a White area and must make arrangements to remove themselves as soon as possible.

The places where they live are Non-White enclaves in the Table Mountain area, proclaimed White in a proclamation in the Government Gazette of July 5, 1957, which gave

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Coloured house-owners must get out of this pretty street in "Germentown," Cape Town.



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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

"LET INDIANS STAY", SAY EVATON AFRICANS

African residents in Evaton most protest at the notice served on Indian traders to leave Evaton. It is said that a few Indians among Africans would cause race friction but those concerned with segregation would say anything to justify their policy. For close on 50 years the little Indian community in Evaton has proved they can live in peace and harmony with the other groups.

Indians laid the foundations for the present businesses enjoyed by European wholesalers in Evaton. They did much to improve the roads, contributing in cash and kind to improve the area. They contributed large sums of money to African schools and churches, helped the poor and the hungry especially in 1947 when there was famine, and have helped African families with funeral expenses.

A minority of Africans in Evaton is in favour of Indian traders being forced to leave because

they hope their own trade will benefit. But an attack on the Indians will mean only an attack on African rights later.

Indians in Evaton have helped to build up the township and we must stand by them when they are under attack.

EVATON AFRICAN
RESIDENTS.

Tribute To a Worker

Below is a tribute to an African worker who worked and lived with our family for twenty-five long years.

Charles Tisane was a victim of the pernicious labour system that exists in this country. He came to Kinross some 45 years ago as a young farm labourer. He never saw his people again, because, being illiterate, young in age and torn from his family for many years, he lost all touch with them. But he became one of us. We all loved him as equally he loved us.

On Sunday, 20th September, this fine old man died in his sleep after a long illness of cancer at the Baragwanath Hospital.

TO CHARLE

Son of Africa, we loved you as one of few.
Could there be anyone more faithful and true?

Brave, sincere, gentle, righteous and industrious.
You were our hope, our friend and our comrade.
All of us shall miss and remember you.
You were a brother and friend so true.

Imhaz, Hafeez, Rashid, Rahim, Gwomlam and the other.
All feel they have lost no less than a brother.

Face thee well, Charlie, my Comrade dear.

"Rest in Peace," is my Prayer with a tear.

M. RASOOL

Kinross

LIBERAL PARTY'S ELECTION POLICY

Johannesburg
"If the future of Non-Whites is hopeless—so will yours be. Vote to give them hope." This is a slogan of the Liberal Party candidate, Mrs. Marion Friedman, in the Houghton constituency for the provincial council elections.

"You can't fight the Nats with your arm about their shoulders," says Mrs. Friedman. "Since 1953 the Liberal Party has said that the United Party could not fight the Nats with vigour because, like the Nats, it was a White-supremacy-for-ever party. Now certain members of the U.P. have seen, with horror, the United Party move still closer to the Nats. Because these people had consciences and an awareness of what's happening in Africa today, they left the United Party. It is to their credit that they have done so."

"Remember that the extension of human rights to all South Africans means race harmony. Surely better than boycotts, strikes, riots? You cannot halt Africa in her stride forward. Measure up to the time you live in."

African Unions

Continued from page 1

Tobacco Workers' Union, Chemical Workers' Union, African Sweet Workers' Union, Tobacco Workers' Union of African Women, African Motor Trade Workers' Union, African Rubber Workers' Union, African Publishers' and Newspapers' Union.

Executive members of a number of these unions, notably the Sweet and African Publishing, have denied earlier they are part of these efforts to form a new anti-Congress trade union centre.

The meeting this Saturday is due to elect officials of the new body, adopt a constitution and hear the presidential address by the first president of the Federation.

FOFATUSA is now calling on all workers to "join a trade union today," regardless of whether workers are involved in unions or not.

The joining fee is half a crown and monthly dues are two shillings.

Day of Prayer

All church ministers and members are asked to come and pray for unrecognised churches at Mosiane's Square, next to Uncle Sam's Store, Motapo Village, Site and Service, Johannesburg, on October 4, 1959, at 11.30 a.m. All the people are invited to attend this service.

REV. P. MOPHETO

Johannesburg

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EDITORIAL WAKE

UP, CAPE TOWN!

THE Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. P. W. Botha, has told a deputation of the Non-White residents of Tramway Road, Sea Point, ordered to get out of their homes under the Group Areas Act, that they will not have to move until alternative accommodation is made available for them.

And the leaders of the Coloured deputation told the press afterwards that they understood the Act and were prepared to go. All they asked for was an extension of time and the assurance that suitable accommodation would be available.

"We are very happy about the result of our deputation. We were sympathetically received and the dark cloud hanging over us has lifted."

We refuse to believe that the members of this deputation are speaking for the Coloured people as a whole. They are certainly not speaking for Mr. Parker, of Tramway Road, who will eventually be forced to abandon his shop and £5,000 worth of investments to go and live in Rylands Estate, where he will be unable to earn a living.

Nor are they speaking for the house-owners of "German-town", in Tamboers Kloof, who are being compelled to sell their homes, with their beautifully developed gardens and lovely surroundings, to go and pioneer somewhere in the bushes in the Cape Flats.

The loss that people such as these will suffer under the Group Areas Act is irreparable, and we refuse to believe that any of the victims are "happy" about it. Nor do we believe that the tenants of Tramway Road, forced to leave their homes where they have lived in peace as a community for over 100 years, are happy about it, even though it is not their own property that is at stake. And it is not just a matter of our opinion, because we have spoken to these people and they have told us what they feel about it.

FED UP

They are shocked, disgusted and fed up at being kicked around. They ask why it is always the Non-Whites who are made to suffer for the benefit of the Whites. They say: "We are told to obey the law, but we have had no part in making these laws." They ask: "Why must we move? What harm are we doing here? We were born here..."

But their deputation says: "We are very happy... the dark cloud hanging over us has lifted," and submits without a fight.

Perhaps the people of Tramway Road feel isolated and alone in their dilemma, and don't know what else to do. Perhaps they don't understand that the Group Areas Act is not just a question of moving from a house in one part of Cape Town to a house in another, but is the means whereby the Nationalists hope to destroy all effective Non-White competition with Whites.

Under the Group Areas Act the Nats plan to do to the Coloureds and Indians what they have already done to the Africans—lock them up in locations and prevent their economic and social development. As the law stands, the Coloured man can buy a house-plot in Athlone, but he can't buy a farm in Constantia, or anywhere else in the country, even if he has a million pounds to spend. And once locked up in his ghetto, what chance has the Coloured man of being anything but a permanent labourer, just like the Reserve African?

The people of Tramway Road, after all, are only the first on the list. Deputy Minister Mr. Botha, in an address at Villiersdorp last week, said: "We are going to make Cape Town a place where the Coloured people live on one side and Europeans on the other—City Council or no City Council." If his threat is carried out, tens of thousands of people—the number may even run into hundreds of thousands—will be uprooted from the so-called "White" areas and forced to remove themselves to the Coloured ghettos. The cost in both money and misery will be frightful.

A JOB OF WORK

Those who feel led back by the reaction of Tramway Road should rather ask: "What are the Coloured people as a whole going to do about the Group Areas Act? Where are the organisations of the Coloured people? What has happened to the Coloured Councillors? Are the Coloured people alone, or do they have friends in other communities who will stand with them in this crisis? What has happened to the Anti-Group Areas Committee? Has any work been done amongst the people to explain the Group Areas Act to them, to organise them, to show them there is an alternative to submission?"

Before we moum over Tramway Road, let us all realise that the great Group Areas fight of Cape Town still lies ahead. If we want to save Cape Town from the fate the Nats have in store for it, there is a job of hard work to be done first. This is a test not only for the Coloured people, but for all people in all groups who claim to be fighting the Nats.

It is not enough to say to Botha and Co.: "Keep your dirty hands off Cape Town." We must be warned by what has happened in Tramway Road, that it is high time to get down to the job of preparing our defences so that we will be in a position to repulse any future attacks and not be caught by surprise at the 12th hour.

This Unsurpassed Paper

Thank you very much for the paper you supplied me. It is exceptionally good. It is the paper to be read by every true citizen who hungers for freedom and happiness.

Please find my subscription of 11s, promising to subscribe for this excellent paper which should be as much as possible be circulated through all those who love mankind.

Here are the names of some friends of mine who might be interested in this unsurpassed paper...

READER

Hlahlwe

(What about some other readers also sending us the names of people who might be interested in becoming subscribers to New Age?—Ed.)

We Can't Talk To Everybody!

HAVING read our desperate appeal for financial help, we expected to be deluged with registered letters from all over the country. We can't speak for our other branch offices, but judging by their weekly acknowledgments, they are in much the same position as ourselves. With very few—and very admirable—exceptions, we have had to go and see people in the usual way to put the position to them and impress on them the urgency of the situation.

But there are not many weeks left in which to do this. Moreover, it is impossible for the New Age staff to visit people outside of the main centres. We must therefore urge that those of you who are not visited should send your donations to us without further delay. It may be too late if you wait.

We would further urge that those of you who have the contacts should visit the smaller towns and collect from our supporters. There are peo-

ple everywhere willing and waiting to help us—it is merely a matter of finding the personnel to go out to them—again before it is too late.

Those of us who have worked to keep the paper alive all through the years have felt that each month we perform a minor miracle.

THE MIRACLE OF NEW AGE MUST CONTINUE.

WITHOUT YOUR HELP THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE.

SEND YOUR DONATION WITHOUT DELAY.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Buddy £1, J.L. £2.10, Dora £1, Anonymous £15, Blizz 15s., Mrs. E.N.B. 9s.

Port Elizabeth:
Doc £1, Maseyi £2, Babs 10.6d.

Johannesburg:
R. ES. 7, E1, E. £44. Collections £10. Krugler the post Mrs. C. Shosang 10s., Friend £50, Chida 10s., Council Donations 7.1d., Henry 2s.

TOTAL: £97 7s. 7d.

HE WANTS COURTESY TO AFRICANS

It's Good For Business

JOHANNESBURG.



This is Mr. Bodley's courtesy sign for displaying in shop windows.

NOTHING has been heard recently of the Pan-Africanist Movement's "Status campaign," but a European businessman has climbed in to the breach with a "Courtesy to Africans" project to boost trade.

Mr. E. D. Bodley, a Johannesburg director of companies, among them a market research firm, has been issuing shopkeepers with window cards and transfers which depict a map of Africa superimposed with the slogan "People of Africa Pledge Courtesy". The badge in the window card is in blue and yellow. Firms that enrol in the courtesy club, which Mr. Bodley says has 400 members, pay £2 17s. 6d. a year.

The window card says: "Where you see this sign on a shop window you may go in, assured of equality of treatment and courtesy."

Mr. Bodley told New Age he was a Government supporter and was opposed to the economic boycott. The very first entry to his courtesy club was a Nationalist firm. Mr. Bodley said he would send two club badges (one in English and one in Afrikaans) to the Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd for wear on "official occasions".

He had also decided to send his badge to African leaders on the continent.

Mr. Bodley's theme is that discourtesy to Africans has driven their trade away from White shopkeepers and into the townships.

"We want to see African customers back in European shops and the one way we can succeed is by treating them as customers."

POLITICS

Mr. Bodley's campaign is ostensibly to boost trade, but he talks excitedly about the cash purchasing power of the Africans (with the emphasis on the cash), but he has also very firm political views. Bantustans, he said, were one of the best ideas the Government has had. As long as Africans were backward, they should develop alone under the supervision of the Whites. Eventually Africans would govern themselves in the Bantustans, he felt sure.

Asked what he thought of the prospect of a multi-racial society, Mr. Bodley talked about "artillery" and said: "You will die, your children will die, and your children's children will die."

He did not expect much support for his courtesy club from Liberals, he said, because "they believe in a certain change of things."

SOKUWE'S REACTION

Mr. Bodley said he had suggested to Mr. Sokuwe, president of the Pan-Africanist, that when that movement launched its status campaign it should use the services of Mr. Bodley's organisation. Mr. Sokuwe had thought that a "great idea," said Mr. Bodley. This discussion, said Mr. Bodley, had taken place at the time the Congress boycott of Nationalist products had been launched.

Mr. Bodley's advice to shopkeepers is to address African men as "Morems". That should delight the heart of the Prime Minister.



"A multi-racial society? Your children and your children's children will die . . .", Mr. Bodley tells a New Age reporter.

Nat. Businessmen say

Whites Must Control All Location Trade

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut regards African locations in White areas as places where the interests of the Whites must be supreme. The President, Mr. G. van der Merwe, told the congress of the Institute here last week.

"Trade in the locations must thus remain in the hands of the Whites, just as trade in the Reserves remains with the Bantu," he said, according to a report in "Die Burger".

"If the Whites cannot control trade in the locations, then the money that the Bantu earn from the Whites will not come back to the Whites," the report said.

Mr. D. W. R. Hertzog, the chairman of the Institute, said African traders in the locations had stated that they had taken part in the ANC boycott because they were vulnerable. Trade in locations must not remain only in Bantu hands.

A delegate said a selfish attitude should not be taken up on this question. The Bantu should be encouraged to use his purchasing power in his own interests. Bantu money must be harnessed for the development of the Reserves, otherwise the Whites would have to pay taxes for the purpose.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development had been asked to send a representative to the congress to explain Government policy on this matter, but nobody turned up.

And Boycotts Must Be Banned

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut wants a law against business boycotts. Politics should have no place in the business world, said an editorial in a recent issue of "Volksdandl", the organ of the Institute. The editorial asked whether it was not now time for the Nationalist Government to take action to dig out boycotts' root and branch.

"No politics in business" is now the cry from an organisation that was built on the boycott technique and which in the 1940's openly called on Africans not to buy from non-African businessmen.

The Handelsinstituut tells its readers it has always prided itself on its "positive"

approach, and boycotts are negative and damaging to the country. There should be no political considerations in the world of business, says the editorial.

Afrikaners have always regarded service and efficiency as the hallmarks of business, but these boycott movements are aimed at weakening Afrikaner businesses, the Afrikaner economy and hence the political power of Afrikaners.

ANC Conference

JOHANNESBURG

The annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress is to be held on October 10 and 11 at the George Goch Hall.

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Naicker To Speak At N.I.C. Conference

DURBAN.

FOR the first time in several years Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, will deliver his presidential address to the N.I.C. Annual Conference which will be held in Durban on the 9th, 10th and 11th October, 1959. In previous years, owing to various banning notices and the bail conditions imposed on him whilst on trial for treason, Dr. Naicker's Presidential addresses were read out to Annual Conferences of the Indian Congress.

Following the tremendous upsurge amongst the African people in Natal, and the Natal ANC's plan to organise branches of the Congress throughout the Province, the NIC has decided that the theme for this year's Provincial Conference must be one of stressing the urgent need for increased membership and organisation.

Mr. K. Moonsamy, Provincial Organiser of the Natal Indian Congress, told New Age that a number of branches have already held their annual meetings in preparation for the conference. At least one new branch will be organised before Conference is held.

Several Congressmen interviewed by New Age expressed the view that the NIC constitution was outdated and should be revised. The general feeling amongst them is that the Congress constitution allows for too much laxity and that the present political situation demands a more disciplined and close-knit organisation.

One clause in the constitution which will be debated at length and possibly amended is the membership clause. At present any Indian over the age of 18 can become a member for life on the payment of one shilling. Amendments submitted for consideration at Conference are to the effect that there must be paying members of Congress just as in the National Congress.

Another clause in the constitution which may be amended deals with the number of Executive members in the Provincial and Branch executives. At present the Provincial executive must elect ten vice-presidents and a branch is entitled to elect five. This provision in the constitution is a relic of the past

leadership, when it was necessary to create positions to draw various communal and economic interests into Congress. Many Congressmen are of the opinion that it is no longer necessary to have such provisions and that the best men must be elected to the executive no matter to which communal or economic group they may belong.

Among the messages to this year's conference is one from Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the opposition in the Indian Parliament, and another from the South Africa Committee of the Indian Parliament, Colonial Freedom in London.

The conference will be opened by Mr. Brian Bunting.

"EXEMPT" FROM PASS LAWS, MRS. MALINDI IS ARRESTED AGAIN

CAPE TOWN.

MRS. Lettie Malindi was arrested last week for being in the proclaimed area without a permit and for being in the cells at the Wynberg Police Station, while her husband, Mr. Zolly Malindi, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the ANC, hunted high and low for her.

This is the second time Mrs. Malindi has been arrested for the same offence, although it was established at the first trial that she was exempt from the permit regulations.

The A.C. Malindi told New Age that she was on her way to work on Tuesday morning, September 22. About fifteen yards from her home a police van drew up and a sergeant demanded to see her permit.

ALL MUST CARRY PASS
When told that she was exempt from the regulations, the sergeant said: "All Native women must carry a pass." He then ordered her to get into the van, and she was taken to Wynberg Police station.

Mrs. Malindi asked the police to

ring a neighbour and leave a message that she had been arrested. They promised to do so, but did nothing about it, and as a result Mrs. Malindi did not know what had happened to his wife when he arrived home that evening. He spent most of the night searching for her, and eventually found her at the Langa Native Commissioner's Court the following day.

At the Wynberg police station Mrs. Malindi refused to answer any questions and preferred to be taken to court. There she was released on bail of £3 and will appear again this Friday, October 2.

SAME SERGEANT

At her first trial, after she had been arrested on April 9, it was shown that Mrs. Malindi was born at Firogwe, and had been living in Athlone since 1926. She was therefore declared exempt from the pass laws.

Mrs. Malindi said it was the same police sergeant who arrested her in April who arrested her again on this occasion.

WHY MUST WE MOVE?

(Continued from page 1)
 Non-Whites two years to move.
 The Coloured communities have for the most part been living there longer than the Whites, and their period of residence stretches back over 100 years. They did not penetrate into existing White areas. It has been the Whites spreading outwards who have surrounded them.
BUT UNDER THE GROUP AREAS ACT, IT IS THE NON-WHITES WHO WILL HAVE TO GO, WHILE THE WHITES TAKE OVER THEIR HOMES.

"Where are we to go?", one housewife after another asked the New Age reporter. There is no alternative accommodation available for these people, as there is already a shortage of 12,000 houses for

check by jowl with the Coloured school in Tramway Road, only a wire fence separating the two playgrounds. According to the Nats, this is the sort of thing that leads to friction and must be prevented.

According to the people on the spot, however, there has never been any trouble and there have never been any fights between White and Non-White schoolchildren.

The White children always tried to help the Non-White children. Some of the equipment of the Non-White school has come from the Whites, and the surplus from the White school-feeding scheme was given to the Non-White children.

Pencils, rubbers and toys were freely passed through the fence by both sides.

Similarly a European woman in Lecuenerhof Road, "Germanstown," told New Age that there had never been any unpleasant incidents between White and Non-White in her area. She has Non-White neighbours.

WHY DID SHE COME?

Asked for her opinion on the removal, she said: "Well, I believe there should be separate living areas for White and Non-White. But she admitted she had moved into her present home, which is in the heart of a Non-White area, only two months ago.

"Germanstown" is a well-developed residential area in beautiful surroundings, within a stone's throw of the Administrator's residence, "Lecuenerhof".

White and Non-White have lived there side by side in amity for over 100 years. "We are not the shebeen types," one Coloured woman told New Age. "Nobody has any reason to complain about us."

PETITION

In Newlands, however, Whites had got up a petition calling for the removal of the Non-White community in Stony Place, which is on the mountain side of Newlands Avenue. The Whites alleged that the behaviour of the Non-Whites was "becoming intolerable" and complained about brawls on Friday nights.

Their spokesman added, however: "Any impression that we favour the Group Areas Act is quite wrong. We seized on the Act as a sure way of getting rid of elements that have made life in the area almost intolerable for us. In our petition we made it clear that we do not want to see the removal of the Non-Whites, but we have never had any complaints."

"White boys and Coloured boys serve at the altar together. There has been no pressure from the Whites for this removal."

The White King's Road school is



Mrs. E. Mitchell (75), on the left, has lived in Tramway Road for 60 years. Here she is seen with son Eric Mitchell, daughter Mrs. Jacobs and grandchildren.

Iford Investments, to vacate the premises they occupy by October 31, 1959.

According to press reports, Iford Investments have twice applied to the City Council for the area to be rezoned for flats, but their applications have been turned down. If the population is removed in terms of the Group Areas Act, however, it is possible the Council might allow

not allowed to speak, one of the organisers on the platform stating at the outset: "This is not a political meeting and we do not want to hear outsiders who have come here tonight to inflame us."

Two members of the Special Branch were present at the meeting. A statement issued by SACP said that "the callous treatment of the Coloured people of Sea Point is an example of the fate of thousands of others under the notorious Group Areas Act unless the people take a militant and determined stand in defence of their homes and their rights."

"It is further proof that no apartheid law or practice can be applied justly, but lead only to hardships and disaster."

The SACP will do everything to assist the people of Sea Point to defend their homes, and continue to rally the Coloured community against all forms of apartheid and discrimination."

LATER: The Deputy-Minister of the Interior, Mr. Botha, told the Tramway Road deputation that they would not have to move until alternative accommodation was available for them. He gave no undertaking, however, about "Germanstown" or Newlands. (See editorial on page 2.)

Shopkeeper Mr. M. A. Parker, who has lived in Tramway Road for 50 years, stands to lose over £5,000 and his livelihood.

The rezoning plans go through. Residents in Stony Place, Newlands, have applied to the Group Areas Board for an extension of time for their removal, but their applications have been refused. A few of the householders in "Germanstown" have been granted an extension of a year in which to make arrangements for the sale of their properties.

In Tramway Road a meeting was held in the church hall last Thursday night at which it was decided to send a deputation to the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. P. W. Botha, to ask for an extension of time so that the people could make arrangements for alternative accommodation.

Mr. M. Thomas, the chairman of the Coloured tenants' association, said: "Even if we have to walk away the soles of our shoes, we must try to find other homes. We must remain within the law. As church people, we do not want to go to prison."

Members of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the Liberal Party who were present were



The Rev. R. E. Tattersall and some of the children of members of his congregation.

MONEY FOR BLACK INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

At a later stage Anglo-American might also provide backing for light industry in the Reserves, mainly enterprises producing consumer goods with large African markets, like soap, cigarettes, furniture and food factories.

COMPANY PROJECT

The group formed to investigate projects for African investment and to promote approved projects is later to be formed into a company with a board of European businessmen and Non-European members.

The Anglo-American scheme set out to find a way around the obstacles to African industrial activity. These are seen as the lack of African capital, the absence of Africans with management skills and training, legislative restrictions

which prevent Europeans from participating directly in the ownership and control of industries in African areas, and African suspicions about European motives in trying to assist with industrial ventures.

Funds are to be made available for the technical and commercial training of young Africans who will be groomed for management positions in industries supported by the project.

The group set up to investigate projects to be given financial backing will also act as technical consultants and engineering staff.

GOVT. POLICY

Backing projects in the Reserves should fit in with avowed Government policy of developing the Reserves. But Anglo-American is well aware that consumer goods factories in the reserves need not sell only in an African market, but would compete in the general market with similar products from White factories.

Well managed and with the advantage of relatively lower African wages these African industries could be a real threat to European industry. This is a normal effect of development in African areas and has happened in the clothing industry where White-owned industries have been set up on the borders of the Reserves. Government reaction to African industrial development schemes will therefore be keenly watched by the group that backs African industries.

One of the objects of this Anglo-American scheme is to create "stabilising elements in African society"—in other words, an African middle class tied to and dependent on the backward country, the Chinese would favour the at the mercy of natural calamities, and perpetually haunted by the threat of a return to the stagnation of the past.

Yet all this was not enough. As long as China remained an economically backward country, the Chinese would favour the at the mercy of natural calamities, and perpetually haunted by the threat of a return to the stagnation of the past.

Thus in 1953 the first Five-Year Plan was embarked upon. The object of this Plan was to lay the foundations of a modern economy. The emphasis was on the development of the key sectors of industry, such as steel,

WORLD STAGE CHINA: TEN YEARS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

By Spector

ON October 2, 1949, Mao Tse-tung, brilliant social scientist, politician, poet, military general and Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, announced from the Tien An Min Gate of the former Imperial Palace in Peking the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

China was then still in the throes of a mighty civil war, though the tide had definitely swung in favour of the Communist People's Liberation Army, which had crossed the Yangtze river to deliver the last powerful blows necessary to smash completely the armies of Kuomintang leader and dictator, the completely discredited Chiang Kai-shek.

At that time about 100 of China's 600 million people had lived in areas where the Communist Party and its allies had occupied the leadership. The rest of the country was still war-torn. The people were tired, tired of centuries of war-lordism. Their backs ground beneath the combined weight of their landlord's merciless tyranny and their own superstitious and illiteracy.

Above all they wanted an end to war, an end to the cruel whips and pitiless taxation of their feudal masters, an end to famine, an end to corruption, and an end to being treated like dogs by their own local tyrants and foreign colonialists.

The Kuomintang had failed utterly. The Communists offered the people an end to their extreme hardship, and more, much more. The Communists put forward the perspective of a great China, freed forever from bondage and taking its place among the great nations of the earth, a socialist China inhabited by a brotherhood of free, prosperous and cultured people.

In his declaration Mao told the Chinese people: YOU are the Chinese People's Republic. Only you can make the dreams of the Chinese throughout the ages become a reality in your lifetime.

Today the Chinese point with pride to the steps that have been taken since then to achieve these ambitious aims.

The immediate task facing the new People's Republic was to bring the civil war to an end and to restore peaceful conditions to the country. This was achieved with incredible speed. Inflation and racketeering in grain were stopped, and corruption of government officials put an end to.

At the same time a mighty land reform movement swept the country. The Sun Yat-sen slogan of "Land to the tiller!" was realised, as the peasants divided up amongst themselves the vast estates of the landlords.

Massive campaigns were undertaken to combat illiteracy and to improve the health of the people. The women of China finally cast off and smashed the shackles of their centuries-old obedience to male domination.

Yet all this was not enough. As long as China remained an economically backward country, the Chinese would favour the at the mercy of natural calamities, and perpetually haunted by the threat of a return to the stagnation of the past.

Thus in 1953 the first Five-Year Plan was embarked upon. The object of this Plan was to lay the foundations of a modern economy. The emphasis was on the development of the key sectors of industry, such as steel,

coal, transport and electricity. A vast geological survey was undertaken, and generally the basis was laid for the spectacular advances which were to take place later.

DIFFICULTIES

The difficulties were enormous. The new factories inherited from the Kuomintang were largely obsolete. Trained technicians were few and far between. The working class with a tradition of industrial craftsmanship was tiny, and America was enforcing an economic blockade of the country.

The two factors that pulled the country together were the tremendous determination of the Chinese people not to let anything hold them back, and Soviet aid.

On the agricultural front important changes were also taking place. First mutual aid teams were set up by the peasants, and then came the development of co-operatives. Hundreds of millions of peasants took part in gigantic flood control measures. The output of agricultural produce rose steadily from year to year.

But still this was not enough. When the Second Five-Year Plan was mapped out in 1958 the Communist Party issued the slogan, seemingly impossible of fulfilment: "Catch up with Britain in the production of major industrial goods in fifteen years."

IMPORTANT SOCIAL CHANGES PRECEDED THE DRIVE FOR STEPPED UP PRODUCTION. CHINESE WENT OVER ALMOST COMPLETELY TO SOCIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. THE PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, WHO HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO CARRY ON TILL THEN, WERE BOUGHT OUT BY THE STATE. TEN MILLIONS OF HANDICRAFTSMEN ORGANISED THEMSELVES INTO CO-OPERATIVES.

Similarly, on the land the peasants flocked into co-operatives, and, last year, carried the campaign for further socialization yet another step forward by gathering in their hundreds of millions in people's communes.

There are now more than 24,000 communes with a total of 120 million farm households, which account for over 99 per cent. of the entire peasant population in China.

Now, the people's communes in China have firmly taken root and are advancing along the path of sound and healthy development, the Chinese say.

Being on a bigger scale and having much wider scope of activity, the people's communes carry out unified planning of production and distribution. They can be more effective than the agricultural co-ops in full mobilization and rational deployment of labour power in the rural areas. They can undertake construction which the agricultural co-ops could hardly handle, declare the Chinese.

They can facilitate the speedy integrated development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery and also of industry, agriculture, trade, education and defence; the mechanisation of farming, the steady increase of the incomes of the peasants, the rapid progress of all aspects of rural life and the development of collective undertakings such as community dining-rooms and nurseries.

LEAPING AND LOOKING Last year was the year of the

"Great Leap Forward". Although the original estimates of the increased output have turned out to be too high, the results of this upsurge in industrial and agricultural activity are still quite spectacular.

The Americans (of the China Lobby in Washington) are crowing over the revised estimates, and the corresponding reduction in the targets for the coming year. "Ya, ya, ya," they say to the Chinese. "You thought you had doubled your output last year, when in fact you only increased the grain harvest by 35% and the output of first class steel by 50%."

What a fantastic tribute to the rate of advance these American sneers are! The increases are phenomenal by any standard. The Chinese may well claim that they can do the incredible, if not the impossible.

The following table taken from the London Observer, shows that there has indeed been a considerable reduction in the targets for 1959, but when compared with India, a country which was industrially far more advanced than China in 1949, the figures are quite staggering.

AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS CHINA

	1949 Production	1958 Production	Original Revised
	(million tons)	(million tons)	(million tons)
Grain	525	275	375
Coal	380	335	270
Steel	18	12	11
Cotton	5.2	2.3	3.4
			2.1

	1951 Production	1958 Production
	(million tons)	(million tons)
Grain	75	62
Coal	60	45.2
Steel	4.68	1.29
Cotton	1.03	.75

OVERASSESSMENT

As regards the output of steel, 3 million of the original estimate of 11 million tons was produced by local methods and met the needs of rural areas, while 8 million tons met the needs of industry.

The overassessment of the agricultural crop was due, say the Chinese, to lack of experience in calculating the output of such a bumper crop. Further, the labour allocated for the bumper autumn harvest was inadequate.

The leap forward nevertheless was very great, and has been continuing this year, despite severe droughts and floods. The total value output of industry in the first six months of this year was up 65% on last year, and there has been in the main an increase in rural produce.

The result of this upsurge is that the target for the current Five-Year Plan will be reached at the end of this year that is, three years ahead of schedule. It also means that at the present rate of advance, China will have outstripped Britain in the production of major industrial goods by 1968.

THE FUTURE

What do all these dry statistics mean to the Chinese peasant or worker? They mean more and better food, houses, education, medical attention, sports and indoor amusements.

The life of most Chinese is still very hard when compared to people in the advanced countries of the West or most of the other Socialist countries. But the gap is being rapidly narrowed, and compared with their former wretched existence, they now live like princes.

The Chinese leaders say that with the people of the Soviet Union at their side, the 600 million people of China are vaulting into the future. The U.S. leaders may pretend they simply do not exist, and Chiang Kai-shek may yap occasionally from Formosa, but the Chinese people will continue to shake the world.

New Age wishes its Jewish readers a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

HAVE YOU READ THESE PAMPHLETS?

The following pamphlets can be obtained from the CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS, P.O. Box 4068, JOHANNESBURG.

C.O.D. PUBLICATIONS:	
Freedom is the Apex—Chief Lutuli speaks to White South Africans	6d.
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Liberation	1/-
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Mr. N. Thomas, chairman of the residents' committee, is a garage superintendent in Sea Point.

Coloured people in the Cape Peninsula.

"And where are we to find the money to move? Where are we going to find schools for our children? What is the point of it all?"

CREATING HATRED

The latest moves are creating race hatred where it never existed before.

"There has been no opposition from the Whites in Sea Point against the Non-Whites here," the Rev. R. E. Tattersall, of the Church of the Holy Redeemer in Tramway Road, told New Age.

"Seventy-five per cent of my congregation is White and 25 per cent Non-White, but our services are mixed and we have never had any complaints."

The White King's Road school is



Mrs. J. Delport and her sister Mrs. Davis, photographed here with some of their children, were both in Sea Point. Where must they move to now?

TREASON TRIAL

Head Constable Testifies on Non-violence

NO FRODO BAGGINS OR ILLAHEIM HAS BEEN COMMITTED BY THE CONGRESS IN NATAL. NON-VIOLENCE WAS PREACHED FROM CONGRESS PLATFORMS. THE CONGRESSES CONDUCTED THEIR ORGANISATION JUST LIKE ANY LEGAL ORGANISATION: Head-Cons. W. B. Truter made these statements when he gave evidence in the High Treason case in Pretoria last week.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. Fischer O.C. (for the defence) Head Constable Truter said that he had been in the police force for 26 years, and that from 1950 to 1958 he was in the Special Branch. Replied to a question he agreed that he had a closer view of Congress activities in Durban and in Natal generally, and that he got to know Congress leaders. He agreed also that members of the Special Branch pay regard to offences under the Riotous Assemblies Act, violence, and the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr. Fischer then referred the witness to the Constitution of the Natal Indian Congress, which is one of the documents set down by Dr. G. M. Naicker and handed in by the same witness.

After reading some of the objects Mr. Fischer asked:

The objects are of the widest possible nature are they not?—Yes.

One could say that the Natal Indian Congress takes up all problems affecting the Indian people?—Yes.

Do you know Dr. Naicker?—Yes I do.

Have you discussed politics with him?—No. I have listened to his speeches.

Mr. Fischer: I take it that one need not listen for a long time to know that he is a follower of Gandhi?

Head-Cons. Truter: I concede that.

Mr. Fischer read some portions of Dr. Naicker's Presidential Address to the 1954 Conference of the Natal Indian Congress.

"There is a mention here," said Mr. Fischer, "of a non-violent army and non-violence. What about violence?"

Head-Cons. Truter: As far as I know there was no violence.

Mr. Fischer: What have the leaders to say about violence?

Head-Cons. Truter: They never speak of violence. They often speak of non-violence.

Head-Cons. Truter further stated that many leaders, not only Dr. Naicker and Mr. Lawrence, had spoken of non-violence.

Mr. Fischer: They spoke often of non-violence because that was the basis of their campaigns?—I concede that.

Head-Cons. Truter said in reply to questions by Mr. Fischer that meetings and conferences of both the ANC and NIC were opened with prayers.

Mr. Fischer: Do you regard Dr. Naicker as a sincere person?

Head-Cons. Truter: I do.

Mr. Fischer read minutes and resolutions taken at the conference in which various things were discussed, Coloured franchise, ANC education campaigns.

Mr. Fischer: In all these campaigns have you ever come across any illegality?—No. The only time there has been any illegality was when there was a decision to do so.

Such as the Defence Campaign?—I think so.

Mr. Fischer: In fact the only time there was any illegality was during the Defence Campaign?—Yes.

There was no violence?—We never had violence.

Mr. Fischer: Perhaps we should come more specifically to the African National Congress, is Lutuli respected by the African people and the Indian Congress?—Yes.

Have you heard him speak? Does he speak of non-violence?—Yes.

Would you say he is highly respected among the Congresses?—Yes.

Do you think he is sincere?—Yes, he is religious?—Yes.

Mr. Trengrove (for the Crown) then cross-examined Head-Cons. Truter.

Replying to Mr. Trengrove, Head Constable Truter said that when he said that speakers often spoke of non-violence, he was speaking generally. He was not speaking in relation to any particular speech.

Mr. Trengrove: Did the speakers say what they mean by non-violence?

Head-Cons. Truter: They did not explain.

Mr. Trengrove: When they speak of non-violence, do they speak of the struggle, the achievement of freedom?

Head-Cons. Truter: Yes.

Did the speakers tell the audience what they expected of them?—Yes.

Did they speak of sacrifice?—Yes.

What must they sacrifice?—Unless I refer to the notes I made at these meetings I am not able to say what was said.

Mr. Trengrove: Can you say generally what was said to the extent the people had to sacrifice?—No.

Was there anything said about achieving liberation and freedom?—I took notes at these meetings; I am not able to say off-hand.

You cannot say generally?—No. Can you say anything about speeches made by Lutuli on non-violence?—As far as I can remember he referred to non-violence when he spoke about the liberation movement.

Mr. Trengrove: What did he say about the liberation movement?

Head-Cons. Truter: Unless I see my notes I cannot say.

This week it was the turn of the late weekly newspaper "Advance" and the journal "Liberation" to be read into the record.

LIBERATION

Among the articles read on which the Crown will rely to prove that the policy of the Congress was a violent policy was "CONSTITUTION OF FALLACY" by Ruth First, in the November, 1953, issue.

In this issue Miss First was

criticising the Liberal Party, referring to Mr. Price, she wrote: "Liberals of his ilk need no great insight into methods of political organisation and struggle, since they believe they will bring the Nationalist regime crashing to the ground not by their own lights and mass struggles, but at the sound of Liberal polemic and the weight of their argument; or by the threat of the Liberals to take the Nationalist Government before a Court packed with Nationalist judges if they try to infringe the constitution."

IN OUR LIFETIME

THE CROWN INDICATED THAT IT WILL RELY ON AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "IN OUR LIFETIME" BY NELSON MANDELA IN THE ISSUE OF JUNE, 1956 TO PROVE VIOLENCE AND AN OVERT ACT.

"IN FACT, THE RISE OF THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT "LAD THE POWERFUL IMPACT IT EXERTS ON THE POLITICAL SCENE IN THE COUNTRY IS DUE PRECISELY TO THE FACT THAT IT HAS CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED AND ACTED ON THE VITAL POLICY OF DEMOCRATIC UNITY. IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE OF THIS SAME REASON THAT THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT IS RAPIDLY BECOMING THE REAL VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICA IF THIS UNITED FRONT IS STRENGTHENED AND DEVELOPED THE FREEDOM CHARTER WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO A DYNAMIC AND LIVING INSTRUMENT AND WE SHALL UNQUOTE ALL OPPOSITION AND FOR THE SOUTH AFRICA OF OUR DREAMS DURING OUR LIFETIME," THE ARTICLE SAID.

UP MY ALLEY

THINKING that I could get some first-hand impressions of an American on the visit of Mr. K. to the U.S. and of the Russian rocket on the way, I set out for the dockland and hove to windward of a crewman from the Yankee destroyer Jonas Ingram.

The conversation went something like this: "Hallo, welcome to Cape Town."

"Uh-huh," replied our visitor exercising his jaws around one of Mr. Wiggins' products.

"Seen the city yet?"

"Uh-uh." His eyes gazed speculatively past me in the direction of a pair of white-ribbed jeans.

"You got somebody big visiting back home, Mister K?"

"Uh." The eyes followed the black jeans towards the horizon.

"You think the American people will go for him?"

"Huh?" without looking at me.

I went off on to another tack. "What do you think about the Russian rocket on the moon?"

"Uh."

Before I could proceed any further with this illuminating conversation he hauled up his anchor and sailed full steam ahead in the direction of the black jeans, leaving me wondering whether I should have brought an interpreter with me.

HUI?

★ HEADLINES: (1) U.S.A. Plans to Outdo Russian Moon Feat. (2) U.S. Moon Rocket Fiasco: Explodes On Site.

Let The Banned Speak—No. 3

WE WANT MUNICIPAL VOTES FOR ALL

— J. N. Singh

THE Natal Municipal Association at its 55th annual conference at Pinetown discussed the question of the extension of the Municipal franchise to Non-Whites in Natal. This discussion followed a statement made earlier by the Mayor of Durban, Mr. W. E. Shaw, that the time had come when the Non-Whites should be given some representation in the local government.

The position in municipalities in Natal is that many have in fact a majority of Non-White residents. Durban is almost equally populated by African, Indian and European, with a smaller percentage of Coloureds.

From this it is quite clear that an exclusively White local authority cannot be justified, and the time has come when the Non-Whites must in uncertain language demand the right to vote and elect representatives of their choice.

We must make it clear that sooner or later we will have to decide that there cannot be taxation without representation. We must demand that the common roll franchise be extended immediately to all on an equal basis. There must be no separate communal rolls to elect Indian, African or Coloured Councillors. All Councillors, white or black, must rely on all the voters in their constituency to be elected. They too must speak for all the ratepayers—White, African, Indian and Coloured, and not for any one section.

Also we must not fall into

the trap of accepting any kind of sham representation like Advisory Boards, Indian or Coloured Advisory Committees, or to sit as non-voting members of the Council or as sub-committees as suggested by the Estcourt Town Council.



J. N. Singh, banned Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress, banned from gatherings for 2 years in November 1954 and banned for life from the activities and membership of 17 organisations, including all the Congresses, trade unions, Peace Council etc.

The days of mere consultations with "good boys" are gone. We want the right to speak for ourselves through elected representatives who have the power and duty to act and not only the questionable privilege to advise.

The Natal Municipal Conference referred the question of the extension of the vote to Non-Whites to each local authority to discuss and recommend to its Executive Committee which will meet in December. Between now and then let us conduct a vigorous campaign of meetings among our people and insist that we are "ripe" and "ready" to exercise the vote.

Let each town council think twice before it rejects our claim for the vote.

Youth League Rally This Sunday

JOHANNESBURG

The African National Congress Youth League is holding a mass youth rally this Sunday on Sophiatown's Freedom Square from 10 a.m. The rally is part of the preparations for the annual Youth League conference in November and to boost the economic boycott campaign.

BIG FROM WHICH BIG THINGS COME! "KING KONG"

Music from the All-African Jazz Opera by the Original State Cast

Long Playing Record—Gallstone GALP 1040

35/6 (Post Free) Don't Delay—Send Today

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By ALEX LA GUMA



★ ters U-N-I-O-N. The contest should be Unique, National, Individualistic, Original and end with a Nautical touch.

★ Grieved somebody to whom I revealed ASA's plans. "Couldn't he try something Undemocratic, Nasty, Insulting, Odious and Nationalist instead?"

★ SAID another bloke who went to the Group Areas Board to beg for an extension of time after they had ordered him out of house and home: "They have a lot of sympathy for us."

★ Blimey!

MARVO OIL

The Miracle Polish

Absorbs Dust, Disinfects, Polishes—

All in One Easy Action

KHRUSHOV COLUMBUS DISCOVERS AMERICA

And America Discovers Him

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL NEVER BE QUITE THE SAME AGAIN.

"That man Khrushov" has come and gone leaving behind him a trail of bemused Americans asking themselves whether it really happened or whether it was all a dream.

A SHORT while ago Mr. K. was commonly regarded by most Americans if not quite as the "Vodka-sipping peasant," as Time suggests he once was held to be, at least as a rough, tough dictator without an ounce of humanity.

In a way he can be thankful to the late Joe McCarthy for the success of his tour, for it is probable that if it had not been for the MacCarthys past and present who built up the picture of the Russians as a scheming, mysterious people from another planet, it is likely that the interest in seeing the Russian Premier would not have been so great. **KHRUSHOV, ONE GATHERS FROM REPORTS FROM AMERICA, MUST HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR HAVING SPENT THE MOST TELEVIEW FORTNIGHT IN HISTORY.**

"HE'S HUMAN!"

His every movement was watched and relayed to millions of Americans. For 14 and more hours a day the American public eagerly drank in his "Communist propaganda."

"They're trying to make a film actor out of me," he said.

THERE IS NO CULT OF MR. K.

THE full glare of publicity, the klieg lights, television cameras and the rest which met Mr. Khrushov in the U.S., and followed him wherever he went, is considered the normal treatment.



Khrushov—doesn't want a cult of K.

Not so in the Soviet Union, where Mr. Khrushov has only once appeared alone on television, although, of course, he has been seen when giving speeches and reports at meetings and congresses. The one exception was when he gave his first television interview ever to the Columbia Broadcasting System of America. What happened then was an interesting indication of what he thinks about the personal build-up.

As he looked round and saw the batteries of special lights, cameras and microphones he grinned and

and they discovered to their surprise that not only was Khrushov a thoroughly human being, but also that he was reasonable, approachable, a man with dignity not afraid to speak out when confronted with petty insults, but a man above all with charm, wit and great intelligence.

From the start the American people were aware that the tour was an important one. Said a Miss Martha Graham at the airport when Mr. K. was invited to "step on to American soil" by Soviet Ambassador Menshikov: "WHEN YOU REALISE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THAT YOU JUST KNOW IT IS HISTORY, REALLY IMPORTANT HISTORY."

No one had heard of the 19-year-old Mr. Graham, till then, but her words were splashed in all the Washington newspapers.

"Like when Columbus discovered America."

Possibly it was more like America discovering Columbus.

Big businessmen, notables of the press, government officials and senators were all treated to sessions with Mr. K.

"They're trying to make a man actor out of me."

THERE IS NO CULT OF MR. K.

He said: "They're trying to make a man actor out of me." Before starting the interview the C.B.S. commentator gave Mr. Khrushov some idea of what he was going to say in his introduction, which included the phrase: "In this room the major decisions of this country are made."

Mr. Khrushov at once objected, saying that this was not so. The

By British journalist who has spent a number of years in the Soviet Union, SAM RUSSELL

decisions were made in the room down the corridor, where the President of the Supreme Soviet

"NO BUILD UP PLEASE"

"We have been struggling against the cult of personality," he said, "and I don't want you to build me up. We don't want another cult of personality." What he said then still holds good and reflects the feelings of every Soviet citizen.

COMRADE BOSS!

Most visitors to the Soviet Union who have visited factories, mines or other industrial enterprises have remarked on the comradeship that exists between the director and the ordinary worker at the bench or lathe. Because of the very nature of Soviet society he is not, nor can he be, the "boss" in our sense of the word. He is responsible not only to the Government for the fulfilment of the tasks assigned to the plant, but also to the workers in it. Over six million factory and office workers have been elected to



"Now, your job is to check on anyone who doesn't like Mr. K; and yours, Butch, is to check on anyone who does."

Whether he was liked or disliked, he could not be ignored. As one U.S. Senator put it after Mr. K. had had a heavy session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "He's a little like a candidate in

the late stages of a campaign. He

has heard all the questions many times, and his answers are as sharp as hell."

It is perhaps significant that it was after meeting with local shoremen on the West Coast that the first real swing towards openly shown popularity was noticeable. Khrushov had said that getting back to meeting with the workers again would make him feel "like a fish in a mountain stream."

From then on people, both famous and obscure, went out of their way to greet him. According to Time magazine, when he went to a Hollywood luncheon all the Stars were there. "Even Eddie, Liz and Debbie were in the same room."

"SHUT UP"

When 20th Century-Fox President Skouras tried to needle Mr. K., the audience told him in no uncertain terms to "Shut up." "Sit down" and let their guest alone.

When Los Angeles Mayor Poulson nastily asked Mr. K. about his statement that the Soviet Union would bury the U.S., which Khrushov had already explained was an obvious and complete misinterpretation of what he actually had said, the crowd gave him a big round of applause when he remarked: "I want to ask you, why did you mention that? Already in the U.S. I have clarified that. I trust that even mayors read on our country chamberlains of councils who do not read the press risk not being re-elected."

MAYOR POUHLSON TURNED CRIMSON.

The highlights of the trip were, of course, his address to the United Nations and his meetings with President Eisenhower, which appear to have been carried on in a useful and friendly basis.

CAN-CAN AFFAIR

As one American reporter said after the famous Hollywood scene in which Frank Sinatra and Shirley Maclaine had gone out of their way to impress on their visitors their feelings of friendship.

"When I watched the lovely stars of 20th Century-Fox dance before the Premier and his family in Hollywood I could have thought: Well, now I've seen everything."

The performance had the quality of a midsummer night's fantasy, yet in many ways it was profound and meaningful drama.

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ASIA

Bandung Countries

To Meet

PRIME Minister Nehru told the Indian Parliament recently that India had accepted Ceylon's proposal to hold a conference of Bandung countries (of Africa and Asia) to consider economic questions of common interest.

A team of Indian officials had been to Colombo, and a provisional agenda had been drawn up. But it remained to be decided when and where the meeting should be held, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Nehru added that he had written to the Ceylon Prime Minister who was communicating with other countries concerned.

ECONOMIC ONLY

Asked about a second Bandung Conference, Nehru said there was no such proposal at present before the Government. Some vague suggestions had been made in the past. Since then, he added, even the Colombo powers who were supposed to convene it were not of one opinion about its timing. Since then, he said, the proposal for a conference confined to economic issues had been received.

EUROPE

Jailed Under Hitler Jailed Under Adenauer

THE West German Supreme Court recently passed jail sentences of up to two years on six members of the banned West German Communist Party.

They were found guilty of distributing illegal Communist pamphlets and newspapers. Five of the six men served long prison terms in Nazi Germany for the same offence.

Here are the records of the accused:

● SEBASTIAN STEER spent ten years in Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

● HEINRICH BELL was confined in a Nazi concentration-camp from 1934 to 1937; he then made his way to Spain to fight in the International Brigade; from 1941 to 1945 he was held in Dachau concentration camp.

● LUDWIG HEIGL spent nearly four years in a concentration camp, and JOSEF AMUELLER nearly two years.

● The youngest of the accused, ERNST GRUBE, aged 27, whose mother was Jewish, was sent to a concentration camp for Jews at the age of eight and held for five years until liberation at the end of the war.

Continued from previous column

"Here, with vastly popular President Sinatra, we are actually every star in the filmic firmament on hand, Marilyn Monroe could say: 'I think Mr. K's visit is a wonderful thing. Maybe now we can learn to be friends.'"

"Remember, as the television columnist of the New York Daily Mirror said in the column before in history had one man been on so many programmes before, appeared before so many eyes."

"You get the feeling that never before were so many millions of the world's plain people drawn in their private, ordinary, never, international policy, the moulding of a programme that would mean peace, not war."

"Here truly was the creation of 'open heavens openly arched at.' They have been dancing the can-can, and some might think it was kind of a scandalous dance. But what you were seeing was the dance of life, not the dance of death."



SPORTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP"

SASA Conference This Week-end

THIS Saturday, October 3, will mark the beginning of a new era in sports when the South African Sports Association convenes a mammoth Conference in Port Elizabeth, exactly a year after it was first inaugurated in East London.

In a brief two months, SASA has made tremendous strides in the fields of organisation, international recognition and the elimination of racialism in sports. The Brazilian episode, when the soccer team was forbidden to accept racialism; the attack on S.A.'s racialism at the Rome and Munich meetings of the International Olympic Committee; the halting of the tour by a team of West Indian cricketers under conditions of racial discrimination; and the strong opposition to the racialism which seeks to exclude Maoris from the New Zealand team to tour South Africa next year—for all these SASA may take a good deal of credit. And there are also achievements, less spectacular but equally important, such as the negotiations with the White S.A. Cricket Association, the M.C.C. and the Imperial Cricket Conference on behalf of our Non-White cricketers; the contact with the Johannesburg City Council on the issue of the Orlando Stadium; the contact with the international federations all over the world and the building up of tremendous public support in countries such as India, the West Indies, Britain, New Zealand, the U.S.A. and other parts of Africa.

But perhaps the most important achievements were in South Africa itself: in the building-up of sporting organisations, in giving expression to their demands and in integrating and co-ordinating their work, of which the historic Durban Conference in January is an outstanding example.

MUCH TO BE DONE

Conference, however, is unlikely to spend much time in congratulating SASA, for there is too much waiting to be done, especially in the next 12 months. The question of including Non-Whites in the Springbok cricket team to tour England next year will have to be bitterly fought; the exclusion of Maoris from the All Blacks team is still being debated. But the biggest question, whether Non-Whites will be included in the Olympic team to go to Rome next year, has yet to be thrashed out.

Conference's theme—"Problems in the development and organisation of S.A. sport"—covers a wide field, but most attention will be given to raising standards of performance and organisation and to the vital question of international recognition and the elimination of racialism in sport.

When Conference assembles it will have the advantage of representation and support by top administrators of eight national bodies, such as Messrs. George Singh, Frank Reynecke, V. C. Qunta, M. N. Pather, Rev. B. Sigmoney, as well as outstanding behind-the-scenes workers like Reg

Ngcobo, Ron Eland, Dumny Jacobs, R. Lutchman, Arthur Jacobs and Kemal Cassoo, to mention but a few.

WHITES INVITED

Most significant is the fact that national bodies which cater only for Whites have also been invited, while in addition a blanket invitation will be sent to all through the S.A. Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, as well as through the press.

THIS WILL BE THE TESTING TIME FOR THE WHITE BODIES. IF THEY ARE SINCERE IN HAVING NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THEN THEY MUST BE PREPARED TO MEET FOR FRANK AND FRIENDLY DISCUSSION OF THE MANY PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

If it is true, as Reg Howe claimed at Rome, that there is no discrimination, then they must be prepared to give effect to his statement: BUT IF IT WAS ONLY BLUFF TO PREVENT SOUTH AFRICA FROM BEING EXPELLED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL FAMILY OF SPORTING COUNTRIES, THEN WE MUST EXPOSE THIS BLUFF.

If the White bodies reject the hand of friendship and the offer of consultation, then the non-racial bodies must go it alone from now on, and the White bodies will stand exposed to the world in their unwillingness to work together to find a solution to the different problems of S.A. sport.

There are men in the Non-White bodies capable of hammering out solutions on their own, if they must. SASA alone can muster the support of weight-lifting and body-building, football and baseball, soccer, netball, boxing, lawn-tennis, athletics and cycling. And its supporters include men like Adv. Christopher and Mr. Patrick Duncan (Patron), and presidents like Messrs. S. L. Singh, Alan Paton, E. L. Halfjeez, V. Qunta, W. Herbert, Archie Hanso and J. Solomon.

The progress of South African sport cannot be halted. This weekend's conference will mark another giant stride forward.

Pro. Soccer

PROFESSIONAL soccer amongst the Non-Whites has caught on in Natal more than anywhere else. Johannesburg seems keen, but the Cape centres appear to be more interested in this new move, for it will be most impracticable for them owing to the distance from Durban and Johannesburg. The one advantage of professionalism is that Coloureds, Africans and Indians must play together if it is to make any progress.

A deterrent factor in professional soccer is the entertainment tax, which will mean 33 per cent. going towards the provincial administration. Amateur soccer is free from this taxation.

Death of Mr. Nxumalo

ONE of South Africa's great sportsmen, Mr. Christopher Nxumalo of Durban, passed away a fortnight ago. Durban, Natal and South Africa feel his loss, for it would be hard to find a more ardent worker than the indefatigable Nxumalo towards the cause of the total abolition of racialism in sport. He was a foundation member of the Natal Inter-Race Board and at the time of his death was its president.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA by Alex ka Guma



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