



# HE HAD NO PASS

ALL over South Africa the vicious pass-law system takes its daily toll of Africans. Attempts by the Nationalist Government to refute the fact that South Africa has become a prison-house under the pass laws is blasted by our picture of two young Africans who have fallen prey to the police under these savage laws.

Arrested near Johannesburg by Non-European police, these two men were given shameful treatment by being handcuffed and led through the streets to the police-station.

An eye-witness to the arrests said that the police had demanded their passes and had apparently found that their passes to seek work had expired. When ordered by one of the police to push his bicycle, one of the arrested men refused, and says the eye-witness was savagely assaulted, (note the tear in his trousers) and then handcuffed with his hands behind his back.

This incident is by no means rare. Arrests under the pass-laws have become a regular feature of African life. To the African people passes mean handcuffs, brutality and prison.

AND A QUESTION READERS MAY ASK MINISTER SWART IS THIS, SINCE WHEN HAVE POLICE BEEN AUTHORISED TO HANDCUFF THEIR VICTIMS' HANDS BEHIND THEIR BACKS?

# HUNGARY and the SOVIET UNION

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# NEW AGE

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# "STAND BY THE EGYPTIANS"

## Congress Condemns Aggressors

CAPE TOWN.

SOUTH AFRICANS of all races last week joined the world-wide condemnation of the acts of aggression against Egypt by Britain, France and Israel, and pledged support for the people of Egypt in their struggle to preserve their sovereign rights.

These acts of aggression must be denounced by the United Nations, and the Afro-Asian nations and all other people should stand with Egypt to prevent the violation of her sovereignty, said a joint statement on the Middle East crisis, signed by the African National Congress, S.A. Indian Congress, S.A. Congress of Democrats, the Federation of S.A. Women, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

"The invasion by the Israeli army and the decision of the British and French Governments to re-occupy the Suez Canal zone constitute a serious act of aggression against Egypt which will have world-wide repercussions," the statement continues.

"These acts are in total disregard of the territorial sovereignty of the Egyptian people and can-

not be justified by any alleged provocations. Britain and France have used Israel as a spearhead to re-establish themselves as masters of the Suez Canal in order to maintain their domination over colonial countries in Africa and the Middle East."

**WITHDRAW TROOPS**  
All foreign troops should be

withdrawn from Egyptian territory, says a statement signed by 34 leading South Africans.

"We express our grave anxiety over the invasion of Egyptian territory, by British, French and Israeli forces," says the statement. "These actions cannot be justified by any alleged provocations. In fact they are acts of aggression, in violation of the United Nations Charter, which endanger peace in Africa, Asia and throughout the world."

"On behalf of all peace-loving South Africans we demand an end to force and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egyptian territory. We express our sympathy with the Egyptian people and our support for their just claim to sovereignty in their own country."

The statement is signed by Dr. A. Abrahams, Mrs. Lizzie Abrahams, Miss Ray Alexander, Sheikh Achmat Behardien, Mr. Brian Bunting, Mr. P. Beylved, Mr. F. Carneson, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Councillor E. A. Deane, Adv. A. Fischer, Dr. M. A. Ebrahim, Adv. L. Forman, Mr. M. Harnel, Sheikh Ebrahim Hendricks, Sheikh M. A. Jassiem, Mr. S. Lollan, Mr. Sam Kahn, Mrs. Louisa Kellerman, Mr. Alec La Guma, Mr. J. B. Lee-Warden, M.P.; Mr. N. Mandela, Mr. L. Massina, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Mr. J. Newveleva, Adv. D. Nkomo, Mr. G. H. I. Fahad, Mr. D. A. Seedat, Mr. W. Sisulu, Adv. J. Slovo, Mr. R. September, Mr. M. Szuu, Sheikh A. Toffe, Rev. D. C. Thompson, Mr. Cecil Williams.

### MUSLIMS MASS MEETING

About 2,000 Muslims, at a mass meeting in Cape Town on Sunday, protested strongly against British and French intervention in Egypt and called upon the Union Government to do "everything in its power in the interests of world peace."

The speakers included Muslim religious leaders and two City Councillors.

The residents of Elsie River, at a meeting last Sunday organised by the ANC, called upon people of all races who love peace to protest to Britain and France and to UNO against the acts of aggression against the Egyptian people and a similar resolution was adopted at a mass meeting of Africans at Nyanga, Cape Town.

# MICROPHONE FOUND HIDDEN AT A.N.C. CONFERENCE

JUST BEFORE THE START OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN THE BANTU HALL, LADY SELBORNE, CONGRESS MEMBERS FOUND A MICROPHONE CONCEALED IN THE CEILING OF THE HALL, JUST ABOVE THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM.

Holes had been drilled in the ceiling and the microphone stuck down in position over the holes with strips of plasticine. The microphone led to a little black box fitted out with valves and resembling a radio set, and from there wires connected this recording apparatus to telephone wires outside the hall.

Lady Selborne residents reported that during the week before conference they had seen groups of men they believed to be electronics setting up and adjusting wires leading to the hall.

Congress members dislocated the wires and removed the microphone.

## Report To Conference

A CENTRAL task of the Congress movement during the coming year must be to guard, extend and broaden the unity built round the Bloemfontein anti-apartheid conference, and to unite all opposed to apartheid and the Nationalists. This was the perspective opened up by the annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress in Pretoria last weekend. The proposed multi-racial conference should be the next step

Government was alarmed by the resistance to passes it had encountered among African women in the cities and so had decided to encircle the areas where resistance was least effective. The cities would be attacked later. In spite of the remarkable successes of the women's anti-pass campaign, serious organisational weaknesses had yet to be overcome. Many more women had yet to be drawn into the movement.

The whole country must be shown, said Mr. Moretsele, how the Nationalist Government had learnt the trick of framing-up those who did not submit to their policies. The threats some months ago of a so-called high treason plot were part of a political stunt to frighten the voters into believing that the oppressed people were plotting an uprising against the state. This was

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
THE STRUGGLE OF THE A.N.C. FOR A democratic South Africa was being resisted, said Mr. Moretsele, by the Supreme Council, the Bantu Congress of Bhengu, the National-minded Bloc, the Africanists and the "Bantu World" newspaper. The first three groups had virtually disappeared from the political scene and the Africanists were a mere clique of confused intellectuals. The "Bantu World" was conducting a campaign against Congress. Notable example of distortion was a September report which said that there was a move to "remove me from the presidency." This paper was, despite its name, not working for the true interests of the African people.

Conference unanimously supported the stand by the Egyptian people in defence of their sovereign rights.

(Continued on page 8)

## NEW AGE LETTER BOX



Grahamstown women protest outside Native Commissioner's office. (See letter at right.)

## OVERSEAS ARTISTS AND SPORTSMEN

Although in general agreement with Mr. Moses Kotane's article about boycotts by foreign artists and sportsmen, I think there is a lot to be said for asking them not to come, if they are asked to sign any contracts restricting their appearances to audiences of one race group only.

We might go further. We might ask them specifically to insist on the right (where it is in any doubt) to appear before audiences of all mixed, segregated or separate race groups. Whether these are probable should be left entirely to us here to work out. But all should have an opportunity of seeing them somehow.

Two other things are obviously worth doing. One is to work for matches between visiting touring teams and representative non-white teams. We would welcome, for a start, even one match per tour by the M.C.C., the Australian cricketers, the All Blacks, the Dynamos or American baseballers against a non-white team.

And we should press on with the demand that non-white South African sportsmen be allowed to compete in world sports (e.g. the Olympic Games), even if in a separate team to begin with. One day we shall achieve a really representative S.A. team. But, until then, Olympic rules need not remain permanently inelastic about single team representation. Every breach of the present situation undermines the dyke.

C. W. M. GELL

Port Elizabeth.

### "Fight The Word Kaffir"

I fully agree with the letter "Never Use The Word Kaffir" by E. M. M. Nkabinde. "Kaffir" is commonly used by those who think that this Africa belongs to the whites. We, the Africans, must stand together and fight this word. We are tired of oppression. We must rather die fighting, than to live on our knees under the "boas".

Forward to the Freedom Charter.

Afrika! Mayibuye i-Afrika!  
"NEW AGE READER"  
Kensington, Cape.

### Will Triumph

Those who came to our country to teach the old Africans the gospel of God which would save the people from the judgment of their sins, have now introduced Bantu Education, which is education diminished, depreciated and half.

Some of our people are incarcerated, repatriated and expatriated for leading their people to ask for their rights, but integrity will triumph.

BURTON PITSO

Brakpan.

### "Shame On Us"

There are times when I feel ashamed of my African people. And this was the case when the Governor-General arrived here last month.

The welcome extended by five members of the Native Advisory Board for his Excellency was of bitter taste.

They said, "We, members of the Native Advisory Board of Grahamstown, wish to extend our hearty and warm welcome to our father and mother the Governor-General and his wife." This was made more shameful because they went there without consulting the African community.

They said, "The Africans of Grahamstown were always yearning to see their mother and father the Right Honourable Mrs. and Dr. Jansen." This was a great lie; nobody yearned to see His Excellency here.

If the above statements were the case I do not think apartheid, passes, passes for women, Urban Areas Act and removal schemes should have been there. No fathers and no mothers could ill-treat and oppress their children.

The leader of the Coloured community told his Excellency that they had very little to complain of. (What about the Coloured voters' roll and the Coloured classification?)

Coloureds, Africans, Let us be united.

Mayibuye i-Afrika.  
Freedom not Serfdom.

"KAFFIR"  
Grahamstown.

### Women Protest

Grahamstown women protested against pass laws vehemently here recently.

These women went to see the magistrate. He refused on the first day and postponed the matter. Later the women were called.

They assembled before the magistrate's court. The magistrate wanted a deputation.

While three women were meeting officials inside the court and demanding the withdrawal of the imposition of passes on women, about 100 women sat in front of the court.

The magistrate told the deputation that their matter would be taken to the higher officials—N.A.D.

When they left the court the women sang "Nkosi Sikelela i-Afrika."

FRANCUS

Grahamstown.

### Railway Assaults

Has the Railway Department employed white officials to serve the interests of both white and non-white or to come and show the non-white that they are superior by the virtue of their white colour? We pay for our travel on trains and for whatever we rail. Why must we suffer insults from public servants?

One morning at about 5 a.m. we were asleep in the waiting room on Kroonstad station, waiting for a train. A European Railway policeman woke us up by hitting us. He did not shake us, but hit us. We were thoroughly searched and our passes examined. In my opinion, I deserved the respect and protection of the Railway officials as I had a ticket and was their customer.

This kind of behaviour is a proof that unless the peoples of South Africa govern, our country will remain a vast prison house for the Non-Europeans.

I am writing in the name of peace and friendship. Where there is peace and friendship there is love, freedom and equality.

M. K. MPHO

Johannesburg.

### CHILDREN CAN'T EAT PERMITS

Although I have stayed 11 years in Westonaria location, I was arrested by municipal police recently for not having a permit and taken to the police station. There were altogether 20 of us, and we were all fined 10s.

This 10s. I was supposed to give to my wife for food and other necessities. That night we slept with hunger. The children asked "Father, where is the food to eat?"

"My children, your father has given it to the white people for a permit?"

"What is a permit?"

"It is a mustard paper which I keep in my bookshelf for reference."

Then Enoch the little child said: "Father, South Africa is a cruel country to live in. We better go to the Gold Coast where we don't need to buy a mustard paper."

I was immaculately dressed like a graduate from Port Hare in a suit costing £22 17s. 6d. when I was arrested. Africans, do not buy expensive suits. The police don't like them and will arrest you.

SOLOMON MBELLE

Westonaria.

## HALT THE WAR ON EGYPT!

ALL South African democrats have been roused to anger by the crude and cold-blooded aggression against Egypt. The whole might of the British and French armies—aided by the Israelis—is being turned against the people of Egypt in order to rob her of her control of the Suez Canal and to punish her for standing up for her rights.

Lawlessly, murderously, imperialism has gone into action. Who can doubt that this time the people will triumph and that in their desperation Eden and his followers have sped the doom of the system of oppression and exploitation which they serve? But mighty though the forces of liberation are, no progressive dares to underestimate the dangers which lie behind the desperation of the imperialists.

Even if they risk the destruction of all mankind Eden and those he represents are prepared to plunge the world into war rather than give up their plunder.

If the people of all countries stand firm and make it known clearly—and loudly—that they will not put up with the aggression against Egypt, the British, French and Israeli invasions can be halted.

The working-people of Britain are making their stand known in no unmissable terms. The Congress movement in our own country, living up to its status as the spokesman of the whole people, has condemned the aggression and called for it to be brought to a halt.

As an African country we are closely involved in this invasion of Africa. As members of the liberation movement we are closely involved in this attack on a liberation movement. As opponents of national oppression and colonialism we are involved in this oppressive and imperialist war. As part of the Commonwealth we are involved in this vicious British Tory action—for let it not be forgotten that the Nats have a pact with the Tories permitting them to use Simonstown as a base EVEN WITHOUT THE UNION'S PERMISSION.

We dare not remain quiet. Our voices must be heard in the call for an end to the war in Egypt—in the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of that country.

## WE HAVE HAD TO BORROW MONEY!

JUDGING by the way in which donations have fallen off steadily since the magnificent effort at the beginning of October, our readers appear to be under the impression that New Age is now out of danger. The truth, however, is quite otherwise. WE HAD TO BORROW MONEY AT THE END OF LAST MONTH IN ORDER TO SURVIVE!

The bulk of the money we collected in October had to go to paying for newspaper supplies, current and future. At the end of this month we have to pay out another £240 for local advertising. We were forced to buy when the normal shipment was delayed. That will bring our printer's bill alone to £972.

Head office, besides being in debt, literally has no money on hand—every penny having to pay out at the end of November will have to be collected during the course of this month. Reports from branch offices indicate that donations are coming in far too slowly for our needs.

It is obvious that NOVEMBER IS A CRISIS MONTH! FAILURE TO PAY OUR WAY AT THE END OF THE MONTH MAY VERY WELL MEAN THAT WE SHALL HAVE TO CEASE PUBLICATION IN DECEMBER.

Events are moving with startling rapidity. The struggle has become sharper and infinitely more dangerous. Everywhere reaction is striking at the people, seeking to turn the clock back. In our own country bitter battles have still to be fought over Group Areas, the Industrial Conciliation Act, the innumerable other attempts to rob the people of their rights.

Can we, under these circumstances, afford to lose New Age? We cannot, for if we do we shall enter the struggles ahead of us less united, less organised than we are now. We shall fall easy prey to the constant political situation. Without it we shall be as blind men, unable to see our military and will to resist.

WE WARN YOU, IN ALL SERIOUSNESS, THAT NEW AGE IS IN GRAVE DANGER, AND THAT ONLY REAL SACRIFICE ON YOUR PART CAN SAVE OUR PAPER.

We appeal, urgently, to every democrat to take an active part in the campaign to save New Age. The success of YOUR organisation, the outcome of YOUR struggle, depends, to a very large degree, on NEW AGE. There is nothing which can replace New Age in the present political situation. Without it we shall be as blind men, unable to defend ourselves adequately against attack.

GIVE! GIVE YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY! GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS! NEW AGE MUST BE SAVED!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS

Donation £3; Rebecca £5; Duivelskloof £12; A.N. 10s; Dass £10; J.S. £1; Tommy S.S. £5; J.K. 7/6; Bus £10; Friend 10s; Regular £1; Doc £1; B.C. (per Ho) £3; A. £11; B. £1; M.G. £12; Kuff £2; Katy £5; M.T. 10s; Rough Diamond £10; R.N. 4s; R.L. (Tea) £1.10.7; A.F.S. 10s; Confident £3; K.W. 10s; Anon 1/6; Anon 1/9; Hollander 10s; T.H.S. £5; A.D. £2.2; G. £1.1; H.D. £1; B. Bros £1; S.K. £10; Joey 10s; J.Z. £3.17; Nestlé 10s.

(Special thanks to Sheila Weinberg, who saved up her pocket money to give us £2.)

TOTAL — — — — — £92 3s. 4d.

# EASTWOOD'S WARRANT OF DEATH

By Ruth First

**T**HE Nats can't keep their hands off any area where Africans have settled without their special blessing. And if that area also carries freehold rights for Africans, it signs its own death warrant.

**NOW IT IS THE TURN OF EASTWOOD, JUST OUTSIDE PRETORIA, TO BE REMOVED.**

First there was the official snooping, the counting of heads and households, the arrival of the officials in what the people call "the G.G. cars," and then the delivery to the tenants of removal orders.

## Simple

These are short and simple. Under the Urban Areas Act, no African may live within 10 miles of an urban area without the Minister's special permission. Eastwood might have been there for a long time, but it has not the Minister's special permission. So the people must move on if they don't want to be arrested and prosecuted.

What is so wrong with Vlakkfontein that we are forced to move there?" said one woman. For there is no doubt that the people must move.

Vlakkfontein rents are higher, transport costs from Pretoria more than double compared to Eastwood costs, but refusal—or delaying—to move means certain prosecution.

So the yards are emptying and rooms that a few months ago housed 14 families are not occupied by five.

## They Don't Know

Yet, the standholders say, they have been told nothing about their future. They have been told their turn will come after that of the tenants. But they don't know why they must go; they don't know what is to happen to their properties and their homes.

## Secretary of Non-European Trade Unions—But Bolton Joins U.P.

DURBAN.

Speaking at a meeting called by the United Party to explain its policy on industrial relations, Mr. J. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Natal Garment Workers' Union and Natal Furniture Workers' Union, announced that he has joined the United Party as he felt that it was "the only Party which could defeat the Nationalists."

This statement has evoked widespread indignation amongst trade unionists here, especially since Mr. Bolton is the secretary of two of the biggest Non-European trade unions.

Members of the trade unions of which Mr. Bolton is the secretary interviewed by News Age were bewildered and angry that Mr. Bolton should join a party of the exploiting class.

How could Mr. Bolton represent both the workers and the bosses? asked Mr. B. Seedat, a member of the Garment Workers' Union.

In front of their very eyes their stands are being emptied of tenants and rents that once came in to help pay bonds or make up incomes have dried up.

Some of Eastwood's oldest residents saved up and slaved to build and own their properties. In their old age they lived on rents paid by four and five tenants. This income has ceased.

Others have spent the greater part of their lives building their own homes. Or so they thought. But tiled roofs and cosy rooms are no security any longer. Eastwood must go. Freehold rights are not the anchor the African people once thought it were. They can be cancelled out.

It might make things a little easier if these standholders knew what was to happen to them. But they say even the Vigilance Association has been told nothing and officials will probably turn to talk to the standholders only when all the tenants have been moved on.

## Left Behind

By then some of the stand-

holders will already have been broken financially. The rooms that are emptying of tenants cannot be occupied by any newcomers, however desperate for a roof they may be, unless they are bachelors whom the Pretoria NAD gives special consent to live there—for a while.

**AS EASTWOOD EMPTIES, A WELL-BUILT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, A MISSION SCHOOL, A CLINIC AND A CRECHE ARE LEFT BEHIND.**

Tenants who work in other municipal areas cannot get into Vlakkfontein and don't know where to go. Single women who ask officials whether they must go have been told they must marry if they want to qualify for a house!

Nothing must be allowed to slow up a removal. To the Nationalists freehold areas are like plague spots. . .

# THE BASKET-WEAVERS' CRIME—THEY DIDN'T SAY 'JA BAAS'

(By Govan Mbeki)

**T**HEY did the most damnable thing that an African can do in the eyes of Nationalist South Africa. They worked for themselves and did not say "ja baas" to anybody.

From their shanty factories the Hossanas, the African basket weavers of Port Elizabeth, produced some of the best furniture in the town at prices which appealed more to the working man than was demanded at the furniture shops; they captured the wicker-work market. From the factory to the consumer without the middleman they sold their products for themselves and not for Verwoerd's chosen few.

The strong moral code and discipline of this community kept its members out of the clutches of the police. The Nationalists got no revenue from them in spite of their laws which are calculated to provide a source of income for the State. Because it is extremely difficult not to fall foul of them.

Their women did not work for the "missus"; their men did not strain their muscles for the "baas"; their sons did not carry golf clubs for the "white baas" golfers.

## Verwoerd's Dictum

Dr. Verwoerd invoked his infamous dictum, "A Bantu is a sojourner to the White man's green pastures, and will be allowed to live there for as long as he ministers to the needs of the white man."

Since the Hossanas did not so minister they are a "threat to Western Christian Civilization." It was his go.

According to an arrangement which had been arrived at between the Native Affairs Department and their leaders the first big batch of 25 should have left on the last of midnight on October

31. At the time of writing no removals had as yet taken place.

The Hossanas, as they are widely known here, are a religious community that came to Port Elizabeth about 9 years ago and settled at Korsten. They originate from Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Their workmen wear cheap white cotton cloth, while their menfolk do not shave and also dress very cheaply.

They live in one of Korsten's worst slums and from that honeycomb of rusted and low-roofed iron shacks the Hossanas have vigorously plied themselves like worker bees.

Before their tools of trade were impounded after complaints had been made by the local furniture firms, they produced some of the

# DESTINATION BETHAL

(From our correspondent)



**KINROSS.**—A light delivery van with a Bethal numberplate arrived here one day earlier this month and left loaded with Africans who had been in the employ of Kinross Indians. Some had worked for their Indian employers for anything up to ten years. They were registered with the Kinross Health Committee Non-European Affairs Department.

But their crime was that they are "foreign Natives" and so they were snatched away from their Kinross jobs and driven by a Native Affairs Department official to the Bethal district to be hired out to the European-owned farms there.

Not that other "foreign Natives" do not remain in Kinross, working there in the garages, mill, hotel, bank and post office. . . but these are in the employ of Europeans and they have been left in their jobs.

finest furniture in the town.

To go through the honeycomb and watch them at work was an experience! A group of women at the communal water tap were busy at washing, another group would be using spades to level up the ground in front of the shacks, while the third with small boys would be weaving baskets.

## Work in Silence

In silence the men would be working in twos and threes at a tinsmith project here, a cabinet-making one there, and elsewhere, at a railway coach or motor car engine. On the buses boys of about 10 or 12 taught each other from a book. It was they learnt one could not say because they always protected themselves from probing questions behind the barrier of

language.

They spoke their language and kept to themselves. Their relationship with those outside their community was purely economic. They sold to them the products of their shanty factories.

A self-sufficient community that is impregnable to Verwoerd's baaskap propaganda. To Verwoerd's slave schools they do not send their children; in their midst no philistine Bantu Authority could be planted.

If they cannot be open to baas-ship indoctrination they must be uprooted, and, what is more, even though they now have no source of income they must find the money to pay their passage to Mashonaland.

Dr. Verwoerd has decreed they must go. And the traffic dept. has condemned their lorry.

# WORKERS LOCKED OUT AT PINETOWN

## SACTU's Campaign To Organise Unions

(From M. P. Naicker)

DURBAN.

**F**ORTY African women workers were last week locked out by their employers, the Pinetown Textile Manufacturers, for demanding higher wages, better working conditions and the re-instatement of the Chairman and two committee members of their union, who had allegedly been dismissed for taking part in trade union activities.

Pinetown, which is fast developing into one of the largest industrial areas in Natal, is a paradise for those employers who wish to avoid paying a decent wage to their employees.

It is outside the magistrical area of Durban, so none of the workers employed in the numerous factories that have gone up come under any wage determination or agreement.

**REQUETS TO SACTU**  
In recent months the office of

the South African Congress of Trade Unions has been flooded with requests from workers in this area to be organised into trade unions, according to Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, Chairman of SACTU.

After discussing the matter SACTU decided to form a General

Workers' Union covering all workers in the Pinetown area. Since the formation of this union, this is the second occasion on which workers have been affected by the sacking of active trade union members.

The first occasion was when a worker at the Pinetown Wool Washeries was dismissed. All the workers employed in this estab-

(Continued on page 7)





# CONQUERING THE U.S.S.R.

**THE** events of the past week in Egypt and Hungary are directly related to one another. They both represent a determined effort on the part of international reaction to regain territory which has been lost by them to the forces of progress since the end of World War 2.

The case of the imperialist aggression against Egypt is so clear and blatant that the British people have themselves been among its fiercest critics. Without any justification, the British and French, with the connivance of Israel, are attempting to put an end to the independence of Egypt, to reassume control of the Suez Canal, and so perpetuate their fast-waning dominance in the Middle East.

In his broadcast last Saturday night, the British Premier, Sir Anthony Eden, said "Britain's survival as a nation depends on oil. Nearly three-quarters of Britain's oil comes from the Middle East. Chaos in the Middle East would permanently lower the standard of life in Britain, in Europe as well as many poorer countries in the world." (Eden doesn't care, of course, about the standard of life of the Arab peoples.)

Therefore the British and French were determined, in defiance of the United Nations call for a cease-fire, to continue with their plans for the invasion of Egypt.

### ISRAEL, THE PRETEXT

There had been no "chaos" in the Middle East. Pretext for the Anglo-French invasion was the Israeli invasion of Egypt. According to Eden, Britain and France only intended to act as "policemen," and would withdraw as soon as order was restored.

But it has been obvious to everybody that the Israeli attack was launched with the preknowledge and approval of the British. By her action, Israel has not guaranteed the safety of her borders.

On the contrary, she has won the seeds of undying hatred among the Arab peoples, and prejudiced the possibility of the friendship and unity of her neighbours which is indispensable for her future security.

### LAST FLING

As for the imperialists, this is their last fling. The Anglo-French invasion has been a terrible blunder and miscalculation. They may have temporary success, but the Egyptian forces (it is noteworthy that they have taken no action against the real aggressor, Israel). But the eventual outcome of this outrage in the Middle East will be the final and permanent destruction of the imperialist interests in that part of the world in the foreseeable future.

The British and French claim they have acted because they wanted to keep the Suez Canal open to shipping. But the first consequence of their attack has been to bring about the total blockage of the Canal and the interruption of all shipping. In Britain's "standard of life" falls because of this, the British people will have Anthony Eden to blame.

### "EDEN MUST GO"

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that the British people are doing just that. The shout of "Eden must go" which has risen from the British people cannot long remain unanswered. It has already forced Eden to revise and renege on his promise and offer to give way to a United Nations police force on certain conditions.

The situation in Hungary is not quite so clear-cut. The Western press has tried to present the tragic happenings there as a revolt of the Hungarian people against the "Russian terror." But the truth of the situation is more complex.

There is no doubt there has been an upsurge of national feeling in Hungary. There is equally no doubt that one of the causes of the present disturbances has been the very real grievances of the Hungarian workers and peasants

## WORLD STAGE

by Spector

against the conditions under which they have been living. The Hungarian Government has admitted it has made many mistakes over the last few years. Equally the Soviet Government has admitted that it made mistakes in its relations with the Hungarian Government in the past.

The first upsurge in Hungary was based on the desire of the people to rectify these grievances without any further delay.

### NAGY'S STATEMENT

When Imre Nagy, the so-called "Titoist," was brought to the premiership after the first wave of fighting, he announced that "the leadership of the (Communist) Party, as soon as order is restored, will meet and draw up a programme of reforms that will embrace the most important problems of our national life. He added that realisation of the new programme would "make necessary a reorganisation of the People's Front in which all democratic forces on the broadest basis will be represented."

The Government, he said, would hold discussions with the Soviet Union about relations between the two countries "on a basis of full equality." There would be negotiations on the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

As a further indication of the move towards reform, Mr. Erno Gero was replaced as First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party by Mr. János Kadar who had been imprisoned in the "anti-Tito" period and had been recently rehabilitated. Kadar was regarded as being more independent of Soviet influence than his predecessor Gero.

On October 25, Nagy and Kadar made a joint broadcast to the Hungarian people.

### "RESTORE ORDER"

"Workers, peasants, intellectuals, if you don't want the capitalist yoke back you must help to restore order."

And it was Nagy himself who indicated the danger in the situation when he said: "Counter-revolutionaries and anarchists have carried out an armed attack against the people's democratic order. This attack was supported by parts of the Budapest population due to their bitter feelings about conditions. These bitter feelings have been caused by the mistakes and wrongs of the past."

"The new leadership of the Communist Party and the new Government will do everything to learn from these tragic events."

### NAGY CALLED FOR AID

It is worth recalling, in the light of what we have said since, that it was also Nagy himself who announced that the Government had called in the help of the Soviet troops "with the understanding that had been made necessary by the vital interests of the social order." These troops, he said would be

withdrawn "immediately after the restoration of peace and order."

The tactics adopted by a section of the rebels amounted to sheer anarchism. Shouting fascist slogans, they marched through the streets making indiscriminate attacks on anything that came into their minds. They wrecked the offices of the party newspaper Szabad Nep after the printers had refused to print a leaflet for them calling for a general strike.

They set the National Museum on fire, destroying priceless art treasures, and started fires elsewhere in the city. They attacked and attempted to destroy factories, but were in most cases driven back by the organised workers.

Budapest radio announced the same night: "The Hungarian Government has asked the Soviet troops, in the interest of restoring security, to support it in suppressing the murderous attack against it."

### RISKING LIVES

"The Soviet troops are risking their lives to protect the lives of the peaceful population. After the peaceful order, the Soviet troops will return to their barracks. Workers of Budapest, welcome our friends and allies with love."

Archbishop Jozsef Groez, senior Hungarian Archbishop, who was released from prison last May, made a radio appeal to Catholics (Hungary is two-thirds Catholic) not to join in support and destruction. "We must and our faithful followers do not take part in them, but that they want to secure for our country a happy future by their peaceful work."

But the armed attacks against the Government continued, and it gradually became apparent that they had been prepared over a long period, and that the core of the counter-revolutionaries was well-organised and armed.

### BROADENED FURTHER

In an attempt to put an end to the fighting, the Hungarian Government on October 27 broadened the terms of the Government's offer further. Into the Government came former President Zoltan Tildy and Bela Kovacs, both leaders of the peasant Small Farmers Party, who had been imprisoned under house arrest under the previous regime. Out of the Government went 15 leading Communist Party members by others "uncommitted to either Tito or Stalin lines," according to the British newspaper Reynolds News.

The new Government again appealed for order.

In the same issue of Reynolds News an article by the well-known Communist Soviet affairs, Alexander Werth, said:

"Poland and Hungary: it is important not to confuse the two. Poland is a Communist, and a Socialist country, and the bloodless anti-Russian revolt there implies a desire to improve the regime."

The insurrection in Hungary aims at overthrowing the regime and replacing it by something entirely different.

### REMAIN SOCIALIST

"Gomulka stressed over and over again that he was determined to remain a Communist, and a Socialist country tied to the Soviet bloc. The revolt in Hungary aims at breaking away altogether, joining the West or at least becoming a second 'neutral' Austria) and returning, at least in a large measure, to capitalism."

Werth's description of the events in Hungary was also clear to the leaders of other people's democracies in Europe.

East German Premier Grotewohl described the country had no intention of following the Hungarian example. There would be no changes in the Government or

party, "since such changes might produce a state of anarchy as they have in Hungary."

Grotewohl added: "We need no other system of democracy than the one we have. We do not share the liking for the now fashionable sickness of change."

And the Polish leaders, who had themselves successfully demanded from the Russians complete freedom and independence within the socialist camp, at the

would do incalculable harm."

President Tito of Yugoslavia also warned the Hungarian people last week: "The working people of Yugoslavia fully understand the bitterness of the Hungarian people towards the errors and crimes of the past, but it would be extremely harmful if this justified bitterness buried the belief in Socialism and the inevitable development of Socialist democracy."



Map reproduced from the London Observer.

same time made it clear they were not prepared to break their ties with the Soviet Union.

### FIRM REFUGEE

Mr. Gomulka, the new First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, called on the Polish people to give a firm rebuff to the whispings and voices aimed at weakening our friendship with the Soviet Union."

He assured the Polish people, in a broadcast speech, "that we are doing everything—and we have already achieved positive results—to remove what today can still be used to undermine our cordial neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union."

He called for "a firm stand against any attempts at provocation which could only harm the task of demoralisation of Peoples' Poland." How, our Russian experts, technicians and soldiers remained in Poland depended on the Polish people themselves, he said.

### FRIENDSHIP

The new chief of the Polish Army's Central Political Board, General Spychalski, recently stated after several years in prison, said: "In keeping with the will of the working masses and the nation, the leadership of the Party and the Government are taking steps to base our relations with the Soviet Union on truly fraternal friendship, true sovereignty and mutual respect."

"The powerful alliance of the countries of the people's democracy with the Soviet Union is the shield of our peaceful Socialist future," he said.

The former British War Secretary in the Labour Government, General Strachey, who has just returned from Poland, reporting in the London Observer last week on the changes he had seen taking place in Poland, said:

"Many Poles employed us to try to make the West realise that any incitement of Poland to sever, or even weaken, her ties with Russia

### LABOUR M.P.

Even in the West the dangers of the Hungarian situation are not overlooked. The British Labour M.P. Mr. John Baird said last week:

"In assessing the present position in Hungary the first thing that must be realised is that any return to capitalism and landlordism would be a defeat for Socialism and the working-class struggle all over the world. This must be the first test of all actions in Hungary over the past four days."

"In as far as some of the members of the working class have been involved on the rebel side in this issue are led by agent provocateurs fighting solely for more democratic freedom within the Socialist system, the Hungarian Government must pay attention to their claims and come to terms with them."

"But if in this confused situation it later becomes apparent that the issue are led by agent provocateurs financed by American capitalism, then the Hungarian Government would have every justification for calling in Soviet troops to defend the Socialism in Hungary."

### FAITH IN SOCIALISM

The working people of Hungary themselves did not lose their faith in Socialism. A trade union deputiation presented to Premier Nagy on October 26 a list of the workers' demands which included more workers' participation in management, wage rises of from 10 to 15 per cent, lower taxes and bigger family allowances, a speed-up in housing.

The deputiation also demanded negotiations with the Governments of the Soviet Union and other countries in order to establish economic relations "that will ensure mutual advantages by adhering to the principle of equality."

The deputiation told Mr. Nagy: "We want to build Socialism and condemn all attempts to restore

(Continued on page 7)

# HUNGARY AND THE U.S.S.R. SHIPS IN LINE AS DOCK WORKERS STRIKE

(Continued from page 6)  
capitalism in their country."

## OWN ROAD

The Soviet Union had already shown in the case of Poland that it fully recognised the right of the people to work out their own road to Socialism. It was equally prepared to do so in the case of Hungary. On Sunday, October 28, it was announced that an armistice had been signed in Budapest and that Soviet troops would be withdrawn immediately. Nagy again announced a programme of reforms, the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and the regularisation of relations between the two countries, the disbanding of the old security police and the formation of a new police force "composed of units of the army, the police and armed units of the youth movement and the workers," the adoption of a new Hungarian emblem.

Nagy called once more for the counter-revolutionaries to lay down their arms. The Party and the counter-revolutionaries evidently thought they could call the tune. They continued the fight, and established what they called an insurgent government in one of the Hungarian provinces which openly called for outside intervention by the United Nations. There is no doubt that it was the danger of Hungary falling completely into the Socialist camp and becoming a base for the West that eventually led to further Soviet intervention. But right up to the middle of last week the Soviet leaders indicated they were prepared to leave Hungary.

## HORTHY REGIME

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Zhukov, told press representatives in Moscow on October 23 that the question whether or not Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Hungary was a matter for the Warsaw Pact countries to decide. He said the insurgents in Hungary represented in part a popular movement, but one which had been exploited by remnants of the pre-war Horthy regime "according to plans prepared long in advance. In such circumstances the Hungarian Government asked for aid and we have thoroughly justified in giving it."

The Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov said on the same occasion: "If the rebels lay down their arms in the next few days, Soviet troops will move from the city in those two days."

## THEY CONTINUED

Far from laying down their arms, however, the counter-revolutionaries continued their activities. On Nagy, the Premier, Soviet policy all along had been one of conciliation, eventually completely surrendered to them and adopted their call for intervention by the United Nations which means for practical purposes Britain and the United States.

At the time of going to press, it would appear that the Soviet forces then continued to move down the counter-revolution. Nagy was placed under arrest and a new Hungarian Government under the premiership of Kadar took office.

There is no doubt that the Soviet attitude towards the liberalising process which is going in Eastern Europe is generally one of acceptance, but that she is not prepared to see the restoration of the pre-war Horthy elements and the conversion of Hungary into a base for the West and the anti-Soviet Atlantic Pact.

## A DAGGER

Would an "independent" Hungary necessarily constitute a menace to the Soviet Union?

Look at the map. Hungary separates the northern tier of socialist states from the southern tier. In the hands of the West, it would be pointed like a dagger at the very heart of the Soviet Union.

And Hungary's recent history, right up to the end of World War 2, is a record of a generation of violent anti-Soviet hostility.

Hungary has already seen one people's revolution smashed by international imperialism—that of Bela Kun in 1919, which was smashed by international imperialism with the assistance of numerous others, of our own General Smuts.

## NIGHTMARE

There followed the nightmare of reactionary terror, culminating in the regime of Admiral Horthy which did everything in his power to destroy all effective opposition. In particular the working-class elements, specially the trade unions and Communist Party were hunted and persecuted with ruthless determination. The Communist Party leader Rakosi spent 17 years in a Horthy gaol. Most of his comrades were murdered.

At the time of liberation in 1945 there were fewer than 1,000 members of the Hungarian Communist Party alive. They were scattered and disorganised.

In February 1939—before the outbreak of World War 2—Hungary signed the anti-Communist Pact and took part in the war side by side with Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese fascists. Hungarian divisions were integral part of the Nazi army fighting against the Soviet Union.

Between 20 and 30 million Soviet citizens lost their lives fighting against the system that was the danger of a resurgent Nazi army still exists, and Adenauer and his lieutenants have never ceased to proclaim their intention of marching east one day to recapture the "stolen territories."

## U.S. ROLE

Nor have the leaders of the United States and Britain made any secret of their ambitions to see the "liberation" of Eastern Europe in the near future. The American Congress has appropriated millions of dollars to assist in the process.

Of all the Eastern European people's democracies, Hungary perhaps provided the most fertile soil for the propaganda and espionage activities of the West.

A country of just over 9 million people, it was, before 1945, based on an economy of feudal and semi-feudal agriculture. It was known as the "land of 3 million beggars" because of the intense poverty of the mass of the people. The ruling class was very much in relation to the total population.

## TASK TOO BIG

Ten years of people's democracy in Hungary were not able completely to eliminate the vestiges of Hungary's rotten past. The sick places of the shoulders of the progressive forces trying to build a new way of life was perhaps too big for them.

In 1953 she openly admitted that the Government had adopted a wrong policy by pushing ahead too fast with industrialisation and neglecting agriculture. It was admitting that the peasantry had not yet been won over to the cause of Socialism. There were the grave political errors which the Government has admitted. There were the errors of the Soviet Union in its relationships with the Hungarian Government.

But though these contributory factors cannot be overlooked, the main cause of Hungary's tragedy had been the attempt of the counter-revolutionaries to exploit the people's dissatisfaction and drag them back into the darkness of the feudal past from which they were just emerging.

But in attempting this the counter-revolutionaries have overreached themselves. There is plenty of room for the restoration of liberalism in all the people's democracies, but those who try to turn the clock back and restore capitalism there will find they have got over more than they can chew.

## Durban Fight Against Pay Cut

DURBAN.

FIVE hundred African dock workers came out on strike last week and ships lay idle at the Durban docks.

The workers, employed by the largest stevedoring company in Durban, were united in their determination to win higher wages.

Efforts on the day the strike began by the Department of Labour and the police to get the workers to return to work failed. Within a few hours of the strike breaking out a member of the South African Police and Captain Lamprecht, head of the Special Branch in Durban, addressed the workers and appealed to them to return to work. The workers refused.

According to strikers interviewed by New Age, the dispute arose when a section of the workers received their first monthly pay envelopes and found that under the new monthly contract system that has been recently introduced they were getting less than those employed under the old tog (tally employment) system.

It will be recalled that early this year the dock workers came out on strike and that one of their demands was the elimination of the tog system. They contended at the time that the tog system offered no security and that monthly contracts will ensure a regular income for the workers. They also demanded higher wages and two weeks paid leave.

## CUT PAY

The employers granting the demand for higher wages promised

## WORKERS LOCKED OUT IN PINETOWN

(Continued from page 3)

ishment immediately downed tools and demanded the reinstatement of the worker concerned. AND THE BOSSES WERE FORCED TO RE-INSTATE.

According to Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of SACTU, the lock-out of the women workers at Pinetown is due to the way in which the union representing these workers has been treated by the employers.

## CHAIRMAN SACKED

When the workers in September this year served demands on the employers through the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the employer refused to have anything to do with SACTU, and dismissed the Chairman and two committee members of the union.

Since the dismissal of these workers, all the women employed in this establishment have made repeated requests for the re-instatement of the dismissed workers and for an Agreement based on the demands of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions. This the employers refused to grant.

This refusal of the employers was met with a "go slow" strike by the workers.

## SACKED THEM

This week when the workers once again met the employers to discuss their demands he dismissed all the workers.

Subsequently, interviewed by the editor of SACTU, the employers agreed to pay an increase in wages as from the beginning of the new year but refused to accept any of the other demands of the workers.

At a meeting of the workers held after the proposals of the employer were made the workers unanimously refused to go back to work unless all their demands were met by the employers.

workers on strike are affected by this reduction in wages, all workers have struck in sympathy with them.

One of the workers told New Age that although he had received his full pay he felt that it was only right that all the workers should come out in support of their fellow workers who had been underpaid. The position is, according to our informant, that all the workers want to work on a monthly basis. But, they want to be paid at the same rate of pay as they are now receiving as tog labourers.

## NADINE GORDIMER— COLORATURA WRITER

"STARTLING talent," "splendid gifts," "her powers of expressibility," "Sensibility . . . critical intelligence . . . the real point is that Miss Gordimer can write."

Words and phrases like the above come readily to the reviewer's pen when writing of the stories of Nadine Gordimer—in fact I have taken all of them out of the extracts from reviews by Margaret Lane, Honor Tracy and Graham Hough which appear on the back of the dust jacket of her latest collection of stories, "Six Feet of the Country" (published in London by Victor Gollancz at 12s. 6d.).

In this volume, Miss Gordimer once again justifies the tributes of the reviewers. Her stories, mainly about the people who live in the suburbs of Johannesburg, are as sensitive and acutely person. Miss Gordimer is a civilised critic of those aspects of South African racial lunacy which come into her province. Two of these stories in particular—"Six Feet of the Country" and "Happy Event"—sharply expose typical examples of colour prejudice and the inhuman attitude towards Africans both of Government departments and ordinary White employers of domestic labour.

Yet neither Miss Gordimer nor her readers can be really satisfied by her work thus far. I have just finished her book, yet most of the critics are already asking, from my mind, just as I have forgotten the content of her earlier works. I can remember is how it feels, penning and intelligent a writer, Nadine Gordimer is. I met her, though with a different and somewhat wry emphasis, Graham Hough's words—"the real point is that Miss Gordimer can write."

Yes, that's the point, all right; that's what Miss Gordimer wants us to say, and we'll say it. But is it a point really worth proving, over and over again, in story after story? As for the incidents and characters she describes, her manner of writing makes it very clear that they don't matter very much; it's the style that counts. It's like listening to the performance of one of our famous coloratura sopranos; one comes away with an impression of dazzling technical virtuosity—and nothing of the intellectual or emotional message which the composer meant his music to convey.

## NADINE GORDIMER— COLORATURA WRITER

Miss Gordimer will never rise to her full stature as an artist until she becomes filled with the importance and truth of what she has to say—as opposed to how cleverly, wittily and gracefully she can say it.—MICHAEL HARMEL.

SIX FEET OF THE COUNTRY by Nadine Gordimer. Published by Gollancz. Price 12s. 6d.

## Nowhere To Live— Fined

BRAKPAN.

An African woman with three children was sentenced to 30 days in jail or a fine of £15 because she could not find anywhere to live.

This case is one of 47 Brakpan residents prosecuted for illegal squatting. All but five of the 47 are African women who were living on plots and rooms in the town with their husbands and children and who were ordered out of these premises by municipal inspectors.

They could find no accommodation in the location so squatted on mining property just outside the location.

The cases are being tried one by one, and the Crown has secured two convictions thus far. The cases were due to continue this week.

Later, sixteen more Africans were arrested and charged, also under the Illegal Squatting Act.

## Racing at Ascot

The following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday.

Castle Handicap Tops: LET'S DINE, Danger, Rialto.  
Castle Handicap Bottoms: ACONTIUS, Danger, Steed.  
Ascot Handicap: ASTERION, Danger, Flying Rocket.  
Progress Six: CAWCUTT'S SELECTION, Danger, Roemer.  
Maiden Plate: DIORAMA, Danger, Compositor.  
Juvenile Plate (C. and G.): FAVOURITE, Danger.  
Juvenile Plate (F.): TERRIBLE, Danger, Tribute.

**SPOTLIGHT on SPORT**

by

**Robert Resha**



**S.A. HOSTS TO KENYA TEAM**

**THIS** week-end, the South African Cricket Federation, consisting of African, Coloured, Indian and Malay cricket associations, will create history. For the first time, they will be hosts to the Kenya Asian Cricket touring team which will arrive on Thursday.

The team is on a tour of South Africa and will go back to Nairobi at the end of December. The first match of the tourists will be against a Non-European Transvaal team. After this the team will leave for Natal and the Cape City towards the end of December. The officials of the Federation are working at a neck-breaking pace to complete all the arrangements before their guests land here on Thursday.

**COMBINED SIDES**

It is, of course, pleasing to know that the team during this tour will play combined sides. That is, it will play against teams that consist of all the Non-European. Let us admit that this will not only be good while the touring team is here but it must now become a practice. If the players can be prepared to come together and play as one team against visitors one can't see how they can refuse to do that at home.

No one will doubt the strength of the M.C.C. in so far as an attack is concerned. In fact, one can say that if the speed merchants fall in a given match the spinners will be there to take over. But it is in the batting department where the tourists still have to prove their worth. It is true they have May, Compton, Cowdrey and Richardson and, of course, Insole. Besides May, none of these batsmen seem to have struck form—one that is needed to win a big match. Perhaps it is too early for them to be in a tip-top position so early in the tour. For the batsmen will need practice and a lot of it too.

The Eastern Province defence could not stop the Wardle-Lock spin combination. Wardle seems to be able to make the ball turn no matter what the pitch is like. This is a warning to the Transvaal. It will not be long before we see the M.C.C. in action in Johannesburg. The Transvaal is well advised to pick the best site possible so as to test their strength for the First Test. It is perhaps unfortunate that Transvaal seem to believe that they will have a chance of beating the M.C.C. if Ken Viljoen is manager.

No one will doubt Ken's ability. But he is only a manager. He, therefore, must have a team that will be in a position to use his experience, but to concentrate on the manager because he knows the M.C.C. is not good enough.

**GOVT. SQUASHES FIGHT**

The contracts are signed. The venue is booked. The sports writers are beginning to take the cue to scatter the clatter for the great fight ever staged in the country. The fans from all over the Union are beginning to adjust dates so as to see the fight for themselves. And the Government won't sanction the

fight. This is the way of it. Nigeria's Hogan "Kid" Bassey, holder of the British featherweight title, was scheduled to fight South Africa's featherweight champion, Elijah Mokone, on a Jackie Pillay promotion in the Durban Ice Rink at the end of the month. The fight, however, was a non-title affair.

Genny Singh, former Durban ace promoter now resident in England, signed Bassey in London on behalf of Pillay and applied for permission for Bassey to enter the country. Jackie Pillay also made a similar application to the authorities in this country.

But after a few weeks delay the Department of the Interior rejected Bassey's application to come to South Africa. Of course, no reason was stated for the refusal of the application.

This is really cock-eyed thinking on the part of the Government. They have already allowed fifteen cricketers from Kenya into the country and refuse one Nigerian boxer. And, mark you, the boxer happens to be black and was matched with a black boxer, something which Dr. Domes advocated a few months back. The most difficult thing for one to find out is the reasoning behind this action by the authorities. Or could it be that the authorities find pleasure in refusing sometimes.

Besides this being a disappointment for the two boxers and the fans alike, it stifles the initiative of the non-White promoters who are struggling hard to put the sport on the world map.

**CAPE TOWN REPORT-BACK MEETINGS**

CAPE TOWN.

Delegates who attended the recent conference of African Ministers in Bloemfontein reported back at large meetings held all over the Cape Peninsula last week. At all these meetings decisions and resolutions made at the conference were enthusiastically adopted.

Further report-back meetings will be held at Hermanus Location on Saturday, November 10, at 4 p.m., and at De Bré's Bridge, Somerset West, on the same day at 3 p.m.

**HANDS OFF EGYPT!**

**MASS MEETING**

GRAND PARADE

SUNDAY, NOV. 11th, 1956

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**ANOTHER INDIAN AREA DECLARED "WHITE"**

**Durban Outdoes The Nats**

DURBAN.

**THE** Durban City Council, noted for its anti-Indian actions, has once again aroused the anger of the Indian people of the city.

On this occasion the reason is the decision of the Council to inform the Group Areas Board that Clairwood should be proclaimed a White Industrial area.

Clairwood, with a population of over 30,000 Indians is, next to the Manor, the most neglected area in the whole of Durban. The City Council is guilty of the grossest neglect of basic civic amenities in this area and for many years now has made efforts to get this area declared a white area first under the Town Planning Ordinance and now under the Group Areas Act. In their representations to the Town and Regional Planning Commission which met early this year the City Council pressed the Commission to recommend that Clairwood be declared an Industrial area.

They were opposed at the Commission's public hearings by the Clairwood Branch of the Natal Indian Congress who contended that this area had been developed by the Indian people and that removal of this population would create tremendous hardships for the people concerned.

The Commission, after considering the representations made by the Congress which was fully backed by facts and figures of the number of people who would be affected if the area was declared an Industrial area and the cost involved in such a venture, recommended that Clairwood was a closely developed Indian residential area, that develop-

ment was such that it would be unsuitable as an Industrial area.

**COUNCIL APPEAL**

This contention was upheld by the Natal Administrator-in-Executive and the City Council has appealed against this decision. Before the appeal could be heard by the Administrator-in-Executive, the Council through its City Engineer and later by a decision adopted at a meeting of the Council, has decided to inform the Group Areas Board to declare Clairwood as an undated white Industrial area.

This action by the Council which is directly against the wishes of the people concerned and against the recommendation of the Commission appointed by the Provincial Administration, has evoked widespread indignation amongst the people of Durban.

**FOR RACING TIPS**

SEE PAGE 7

—Before ALL Honesty . . . . . Above ALL Justice—



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**MICROPHONE FOUND AT ANC CONFERENCE**

(Continued from page 1)

Broad anti-pass committees should be set up for struggles against the pass laws, said conference. Demonstrations and protests of men and women should be organised to their local authorities against pass law attacks.

**ON THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM ACT,** conference recalled its stand in 1950 that this Act was designed to ban the most experienced leaders of the trade unions and liberation movement and to suppress the liberties and legitimate organisations of the people. "Realising that the banning of the Communist Party in 1950 was the first instalment of the plan calculated to ban all democratic organisations, conference hereby condemns the threats to ban the African National Congress and calls upon all democratic organisations to mobilise for the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act, the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Public Safety Act."

The conference was attended by 159 delegates from 43 of the 59 branches in the Transvaal.

**ANTIBIOTICS CONTRACT** for the sale of 19 million ampoules of streptomycin and 40 million ampoules of penicillin to China has been signed by a British pharmaceutical firm. "An outstanding business deal" is how the manager of the firm described it.

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