

NEW AGE BACK TO 8 PAGES!

As from next week we have decided to restore New Age to eight pages. Our financial position certainly does not justify our decision and in doing so we are taking a deliberate risk. We are gambling on your political consciousness and generosity to give us the necessary funds to pay our way at the end of this month and in the months to come.

In support of our drive for funds we print, on page 4, an appeal by Dr. Y. Dadoo which every democrat should read and take to heart.

Let Dr. Dadoo's call to action, which he has backed up by sending £10 to our funds, stir us all into greater activity on behalf of our people's party! Let us make 1956 a record year for New Age!

There is no time like the present for making a start! Send your own contribution immediately!

NEXT WEEK

- Short Story "The Hour of Decision" by T. H. Gwala
- Parliament Reopens
- Foreign Newsreel

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NEW TALK OF COALITION

Preparations For Fateful Session of Parliament

JOHANNESBURG.—As yet another fateful session of a Nationalist-dominated Parliament approaches, a Stock Exchange scare about 1956 economic prospects and a sensational drop in overseas investment in the Union are stimulating in the ranks of the White political parties renewed talk of the need for a coalition.

The most recent Quarterly Review of the Treasury revealed that the net inflow of private capital from abroad, which was £59 million in the first nine months of 1955, dropped to £2 million in the first nine months of 1955.

This was the year of the Senate Act crisis, though Minister Eric Louw has other explanations of his loss of confidence. He blames it on British Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler's credit squeeze and exaggerated and over-optimistic reports of Free State gold production.

"The Stock Exchange has been 'dead' for some months now, and business men and investors are transferring their panic to the political front.

Once again the talk is reviving of the need to present a more acceptable government to the outside world, and "meandering" is once more in the air. The talk is sweeping the Stock Exchange—if not the country—and has already begun to affect some prominent supporters of the United Party.

THE BOND
Some are looking hopefully to the S.A. Bond, the latest group to emerge which, while disgruntled with Nationalist Party policies, is yet prepared to swallow apartheid and present it in a slightly more palatable form.

The Bond consists of individuals who have been fostering this coalition idea for some time. They have now come together to test public reaction to a new party which, while not the Nationalist Party, would yet be a home for Nationalists and United Party elements together.

In a leading article entitled "One Big Question Mark Against 1956: Lack of world confidence in Union's politics," the Johannesburg daily expressed alarm about the drop in capital inflow, but then ended on this note:

"The farmer tilling his ground, the worker in the factory, office or mine are all affected by the way in which investors at home and abroad regard the Government's handling of their ideological programme.

"They see a Government in which there is no one representative of the English-speaking section which has been, and still is, largely responsible for the enterprise and money which have raised South Africa to its present industrial strength.

"A change in outlook and a greater willingness to live and let live is all that is needed to make the Union's economic prospects for 1956 as bright as any country could wish for."

The English daily press has been notified, it is said, about the birth of the new political grouping, the Bond, when previously its reaction would have been one of sharp warn-

ing that the United Party opposition should not be split or dissolved.

SESSION PLANS

As for the parliamentary session itself, Nationalist Party plans seem to be to get the Senate crisis over as early as possible, to hold a joint session of both Houses to repeal the entrenched clauses of the Act of Union and then separate sessions to remove the Coloured voters from the common roll. Finally, when the United Party Opposition has been knocked senseless, they plan to proceed with their apartheid and anti-democratic legislation.

High on the list is the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, to smash the trade unions on the apartheid altar, and the Official Secrets Bill. A Bill to amend the Urban Areas Act is also expected. United Party tactics for this session are as vague as ever, largely because the party has clearly not yet decided what to do. The Liberal Party is in a state of flux, with a split between the Balfour and Senator Leslie Ribas on the one hand (with ideas of forming a new party with Mr. Bernard Friedman) and the party organisation in the Transvaal and Natal secession imminent.

With the exception of the small Labour Party group and the lone C.O.D. member Mr. Len Leeder, who will fight another rearguard action against un-economic Bills, the Opposition is ill-equipped to face this sixth session on the Coloured vote crisis, and one which is to be decisive for the very future of Parliament itself.

Banned!

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Dan Tloome, formerly a prominent African trade unionist, has been served with yet another banning notice by the Department of Justice which prohibits him from attending gatherings for a period of five years.

Mr. Neombo, a member of the Pinville Advisory Board has been banned from the Board, and from 36 other organisations, including even Verwoerd's own school committee set up in Pinville to administer the Bantu Education Act at the Pinville Primary School.

Mr. Neombo, who Mr. Raymond Mhlaba has been served with an order forbidding him to attend gatherings for a period of five years.

Free State Women Have Long Record of Struggle

JOHANNESBURG.—"If African women in the Free State could oppose the pass system 40 years ago, they can easily do so today!" said Mrs. Mary Ranta, national secretary of the African National Congress Women's League, replying to the official Native Affairs Department statement that the first passes for women will be issued in the Free State.

Imposition of Pass Laws "Intolerable"

The N.A.D. decision to start in that province must be in the belief that the Free State organisation of the African people is behind the other provinces, said Mrs. Ranta. But the well-known and traditional fighting spirit of the Free State women had been demonstrated on this very question, she said, referring to the heroic struggles against passes conducted by the women of Free State towns like Winburg, Bloemfontein and Jagerfontein.

"Reference books and passes for our men never brought any evil but disadvantages," said Mrs. Ranta, "and it is intolerable that these hardships must be extended to us. The curfew will now affect the women, and they will be at the mercy of influx control regulations. We will be arrested for non-production of passes. Are these not hardships and restrictions on our rights? The pass books are designed to keep the African in perpetual servitude and to say they bring him benefits is one huge bluff.

"African women know the burdens that their men have carried under the pass laws, and they speak as sufferers under these laws, not the officials of the Native Affairs Department who merely dream about their benefits.

"Officials dare to tell the public that African women, just as their menfolk, will welcome the introduction of passes. I say this is all nonsense. No African man or woman has ever welcomed the pass system, nor will they ever consider the pass anything else but a badge of slavery."

Freedom Charter Slogans in P.E.

By **GOVAN BEKEI**
PORT ELIZABETH.

As the warm day broke on the New Year's morning and people drifted towards the beach they were greeted by slogans painted in 3 to 4 feet high letters at various points about the town. At the bridge that opens into New Brighton appeared the following:

"Smash the Passes for People—Afrika!"

"On the cement wall of the causeway along the main route that enters town there was this writing on the wall:

"People Shall Govern."

"On the wall of a tyre factory in letters almost as high as the average man, was painted:

"Police Raids—Police State."

For several days this painting defied all efforts to erase it. Some other point was then applied over it but the first coat still left the letters, like a lingering light in the dark, showing through.

On the wall of another factory appeared: "Equal pay for equal work."

The police are investigating and some people have been called for questioning.



Mrs. Mary Ranta, who at the first national conference of the African National Congress Women's League in Bloemfontein last month, was elected national secretary. 32 years old, and a mother of two, Mrs. Ranta first joined the Congress movement in 1948. She is a member of the Transvaal Provincial Executive of the Women's League. Mrs. Ranta worked some years ago as a typist in a trade union office, but is now a machinist in a clothing factory and a shop steward in her union.

CAPE ANC TO LAUNCH VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

CAPE TOWN.
"A vigorous campaign" against all forms of passes for African women in the Western Cape will be launched shortly. This was decided at a special conference of Cape Western branches of the African National Congress last Sunday.

The conference also decided to intensify the campaign against Bantu Education and to start with the boycott of schools in the Cape Peninsula.

Thirty delegates attended the conference, representing branches all over the Cape Peninsula, as well as Paarl, Stellenbosch, Kraaifontein and Koolhof.

A feature of the conference was the militant spirit of the women delegates. Mrs. Maqubela brought a message from Mrs. Annie Silinga, women's leader from Langa,

whose request for leave to appeal against her deportation order was turned down last week.

"I will never give up the struggle, even if the Government departs me," Mrs. Silinga told the conference.

Conference also heard delegates report on the recent ANC national conference in Bloemfontein. Mr. John Mtini presided.

On Trial

JOHANNESBURG.
Dr. H. Moosa and Mr. A. Kathrada, charged with entering the Free State illegally and being in the Bloemfontein Location without a permit, are to stand trial on these two counts in Johannesburg on January 26. They are out on bail of £50 each.

NO COMPROMISE ON FOOTBALL FRONT

World Body Must Outlaw Racialism

DURBAN.—A special committee appointed by F.I.F.A. (Federation of International Football Associations) will arrive in Johannesburg on January 17 to investigate racialism in South African soccer and the demand of the Non-Europeans that the European South African Football Association be expelled from the world soccer federation and the non-colour-bar South African Soccer Federation be affiliated instead.

Members of the Committee are A. E. Salem (Egypt), K. J. Lotsy (Holland), senior vice-president of F.I.F.A., McGuire (United States) and K. Gossman, F.I.F.A. secretary. The Soccer Federation officials fear the special committee may seek a compromise solution unfavourable to the Non-Europeans and are suspicious of the committee's intended consultations with Government authorities. They consider such consultations unnecessary, as the matter is not a concern of the Government.

Consultations with the Government, they maintain, might result in the use of intimidation and pressure to achieve a compromise which will enable the colour bar to remain in South African soccer.

Editorial

THE MARRIAGE KNOT

THE suspension by Dr. Dinges of the regulations for the registration of births, deaths and marriages undoubtedly forestalled a popular outburst of indignation. Not even the warmest adherents of apartheid could justify this bureaucratic insistence that men and women have no right to be born, to marry or to die without furnishing all the details required to prove that they have complied with the Mixed Marriages and Population Registration Acts.

At the same time, the suspension of the regulations must not be interpreted as the final defeat of the Government's plans for the regeneration of the whole population. It merely indicates that the Government admits that the machinery which was constructed for this purpose was unworkable, but still hopes to construct new machinery which will work. In other words, the Government is as determined as ever to impose its own version of the Nazis' race laws at the earliest possible moment.

In the apartheid South Africa which the Nationalists are trying to build, you may not marry a person of the wrong race group, AND YOU YOURSELF WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THE EVIDENCE THAT YOU ARE COMPLYING WITH THE LAW. Should you somehow succeed in getting round the law, there will be a second trap to catch you when you try to register the birth of your first baby. And the Government will not cease to keep an eye on you and punish you for the errors you may have made, even when you are being lowered into your grave—just in case you try to be buried in the wrong cemetery.

A few days' operation of these wretched and unnatural laws have already produced chaos and misery in homes all over the country; (and have incidentally caught out once again that arch-archivist and prevaricator Dr. Dinges, who claimed on December 2: "There is no truth in the allegation that from January 1 persons could not get married if they did not furnish their identity numbers"). Dr. Dinges is confident that in three months he will be able to end the chaos. BUT HE WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO END THE MISERY WHICH THE LAWS OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT ARE BRINGING TO OUR PEOPLE.

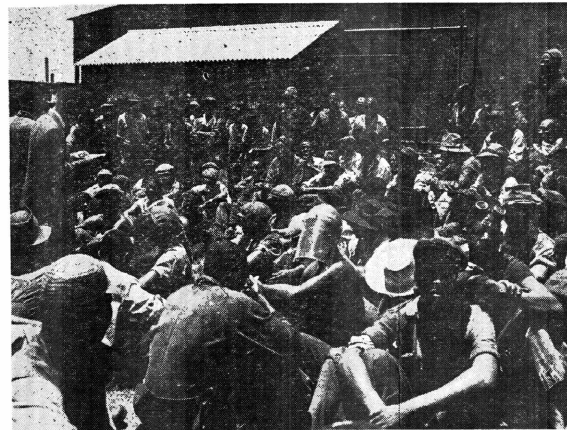
He will never be able to wipe out the shame which has heaped upon men and women by forcing them to love and marry according to the rules of the stud book instead of the laws of nature.

He has denied to children on the wrong side of the colour line their fundamental right to be born in freedom and equality. He is even threatening the last freedom of the persecuted—the right to die and rest in peace.

In Dr. Dinges' South Africa, all White and Black, are expected to surrender their personal liberties for the sake of preserving the power of the privileged minority.

The majority of South Africans, White and Black, we are confident will not allow themselves to be driven or seduced into this sort of slavery. At the Congress of the People last year their representatives declared "that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality" and "that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities."

The events of recent weeks, the so-called "marriages tangle," has opened the eyes of many formerly oblivious to the evil of apartheid; and, let us hope, has swelled the ranks of those who are fighting to rid South Africa of the apartheid scourge.



Organisers of the Iron and Steel Workers' Union, John Nkadineng and Nimrod Seake (left) hold a meeting among engineering workers in Benoni. The workers are discussing their demands for the recognition of their union and their factory committees (though not under the Native Settlement Disputes Act); for a stop order system and wage increases.

EUROPE MAKES A LEFT TURN

HIGHLIGHT of last week's international news has been the result of the French general elections. The Communist Party with just under 5.1 million votes gained half a million votes and 56 seats (26 more than the number predicted by Communist leader Maurice Thorez on election eve), to emerge as the largest group in parliament, with 150 seats. The Socialists (93 seats) were the second-largest party. Together the two working-class parties now control 42 per cent of the parliamentary votes and 40 per cent of the seats.

When the results were announced the Paris Stock Exchange prices dropped 10 points—a sure barometer of a progressive victory. Just as was the case in the last elections, in 1951, one voter out of every four voted Communist. This is all the more remarkable when one remembers that the four years since the last election have included the worst period of the cold war during which the whole fury of the French state, backed by the United States, has been thrown into the battle to destroy the Communist Party.

The entire press of France, with the exception of L'Humanite, has done all in its power to vilify the Communists and distort their policies. The police have smashed Communist demonstrations with the utmost brutality. Time and again issues of the Communist Party newspaper have been seized and destroyed. Communist leaders, including Duclos and Stihl, have been arrested and "treason" frame-ups concocted. The weight of the Catholic Church has been thrown against the party. Communists have been victimised and even such outstanding scientists as Joliot-Curie have been thrown out of their jobs.

THEY FAILED The election results show clearly that the capitalists have lost the battle to destroy the French Communist Party—that they have failed even to weaken it. (Deputy Minister of Justice who ordered the arrest of Duclos lost his seat as did Le Tourneau, War Minister who confiscated L'Humanite during the war in Vietnam.)

They show even more than that—that the reactionary parties have broken their own heads butting them against the solid wall of working-class and progressive support for the policies advocated by the French Communists—world peace, an end to France's "dirty war" against the people of North Africa, the improvement of the living conditions of the people.

In 1951 the reactionary parties voted to the polls confidently after having designed a fraudulent election system with the undisguised aim of cheating the Communist Party of its seats. This system permitted the anti-Communist parties to form alliances and pool their votes. If the combined total of all the anti-Communist parties in the alliance was more than 50 per cent they took all the seats in a voting district. By this means Communist representation in 1951 was halved, although the Communist vote did not fall significantly.

But this year the contradictions inherent in the French political system emerged to deprive the capitalist parties of their power. The policy of the government was so universally hated by the people that in order to protect themselves the capitalists had to use one of their favourite devices to try and bluff the voters. Some of the government parties pretended to go "into opposition" in resistance against the policies of the masses of the people, launched an attack on the government for the very policies which they themselves had sponsored. But to do this, the "opposition" could hardly enter into an election alliance with the government, and Mendes-France had to pretend that he was an implacable foe of Faure (although they had only a month before been co-leaders of the same party, and Faure was carrying out the very policies which Mendes-France had begun when he was Prime Minister).

THEY LIE ABROAD FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Misrepresentations of State Information Office

CAPE TOWN.—The Non-European peoples of South Africa are pictured as primitive barbarians in propaganda material issued abroad by the State Information Office. By contrast, the Whites are described as the standard-bearers of civilisation who brought peace and order to a savage land.

Issued at South Africa House, in London, is a little booklet entitled "Land in the Sun" which contains the most fantastic racist nonsense in defence of the Nationalist Government's apartheid policy. It also contains gross distortions and suppression of the truth, intended to conceal the reality of South African life from the eyes of over-curious foreigners.

"It began in April, 1952," is the first sentence in the booklet.

NO EASY TIME. "On the day they landed, just over three centuries ago, the South African nation was born. But in the beginning the leader of the settlers, whose name was Jan Riebeeck, and his men had no easy time."

"They had to build an outpost in a strange, savage land 6,000 miles from their home. They were surrounded by agile little Bushmen with bows and poisoned arrows. The cunning Hotentots often stole their cattle. There were lions and leopards and other wild animals to

original Dutch settlers believed they were not being given the protection they deserved and, for this and other reasons, they were dissatisfied with the new British rule. Accordingly they resolved to leave the Cape Colony to seek freedom and independence elsewhere in Africa."

Of course nothing at all is said of the crimes perpetrated by the Whites against the Blacks in the border regions. And perhaps the most staggering omission of all is that of any reference to the abolition of slavery by the British as one of the main causes of the Great Trek.

VOORTREKKER HEROES The Voortrekkers are naturally the heroes of the ensuing historical episodes, while the Blacks are again the villains. The Voortrekkers had to rely mainly on the marksmanship of the men for their food; and the women and children had to know how to handle the clumsy muskets so that they could help in the defence against animals and savages" (My emphasis).

Crossing into Natal, "they found this area partly occupied by the Zulu, a Bantu nation which had been driven by Chaka (they call him the Black Napoleon), into a mighty and merciless fighting machine. The warriors of this party but cruelly led people either subjected or destroyed all the other tribes about them."

The book goes on to give the conventional Voortrekker account of the "trek" of Dingenan and the murder of Piet Retief and his followers. The Africans somehow, though the book will not say so, shielded against the muskets of the Voortrekkers, are never described as fighting bravely or courageously in defence of their land but "the Voortrekkers fought with great courage, and in their fight they were strengthened by the knowledge that they were defending not only themselves but Christianity and civilization against barbarism."

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But let it not be thought that the author is only critical of the British and other "foreign" elements who are continually interfering in the affairs of the Boer nation. He is also critical of the Africans. He is also critical of the British and other "foreign" elements who are continually interfering in the affairs of the Boer nation.

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World Stage by Spectator

perhaps in the next elections... In fact the Communist and Socialist vote totalled over 50 per cent in far more electoral centres even than the Communists had mentioned as likely in their proposal for a Popular Front. In all these places they won 5 or 6 seats together where they could have had ten. Reactionary deputies were returned to parliament where Communists and Socialists could have been elected had there been an election agreement.

FAURE'S PROPOSAL Faure, with the typical contempt the capitalist party boss feels for the intelligence of the people, did not even wait 24 hours before exposing the hypocrisy of his "shadow-fight" with Mendes-France. He proposed to the latter that they form a parliamentary alliance against the Communists.

There can, of course, be no doubt that this is just what Mendes-France would like to do. But it is a little difficult for him. To curry favour with the voters

avoid paying income tax. The Finance Minister, Tremolliani, presented a Bill to this effect. But, reported "Time" (Jan. 2): "The Bill got nowhere. Not only was it resisted by the Socialists, but it was repellant to the big-money backers of the ruling Christian-Democrats. The latter despise the Communists, and as always in the past, it was intended that it should lie forgotten in its pigeon-hole."

EMBARASSMENT Last week, the Socialists and Communists, in accordance with their joint policy of supporting the government whenever it introduced progressive legislation, caused Tremolliani the most acute embarrassment by hauling his Bill out of its pigeon-hole and calling for a vote. After their election promises the Christian Democrats could hardly vote against their own Bill. So most of the government deputies stayed home! The Bill was passed by 315 votes to 47, and over 200 of the votes in favour were cast by the Communists and Socialists. In protest the Rome Stock Exchange closed down for a day!

Italian Analogy IN neighbouring Italy, political trends are often very similar to those in France. (The French Communists are now challenging the lead held by their Italian comrades with 6,120,000 votes in the 1954 elections; the Italian Socialists led by Benini, won nearly 3.1 million votes.) There recent developments prove the "traditions" which unite unity between the workers' parties can win from a reactionary government.

One of the Party leaders who preserved is one which makes the mouths of capitalists in other countries water—they don't pay income tax, because there is no law to compel them to render correct tax returns. (The Poujades have as one of their aims the preservation of the same state of bliss in France.)

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

THE BANTU WORLD AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

As the successor to the Guardian and Advance you have naturally been jealous of the freedom of the press. You rightly drew attention to the apathy of other sections of the press when Advance was suppressed.

The action of the ANC conference in Bloemfontein in "banning" the Bantu World reporter because of that paper's "hostile attitude" falls far short of suppression. Nevertheless, it is a step in the wrong, undemocratic direction, taken for the wrong motives. I am sorry that you have not yet found editorial space to say so.

I think that you will agree with me in having little or no use for Bantu World's editorial line. But I hope you will join me in insisting on its right to a reactionary line, if it wishes.

It seems an oversight in the Freedom Charter that there is no clause specifically dealing with press freedom. But the spirit of the Charter clearly supports it. And I think this is an occasion when those of us who are sincere friends of the ANC should say quite clearly that we think a mistake was committed in not making this more strongly because there is still in some ANC quarters an attempt to justify the step. It is at the heat of the moment, even after there has been time for more considered reflection.

As soon as the ban goes up: "Favourably disposed only," there has been a serious encroachment on a democratic liberty. The fact that white South Africans suffer from still greater immaturity in the face of adverse criticism is no reason to condone even a minor encroachment within the jurisdiction of the ANC, in which such high hopes are set.

C. W. M. GELL.

Port Elizabeth.

(Criticism of the decision to exclude the Bantu World from the ANC conference was expressed in the article "United People's Front Can Defeat Strijdjod's Fascism" in last week's New Age. Mr. Gell hopes New Age will join him in insisting on the Bantu World's right to a reactionary line, if it Gell be prepared to go if Goebbels wished to start up a daily newspaper in South Africa today, New Age for one would not support his application. Had the representative of a Nazi paper made application to attend the ANC conference, it is our opinion the ANC would have had every reason to deny him the presence at the conference. Similarly, the ANC would have been justified in taking action against the representative of any Nationalist or other South African newspaper which had consistently misrepresented and slandered the Congress and its leadership and the presence at the Congress could reasonably have been held to be for a malicious purpose. There seems to be some doubt, however, whether such a case was made out against the Bantu World, and the expulsion of its representative would therefore seem uncalled for.

We wholeheartedly support Mr. Gell's call to fight for the freedom of the press, but at the same time feel it necessary to stress that it is a freedom which does not exist in South Africa and has still to be won. In the first place, laws such as the Suppression of Communism Act have already deprived the right of the people to say what they please, no place, the majority pie are in no position

anyway to exercise their right to press freedom because they lack the financial resources needed to launch and maintain a daily newspaper—thus, for instance, there is not a single African-owned, African-run newspaper in the whole country, while on the other hand the existing press, with few exceptions, is almost completely in the hands of the great mining and financial monopolies and the rich farmers who control the economic life of the country and the government.

That is why the representatives of the people of South Africa who gathered at the Congress of the People last year drew up the Freedom Charter on the lines they did. Not only did they proclaim the necessity to establish democratic rights for all, but they also indicated that the framework of our existing society would have to be radically altered in order to create the political, social and economic conditions in which those democratic rights would be not merely written into the constitution of the country, but actively practised in the daily life of the people.

The Freedom Charter, incidentally, does include a clause dealing with press freedom. Under the heading "All Shall Enjoy Equal Human Rights," it reads: "The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, organize, to meet together, to publish, to preach, to worship and to educate their children.—Ed.)"

Worcester Refuses To Elect School Committee

A meeting of parents was held at the D.R.C. Church, Worcester, on December 22 to elect a school committee under Verwoerd's Bantu Education Act. After the chairman explained the purpose of the meeting, he called on the people to elect the members of the committee. He was challenged by a barrage of questions from our volunteers which he could not answer. He said he too, knew nothing about Bantu Education, and was only accepting it because he wanted to see how far it goes. If after going some distance he found it unsuitable, he would turn back and join the opposing majority.

But the people were not prepared to have anything to do with Bantu Education, which is intended to dull the minds of the young, and they decided not to elect a committee.

J. P. BUSA,
Secretary A.N.C.

Worcester.

SACTU Protest At Family Survey

JOHANNESBURG. The South African Congress of Trade Unions has sent an emphatic protest to the Director of Census and Statistics at the exclusion of South Africans of non-white origin from the survey of family expenditure.

By the exclusion of the bulk of the South African population, the survey will not reflect the true economic position of the worker in relation to the consumer price index now being constructed, says SACTU.

The survey should be broadened to include a genuine cross-section of the people of South Africa, concludes the letter.

As the Union Parliament prepares to assemble for its new session, the people of South Africa face the grim prospect of more vicious fascist attacks from the Strijdjod police state on their fast dwindling rights.

Our African womenfolk face the ghastly possibility of having to carry passes and suffer all the indignity and oppression of the pass system. Our Coloured people stand to lose their voting rights on the common roll and they, together with the Indian community, will have to bear the main brunt of the further and more vigorous implementation of the Nazi ghetto law — the Group Areas Act. Our workers of all races and colours will be confronted with the sinister and foul implications of the new Industrial Conciliation Bill which is intended to destroy workers' unity, strangle their trade unions, rob them of their most cherished right—the right to strike—and to place the end of the overriding influence of racialism.

In the face of this onslaught the people of our land must

rally and stand firmly united in order to turn back the tide of apartheid tyranny.

One of the most important and indispensable weapons in all these struggles is New Age, the people's paper. Without it the freedom struggle would be so much poorer.

It is, therefore, imperative that we should allow it to remain a four-pager while the needs of the time demand that New Age should be at least an eight-pager, if not bigger. New Age will become an eight-pager before the end of this month! It is our duty and our task to keep it up to eight pages for the duration of 1956.

We must make every effort to raise every single penny we can to support New Age.

We must set to work right now:

(a) We must collect on every pay day from our fellow workers in factory and workshop.

(b) We must collect every week-end from our neighbours in our residential areas.

(c) We must organise concerts, film shows, fetes, bazaars and other forms of entertainment to collect money.

(d) We must regularly donate ourselves.



Act now! Donate and Collect! We to keep New Age an eight-pager. Every penny for New Age is a penny well-spent for freedom!

Y. M. DADOO.

AFRICAN LEADER DEPORTED FROM BASUTOLAND

PORT ELIZABETH.—Mr. J. M. Mathibela, whose home is at Pitsoeng in Basutoland, has been served with a deportation order which prohibits him from entering in Basutoland.

Mr. Mathibela, who works in Port Elizabeth, attended the Basutoland ANC conference in Maseru from December 31, 1955, to January 2, 1956.

About 6 a.m. on New Year's Day, three uniformed policemen, one plain-clothes detective and a headman came to him in a pick-up van. Mr. Mathibela told New Age. The Sergeant read out to him a prohibition notice issued by the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Edwin Porter Arrowood, under the Public Safety Proclamation.

The notice declared that Mr. Mathibela's presence in Basutoland is in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner, likely to be "prejudicial to the peace, order and good government of the said territory of Basutoland and to the interest of the Natives living therein." The notice then went on to prohibit him from "entering, or remaining in," Basutoland.

After the notice was read, Mr. Mathibela was ordered to leave Basutoland within 24 hours. The order was served on him nearly 13 months after it had originally been signed, at a time when Mr. Mathibela was working in Northern Rhodesia.

The people at the ANC conference were incensed when they heard of this outrageous action. Mr. Mathibela told New Age, and declared their determination to fight this latest British injustice.

Another direct result of the deportation order was that many people who had previously hesitated about joining the ANC, enrolled immediately.

UNVEILING OF TOMSTONE

The unveiling of the tombstone of our dearest mother Esther Nkomo, who left us on the 19th July, 1954 at P.O. No. 1633, Orlando East, P.O. Orlando. The unveiling ceremony will start at the same residence on the 21st January, 1956 to the Anglican Church and to the Crosses Cemetery. Ever remembered by her children Elias, Amos, Gresham, Alfred, Martha, Solomon, Christopher and all her grand-children.—M. Z. W. Vilakazi, 1633, Orlando East.

YOUR PORTRAIT— WEDDING PHOTOGRAPHS CHILDREN'S PICTURES ELI WEINBERG

The New Age Photographer
11, Plantation Road, Gardens,
Johannesburg. Phone: 45-4103

THANKS

Violent, Eli, Sheila and Mark Weinberg would like to thank all Drivers, conductors, dispatch men and cleaners of the Public Utility Transport Corporation depot at Alexandra met to take action against the victimisation of two of their number who had been dismissed from PUTCO's service because of their union-organising activities. As a result of a management interview the management and the two workers were re-instated.

The new union, still only a few months old, has a membership in several of the bus companies and their depots in and around Johannesburg.

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BIRTH
To Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood Ngotwana, a daughter, born in Gaogogo location, district of Tsomo, Both well.

THE TRANSVAAL PEACE COUNCIL
invites all Peace lovers and fighters to a
SPECIAL MEETING
on
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1956
at
37 West Street, Johannesburg

- Report on World Peace Assembly
- Report on Activities
- Discussion on Future Campaign

Tea will be provided; please bring lunch along.

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