

Mr. Barney Hendricks addressing the large crowd of garment workers who attended the protest meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, last Sunday.

WORKERS CALL FOR PROTEST STRIKE

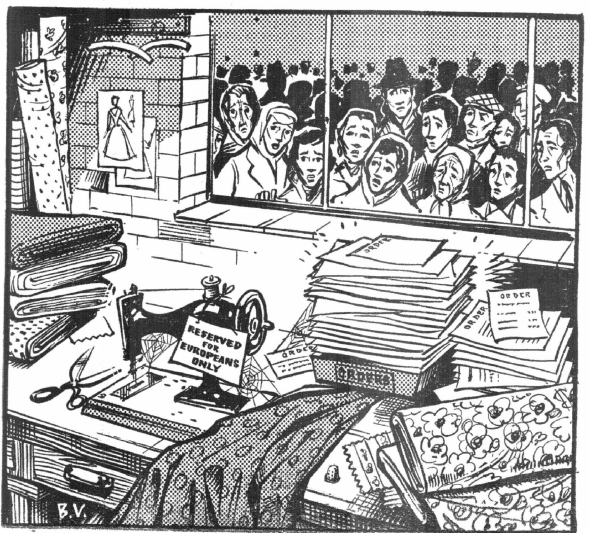
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United Action Needed To Halt Job Reservation

A CALL for strike action to halt the application of job reservation in the clothing industry was made by a mass meeting attended by about 1,500 people on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, on Sunday.

Called by the South African Coloured People's Organisation, the meeting gave the first direct lead to an industry which has been thrown into confusion by the Government's proclamation. The bulk of the audience consisted of Non-European garment workers.

The only other suggestion to emerge from a week of anxious discussion in all parts of the country has been for a conference of garment and other workers to mobilise opposition to the Minister's threat to throw thousands of Non-Europeans out of jobs which are in future to be reserved for Europeans only.

This suggestion has been advanced by the South African Congress of Trade Unions in Johannesburg, and endorsed by the Transvaal branch of S.A.C.P.O.

Up to the time of going to Press, not one of the various garment workers' unions in any centre had issued any call to their members to act in defence of their jobs. Many workers have expressed to New Age their criticism of their union leaders who, they feel, have left them in the dark in their hour of greatest crisis.

In Cape Town the union secretary, Mr. L. A. Petersen, has refused even to meet S.A.C.P.O. officials to discuss possible joint action.

"LET US GO FORWARD TOGETHER TO VICTORY"

Cape Town:

Mr. Henry Naude, chairman of Sunday's meeting, said S.A.C.P.O. had taken the initiative because there had been complete silence from the garment workers' leaders, although nine days had elapsed since the first news of the determination had been published.

"But it will rest upon the workers to resist this vicious legislation," he said. "Now is a time for united action."

Mr. N. Hassen said: "If this law comes into force, we will have to do what Gandhi did in 1916. There is a future generation to think about which must not starve."

"We believe that all can live and work together side by side irrespective of race or creed. But if the hour should come to boycott, to passively resist, or to general strike, let us act together and go forward

to victory."

Mr. Barney Hendricks said the determination was unfair, outrageous, cruel and an insult to the Coloured people.

"It is like a gun pointed at our heads. For years we have fought for the right to earn a decent living in this industry. Now Mr. De Klerk comes along and takes the bread out of our mouths."

"It is time we had our fair and equal share. If we non-Europeans had our say in Parliament, the Nationalists wouldn't remain in power a single day."

"I say to you now—if you strike, you may lose your job. But if you don't strike, you will still lose your job. So strike! We must bring the industry to a standstill if necessary until De Klerk withdraws this proclamation." (Applause.)

Mrs. Louise Kellerman said the

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POLICE BEAT WOMEN WITH WHIPS AND BATONS

Nelspruit Shaken By Anti-Pass Protest

NELSPRUIT. PASS books for African women, ferocious police attacks on African women and firing on a crowd in the location brought Nelspruit, in the citrus empire of the Transvaal, to sizzling point last week.

A strike of the town's African workers in protest against the treatment of their women brought business to a standstill and even the railways managed to keep going only by recruiting labour from nearby stations.

Eight Africans were injured in police attacks, two of those shot being in a serious condition.

Seven African women are under arrest on charges of public violence, and bail has been refused them.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

On October 21 women who had asked to meet the Native Commissioner to express their opposition to pass books were addressed by the Magistrate who explained the "advantages" of the books.

The women chanted in unison, "We don't want reference books."

CARS STONED

At the close of this meeting a section of the crowd attacked and stoned the cars of the Magistrate and the location superintendent, according to reports.

The following day four women were called to the office of the superintendent and asked if they knew of the trouble of the previous day. They were then arrested.

A large crowd of residents, mostly women, marched to the charge office to ask why the women had been arrested and to demand their release.

A police charge on this crowd resulted in savage attacks on the women. European witnesses of the

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NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

THE TORCH AND AFRICAN CULTURE

It is amazing how easily and quickly the self-styled non-racialists of the Torch see themselves at every turn. Their anti-Africanism is becoming more evident every time there is something about the Africans in that paper. The Torch of the 15th October, 1957, carries an article on the "Objective Aims of Bantu Theatre Company", of course seen through the squint eyes of racialistic anti-African Torch.

This clique of Cape Coloured intellectuals and drawing-room politicians simply sees red whenever they see or fear of any venture by the African people. Their latest stunt is to accuse as agents of Verwoerd all those African artists who write in the vernacular—the only medium through which they can express themselves freely and fully, those artists who stage plays depicting African life in town and country. One supposes that the Pembas and Mvusas who use as models African madonnas and children, depict scenes from rural African life, life in location slums, will soon come under fire by these Cape Coloured gentry.

The Bantu Theatre Company which they misrepresent in this article is an attempt at drama and opera by a group of Africans in Cape Town who naturally draw from their vast heritage of African folk stories, legends, music and dance. But as far as the B.T.C. is concerned this cannot be acceptable, these Colouredists must see these as agents of Verwoerd and as helping the N.A.D. in its attempts to revive tribalism. To

prove their case they mention the fact (if fact it is) that the sponsors are "Liberals"—the U.C.T., Dept. of Speech and Drama—the producer is a "Liberal" and therefore by their strange logic the B.T.C. is an agent of Verwoerd.

In their wish that the N.A.D. take over the B.T.C. the Torch concludes: "If the N.A.D. does not help to develop it into a 'Bantu National Theatre' it will be because the B.T.C. knows how the oppressed regard it." One does wish that the Torch intellectuals and drawing-room politicians, many of whom have never even seen Wingerd's Cook's Bush, the inside of the Q.T. Flats and the Nyanga Emergency Camp, really knew these oppressed they speak of so glibly and knew them not only from newspaper accounts read in their drawing-rooms.

Their attitude to the African and culture is the same as that of the missionary-colonists who saw in the Blacks a horde of savages who had nothing to give to world culture and whose language, music, dance and art of story-telling had to be wiped from the face of the world so that the missionary-colonist could transcribe the "culture of the West" on a slate wiped clean of all traces of barbarism. Like the 19th century missionary, the Torch Colouredists still see in the African, the savage and barbarian who must be left out in the process of developing an indigenous culture in the African.

PHILLIP MADLOKWANA.

ATHLONE.

We Can Vote
With Our Money
Against the Nats.

I hate the colour bar and all forms of racial discrimination and it is for this reason that I hate the Nationalist Government. I will therefore not buy goods which I know are manufactured by firms which in any way have anything to do with the Nationalists.

Our rulers must be made to realise that while they continue with their present policies those who are suffering as a result of these policies will continue to hit them in their pockets. The Non-White people of our country have not got the vote but they can vote with their pounds, shillings and pence.

I buy from any firm, whether African, English, Jewish, African, Coloured or Indian, because I am not a racist, but I most certainly will boycott the Nationalist capitalists until such time that our country reverts back to the road of sanity and decency.

ARNOLD SELBY.
Johannesburg.

Death of
Robert Genye

I wish to publish in New Age the death of Mr. Robert Genye a prominent reader of New Age. He was a railway worker before he got a pension and worked hard for the rights of the workers for more than 35 years.

He died on Sunday, October, 1957. Railway representatives and the location superintendent spoke at his funeral. More than 1,000 people were present. I say "Lala ngotelo Bawo, umzamo omhla."

E. LULAMILE VARA
Cradock.

The Crime Problem

Crime is a source of income for the state—that is why the Civic Guard movement was banned. During the Civic Guard movement there were no crimes, and as a result there were no fines, and the State suffered financially. It is as simple as pie to realise that for the State to prosper, there must be crime. The State profits from the fines, while the victims suffer loss of life and property.

More police is not and never will be a solution to crime. Even if everybody were to become a policeman that would not solve the crime problem.

JOHN MORITOS,
Sophtown.

EDITORIAL

STRIJDOM HAS TAUGHT
US A LESSON

IN an attack on the "Sap" Press, the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, last week said "The Government would have to take strong action to maintain peace and order and to ensure that Natives were not taught to hate the White man."

"Instead, they should be taught that the apartheid policy was not just beneficial to the White man. They should be taught that it would also bring peace to all the country's peoples, White and Non-White."

The Nationalist Government have been in power for 10 years now. How long must the people wait to be taught the "benefits of apartheid?"

On all sides are the evident signs of the miserable failure of the apartheid policy to bring peace to the people.

In all main centres this week Non-European workers were threatened with mass unemployment as a result of De Klerk's iniquitous determination reserving the best jobs in the clothing industry for Europeans only.

In Nelspruit last week there was yet another clash between the police and the people as a result of Verwoerd's determination to ram passes down the throats of the African women.

In Bloemfontein location last week-end there was yet another "faction fight" due to the policy of ethnic grouping.

Almost daily in our papers we read about the crime wave—a payroll robbery here, a housebreaking and theft there, the shebeens, teddy boys and ducktails which are the signs of growing unrest and uncertainty among all sections of our population.

A few weeks ago a survey showed that 70,000 people in Port Elizabeth live below the breadline. In Cape Town the City Council reports that tens of thousands of Non-Europeans have no proper housing; at Cook's Bush thousands more are told to knock down their ponds and get out.

The list of evils which apartheid has brought to the people is endless. But where, please tell us Mr. Strijdom, are the benefits? In 10 years what single measure have the Nationalists passed in the interests of the Non-Europeans? What is it that the Non-Europeans have to be grateful for?

Yes, we read about record profits for the gold mines, the big farmers and the industrialists. We can see with our own eyes the big, black shiny cars which Mr. Strijdom and his supporters run about in. We read all about the graft in high places, the truck and liquor scandals, which show that some people have been doing very nicely, thank you, since the Nationalists came to power.

But the beneficiaries of apartheid are not Non-Europeans, who are worse off than they have ever been before. It will take more than Strijdom's teaching (Bantu Education?) and his "strong action" to make the people believe White is Black and that what strikes them as hell on earth is actually heaven.

Perhaps when De Klerk issues a proclamation reserving the best jobs in industry for Non-Europeans and explains to the Europeans that he is not doing them an injustice people will sit up and take notice.

Not that we ask for that. For any form of apartheid means oppression and discrimination and must be fought with the utmost vigour and determination if peace is ever to be brought to our ravaged land.

Coloureds Should Take Part
In Elections

Party M.P. Mr. Starke, has decided to stand as a Coloured representative, claiming to "know the Coloured people." We know that Mr. Starke believes in segregation. And he wants to represent us in Parliament?

Or take the North West Cape. There some Coloured people, especially the teachers, still believe that the Nationalist policy is the ideal solution to our problems. Suppose some Nationalist fanatic offers himself to these people as a candidate? A Nat M.P. representing the Coloured people does not sound very nice.

Why not put Congress candidates in the field to take the message of the Freedom Charter to Parliament, and by so doing, let the world know just where we stand?

There is no time to kill ourselves with big theoretical questions. This is the time for practical politics. Let us propagate the Freedom Charter throughout the length and breadth of South Africa. We will see who will win... we or the theory; the Congress or the Nats and U.P.

SACPO would be wise to reconsider this whole issue in this light. Let us examine all the facts before us. Let us hear our African, Indian and European countrymen in mind when we deliberate and let us come to an honest and sincere decision that will strengthen the liberatory movement, so that the wheel of freedom may roll faster on the road to our ultimate goal—the Freedom Charter.

ARTHUR J. GORDON
Athlone.

LAUNCH YOUR OWN
SPUTNIK!

NOT even the most rabid and blind followers of Dulles, Franco and Strijdom can deny the presence of "Sputnik" as it blazes its way over all boundaries in its working class glory. There can be no controversy about this Russian achievement. Hundreds of plattelanders standing at night on the little koppies dotted about the Karoo will have witnessed this wonderful phenomenon. Swart has probably got a pain in his long neck looking up at this defiler which is well out of his reach, while the Special Branch are absolutely helpless to arrest its progress. There is absolute consternation in the reactionary camp at the moment.

In spite of their poor living conditions and great personal problems our readers are asking us how "Sputnik" got there and by what means. They are anxious to know how the conquest and outer space was achieved. They ask how it is possible to accomplish such wonders in the skies above the earth when so many problems remain unsolved here on terra firma itself.

New Age has always contended that there are no problems here in South Africa which cannot also be solved as long as people are willing and able to work them out in an organised and determined fashion. If this was done by the vast majority

of oppressed people in South Africa, then not even the sky is the limit to what could be achieved.

There are many factors which could contribute to the successful launching of such a "Sputnik" in our country. One of the most important is New Age. If we could get 50,000 readers for the first stage, then we are already off to a good start. By getting our paper into the hands of many workers as possible as soon as possible, the way forward will become clearer and therefore easier.

It took a lot of hard work and plenty of money to send "Sputnik" into outer space and keep it going there. It takes the same effort to keep New Age going.

WE NEED MONEY VERY URGENTLY. SEND IN YOUR DONATIONS NOW.

Last Week's Donations

Johannesburg—Intellectual £4, Overtone £1 2s. 6d., Mr. Angel £3, Krugersdorp 12s. Total £8 14s. 6d.

Port Elizabeth—Friend 5s., Doc. £1, E.D.R. £2. Total £3 5s.

Cape Town—Herbert H. Hoffman 7s., Anon. £40 19s. 3d., T.S. £5, M. Gluckman 1s. 4d., £3 18s. K. 10s. Total £51 9s. 3d.

Grand Total £63 8s. 9d.

RUSSIANS' REACTION TO FROGMEN INCIDENT

"We Would Prefer People To Come To Us Openly In Daytime"

FROM BRIAN BUNTING

CAPE TOWN.

"We would like people to come to us openly, in the daytime, and not out of the water in the middle of the night," one of the officers of the Soviet sailing ship *Tovarisch* said to me last week.

He was commenting on the mid-night attempt of two frogmen to sail round the ship as she was berthed at the Eastern Mole in the Duncan

Dock on Tuesday night of last week. The first frogman was spotted by the seaman on watch as he surfaced in the narrow space between the ship and the mole. Clad from head to foot in a tight-fitting rubber suit, and with goggles and frog feet, he was brought on board the ship and interrogated.

"He was trembling," the officer said. "We thought it might be from the cold, so we offered him some brandy, but after that he was still trembling. We told him not to be afraid."

ALL FOR A BET

"He said he was a student of the University of Cape Town, and that he and his friend had made a bet with two other students that they would sail round the ship. While their two friends waited for them in a car, they had entered the water on the sea side of the Western mole, swam through the dock opening and approached the *Tovarisch* from the port side.

"We sent out a search party and found his friend outside on the mole. We brought him on board too. He was no longer in his diving clothes, which we found on the breakwater at the end of the Eastern Mole. He was also trembling, so we offered him some brandy too."



BRUCE ROBERTS — an unexpected guest.

The two students gave their names as Bruce Roberts and Gary McMillott. The two waiting for them in the car were Freddy Mills and Dave Rothwell.

Since the *Tovarisch* was berthed in a prohibited zone of the docks, the captain decided he had better hand over the students to the police. Bruce Roberts, plus a Special Branch man in an overcoat, were on the scene within minutes of being summoned.

NO OFFENCE

The first reaction of the police was that the men had committed no offence, since anybody could swim in the basin if he wanted to. Later, however, the Russians were told the students had been fined for being in a prohibited zone without a permit.

Before they left the *Tovarisch*, both students signed statements. Bruce Roberts wrote: "Thank you very much for your kind hospitality shown to an unexpected guest. It was very nice meeting genuine Russian folk and I'll never forget this experience. I wish you every success in your voyages and ventures."

Gary McMillott wrote: "Your hospitality has been wonderful. I'll never forget it. May your voyages have every success."

OPEN SHIP

Asked what the crew felt about the whole incident, the officer shrugged. "It is not we who have made it difficult for people to visit the *Tovarisch*," he pointed out. "We keep open ship for anybody who wants to come here. It is your South African authorities who have put us here and prevented anybody from visiting us."

"But at these two students will know that the Devil is not as bad as he is painted."

"We see in your newspapers that you have had an exhibition of flowers. We have flowers of friendship in our hearts. All the peoples of the world must live together in peace and harmony like the flowers at the exhibition. Those who make trouble and hostility must be pulled up and thrown away like weeds."

ISOLATION

Until the day she sailed the *Tovarisch* was isolated from the general public by the port authorities. Last Saturday morning, however, when she was moved to the Victoria Basin to take on diesel oil for her engine, she was open for inspection for a few hours and hundreds took advantage of the opportunity to look her over.

Among the visitors were the two students, Roberts and McMillott, who returned to the ship to apologise for the inconvenience to which they had put the crew of the *Tovarisch* on Tuesday night. Even then the Special Branch men were there, grim-faced and unsmiling, pacing up and down on the docks, waiting and watching—for what?

Chaplin's New Film

LONDON.

According to Charles Chaplin, his new film, *A King in New York*, is "not anti-American nor would it offend Americans. It is only against McCarthyism."

Chaplin was answering critics of his film in an open letter to the press, published abroad. He said he was confident that if the movie was shown in the U.S. it would be liked. However, he said he would not care to be present at a showing in the States "for fear of being scalped."

African Woman at T.U. Conference



Strong condemnation of racist legislation and police terror in South Africa, and maximum support for the Treason Trial Defence Fund, were unanimously voted by the delegates from 80 countries representing 105 million workers at the Fourth World Trade Union Congress which met in Leipzig in the middle of October.

This conference called on the world trade union movement "to take united action to demonstrate clearly to the South African Government that workers throughout the world want to put an end to race discrimination and the persecution of their fellow workers of South Africa."

Our picture shows a woman delegate from French West Africa.

RENT BOYCOTT MOVEMENT SPREADS IN PROTEST AGAINST INCREASES

JOHANNESBURG.

AS November 1st, deadline day, for the increase of rents in African municipal locations, approaches, tension is rising to fever pitch in these townships. The increases in certain areas amount to as much as £1 5s and £1 7s. 6d. per month.

At several well-attended meetings the residents resolved to take drastic steps to fight the increases.

A mass deputation to the Mayor of Johannesburg to register their opposition to the increases has been planned.

In at least four townships, Jabavu, Orlando, Western Native Township and George Goch, the residents have decided to boycott payment of rent.

The people are furious. They contend that it is admitted all round that Africans cannot afford to pay more for rent, transport or any other services.

At a crowded meeting in Jabavu last week speakers stated that Africans live below the bread line. The Mayor, Mr. Max Goodman, had himself said during the bus boycott that their wages were low and he would do his best to assist them to get higher wages. Instead, said the speakers, not only has he done nothing to fulfil his promise but the City Council has decided to increase the rents.

Amidst cries of "Asinamul!" the people spontaneously started to throw towards the chairman the foras which they had been given in connection with the new rentals. "Take them back to the City Council," they chanted.

Job Reservation

At another meeting it was pointed out that the decision of the Government to reserve jobs for certain racial groups would further lower the standard of living of the African and this was another reason why no additional burdens should be placed on their already overstrained coats of living.

In the meantime Springs, which set the pace for the rent boycott movement is still holding out and the spirit of the people remains high.

A factor which is affecting the boycott issue is that if rents are not paid the people can neither vote nor stand in the advisory board elections. But the people's attitude is: "To hell with the elections. The board will also have to take up their minds sound or later."

Nelspruit Shaken by Anti-Pass Protest

(Continued from page 1)

On Wednesday, the 23rd, the men, incensed by the previous day's events, took a hand in the protest and only about 100 of the town's labour force of 2,000 went to work, according to official reports.

OPENED FIRE

Africans who assembled in the location were ordered to disperse, and here the police opened fire on the crowd. That night terror raids in the location took place, and about 130 Africans were arrested on pass and permit charges and for being in possession of dangerous weapons.

The four women held in custody by the police were joined by three others arrested towards the end of the week.

Those held on the public violence charges are Rosie Motza, Flora Mtimkulu, Muriel Sedibe, Katherine Mokoena, Lena Mzimba, Sarah Bembe and Lena Masinga. Katherine Mokoena is suffering from serious head injuries.

At their brief court appearance last Saturday bail was refused. The police were still investigating, the Prosecutor said. The case was remanded until November 7, but there will probably be a further postponement on that date.

ANOTHER AFRICAN ATTORNEY ORDERED OUT OF FREE STATE COURT

From Our Correspondent

BETHLEHEM.

MRS. Roselinah Nzimande and her son Mr. Edmund Nzimande were convicted in the magistrate's court here for selling goods without a licence. They were fined £8, with the alternative of four weeks' imprisonment. An appeal has been noted.

When the case was first heard, the accused were defended by Mr. H. Nzimande, the son of Mrs. Nzimande. On the first day of the hearing the prosecutor challenged Mr. Nzimande's right to appear in court. The magistrate adjourned the court while the matter was investigated, and later allowed the case to continue with Mr. Nzimande acting for the defence.

A CONSPIRACY

Mr. Nzimande alleged that the case was a conspiracy against the accused by the Crown and said he would lead evidence to prove his allegation. During the day there were several heated exchanges between Mr. Nzimande and the magistrate.

When the magistrate had disallowed a question put by the defence to one of the Crown witnesses, Mr. Nzimande argued that the question was essential to prove that the authorities were engaged in a conspiracy against the whole Nzimande family in Bethlehem.

Magistrate: Do not shout at me like that or else I will throw you outside the court.

Mr. Nzimande: With respect, sir, may I question the registered witness on the objection of the prosecutor and the Bench upholding it?

Magistrate: You are not going to tell me what to put on record. Mr. Nzimande: With respect, sir, may His Worship please on record that His Worship is refusing to

place on record and that the Bench elects to answer questions put by the defence to the witnesses?

At the opening of the second day of the hearing the magistrate ruled that Mr. Nzimande was not entitled to appear in court in the Free State and told the accused to go and look for another lawyer. Mr. Nzimande immediately submitted an appeal against the ruling, and the case was adjourned.

UNDEFENDED

On the resumption some weeks later, the accused were undefended. They asked that they be adjourned so that they could obtain legal representation, but the magistrate ordered that the case proceed. The accused then said that although they had witnesses to call for their defence, since they were without legal representation they would not lead evidence.

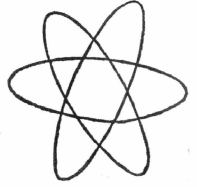
The Crown then proceeded with its case, at the conclusion of which the accused were convicted and sentenced.

Mr. Nzimande has been charged once before with the same offence. Found guilty in the magistrate's court, she appealed and was cleared not guilty by the Supreme Court. Last year her two sons were also convicted in the magistrate's court, but were successful on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nzimande and her son are hoping that their appeal this time will be equally successful.

WHY SPUTNIK CAME FROM RUSSIA

Soviet Technology Is Tops



THE technical journal Metalworking Production has been running a series of articles on the Soviet machine tool and metal-working industries. Reading them has been an exciting experience.

The authors, Norman Stubbs and Peter Tripp (Editor and Associate Editor, respectively), spent between them many weeks in the U.S.S.R. in the autumn and winter of 1956 gathering firsthand information. They are technical journal well equipped to report on the subject.

To begin with they have the following to say about the development of automation in the U.S.S.R.: "Soviet preoccupation with automation can, of course, be traced back to historical necessity; it is a natural development in building up a powerful industrial potential, starting from a population which was almost wholly unskilled technically to begin with. Such conditions, we believe, make first mechanization; secondly, automation in various forms; and finally, highly complex integrated lines, an entirely inevitable development. The trend has been consistent and has grown progressively from the early days of the Soviet's industrial programmes right up to the present time, forced by an insuperable necessity to deskill the work and put all the skill into the machine. This policy has clearly been an indispensable factor in attaining the level of industrial output now apparent.

"Automation is simply one more aspect of a fundamental principle which has been energetically pursued ever since the Soviet came into being. Throughout the history of the U.S.S.R., it has been emphasized that the development of heavy industry is a prerequisite for raising the country's production forces and for transforming it into an economically powerful state.

"To quote Marshal Bulganin in his report to the 20th Congress: 'As hitherto, the leading role in the development of the socialist eco-



"That's Sputnik—that was!"

nomy will be played by industry,—primarily by heavy industry, the production of machinery and production." The latter phrase: the production of the means of production, might well be taken as a slogan for the present Five-Year Plan and, indeed, for those that preceded it. It is certainly evident in the figures for the Plan itself.

"As far as implementation is concerned, it is also evident in the organizations, not only in factories themselves, but in the remarkable bodies set up for research and development in machine tools, cutting tools, instruments and so on, of which we shall say more later. At this stage it is sufficient to say that, in our experience, these organizations are on a fantastic scale and are quite unlike anything we know in this country. It is also, of course, evident in the technological training programme.

The Soviet machine tool industry is less than twenty-five years old. Indeed one can trace its roots back from about 1940, for until then it did little more than produce a few models that were fairly close copies of Western types. Yet it can now bear comparison with that of

DR. S. LILLEY

The British authority on automation, here summarises a series of articles on Soviet engineering which were printed recently in the British technical journal "Metalworking Production."

New Age reprints this article because it gives some idea of recent technological developments in the Soviet Union which made possible the development of the earth satellite Sputnik.

any other country. It is well ahead in some respects. In others, as the authors are not afraid to point out, it is still quite a bit behind—their jig-borers are "immature, and one would expect that they have some way to go before equalling the best in the West"; in the field of gauging "they have not yet reached our standards."

No Secrets

The authors went to Russia well prepared to find that a combination of bureaucracy and secrecy would prevent them from seeing the really important things. They did have a little trouble with bureaucracy, though only on minor points. But secrecy never stood in their way. "Trips, who did most of the detailed surveys, "was given complete freedom. He saw all the plans he set out to see, and he took his camera. He brought back over 200 photographs taken inside Soviet machine-tool plants."

When he visited the Moscow automatic ball-bearing factory, which is described as "the most advanced production unit of its kind in the world," he "was given the complete run of the factory, allowed to see everything I wanted to see, to use my camera without restriction, and shoot any questions I wanted at the Director, the Chief Designer and others responsible for the line. It is doubtful whether any journalist ever had equivalent facilities here." And he tells what he "can think of no comparable case where it would have been open to inspection, freely and openly to a foreign visitor, without reservation as to what photograph he took."

The point he has in mind here is not military secrecy, but the fact that any private concern which had only recently set up such an advanced unit would certainly be trying to keep the know-how out of the hands of its rivals. One of the things that struck the authors most was the complete absence of such competitive secrecy—"We were, in fact, shown development work in progress," which is certainly not to be understood and key in this country, but which we were allowed to photograph in detail, and which were fully described to us."

Science Fiction Factory

The Moscow ball-bearing factory is the nearest approach that anybody has yet achieved to the automatic factory of science fiction. It makes both ball- and roller-bearing. Completely automatically it does all the machining processes on the lathe, and subjects them to complicated heat treatment (including deep freeze, a very advanced technique). Then—still automatically—it assembles the rings together with balls and cages (which come from other shops) to make the complete bearings, subjects these to anti-corrosion treatment, and then in paraffin paper, packs them in boxes (which it makes itself out of cardboard), seals them and labels them. It does automatically all the inspection processes necessary to ensure that the work is up to standard, so that, as Mr. Tripp puts it, "no human intervention is required from the receipt of the rough tube or blanks from which the rings are

made, at the beginning of the line, to the despatch of wrapped and labelled cartons" at the end. It turns out 900,000 ball-bearings and 600,000 roller-bearings a year. The total staff is 178 people divided between two shifts, and this figure includes everybody from Director down to cleaner. Compared with previous processes at the same establishment (which were already highly automated, though not so completely automatic) it cuts labour requirements to half. The authors were not prepared to accept these figures without checking, but their investigations have clearly indicated that, if anything, the figures quoted are on the modest side, and that the scheduled production figures for the line in fact be exceeded without difficulty."

The plant is flexible in the sense that it can accommodate work up to 15 per cent. larger or smaller than that for which it was specifically designed, only re-setting time being involved in the change-over.

Soviet automation has already gone through two phases and is now entering a third. The emphasis at first was on the now familiar transfer machine. A little later they were building highly specialized lines, like that at the ball-bearing factory. But the latest development—"what really took our eye"—is the beginnings of a potential range of general-purpose type machines, as it were, which would be readily adaptable for inter-linking by automatic handling gear to form a "flex-

ible' automatic machining unit." They are creating, as it were, a set of standard pieces that can be built up to make almost any automatic line in the way that one builds up a model railway from standard parts; already, say our authors:

"... They have done very close to this latest manifestation in practice, with an original line for machining armature shafts, and assembling and balancing the rotor. In this line, individual automatic production machines, including lathes and centreless grinders, are linked by automation units.

"In short, it seems fair to say that automation in Russia, today, is generally more broadly based than in the West. In some respects it is further advanced. In others it is behind and notably so in those promising numerical controls of the punched card or tape type. Even so, development of those devices, too, is undoubtedly in train—and they could come quickly."

Mass-Produced Machine Tools

There was something that I think Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Tripp found even more exciting than Soviet automation. And that was the manufacture of machine tools on a mass-production basis, on a conveyor belt system. This is in essence the mass-production technique of the car industry applied to machine tool manufacture with its far higher demands on accuracy. They describe, for example, the line at the Krasny Proletari works in Moscow, which turns out small universal lathes at the rate of 12,000 a year, 4 per hour—using only about 1,000 workers for the job.

Then there is the plant just starting work at Riazan, also conveyorized, making 2,000 medium screw-cutting lathes a year. The real significance of these figures appears when we remember that total British production of centre lathes of all types was 14,047 in 1951—just 47 more than the output of two Russian lines. And the Soviet output is based on one-shift production at that, and with the lines working

well within their capacity. Incidentally the savings obtainable by these highly rationalized production methods are enormous. The Krasny Proletari lathes costs less than half the equivalent American model.

Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Tripp continually express their admiration for these achievements (while not omitting to criticize inadequacies where they found them). But what completely took their breath away was the speed at which these new plants have been constructed. The automatic ball-bearing factory took six months to design and another eighteen months to build the special machinery. The Krasny Proletari lathe line took only eighteen months, including the designing.

The Director of the latter plant put the point dramatically: "The last time he wanted a British machine—quite a straightforward one—he was quoted three years delivery. In the time he would have had to wait for that single machine, he has had time to design a big-production line, build the machines, tool-up and get into production—and turn out 18,000."

What's the secret? There isn't one. "All this," say our authors, "is being done by methods with which we are thoroughly familiar, and which we could apply if we wanted to. There is no world-startling technical secret behind it—simply foresight, drive, good production planning, organization, and engineering. And co-operation." Similarly they say of the ball-bearing factory that "there is nothing in this line we don't know about here—it has been done by no application of well-known principles." It is primarily a tribute to brilliant production planning and engineering.

(Continued next week.)

DRUMMAEY

MR. ERIC LOUW has set himself up as a guardian of the Press. (?) "South Africa is proud of her free Press, and it would be a sad day for the country if the freedom of the Press should in any way be tampered with. . . ." (Hurrab!)

But I seem to remember certain newspapers, The Guardian, Advance, People's World, who were executed and buried by the Nats. No doubt Eric has a short memory.

So short that practically within the next breath during the same speech he is ready to jump on people interviewed for the BBC television programme on South Africa. "They would have heard about protection had the film ever been shown here."

And while little Eric was performing as their champion, big performance was accusing the "SAP Press" of inciting Africans against whites, and threatened "strong action to maintain order."

An interesting feature about Nationalist orator is that every time he opens his mouth he puts his own foot in it.

My comrade in the treason trial Lawrence Nkosi, who has reported to the cops weekly, too, even though he is in hospital. They visit him

regularly on Thursday mornings and make him sign in, bed-number and all.

I HEAR that when the two frogmen were hauled aboard the Tovarisch, the Soviet sailing ship in

By ALEX LA GUMA

Cape Town harbour, they were seen timed Crab(he) by the Russians.

AS far as I know there is no Act on the statute books introducing apartheid into counting, but at a court last week I heard a magistrate addressing an African witness "Oh," he said, "you don't count the European way. You use your fingers and the moons."

A TUNE, an adaptation of one of the old coon songs, is starting to circulate around District Six, and I am waiting to hear it on New Year's Day, if it is not banned by them. Some of it goes something like this:

"Daar kom die predikant aan, Hardloop, bokkie, hardloop. . ."

AND, speaking of predikants, I am told that gospel grinders who attended the synod at DRC in Cape Town recently have been avid buyers of one of our contemporaries featuring goings on in Barkly East.

No doubt they enjoyed themselves.

THE pictures in the Press of the muscle-bound cop who entered the "Mr. Universe" contest in London drew the attention of some of our boys on Hanover Street. They examined the pictures, looked at the muscles.

"So that's what hit me," said one of the boys, fingering a scar on his shaven poll.

"Hell," said another, "the law don't need no such muscles. All they need is a good trigger finger."

WORLD CALL TO FIGHT APARTHEID

Dec. 10 Urged As Human Rights Day

A DECLARATION calling for a "day of protest against South Africa's apartheid policy" was signed recently by leading international figures in New York.

Among the signatories was the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the former President of the United States of America.

The declaration appealed to peoples of the free world to observe December 10 as a human rights day. It was signed by 123 representatives of 38 nations.

It was issued from United Nations headquarters by the American Committee on Africa.

The signatories said that their goal was "to persuade the South African Government, before it reaches the point of no return, that only in democratic equality is there lasting peace and security."

Amongst the other signatories were:

Earl Russell (Bertrand Russell), the well-known English mathematician, philosopher and writer;

Ceylon Sugar Factory

LONDON.

The Ceylon Government has accepted a tender worth about £2,500,000 from the Czech Techno-Export Corporation to build a sugar factory at Kantalai, on the east coast.

CHIANG'S FUNK-HOLE

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chiang Kai-shek who were alarmed by the rising demands of Formosan Chinese for liberation from the Americans and re-union with China, have taken the precaution of buying a luxurious estate at Lynchburg, Virginia, U.S.A.

The Dispatcher, organ of West Coast waterside workers said the American estate bought by the Chiang should "become a national shrine to the greatest wrong yet ever laid. At least the U.S. taxpayers paid for it."

TURKS WANT TO ATTACK SYRIA—

LONDON.

CONFIRMATION of Khrushchev's warning that the Turkish Government has been preparing an all-out attack on Syria for some time now, comes from the bitterly anti-Soviet magazine printed in the U.S.A., Newsweek.

In its October 28th edition it contained the following short report from its reporter in Ankara:

"This indicates what Turkey's high command thinks of Khrushchev's threats: They want to call his bluff, are urging the U.S. to let them slap down Syria now. The Turks want to stop Communist expansion here as Syria becomes a really serious threat."

Meanwhile in New Delhi Indian Prime Minister Nehru stated recently at a Press conference that the prospects of war in the Middle East had faded.

The Syrian situation had proved, he added, that Arab nationalism was stronger than the Baghdad Pact. To call Syria—or any other Arab country—Communist was an exaggeration of fact, he stated.

Professor Arnold Toynbee, one of the world's best-known historians; Mr. John Gunther, famous American journalist, author of "Inside Africa";

Lord Boyd-Orr, leading authority

on food problems;

Bruno Walter, outstanding musician and conductor;

Pablo Casals, "the greatest cello player who ever lived";

Alan Paton, well-known South African novelist;

M. Andre Maurois, well-known French writer.

BRITONS ATTACK COLOUR BAR

LONDON.

MEANWHILE in Britain leading actors, writers, musicians and sportsmen, have signed a manifesto deploring discrimination on grounds of race, colour or religion.

The manifesto, which was drafted by the Africa Bureau, reads:

"We, the undersigned, drawn from the fields of art and sport, are dismayed by the danger that is arising in Africa from the theory and practice of apartheid. We believe that the theory is inhuman, and that the practice restricts arbitrarily, even prohibits, the enjoyment and the use of human talent.

"FREEDOM HUNGER"

"Sport and the arts are concerned with those things mankind has in common. Today, when men are increasingly hungry for freedom and unity, we believe that we have a special responsibility to cherish and advance the liberties which have been so hardly won through the centuries.

"To impose any form of discrimination on grounds of race, colour

or religion is contrary to all we believe and work for.

"We are determined nowhere to condone it, but to oppose it by every means in our power, and by invite anyone who shares our view to join us in this declaration."

Well-known figures of the stage and screen were represented amongst the signatories. They include Alastair Sim, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Sir Hugh and Lady Casson, Peter Brook, Peter Ustinov, Sir John Gielgud, Miles Malesson, Wolf Mankowitz, Michael Redgrave, Paul Scofield, Flora Robson, Emeric Pressburger, Anton Walbrook and Evelyn Williams.

From the world of ballet were the names of Frederick Ashton, Robert Helpmann and Michael Soames.

Scientists included Dr. Julian Huxley and Dr. J. Bronowski.

Musicians were well represented by, amongst others, Benjamin Britten, Alan Bush, Louis Kentner, Harriet Cohen, Gerald Moore and Humphrey Lyttelton.

There were also a large number of well-known writers, including such names as Graham Greene, Christopher Fry, Stella Gibbons, Eric Ambler, H. E. Bates, Arthur Koestler, Jack Lindsay, Ethel Mander, Stephen Potter, Stephen Spender and A. J. P. Taylor.

Rounding off the long list are two popular television stars, Gilbert Harding and Christopher Chataway (formerly famous as an athlete).

Spanish Students Turn Against Franco

THE Spanish authorities are seriously worried at the rising anti-Franco feeling amongst the Spanish student population.

When the new academic year started at the beginning of the month, students were told to toe the line. The head of the Spanish Students' Union (SEU), Senor Aparicio Bernal, warned students to co-operate loyally with the SEU movement.

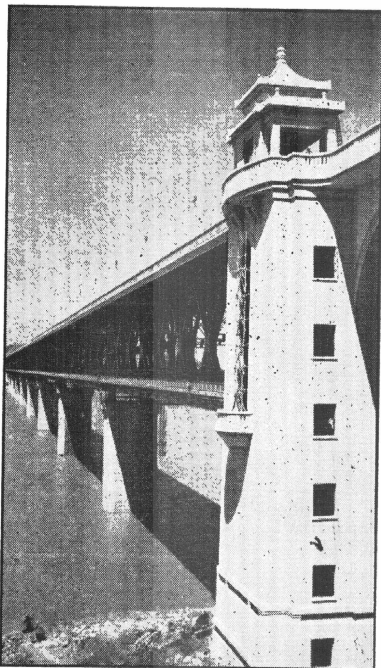
Speaking in the great hall of the Old Madrid University, the rector of the University said that "only in an atmosphere of order could man enjoy the liberty to study."

These warnings are evidence of the fear with which the authorities regard the growing ferment amongst the students, as well as amongst growing sections of the staff.

Dissatisfaction amongst students culminated in strong protest actions in Madrid early in 1956, and later in Barcelona University, which were followed by many arrests in both cities.

The students claimed that the SEU, which is subordinate to the ruling Falange (Fascist) Party and to which all students must belong, should be replaced by an organisation truly representative of student opinion.

The ferment among the students is one of the many examples of growing opposition to the Government which have led observers to state that the end of the Franco regime is very near.



China Celebrates Bridge Over Mighty Yangtze River

LONDON.

THERE were celebrations and festivities throughout China when the old Chinese dream of bridging the mighty Yangtze River became a reality towards the end of last month. On October 15 the bridge was officially opened to traffic. The 50,000 people who lined the approaches to the bridge to mark the occasion, heard the music of bands, the crackle of sirens and the roar of aircraft as the ribbon across the bridge was cut by Chinese vice-Premier Li Fu-chun. Gaily decorated balloons floated in the air.

The opening of the bridge two years ahead of schedule was a triumph for the builders. Chinese engineers had made plans for such a bridge four times during the Chiang Kai-shek regime, but each time their plans were shelved.

Now the Chinese bridge-builders had constructed the mile-long bridge in the amazing time of 25 months, two years ahead of schedule. A new method of laying tubular column foundations in the pier building was used for the first time in the world.

The manpower, material (including all the steel girders) and financial resources were all Chinese.

Chinese speakers at the opening ceremony paid special tribute to the 20 Soviet experts who had worked with the Chinese builders day and night, giving the Chinese the benefit of their advanced experience.

The Russians reciprocated by complimenting the Chinese on the remarkable manner in which they had learnt to cope with the new techniques which were necessitated by the deep and torrential river.

The bridge is a double-decker, with a highway for six lanes of traffic on top, and a double-tracked railway below. Both decks are flanked with footpaths.

VICTORY FOR KERALA GOVT.

THE new Government of the Indian State of Kerala has won its first major test since the election earlier this year, by securing the passage through Parliament of its Education Bill.

The new law provides for free compulsory primary education. It has special provisions aimed at protecting the rights of teachers and all religious groups.

This is the first time that any Indian State has passed such a law.

A powerful campaign had been organised against the Bill when it was first announced. The centre of this campaign was the Catholic hierarchy in Kerala, who tried to rally support from all the anti-Communist forces in India.

The Catholic community is one of the largest religious groups in Kerala.

The Education Bill took education from the control of the Church and placed it under the authority of the Government. Religious instruction in the schools was, however, allowed to continue.

RIOT PLANNED

The campaign against the Bill culminated in a "storm the capital" demonstration at Trivandrum. This measure was openly aimed at smash-

ing the Bill and bringing down the Government.

If a riot had taken place, the Central Government could have interfered and taken over control of the State from its communist government.

The police, on Government instructions, refrained from interfering with the demonstration, and the population remained calm. The hoped-for riot did not take place.

The Bill finally passed its third reading without a division. Only 32 of the 61 members of the Opposition were present. The others stayed away, presumably because their electors were strongly in favour of the Bill.



At the ANC conference last week: While the delegates are closed in the conference hall for a closed session, Congress members and supporters, holding Congress flags aloft, dance and sing spiritedly outside the hall.

Racing At Milnerton

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Plate (f); No Selection.
Juvenile Plate (c); No Selection.
Owners' Handicap; 1. Persian Lad; danger, Honest Town.

Progress Five; 1. Estate Duty; danger, Rain Queen.

Maiden Plate; 1. Pen Royal; danger, Rilsan.

Ascot Handicap; 1. Wavy; danger, Armoured Train.

Ralph Price Handicap; 1. Manrico; danger, Comper.

Three-Year-Old Handicap; 1. Squeezee; danger, Royal Design.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 2, 1957

8 — EVENTS — 8

First Race Starts at 1.30 p.m.

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

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

The Totalisator Pay-Out Office is at 1st Floor Monarch House, 60, Long St. office will and Tues p.m. and Wednesday

P.O. Box

SHOULD ELECTIONS BE BOYCOTTED?

2 COLOURED COUNCILLORS GIVE DIVERSE VIEWS

CAPE TOWN.

CONTINUING its interviews with Coloured leaders on the coming general and separate Coloured representative elections, New Age this week approached two City Councillors, one of them a trade union secretary and the vice-president of a teachers' organisation, and asked them the following two questions:

- Should the Coloured people be concerned over the outcome of the general elections in which only European voters will participate?
- What should be the attitude of the Coloured people towards the elections under the Separate Representation of Voters Act?

Replying to these questions, Councillor Mrs. Z. Gool said: "I can't see how the outcome of an election which is a travesty of democracy and justice should interest us. I feel more than ever that the future of the Non-Europeans lies in their own hands. It is for them to hammer out their own techniques of attaining their rights.

"As for the separate elections for four Europeans to represent the Coloured people, I don't see what we can gain from them. The franchise right of the Non-Europeans is a hollow mockery. To give four European representatives to the Coloured people and three to the Africans, seven to represent twelve million people, while two million whites have 150 representatives seems to me an outrage of democ-

cracy.

"After having just been deprived of their fragmentary democratic rights, the Coloured people can hardly be expected to show any enthusiasm or interest in the forthcoming elections. The people are smarting with indignation and bitterness, and I can't see how they can pin any hope on a few isolated representatives, no matter how great their promises to serve our interests might be."

DYNAMIC FORCES

Mr. Gool continued: "Elections in no elections, the dynamic created by the will and desires of the people for freedom together with the great generating forces which are taking shape throughout the world, are bound to defeat the safeguards of apartheid and discrimination which the government are erecting around themselves."

Mr. E. L. Maurice, vice-president of the Teachers' League of South Africa, told New Age: "The Coloured people should have no interest at all in either the general or the separate representative elections."

CONTRARY VIEW

Councillor Edgar Deane, who is also secretary of the Cape Furniture Workers' Union, held the contrary opinion.

"I think that everybody is interested in elections. We are interested in elections overseas, so why should-

They're Boycotting Again

CAPE TOWN.

The Unity Movement newspaper, the Torch, in its last issue made the following editorial comment on the multi-racial conference to be held in Johannesburg from December 3 to 5:

"As need hardly be emphasised, those Non-Whites who claim and who struggle for nothing less than full and equal citizenship will not be present or represented at this conference of oppressor and oppressed seeking to work out a peaceful co-existence on the basis of a colour bar system that is on the basis of Herrenvolkism. But the collaborators and the Quislings will be there. And whatever soft goods they offer for sale or barter the Herrenvolk may have for what comfort they can extract from them."

Support For Indonesia

DIAKARTA.

TWENTY-ONE countries in Asia and Africa had indicated willingness to support Indonesian independence of West Irian, the Indonesian Foreign Minister declared in a recent statement.

West Irian is a part of Indonesia which the Dutch Government kept under its rule after the rest of that country achieved independence.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Subandono, explained that his country had been striving to gain support for its struggle for the recovery of West Irian in the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Sudiono, Chief of the Asian Pacific Department of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, will soon visit Laos and Cambodia with the aim of winning the support of these two states.

LEGAL AID BUREAU MIGHT CLOSE—For Want of £130

CAPE TOWN.

THE Cape Town Legal Aid Bureau has suspended its services to all new cases as from October 17, and there is a likelihood that it will close down altogether if the grant which it receives from the Department of Justice is not increased.

Miss Y. M. de Villiers, the legal officer of the Bureau, told New Age that since the Bureau had moved into new premises rents and other costs had increased and more money was urgently needed. However, each time the Bureau had approached the Department for an increase, the reply given was that nothing could be done "until such time as investigations into the question of subsidies for Legal Aid Bureaux have been completed."

The bureau needed only an additional £130 to wipe out its arrears this year, Miss de Villiers said.

15 YEARS' SERVICE

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THE GREAT CRISIS AHEAD

By Moses Kotane

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at the rate of 150 new cases a month. At present the Bureau is turning away approximately 12 people a day.

The general type of cases handled concerns mainly landlords and tenants, masters and servants, matrimonial and third-party insurance claims.

All poor persons now seeking advice in Magistrates' Court matters will have to be referred to the Clerk of the relevant Magistrates' Court, and in Supreme Court matters to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

To All Subscribers

If you are having any difficulty in receiving your New Age regularly, please communicate with our Cape Town office immediately.

RUMMAGE SALE

Rummage Sale will be held on Monday 4th November at 2 p.m. at "Rosscourt," 25 Breda Street, Gardens. In aid of Charities. Bring your friends along.

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Sentenced For Selling A Newspaper

JOHANNESBURG.

A sentence of six months' imprisonment on a 19-year-old African for stealing a newspaper from a parked car with an open window was set aside in the Supreme Court recently when this case went on appeal.

The conviction was confirmed, but the judge commented: "If the unfortunate accused had to be prosecuted at all, in the circumstances of the case, a sentence of a caution and discharge would have been adequate." He altered the sentence accordingly.

The appeal was taken by Mrs. S. Muller.

BIRTHS

The Editor and Staff of New Age extend their heartiest congratulations to Naomi and Jack Barnett on the birth of their son Adam on October 22.

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