

CLOTHING WORKERS MUST FIGHT BACK!

35,000 NON-WHITES STAND TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

JOHANNESBURG.
STRONG action from the workers in the clothing industry can be expected in reply to the announcement that the Industrial Tribunal has recommended that all except the unskilled jobs in the industry should be reserved for Europeans only.

Shock and alarm spread through the industry this week as the meaning of this latest edict went home. The feeling here is that if the workers don't act forcefully on this issue, they will probably not have another chance to do so.

AN ELECTION STUNT?

By some the Tribunal's announcement is seen as a huge political stunt for election purposes. It may rock industry to its foundations, but it will give Senator De Klerk and his friends a chance to stamp the country boasting "we have created 35,000 jobs for Whites."

The staggering consequences for the Non-White workers—mass unemployment—apparently leave Strijdom's men unmoved.

The employers are equally staggered, for this job reservation scheme for White workers, if applied, would bring the industry to a standstill.

According to the letter of the law, by November 11 every Coloured man

is a job reserved for Whites should get the sack.

So even now the Department of Labour is understood to be preparing mass exemptions for factories that might technically be breaking the law by keeping Non-Whites in these reserved jobs but could not stay open without these workers.

FATAL FLAW

This is the fatal flaw and giveaway of this Nationalist apartheid in the clothing industry. The whole industry will be at the beck and call of the Department of Labour, dependent on exemptions and bound hand and foot to the Department's edicts.

The industrialists say frankly: "This cannot work." Why not? The figures give the answer.

The industry is almost entirely Non-White, except for the Transvaal, and even there the Non-Whites hugely outnumber the Whites.

The jobs reserved for Whites are machinists, supervisors, cutters, choppers-out and table hands.

The Cape clothing factories can produce perhaps 300 White machinists in their total labour force. Durban has a completely Non-White industry. Port Elizabeth—very few Europeans.

The Transvaal has 9,000 machinists. (Continued on page 5)



Attorney Douglas Lukele.

AFRICAN ATTORNEY THROWN OUT OF COURT

MAGISTRATE CALLS HIM "CHEEKY" FOR OBJECTING TO APARTHEID

From Sam Masekela

FRANKFORT.

I WITNESSED a shocking incident in a court of law here in the Free State last week when African attorney Mr. Douglas Lukele was bodily thrown out of the court. His three clients remained undeterred.

This was the third occasion on which Mr. Lukele has been involved in incidents in Free State courts. Another lawyer, Mr. Nzimande, also got into difficulties in this very same Frankfort court.

I accompanied Mr. Lukele from Johannesburg as a representative of New Age.

NOT ALLOWED IN

When we arrived in court at about 11.5 a.m. there was an atmosphere of expectancy among the African crowd that had come to court to listen to the cases. The people were told, however, that they could not enter the courtroom. I learnt later that as a rule the women are never allowed in court though the men are sometimes allowed in. I was the only occupant of the public gallery.

As soon as the magistrate was seated the prosecutor brought in a desk and a chair. The desk was the type used by school pupils in primary schools. The desk and wooden chair were placed next to the dock, and behind the prosecutor's table.

The first prisoner was brought in and the indictment read. The magistrate asked if the accused man had any defence counsel. Mr. Lukele

went forward to the table for attorneys and introduced himself.

As he approached the table the prosecutor pushed him aside, pulled away the chair on which he was about to sit and directed him to sit at the desk.

Mr. Lukele refused to do so. The magistrate directed that the desk be placed in line with the defence table. Mr. Lukele wanted to know why he was discriminated against, since all attorneys are entitled to the same accommodation in court.

The magistrate said that Mr. Lukele ought to know that it was traditional policy of the country that people of different races could not sit at the same table.

Mr. Lukele: With respect, Your Worship, all attorneys are governed by the Legal Practitioners' Act . . .

The magistrate: This court refuses to be addressed by you. If you do not want to take your place you will be removed from court.

Mr. Lukele: With due respect, will Your Worship allow me to address the court?

The magistrate: You are very cheeky and you are wasting the time of the court.

(Continued on page 5)



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Should Coloured People Vote Or Boycott?

Divisions Deepen As General Elections Approach

CAPE TOWN. "SHOULD we boycott the elections?" Or should we take part in the elections?

These are the questions that are agitating the minds of the Coloured people as the country starts preparing for the general elections next year.

Coloured voters have been removed from the common voters' roll and are now faced with a new form of representation in the House of Assembly—four Europeans to

represent approximately 40,000 voters.

In order to sound Coloured opinion on the elections, New Age approached several Coloured leaders and posed two questions to them:

Should the Coloured people be concerned over the outcome of the General Elections in which only European voters are allowed to participate?

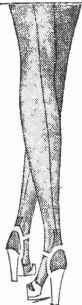
(Continued on page 5)

WHY SPUTNIK CAME FROM RUSSIA

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Security Branch Keeps Watch On Soviet Sailing Ship

CAPE TOWN. THE Soviet cadet training ship "Tovarisch," which arrived in Cape Town last week, has been isolated from the South African public by the port authorities.

A windjammer of the old type, she would have been an object of great interest to Capetonians, thousands of whom were expected to throng the docks to see her. However, on arrival, she was steered away as near to the end of the Eastern mole as possible—almost three miles from the main dock gates.

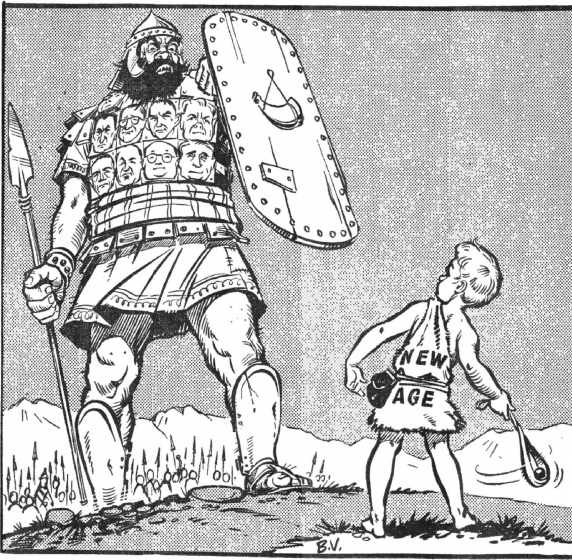
In addition, because she was berthed near tankers discharging their cargo, it has been impossible for anybody to visit her without a permit issued by the port authority. Even those to whom the "Tovarisch's" captain had issued personal invitations were unable to gain

access to the ship.

The port authorities state that the stringent precautions are necessary because of the great fire hazard. But there are many vacant berths in the Victoria and Duncan docks, and it would have been an easy matter to berth the "Tovarisch" elsewhere where there is no fire hazard.

The "Tovarisch's" captain, Vladimir Vasilyer, told the press that the public were welcome to look over his ship, which will be in port for several days to effect repairs sustained when the barque had to battle through mountainous seas to reach Cape Town from Port Elizabeth.

But for all practical purposes the authorities have placed her "out of bounds" and a 24-hour watch is being maintained by the Security Branch — see who visits and leaves the ship.



NEW AGE IS THREE YEARS OLD

THIS is birthday week for New Age. We think that we have produced a nice, lusty three-year-old, beside whose accomplishments those of Hercules are almost insignificant. It has not been easy to rear this infant either. Many is the time that New Age has almost died from economic anaemia only to be saved at the last minute by a

life-saving injection from our very fine donors.

In these three years New Age has had to withstand many threats and actual blows from the Government. Our sellers have been hounded from pillar to post and wherever they have found it possible, the Government have brought them before

the courts in a vain attempt to scare them off the streets. Recently one of our branch managers was hauled before the courts in an attempt to have him removed—the Nats hate the idea of an African gentleman capably running an office with no white superiors to order him around!

Then there were the arrests last December when eight of our permanent staff were spirited off by plane to stand trial for treason in Johannesburg. Even this blow New Age has more or less recovered from in the year which has elapsed.

All these setbacks, plus the rise in the price to sixpence in May of this year, have produced crises for the paper which seemed insurmountable.

But thanks to the wonderful fighting spirit of our readers, who refused to let New Age die, and the heroic skeleton staff who struggled valiantly against great odds, the people's paper is proudly celebrating another year of endeavour and struggle to bring about equality for all in South Africa.

We know that you will all want to give us a birthday present to celebrate this event. Now we are going to make it easy for you. Usually one has to worry and puzzle about the type of present to give, but with us you have no such problem. Just send in your donations as soon as possible and give us a really big bumper birthday gift to speed us on into our fourth year.

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
October £2.10, Lilly £1, K.A. 10s., Diner £1.00, Doc £15, Max £2, W and M £4, I. J. £3, Vic £3.

Cape Town:
Willy 5s., Repairer £2, Sacred River £10, M.L.S. £22.6, Harold £28.1, Party welcoming £15.11.11, Anon. J. £2, Unity £2.2, T.S. £25, H.S. £25, C.B. £10, S.P. £3, Anon. £19.

Durban:
Kista 66d., Pillay £10, G £10.10.

TOTAL—£182 15s. 0d.

EDITORIAL

NAT. ROAD TO RUIN

THE recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal, in terms of section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act, that the work of machinist, supervisor, cutter or chopper-out and tablehand in the clothing industry should be reserved for Europeans only has come as a shock to the whole country.

"Can it be true?", one asks. "Do they know what they're doing?"

The clothing industry is one which has become more and more dependent on Non-European labour in recent years. In the Transvaal alone there are about 7,500 Coloured people and 4,000 Africans employed in the jobs the Tribunal wants reserved for Europeans only. Employers and trade unionists have stated that if the recommendation is implemented the entire industry will be brought to a standstill, for there just isn't enough European labour available.

What the recommendation means is that from now on no Non-European will be allowed to do more than in the clothing industry. If the Government gets away with this in the clothing industry, it will extend the order to other industries, so that in due course the same pattern will apply throughout the country—the Non-Europeans at the bottom and the Europeans on top, with the Non-Europeans forbidden by law to improve their status.

Just how serious are the implications of the Tribunal's recommendation can only be appreciated if we look at the labour set-up in the country as a whole. The Industrial Legislation Commission reported that in 1948 Non-Europeans constituted 16.2 per cent of the skilled labour force in industry and no less than 66.2 per cent of the semi-skilled labour force, in addition to practically the entire unskilled labour force (98.5 per cent). There is no doubt that the Non-European proportion in the first two categories has increased considerably since then.

If the Industrial Tribunal's recommendation is to be carried out, it means that the existing labour pattern in industry must be scrapped. Hundreds of thousands of better-paid jobs are to be taken away from the Non-Europeans and given to Europeans.

It is quite obvious that if any attempt is made to carry out the Nationalists' policy, South African industry will be forced, for no Nationalist magic can create an abundant supply of White labour where it doesn't exist at the moment.

Only last week, at the conference on management in Johannesburg, trade unionists and industrialists bemoaned the "chronic scarcity of White skilled and semi-skilled workers." The President of the Artisan Staff Association of the S.A.R. and H. Mr. Liebenberg said that the only alternative before South Africa was to make full use of the country's African labour resources so as to overcome this scarcity.

For whom, then, is the Tribunal speaking when it urges that the Non-Europeans, far from being pushed up the ladder of skill, should be knocked to the ground and never allowed to start climbing again? Not for the industrialists. Not for the trade unionists. Not for the workers. No, they speak only for the tiny handful of apartheid-crazed fanatics who rule over us, and who are prepared to ruin the country for the sake of their lunatic theories. Senator Verwoerd told the House of Assembly in 1953 that if the demands of apartheid happened to conflict with the needs of industry, then industry would have to suffer. Now all can see that he was not joking.

The Tribunal's recommendation is not yet law, but the Labour Department says the Minister intends to make a determination in accordance with the recommendation. It is the duty of all progressive opinion, both inside and outside the clothing industry, to mobilise instantly the maximum possible opposition to the Tribunal's recommendation and compel the Minister to stay his hand.

The alternative in terms of wastage of human and natural resources, not to mention the suffering and humiliation of the individuals involved, is too awful for any civilised community to tolerate.

We Need Brave Men Unity in Division

We all convey our sympathies on the death of Mr. Tshume of Port Elizabeth, who left the sons and daughters of Africa alone with a terrible struggle. In these days we want brave men like Gladstone Tshume. The ANC must stand firm and claim the rights of the Africans.

Fear not, you sons and daughters of Africa. We are trying to get our freedom, but the Government is passing bad laws, the worst is passes for women. I myself was driven out of Cape Town for no reason. I had to leave my darling Jane and I am crying for my darling.

Freedom in our lifetime.

B. NGOTYANA

When I tried to get a permit to stay in Benoni location, I was told to go to Boksburg because I am working in Boksburg. Boksburg is the same place as Benoni. You can divide the people with your laws, but the division is not a real one because heaven has made us all one.

One of the ANC Benoni.

REPLY TO CORRESPONDENT: "Youth League" Queenstown: Please send your name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a token of good faith.



THE TROUBLE IT TAKES TO GET BUS COUPONS!

In February 1956 the public was informed that the Cape Divisional Council had applied for a Government subsidy to reduce fares on the "Nyanga Natives-only bus services," the reason being that "Natives working in the city have to spend about a sixth of their income on transport."

The subsidy was granted early this year and has been in operation for the last two months.

As a resident of Nyanga I would like to register my strongest protest against the manner in which this subsidy is being administered.

First of all the only place where you can buy coupons at a reduced price is the Native Administration offices at Nyanga. Why issue coupons only from this remote part of the city?

Secondly there is a lot of irrelevant red tape attached to the issuing of these subsidised coupons.

Before you can get a coupon a resident must have paid his or her rent which is between £2.4.4 and £4.8.0 per month. This must have been paid up to and including the current month. If you are in arrears for rent for one month you cannot benefit from the subsidised fares.

If you happen to make a second attempt to buy a coupon before paying the rent you will simply get a summons to appear before the Native Commissioner's Court, Langa, to answer the charge of "failing to pay rent on due date." The sentence might be two weeks' prison or £5 to £10 fine.

Further, before a subsidised coupon can be issued to you the book seller must satisfy himself that you are in fact working i.e. employed. He takes your reference book and examines it. If you are not employed, even if you are seeking work, you are not entitled to a subsidised coupon.

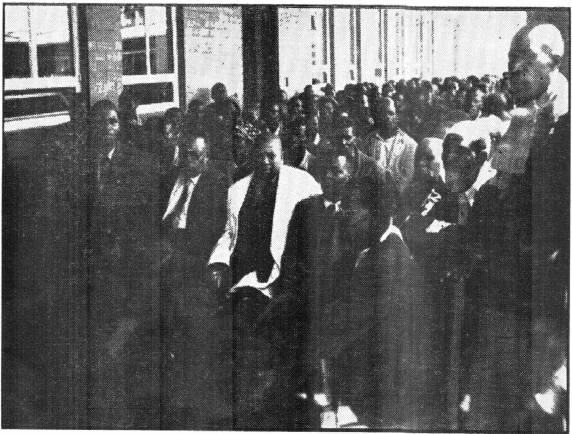
If your reference book is not in order you might be arrested and handed over to the S.A.P. for illegal entry at Nyanga.

Why on earth connect bus fares with rent and passes?

Because of this red tape attached to these cheaper coupons, most self-respecting residents of Nyanga have decided to do without them. We would rather buy the dearer coupons because we can get them much easier than the cheaper ones.

UNNOMOUS

Nyanga.



Members of the tribe listen to the commission's proceedings. The man in the front row with the white shirt and dark glasses is the deposed Chief Abraham Molloa.

HUNDREDS ATTEND ZEERUST RIOT INQUIRY

JOHANNESBURG. ONE of the very few commissions appointed by this Government since it came to power was sprung on the Bahrutse tribe of the Zeerust and Marico districts last week.

The appointment of the commission and its terms of reference were gazetted for the first time on Friday October 11, and only four days later (not counting the week-end) the commission proceedings opened.

This is a one-man commission, composed of Mr. Harry Baik, who is president of the Native Appeal Court, and it is to enquire into the causes of unrest and disturbances in the Linokana Reserve and adjoining areas, measures to be taken to restore peace and good order and government" and other related matters.

NO ROOM

When the commission opened at the Native Commissioner's Court in Zeerust there was no room for the five hundred tribesmen who attended, so the commission moved into the open air. Among those present were the deposed Chief Abraham Molloa, who has been in Ventersdorp since his deposition—this was his first visit to his home since then; the Chief next in succession, Boaz Molloa, numerous headmen and sub-chiefs from nearby areas, and many members of the tribe, including women.

The Native Commissioner, Mr. Richter, was called upon to give the background to events in the area.

The manner in which the deposed Chief Abraham Molloa had conducted the affairs of his tribe had set the tribe against the authorities, he maintained.

The court of Abraham Molloa, said the Commissioner, "became a farce." The ex-Chief was not only incompetent, but would not cooperate with the Native Affairs Department, and objected to the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Authorities Act.

"As soon as the situation arises the ANC takes up position to exploit the situation and create confusion."

The Reverend Hooper, the Angli-

can Minister, had been seen transporting accused persons to court and was known to have given tea and cigarettes to accused and other persons.

AFRIKA SALUTE

At the large April meeting against the deposition of the Chief, the issue of passes to women the police had been unable to make themselves heard and evidence was giving the Congress salute and shouting "Afrika."

The Commissioner: Everyone? Mr. Richter: Yes.

COUNTER-ATTACK

Applying for leave to cross-examine the Native Commissioner, Adv. G. Bizos, for the tribe, said that the responsibility for the disturbances in the area rested largely on the shoulders of the first witness, the Native Commissioner.

He had behaved in a petty and spiteful manner. He had sown discord between the tribes by playing chief against headman and headman against chief. He had divorced himself from the people and relied on informers who settled old private scores against certain tribesmen.

He had been responsible for stopping the visits of the District Surrogate to those women who had not taken reference books.

In association with a certain police Sergeant van Rooyen he had been responsible for the arrests of a large number of people whose arrest was not justified.

DECISION

The Commission chairman reversed his decision on Mr. Bizos' application to cross-examine witnesses and the following day said that evidence led up to that stage of the inquiry was "opinion evidence" and had not disclosed anything on which steps could be taken against Mr. Bizos' clients. If subsequent evidence did, he would permit another application for cross-examination to be heard.

Mr. Bizos then withdrew from the proceedings on the understanding that the tribesmen would prepare their case and submit evidence and call witnesses if necessary.

Meanwhile the commission continues. It is not known who are to be called as witnesses or how long the proceedings will take.

PASS LAWS CONDEMNED AT ANC CONFERENCE

PRETORIA. THE evils of passes and the Group Areas Act and the campaign for £1 a day were again the focal point of discussion at the 45th annual conference of the Transvaal ANC here last week-end.

The conference also confirmed the decisions of the September Transvaal conference which called upon people of all races to rally against Nationalist tyranny.

Both the presidential and the executive report pointed out the significance of the new spirit of defiance amongst the people in all corners of the Transvaal. The growing strength of Congress in the countryside, which is the Nationalist Party headquarters, gave the lie to Verwoerd's claim of support from the people in the Reserves.

The representative conference almost bogged down on a discussion of branch disputes instead of talking about the urgent tasks facing the liberation movement and the momentous events of the year. Delegates complained that much time was wasted in discussing these disputes from the floor of the conference, which involved rowdy exchanges at times. Delegates rallied in the end and amidst shouts of "We stand by our leaders," resolved to re-elect last year's executive, many members of which are in the Drill Hall.

The credentials report showed a general increase in membership and a number of new branches. Other resolutions called for a vigorous campaign to assist collections for the Treason Fund and condemned the banning and deportation of leaders and chiefs.

Have you ever tried to write a short story?

New Age invites readers to submit short stories for publication in their paper. This is not a competition and there are no rules—except that you must write in English and that your story should be not longer than 3,000 words and should have a South African background.

If you have something you want to say, say it! And send your contribution to P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

UP MY ALLEY

LAST week I lost an old sporting acquaintance of mine, Albert Van Rieede, who was stabbed to death near his home in Crawford. I remember Albert from the days when I was playing outfield for one of the local baseball teams and he was slugging for Ohio Cubs. I am sure his passing has left a bad gap in the Cubs' defence and that he will be missed when they walk on to the diamond this season. To the club and his parents my deepest sympathy.

African workers. Well, I guess everybody will be anxiously waiting to hear how much the raise is going to be.



★
By ALEX
LA GUMA
★

I suggest one pound a day all round.

THE circulation of jokes about predikants is growing daily, and I have heard some good unmentionables. However, many of my satellites insist that the best joke to come out of South Africa lately is one made by General Grobbelaar, the top brass of the army, the other day.

He said that South Africa is ready for an atomic war.

Thanks, General, for the assurance. But I haven't yet seen any place I can duck into should any big bangs go off.

Anyway, considering the state of preparedness our sunny land is in, it might be a better idea if the top brass thought in terms of preventing any war, atomic or otherwise.

So a start is being made on the general revision of wages for

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

UP MY ALLEY

might have been reading the laughs page.

I WAS having a chat with a friend of mine the other day, and of course the conversation inevitably turned to Sputnik. My friend is a very religious gentleman and also stands the plate around in the church.

He did not agree with launching satellites, going to the moon, exploring space etc.

"Man is interfering with God," he said firmly. "There are things that man dare not touch. The stars, the heavens and all in it are God's. Let us be thankful He smite us with hell-fire."

I tried to explain that such things as the moon and the planets and the stars exist, and just as we have investigated things on earth and acquired knowledge so investigation of space would extend our knowledge.

"We are interfering with God," he insisted.

Well, I'm afraid I couldn't convince him. But a second later his little son dashed in and began running round and round the ball shouting "Beep-beep. Beep-beep."

INCIDENTALLY, Sputnik the piece from the Russian newspaper knows as much Russian as I know Siamese, or maybe he

WHEN SPUTNIK CAME FROM RUSSIA

ONE of the aspects of the Soviet Union in recent years that has impressed the outside world has been the extent of the development in scientific and technical education, and hardly less so, their achievements in scientific research.

This has come as rather a shock to official circles in the United States and Britain, but not to those who have studied the development in the Soviet Union for the last twenty years or more and have followed the process by which the strength of the USSR in these fields has been slowly and carefully built up.

The object both of research and teaching in the sciences and technologies in the Soviet Union is one of increasing the welfare of the people by providing the latest and ever-improving technical utilisation of natural resources. This calls insistently for more and more science as time goes on and as the equipment of a modern industrial state becomes more and more shot through with scientific method. At the present time when questions that are most at the centre of the field are those of new atomic sources of energy and the revolution in production implied by automation, the demand for scientists and technologists is greater than ever. It is not only a demand for fully trained people, it is also one which requires that all members of the population of the country should have sufficient acquaintance with the sciences to be able to understand and work efficiently in industries and enterprises increasingly based on science.

In The Schools

The foundation of all science and technology is being laid in the schools. There, for many years, the whole of Soviet youth has been given an education in which science and mathematics play a relatively larger part than they do in most capitalist countries. There is a ten year education, from seven to seventeen, which will be universal in the Soviet Union by 1960. This at present holds in all the large towns.

Higher education in the Soviet Union begins at the age of seventeen. This is the age of entry into one or other of the higher educational establishments. Only 34 of these are universities in the older or academic sense, but these are even more advanced than other countries which contain, for instance, no technical or medical facilities. There are some 300 engineering higher educational establishments, 100 agricultural and 25 medical. In all these the period of study is from 5 to 5½ years so it is not until they are 23 that Soviet students pass on to actual work in industry or research.

Many prominent delegations from different countries have visited Soviet universities and colleges in the last two or three years, and all certified, which corresponds with my own experience, to the thoroughness and excellence of the teaching, particularly the staff-student ratio of one to ten, which is about the same as the best practice elsewhere.

Huge Scale

It is, however, on the scale of the effort in Soviet higher education that has created the greatest interest abroad. There are at present some 2,000,000 students in these institutes of higher education and the graduation level is 750,000, of which some 70,000 are

Is it forced labour and terror that has given the Soviet Union its recent victories on the world stage? No, it is science and technology, says

PROFESSOR J. D. BERNAL

Professor in Birkbeck College, London University, and an Honorary Professor of Moscow University.

The article printed on this page is a condensation of a longer article recently written by Professor Bernal on "Science in the U.S.S.R."

engineers. In total numbers this is not very different from college graduation in the United States, though it is much greater than that in Great Britain. The difference lies in the fact that some 65% of the graduates are in scientific and technical subjects, as against about 10% in the United States. Even this is not reckoned to be sufficient and the numbers are increasing and will reach some sort of level figure at the end of the five year plan after this one, that is that is somewhere about 1965.

I have found the students extremely keen in their work as well as having wide interests. They consider themselves the pioneers of the new socialist world and look forward to work after graduation, very often in the remote districts where new cities and new scientific establishments are being built up.

Research

It is in the field of scientific research, however, that there is the greatest difference between the Soviet Union and other countries. The prestige of scientific research is very high. The opportunity of research is most sought after and only a relatively small proportion, about 10%, of the students can go on in that direction.

Research in the Soviet Union is carried on under three types of auspices. Some research—and I think very good research—is carried out, as in other countries, in the universities themselves; nevertheless the universities are not the main source, as they are in Britain or the U.S.A., of what we would call pure or fundamental research. This is the charge of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The more applied types

of research are carried out in other scientific institutes belonging to the various ministries such as those of electrical power, heavy engineering, agriculture, health, etc.

The Academy is kept small: there are 151 academicians and 325 corresponding academicians. If these were counted it would be about the same size as the Royal Society. However, in addition they have working with them 1,200 doctors of science and some 10,000 scientific assistants with a total staff, including technicians, of some 77,000.

Planning

The special feature that distinguishes the work of the All-Union Academy from that of corresponding bodies in capitalist countries, is that it is continually carrying on scientific work on a planned basis and that this plan is related to the economic needs of the country. This has often been represented as a subjection of pure to applied science but it is far from being the case. All the people concerned in making the plan are scientists of very high standing, who know perfectly well that applied science cannot exist unless it is being continually fed by a rapidly advancing fundamental science. In fact fundamental science is very well supported, even in apparently remote branches, such as astronomy or pure mathematics.

The plans of the Academy are related to the Five Year Plan but they also consider every year what the particular directives should be in the light of internal scientific developments and the need of the country.

The link between the Academy and the universities is very close. Practically all academicians hold

professorships in the universities and this enables them to channel their best students into academic institutes; in turn these students, while at the research institutes also take posts as junior lecturers in the universities. So, effectively, there is one reasonably co-ordinated fundamental research programme in the country.

Great Hope

I have felt for many years that it is in this great educational and scientific effort that lies the major promise, not only for the success of the economy of the Soviet Union itself, for that is now assured, but for the peace and well-being of the world.

To put it at its lowest level, the degree of scientific education and research which exists in the USSR today and the far higher planned increase which no one now doubts will be realised, sets a standard to all modern countries, whether industrialised or not, of what is required of them in the future. We owe it to the pioneers of the Soviet Union that they realised before others that a modern world could not exist, let alone grow without a full development and application of science. Already over a tenth of the population have some direct experience of scientific work and it is clear that in a future highly automated industry, the average worker will have to have a considerable scientific experience, enough at least to apply scientific methods to his work. Henceforth all countries will need to develop modern automated industries and services which will need a proportional development of science. There will consequently grow up in all countries a very large body of men and women brought up in this common discipline of science. It is in these people that the hope of the world's future largely lies.

Need For Peace

The pursuit of a policy of peace is essential to the development of a world science. If we could abolish or even reduce in a small degree, the amount of effort spent on military science and spend it instead on raising the cultural and technical level in the underdeveloped countries, the transformation which has been going on so slowly as to be almost imperceptible in the last fifty years, could



Professor J. D. Bernal.

be speeded up to become a conscious effort which would generate its own momentum.

The experience of the Soviet Union and China shows that you do not have to wait a generation. Young men and women who have been brought up in illiterate or even primitive communities can, it has been proved over and over again, if given an education, appreciate the latest developments in science and technique and even contribute creatively to them. (Next week: "Soviet Technology Is Tops.")

U.S. Donation to Defence Fund

DURBAN.

Ed. Murrow, the best known and most highly-paid television interviewer in the United States, has donated a cheque for 1,000 dollars to the Treason Trial Defence Fund, because, according to a letter to Mr. Alan Paton, a sponsor of the Fund, he believes that an adequate defence is one of the most important rights of an accused person in a democracy.

The cheque was originally the prize awarded to Mr. Murrow on behalf of the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award by the medical college of the University of Yeshiva, New York, in recognition of his services for impartial and informative reporting of world news.

Mr. Murrow, who conducts the C.B.S. television interview programme "Person to Person" as well as political and international celebrity interviews will, according to Mr. Paton, be coming to South Africa when the Treason Trial inquiry re-opens in January.

AND THIS IS WHAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT

Leading Soviet scientist Academician Kapitza broadcast the following statement over Moscow radio after the announcement of the launching of Sputnik:

DURING the last few years there have been two scientific and technical achievements of supreme importance which will undoubtedly become milestones in the history of human culture.

These achievements are the peaceful application of atomic energy and the successful launching of the world's first artificial satellite.

Both these achievements serve peaceful purposes and both are achievements of the Soviet Union. This is a source of satisfaction not only for Soviet scientists but for every Soviet

citizen. I do not believe that the fact that these advances have been made in our country, a Socialist country, can be considered to be accidental. It is no accident that the results sound principles of organisation in science and of the relation of science and practice.

That we are not as rich as America is no secret for us, but that was it possible for us to solve these difficult scientific and technical problems of prime importance before they were able to do so?

The solution of each of these problems necessitated the overcoming of very complicated scientific and technical obstacles. The solution of such problems is only feasible if they are undertaken by a large and talented group of scientists and engineers.

The commissioning of the atomic power plant and the launch-

ing of the satellite are the fruits of the labours of precisely such groups.

Life has shown that it is possible to organise, inspire and manage the work of such a group in our country, in a Socialist system, more effectively than in countries without a Socialist system.

Today is a day of great rejoicing for the group of scientists and engineers who have created the world's first artificial satellite.

We Soviet citizens all sincerely congratulate the creators of the artificial satellite and share their happiness and pride in this achievement of our country.

The value of the data that the scientists will receive from sending the satellite will undoubtedly be great and many-sided. It is difficult to forecast all the

discoveries to which these results will lead. At the present time it is only possible to guess at the result.

Our satellite is circling in unexplored interplanetary space and will tell us many new things. And the fundamental importance of anything new is that it is impossible to predict it. It is impossible to write the life story of a newly-born child.

Footnote: Professor Kapitza, who at one time was a research worker at Cambridge University, later returned to the Soviet Union and became head of the Institute of Physical Problems. In 1952 he was suspended from that position because he refused to take part in nuclear weapon development, but two years ago he was reinstated in his old job and is now working on fundamental research in low temperatures and magnetism.

NO VISA FOR JESUS?

He'd Be A Prohibited Immigrant

IT is certainly true about South Africa that—as famous author John Steinbeck said recently of the United States—she is “one of the few countries in the world where the great, the informed, the eminent and the effective are not welcome.”

PERHAPS THE FIGURE WHO WOULD BE LEAST LIKELY TO BE PERMITTED TO LAND—THE LEAST LIKELY OF ALL—WOULD BE JESUS CHRIST: AND THE OBJECTION TO HIM WOULD BE THAT HE WAS GUILTY OF INCITING TO RIOT, CAUSING CIVIL COMMO-TION, DISTURBING THE PEACE.

Most important of all, His repeated assertion that all men—irrespective of their colour—are equal, would certainly be viewed by Strijdrom and Swart as “incitement to hostility between the European and Non-European races.” OR EVEN, PERHAPS, TREASON?

Just think of the headache the immigration officials would have if any of the following applying for entry to the Union—not to mention citizenship!

- Jan van Kleebeck: Incitement to an infringement of the Immorality Act—his journal expresses satisfaction at the marriage, in his own house, of one of the white settlers to the Hottentot woman, Eva.
- Simon van der Stel: Product of a Mixed Marriage, and therefore, according to the Nationalist generalis, an undesirable character.
- Adriaan van der Stel: See Simon van der Stel.
- Confucius, Mahomed, Buddha: Asiatics—prohibited immigrants.
- Dostoevsky and Tolstol: Authors of undesirable literature (banned in the Government Gazette two weeks ago).
- St. Peter: Civil disturbance, arson (may be linked with Chessa-Chessa).
- Michelangelo: Political exile, subversion, sculptor of nude statues.
- Rabelais and Boccaccio: Authors of dirty books.
- Francis Villon: Thief and vagrancy.
- Rousseau: Morals, non-support of family.
- Napoleon: Prison record.
- Sir Francis Drake: Piracy and playing bowls on Sunday.
- Sir Walter Raleigh: Treason.
- Martin Luther: Troublemaker, inciting to riot.
- Calvin: Political cleric.

Robin Hood: Theft.
Adam Smith: Advocating overthrow of govern-ment.
Burke: Encouraging rebellion.
Pitt: Encouraging rebellion.
Karl Marx: Well, obviously!

REWARD

FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE APPREHENSION OF



JESUS CHRIST

WANTED: FOR SEDITION, TREASON, AND CONSPIRING TO OVERTHROW THE ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT, ALSO INCITEMENT TO HOSTILITY.

DRASSES PODALY, SAID TO BE A CARPENTER BY TRADE. ALL-MOURNED, HIS VISIONARY IDEAS ABOUT EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD OF MAN, ASSOCIATES WITH COMMON WORKING PEOPLE, THE UNEMPLOYED AND POOR.

ALIAS: PRINCE OF PEACE

PROFESSIONAL AGITATOR. RED BEARD, MARKS ON HANDS AND FEET RESULTS OF INJURIES INFLICTED BY ANGRY MOB OF RESPECTABLE CITIZENS AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES.

(Based on an article by John Steinbeck and a drawing by Art Young.)

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS DEMAND NEUTRALISM

NEUTRALISM continues to gain ground in Asia. The Japanese Social Democratic Party has urged the Japanese Government to abandon its “follow America” policy and to adopt a neutral stand and resume diplomatic relations with China.

And in Malaya the conservative, pro-British Government is coming under heavy fire because of its recently concluded military treaty with Britain.

JAPAN

Japan, India and China are the three most powerful countries in Asia. Of the three only Japan adopts an actively pro-Western policy, and there are strong signs that even in Japan it will not be long before neutralism wins the day.

The Social Democrats are the leading opposition party in Japan and they are hopeful of heading the Government after the next elections.

It is not long ago that the Social Democrats were split into two wings—left and right. Both wings were bitterly anti-Communist and against having relations with China and the Soviet Union.

The two Social Democratic Parties have since re-united, and the reunited party has consistently over the months been moving towards the Left.

SPOKE TO CHOU

The Social Democrats have recently undertaken a large number of official visits to China, where they have had long and cordial talks with Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders.

Since these visits the Social Democrats have launched a campaign to secure Japan's recognition of the People's Republic of China, and they have also fought for Japan to align itself with the neutralist nations of the world.

The latest step in this campaign has been the sending of a

note to the Japanese Foreign Minister.

ANTI-NEUTRALISM

In the Note the Socialists deplored the Government's present anti-Communist and anti-neutralist policies. They urged peaceful co-existence with China and friendship with all South East Asian countries.

The note demanded energetic efforts to promote economic, technical, and cultural exchange with China. It called for the removal of obstacles to the conclusion of the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement and solution of the question of fingerprinting Chinese commodity exhibition staff members.

The note recalled the Foreign Minister's statement of August 8 which stressed the need of peaceful co-existence with Socialist countries.

SOVIET UNION

The Socialists also urged the early conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. They advocated contacts with the Soviet Union on trade, culture and fisheries.

They called for Japan to join hands with the Asian-African countries at the United Nations.

MALAYA

THE Government of newly-independent Malaya has been adopting a policy of standing half-way between the pro-West and the neutralist nations of Asia.

On the one hand she has yet refused to join a peace treaty with the South East Asia Treaty Organisation, and certain of its economic policies show a desire to detach the Malayan economy from that of imperialism.

On the other hand, however, the Malayan delegate in UNO abstained from voting on the Indonesian request that West Irian (New Guinea) be reunited with Indonesia.

INDONESIANS ANGRY

This action led to very angry comment in the Indonesian press against the Malayan Government.

The Malayan delegate at UNO also voted against discussion of People's China's request to UNO, thereby incurring the displeasure of India's Krishna Menon.

At home the Malayan Government is encountering a generally neutralist sentiment of the Malayan people.

Most of the opposition parties have been strongly critical of the recent military treaty completed between Malaya and Britain. In terms of this treaty Britain is to maintain her large bomber bases in Malaya. According to the Manchester Guardian representative in Singapore, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, the military treaty “is likely to become a useful political weapon in the hands of the Tengku's (Prime Minister's) enemies.”

The probability is, Bartlett continues, that most Asian countries, if compelled to take sides in the cold war, will choose Communism.

Another source of criticism of the Malayan Government is the increased pay that the Ministers have voted themselves and the colonial-style uniforms they wear, “suggesting that they regard themselves as officials rather than representatives of the electorate.”

ROBESON HOPES TO WIN PASSPORT

SINGS BY PHONE TO WALES

LONDON.

PAUL Robeson, the world-famous American negro singer, appears to be well on the way to winning his long battle with the U.S. government to gain the right to travel abroad.

He has been given permission to travel anywhere in the Americas—Mexico, the West Indies, and Canada—and hopes to be able to go to European soon.

In spite of the State Department's refusal to allow him to visit Wales, Welsh miners and their families still heard his mighty voice in person at their estedford early this month.

The great Negro bass sang by trans-Atlantic telephone to the Great Pavilion, Porthcawl, where the estedford was being held.

After singing a verse of “Land of my fathers” Robeson said in a message to the miners: “All the best to you as we strive for a world where we can live dignified and abundant lives.”

Then he sang a spiritual, followed by “All through the night,” “This little light of mine,” “All men are brothers,” and Schubert's lullaby. The voice was full of depth, power and feeling.

MINNERS SING BACK

After singing a verse of the Welsh national anthem, the big audience packed in the pavilion, sang back to him as only a Welsh audience can: “We'll keep a welcome on the hillsides till you come home to Wales.”

Mr. Will Paynter, South Wales miners' representative, spoke to Paul across the ocean. “Our people deplore the continued refusal of

your government to return your passport, and denial of your right to join us on our festival of song,” he said. “We shall continue to exert what influence we can to overcome this position. We look forward to the day when we shall again shake your hand and hear you sing with us in the valleys of music and song.”

Whatdidesay?

EISENHOWER—Well, it's hard for a mere man to believe that woman doesn't have equal rights. But actually, this is the first time that this has come to my specific attention now since, oh, I think a year or so . . .

I do know that in certain states that there are, and probably in all, that there are some things where women do not yet have what they believe to be at least their full rights and I am in favour of it. I just probably haven't been active enough in doing something about it.

—Presidential press conference.

Public Opinion Poll shows that 68% OF WEST GERMANS ARE STILL ANTI-SEMITIC

PROMINENT members of the Evangelical Church in West Germany were worried about the problem of anti-Semitism in their country, so they decided to have a conference on the subject.

The conference was held at the end of last month by the Evangelical Academy at the little town of Loccum.

The information given to the delegates was startling.

The most remarkable speech of the four-day affair was given by Dr. Karl Christopher Schweizer, a leading member of the “Federal Centre for Fatherland Services,” a semi-official propaganda agency subsidised by the West German Government.

The fact that Dr. Schweizer works for such an agency makes what he had to say even more convincing:

“The great majority of the former members of the Nazi Party in West Germany voted for the Christian Democrats in the last election,” he stated.

“I have had long talks with such people and they regard Adenauer's government as merely provisional. They did not conceal the fact that when things got well they intend to take over the reins again.”

After this disclosure, Dr. Schweizer gave a number of

hitherto unpublished figures from public opinion polls conducted in West Germany.

One of these polls showed that 39% of the West German population could be described as anti-Semitic, and another 29% as partially anti-Semitic.

In another poll a cross-section of the population had been asked whether they believed that the Nazis had murdered about 5 million Jews.

37% replied that they considered this figure greatly exaggerated, another 26% said it was rather exaggerated, and only 25% thought it was roughly accurate.

In a third public opinion poll, people were asked what action they would take if a new Nazi party were to be founded.

13% said they would welcome this new party and give it their active support; 20% would welcome the party but not work actively for it; 29% said they would be neutral, and only 25% said they would actively oppose such a new party.

Significantly, Dr. Schweizer asked his audience to keep these figures “confidential.”

The figures made a big impact on the audience, composed of Protestant clergy and laymen, and representatives of various Jewish organisations.

"THE VOTE IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE"

—Congress of Democrats

CAPE TOWN.

"The vote is the key to the future," says the Cape Town Congress of Democrats in a pamphlet entitled "Equal rights now for all South Africans."

"Under our present system in South Africa, only the whites enjoy universal adult suffrage. The Coloured voters in the Cape have just been taken off the common roll and placed on a separate roll. The Africans in the Cape have had separate representation in Parliament since 1936. All Coloureds, Indians and Africans in other provinces have no representation in the Assembly at all, and only indirect representation in the Senate. And in both Houses of Parliament Non-Europeans may be represented only by Europeans."

"Thus, the pamphlet continues, over 11 million non-whites are represented by 7 Europeans, and 2 million-odd Europeans are represented by 150 Europeans."

"Whether it is called apartheid, integration, partnership or any other name, it all boils down to white supremacy, says the C.O.D. The vote must be given to the Non-Europeans now!"

NOT VOLUNTARY

Because the white minority will never voluntarily give up their power and privileges, they will never voluntarily give up their control of the franchise.

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"If civilisation is the test for the franchise, it is already obvious that there are plenty of Non-Europeans who have more right to vote and sit in Parliament than plenty of Europeans. Yet what was happening was not the extension of the franchise, but its restriction.

Law after law has been passed to keep down the Non-Europeans and prevent them meeting the whites except on the basis of master and servant.

"The country is choked with fear and uncertainty. In the end the Government rules with the bayonet and the bullet as we enter the era of naked police violence against the people."

WHAT MUST BE DONE

To the question of how the country can extricate itself from the present mess, the Congress of Democrats replies:

"The Europeans alone cannot put things right. Those who are opposed to the Nationalists have become their prisoners just as much as the Non-Europeans. The United Party has ideologically capitulated to apartheid."

"The strength to destroy this evil in our midst can only come from the mass of the Non-Europeans fighting to win equal rights for themselves and all South Africans."

"If the Non-Europeans had the vote Strijdom would never be Prime Minister. If the Non-Europeans had the vote the Government would be answerable to the whole people and not just a tiny handful. Hatred between one section and another would disappear. Because all could vote, none would be afraid."

In conclusion the COD calls on Europeans to join in the struggle for democracy for all South Africans, and to realise "that the Non-European is not your enemy, but your ally. If we win the battle shall not all share the prize?"

TOM MALCOLM — PEOPLE'S POET

The post-war years have produced so many disgruntled, disillusioned and cynical poets and philosophers, that it is a great pleasure to come across one who writes in a clear, forthright and down-to-earth manner, without the usual obscure "messages," and yet without sacrificing the beauty of real poetry.

In his "Poems of Political Passion," Tom Malcolm has produced what I can only describe as "people's poetry." And his works cannot be written off as pure propaganda either. The fraternity of the world's long hair and orange-coloureds might have some caustic comments to make about this little



Mr. John Motloheloa.

RACING AT MILNERTON

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Potdam Handicap: Tops: VAULTER, Danger, Philipolis.
Potdam Handicap Bottoms: SET FORTH, Danger, Ignorant.

Vasco Handicap: CONGENIAL, Danger, Garnet's Selected, Progress Nine: DEMOCRAT, Danger, Mediterranean.
3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes, 10 furlongs: PACHAPAN, Danger, Thunder Crash.
3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes, 5 furlongs: CINCH, Danger, Mail Day.
Maiden Plate: SUSPICION, Danger, Counterpoint.

COMING TO CAPE TOWN

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book of verses, but the man in the street will be able to sit down and read them with pleasure and understanding.

Tom Malcolm has applied his gift of writing poetry to the lives of the suffering millions of the world. His thirty-two poems, dedicated to "Those that hunger, for bread, for justice, or for freedom" scan the problems and tragedies of mankind, from lion, Emmet Louis Till, lynched in the United States, to the Kikuyu of Kenya.

"They have hunted you like game. Branded you like cattle. Shot you down like crazy dogs. And that is half their crime. They have made my folk your hunters.

Our hand has held the branding iron. Our finger squeezed the trigger. That is the other hellish half. Stirring again, my native land. Throughout his work, too, runs this Scotchman's love of nature and its beauties, and a great feeling for his native land.

Throughout his work, too, runs this Scotchman's love of nature and its beauties, and a great feeling for his native land. Shows evidence on every great field of nature's oldest, grandest law.

High on the hill snow melts away, Returning songbirds start to sing.

The sun claims more of every day, The earth's whole body throbs

John Motloheloa Declared A "Foreign Native"

CAPE TOWN.

AFTER a trial lasting several days at the Native Commissioner's Court at Langsa, Mr. John Motloheloa, leading member of the ANC, was found guilty of being illegally in the proclaimed area of the Peninsula in contravention of Section 12 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The Act lays down that no African born outside the Union may reside in any proclaimed area without the permission of the Secretary of Native Affairs.

The court found that Mr. Motloheloa had failed to prove that he was born in the Union, and he was fined 45 or 25 days.

A member of the Special Branch assisted the public prosecutor throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Motloheloa said in evidence that he had been born at Jammersdrift, Wepener, O.F.S., and had lived there until about 1937 or 1938 after which he had left home when his father remarried and relations between himself and his stepmother became unfriendly. He had worked at a garage for a time and then went to Kimberley and afterwards to Cape Town. When he returned from a trip to Europe in 1956 the immigration authorities had accepted that he was a Union national. In 1955 he had been found 'not guilty' on a charge of contravening Section 10 of the Act and had shown that he had lived in the urban area for the prescribed fifteen years.

CONTRADICTIONS

Mr. H. J. Sacks, appearing for Mr. Motloheloa, pointed out that there were many contradictions in the evidence of the Crown witnesses. He testified that the accused had been born in Basutoland. Even if the court found that the accused had in fact been born in Basutoland, there was evidence that he had law-

fully remained in the proclaimed area of the Cape Peninsula.

fully remained in the proclaimed area of the Cape Peninsula.

The magistrate, Mr. Lizamore, who had come down from the Transvaal especially to hear the case, said that despite the decision of the 1955 case he was entitled to find that the accused was not lawfully in the area. While admitting that there were contradictions in the Crown evidence, he could not accept the evidence of one of the defence witnesses who said she was present at the accused's birth in Wepener, because her evidence conflicted with that of one of the other defence witnesses.

An appeal has been noted.

Who Cuts the Stone?

What was it you said to that man just now?

I told him to hurry up.

What right have you to tell him to hurry up?

I pay him to hurry.

What do you pay him?

Four dollars a day.

Where do you get the money to pay him with?

I sell cut stone.

Who cuts the stone?

He does.

How much stone does he cut in a day?

Well, a man can cut a lot of stone in a day.

How much do you get for what he cuts in a day?

I get about seven dollars.

Then, instead of your paying him four dollars, he actually pays you three dollars a day for standing around and telling him to hurry up!

To Well, I own the machinery.

How did you get the machinery?

Sold cut stone and bought it.

Who cut the stone?

Shut up! You'll make the man wake up and then they'll cut the stone for themselves.

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R. C. LOUW,
Secretary.

P.O. Box 17, Milnerton.

A.L.G.