

"TITO ATTEMPTING TO DIVIDE COMMUNIST PARTIES"

—Says Pravda

THE Soviet newspaper Pravda last week criticised a recent speech by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia which, it said, "contains certain statements which, both in form and in content, contradict the principles of proletarian internationalism and the international solidarity of the working people."

"Tito's speech," said Pravda, "obviously smacked of tendencies to interfere in the affairs of other Communist Parties. The attempt to divide the Communist Parties into Stalinists and non-Stalinists can only inflict damage on the Communist movement."

The Czech newspaper Rude Pravo said that Tito's assertions were "leading to a disturbance of the internal unity of the Communist parties in the socialist and capitalist states."

Tito's Speech

Here is the first summary to appear in South Africa of the text of the speech by Marshal Tito which was the subject of this criticism:

Discussing the causes of the events in Hungary and Poland Tito said: "It is necessary that we go back to the year 1948 when Yugoslavia was the first to give an energetic answer to Stalin and when she said that she desired to be independent, that she desired to build her life and socialism in accordance with the specific conditions in her country and that she was permitting no one to interfere in her internal affairs."

"TRUTH WON"

In time "truth won" and "the countries which had severed relations with us after the ill-famed resolution . . . expressed the desire that we no longer mention that which had been done to us, that we let bygones be bygones, and we accepted this only so as to have the relations with those countries improved as soon as possible."

But now, Tito said, it was necessary to remind "certain men who today again are beginning to vilify our country and who stand at the head of communist parties in the Eastern countries, and even in certain western countries, of what they had been doing towards Yugoslavia during these last 4-5 years . . . These same men had then in all possible ways denounced our country, that it was fascist, that we were bloodthirsty men destroying our people, that our workers were not with us. We should warn them to remind themselves and to keep this in mind today when they again wish to shift the blame for the events in Poland and Hungary on our shoulders."

"This perfidious tendency originates from those hard-bitten Stalinist elements who in various parties have managed to still maintain themselves in their posts and who would again wish to consolidate their rule and impose those Stalinist tendencies upon their peoples, and others even."

RELATIONS NORMALISED

"On its desire and initiative," said Tito, "we have normalised our relations with the Soviet Union. The 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party had condemned Stalin's acts and policy

but they mistakenly laid the whole matter as a question of the cult of the individual, and not as a question of the system."

They had implied that "on the whole everything had been all right but that of late, because Stalin had grown old, he had started to be a little foolish and to commit different mistakes."

More important was to strike at the roots—the bureaucratic apparatus, the methods of leadership and the so-called uniformity and the ignoring of the role and aspirations of the working masses, the different Enver Hoxhas (Albania's Communist Party leader), Shehus and other leaders of certain Western and Eastern parties who are resisting democratisation and the decisions of the 20th Congress."

WORLD STAGE

by Spector

NON-INTERFERENCE

Declarations of non-interference in each other's affairs had been signed. Similar considerations should govern the relations of the Soviet Union and other countries, but regrettably "it is being reasoned as follows: good, since the Yugoslavs are so stubborn, we shall respect and implement these declarations, but they do not concern others."

When this became apparent, said Tito, "we did not take it so tragically, because we saw that this was not the attitude of the whole Soviet leadership, but only of one part, which to some degree had imposed this attitude upon the other part." The former were "those men who had generally stood and still always stand on Stalinist positions" but it was possible that the other group would be a process of "inner evolution" win through with their policy of "quicker development in the direction of democratisation, of abandonment of Stalinist methods and the creation of new relations between socialist states."

The latter group were not weak, but strong. They were however hampered by the interference of the West in the internal affairs of the people's democracies.

SOVIET FEAR

Because of this interference the Soviet Union feared that with full democratisation "it would then come to the victory of reactionary forces. This means that they have not enough confidence in the internal revolutionary forces of those countries. In my opinion this is wrong and the root of all the subsequent mistakes lies in the insufficient confidence in the socialist forces of those peoples."

After the Poznan strike in Poland, the attitude of the Soviet Union towards Yugoslavia changed suddenly, said Tito. "They started to grow colder. They thought that we were to blame for that."

MATURE REASONING

"Thanks to the mature reasoning and attitude of the Soviet leaders, who ceased to interfere at the right moment, matters in Poland have considerably stabilised themselves and are developing fairly well." But the Polish development "has not met with much joy in the remaining coun-

tries of the 'socialist camp,' where Poland did not meet even with as much support as she found among the Soviet leaders."

A "would-be professor of history" (a reference to French Communist Party secretary Jacques Duclos) had said that Yugoslavia was "a sly agent of imperialism."

While in Moscow recently, said Tito, he had said that Rakosi had no qualifications whatever to lead the Hungarian state, but "unfortunately the Soviet comrades did not believe us. They said that Rakosi was an old revolutionary, honest, etc." Because Yugoslavia was opposed to interference in Hungary's affairs "we did not urge sufficiently upon the Soviet leaders to have such a team as Rakosi and Gero eliminated."

INSULTED NATION

Tito placed the blame for the Hungarian revolt on Gero's shoulders. "He called the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators, who at that stage were still only demonstrators, a 'mob' and insulted nearly the whole nation . . . In such a critical moment, when all was in a turmoil and when the whole nation was dissatisfied, he dared to fling the term 'mob' at people among whom a huge number, perhaps even the majority, consisted of Communists and youth. This was enough to set fire to the keg of powder and to bring about the explosion. Thus the conflagration ensued."

"The army was called out by Gero. That was a fatal mistake to call the Soviet army at a time when the demonstrations were still in progress . . . That action had the effect of further enraging the people."

"MOST HONEST"

Only then did the reactionaries dare intervene, and because of Nagy's weakness Kadar and his government, which "represent that which is most honest in Hungary" took over.

"Many people are now asking the question why the second intervention occurred. It is clear that we are against the interference and use of foreign armed forces. What was now the lesser evil?"

"There could be either chaos, civil war, counter-revolution and a new world war, or the intervention of Soviet troops which were there. The former would be a catastrophe and the latter a mistake."

"And, of course, if that meant to save socialism in Hungary, then, we shall be able to say, although we are against the interference, that the Soviet intervention was necessary. But had they done everything they should have done earlier, there would not have been any need for military intervention. This error came unfortunately as a result of their idea that military power resolves everything."

The Soviet intervention, said Tito, was bad, "but if it leads to the preservation of socialism in Hungary and to peace in the world, then one day this would become a positive thing, on condition that the Soviet troops withdraw the moment the situation in that country is settled and quiet."

It was necessary for Yugoslavia to assist the Kadar government. Similarly it was "necessary that we act in closest contact with the Polish government and party and help them as much as we can. Together with the Polish comrades we shall have to fight such tendencies which crop up in

various other parties, whether in the Eastern countries or the West. This struggle will be difficult and long, for what is actually involved is whether the new trend will triumph in the Communist parties—the trend which really began in Yugoslavia and for which a considerable number of elements have been created in the decisions of the 20th Congress. It is a question now whether this course will be victorious or whether the Stalinist course will prevail again."

AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT

The attack on Egypt was "a typical aggression which does not differ at all from the former classical aggressions of the colonial powers."

"This time Israel showed that it was an instrument of the great powers and as such it constitutes a danger to peace."

TO HELP FRENCH

On France, Tito said, "We wished to help the French in the Algerian question. We told Nasser it was difficult for the French to leave Algeria and that it would be a good thing to find a solution in the union between France and Algeria. When we visited France, we said the same thing to the French leaders."

"Instead of spending every day a billion francs for the army which you are maintaining in Algeria, give one half for the improvement of the living standards of the people, for the construction of roads and other projects and the Algerian people will have nothing against you, will not be against the solution in the form of a union with France."

"Some French leaders admitted this was correct while others said that the prestige of France was in question. There is prestige for them now! They have disgraced themselves before the whole world."

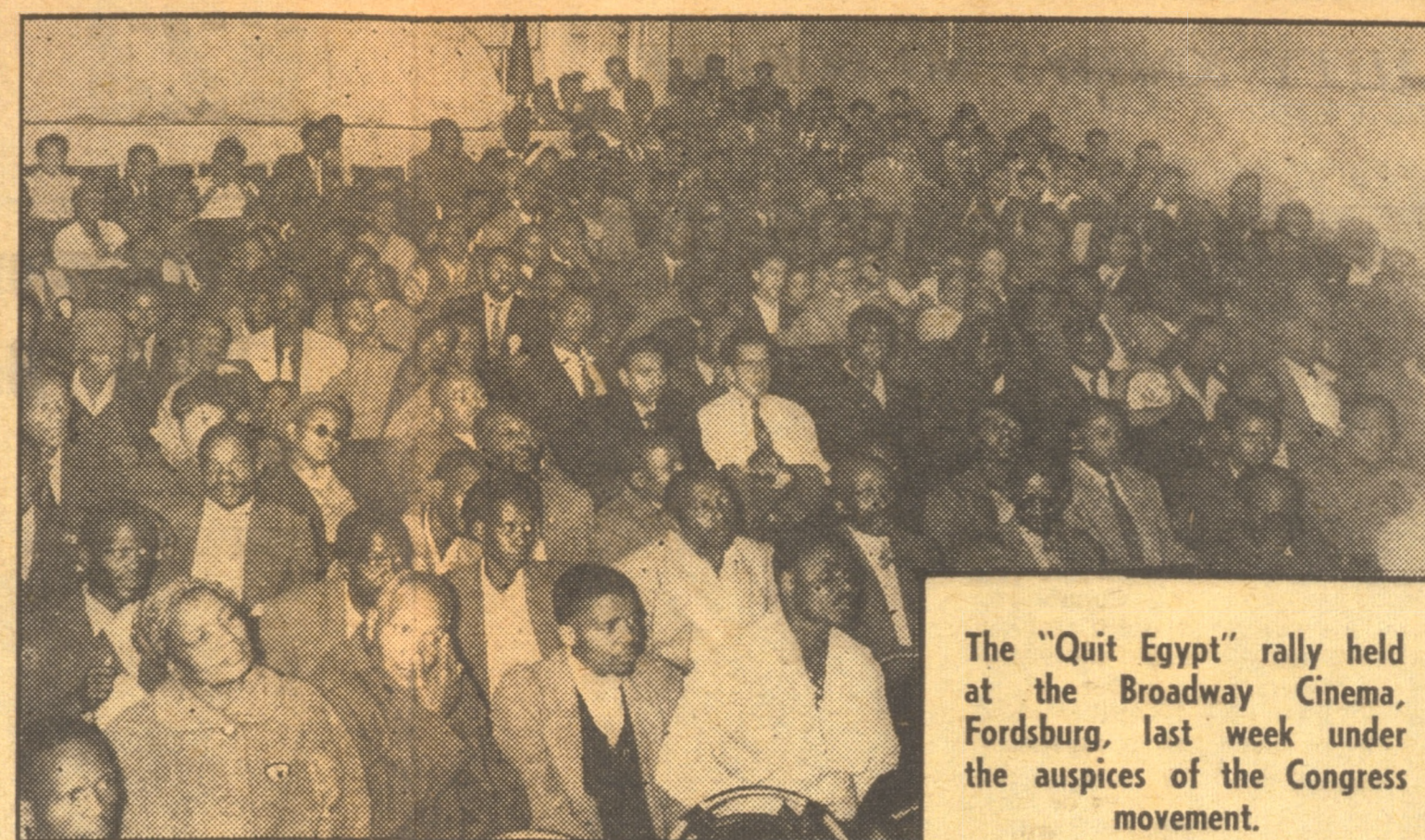
French Comment On Gomulka

A further example of the controversy which is raging is the comment of the central committee of the French Communist Party on the recent report by Gomulka to the Polish Workers' Party (summarised in New Age last week).

"In searching for the reasons for the difficulties which the Polish Republic has known recently, Gomulka did not make a single reference to the social forces hostile to socialism while we, on the other hand, think that these forces played a leading role."

"It is to the Communist Party that the report attributes all the defects, all the blame, including the exclusive blame for the events at Poznan. To attempt to present the tragedy of Poznan as the work of provocateurs," he declares, "amounts to great political naivety."

"We believe that the political naivety consists, on the contrary, in not seeing the baleful action of these enemy elements. We believe that the necessary correction of Party errors should not lead to the false and crippling thesis according to which everything which goes wrong should be attributed to the party."



The "Quit Egypt" rally held at the Broadway Cinema, Fordsburg, last week under the auspices of the Congress movement.

New Constitution-Multi-racial conference in 1957 — suspension of the boycott decision — the anti-pass campaign — Bantu Education

These are some of the crucial issues facing the South African people which will be discussed at

THE QUEENSTOWN ANC CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

THIS year's annual conference of the African National Congress in Queenstown, opening on December 15, takes place at a time of international tension following the invasion of Egypt and the whipping up of intense anti-Soviet hysteria and Big Power dissension over the Hungarian question. This world background will undoubtedly loom over many of the conference debates and sessions.

African Independence

Congress can be expected to endorse the firm stand taken by the ANC and its allied Congresses less than twelve hours after the invasion of Egypt when the Congresses condemned the blatant aggression of the Anglo-French-Israeli forces and urged the United Nations to take steps to prevent the world being plunged into a new world war. Conference must review the continued crisis caused by the failure of British and French forces to leave Egyptian territory, despite the United Nations and world opinion, for as long as the imperialist forces do not quit Egypt the threat to world peace remains.

Multi-Racial Conference

The IDAMF conference in Bloemfontein earlier this year will come up for review, as also the call for a multi-racial conference during 1957, which has been

expected to be cemented by a proposal to set up a special Congress committee to found an organ for the exchange of information between the liberatory movements in different parts of the continent.

Conference will no doubt strongly condemn the Union's withdrawal from the United Nations, for it has never conceded that racialism in this country is a domestic affair. Race repression is a threat to peace, for it provokes non-white nations and damages South Africa's foreign relations.

The recent meeting of the Congress national executive in Bloemfontein was reluctant to pass judgment on events in Hungary until the air was cleared of the anti-Soviet propaganda and obvious partisan charges and counter charges. The executive expressed its belief that every nation was entitled to settle its own affairs and deeply regretted the bloodshed in Hungary and hoped for the early restoration of peace.

Congress noted that, while there were many offers of aid to Hungarian refugees, these same groups did nothing to alleviate the suffering of the people of Egypt. Conference at Queenstown will probably discuss the Hungarian situation further and may add to, or amend, the Bloemfontein view.

The sharpening of the Nationalist attacks against non-white rights and organisations will loom over all conference debates. Indeed, this year's proceedings will centre round the three main Congress struggles conducted during the year: against the pass laws, against the Group Areas Act and all removal schemes, and against the Industrial Conciliation and Natives Settlement of Disputes Acts.

Boycott Policy

Conference may further debate the policy of "boycott of differen-

welcomed not only by the Congress movement but also by the Labour and Liberal Parties and other bodies.

The need to widen the anti-Nationalist alliance and to embrace forces within the European opposition will figure in discussions on the calling of the multi-racial assembly. Leading Congressmen are expected to stress not only the need to seek issues for agreement with such forces as the Black Sash and democratic White groups, but also the need to extend the membership and influence of Congress itself and to combat tendencies of exclusiveness.

All the current political campaigns of Congress raise the need to improve its organisational machinery. A detailed memorandum on the anti-pass campaign concentrates on the need for organisational improvements and the linking of the anti-pass issue with other current campaigns.

Growing unemployment in some industries and the additional hardships imposed on Africans by influx control regulations will be discussed.

The national executive report to conference will urge discussion and decisions on the need to build the African trade union movement and in particular unions for farm and mine labourers.

The Freedom Charter has now come to be accepted as the basic policy of Congress and its programme of action for the Charter defines most clearly the aims of Congress and the South Africa it fights for. The 1943 Claims and the 1949 Programme of Action, while demanding equality for the African people, left unanswered the more detailed questions of the basic changes needed in South Africa to achieve that quality, and the Freedom Charter remedies that ambiguity.

Constitution

A further important issue before conference will be the adoption of the new Constitution, which has been in preparation for the last four years. Copies of this constitution have already been circulated to the provinces and regions and its terms have been under discussion in the branches for some time.

The new constitution is a vast improvement on the old one which suffered from a looseness and ambiguity on organisational questions and has hampered the expansion and growth of Congress. The old constitution reflected the early provincial beginnings of Congress when before Union the young liberatory movements had their separate battles with the four distinct provincial administrations. Today the battle of the African people for rights is against one main enemy: the Government's Native Affairs Department, stretching from Cape Town to Messina, and over the years the need for more centrally directed Congress administration has grown acute. The new constitution makes provision for the closer contact of the national leadership with the members and the provinces; for

the new tide of bitterness and hate. Let us oppose those who are whipping up such feelings. Let us fight against hatred and hostility between peoples and denounce newspapers, books, films, all forms of propaganda, and individuals and organisations that seize on such situations to set the scene for a new war.

"We in South Africa pledge our solidarity with peace forces throughout the world in the demand for the elimination of all military blocs, the abolition of military bases, and immediate disarmament together with the outlawing of all nuclear weapons."

MILITARY BLOCS

"The events in Hungary arise directly from the continued existence of military blocs, against which the Peace Council has spoken so often; and from the stationing of troops on foreign soil. The existence of these blocs constitutes a constant threat to world peace.

"Hungary is one of the countries in which the antagonisms of the Big Powers had come to a head, for it is irrefutable that the recent fighting is the result of such struggles for power. Longstanding foreign intervention in Hungary carried out in the form of clandestine and overt propaganda, infiltration of subversion and espionage together with the implementation of the policy of military alliances, are direct causes of the regrettable use of foreign forces stationed on Hungarian territory.

"It does not end there. The events in Hungary are being utilised by warmongers to create a war atmosphere. The spirit and tactics of the Cold War are being revised; the anger of the people aroused not against military alliances, blocs and Big Power politics, but against social systems and the Soviet Union, so that the years of effort to bridge the gulf between the powers is being destroyed once more.

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HUNGARY CLASH CAUSED BY BIG POWER POLITICS

Peace Council Warns Against New War Hysteria

JOHANNESBURG.

THE world is now living through the most dangerous emergency since 1939, says a statement issued by the South African Peace Council. The greatest danger arising from the tragic events in Hungary is the new war hysteria, for events in that country are being used by the warmongers to create a war atmosphere and to whip up the type of hatred and hysteria which has so often brought the world to the brink of war.

The Peace Council says: "In Hungary we have witnessed the anguish and the horror of armed combat with all the suffering, disruption to human families and loss of life that such fighting brings.

"But apart from the destruction of human beings and their cities, what has been most disturbing has been the way in which overnight all the old hates and dissensions between the Big Powers have once more been aroused, and this at a time when the Cold War had eased, trade and cultural exchanges were on the increase, and we were hopeful of the prospects of peace for the future.

FIGHT HATRED

"Do not let us be swept away

by the new tide of bitterness and hate. Let us oppose those who are whipping up such feelings. Let us fight against hatred and hostility between peoples and denounce newspapers, books, films, all forms of propaganda, and individuals and organisations that seize on such situations to set the scene for a new war.

"We in South Africa pledge our solidarity with peace forces throughout the world in the demand for the elimination of all military blocs, the abolition of military bases, and immediate disarmament together with the outlawing of all nuclear weapons."

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WHOLE FAMILY ARRESTED IN PERMIT RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.

DURING last week's permit raids in Newclare an entire African family of an elderly woman, Mrs. Maria Motshosi, her two sons and nephew were assaulted in their house and locked away in the police cells for the night.

The following day the four were charged with assaulting the police, but after the Crown evidence the four were acquitted.

The nephew Joel Seipheno missed an examination for his Junior Certificate as a result of his night spent in the cells—for nothing as it all turned out. On the evening of his assault and arrest he had been studying for the examination when the police broke into his room.

The police raided this house on the allegation that one of the sons was a leader of the "tsotsis" and they had thrown boiling water on police passing the house.

One of the sons told New Age that on the Sunday evening of the raid ten African and two European police burst through the half-open door of the house. They asked why



Mrs. Maria Motshosi, who alleges she was assaulted by the police during the raid for permits in Newclare.

he was not in bed and accused him of leading "tsotsis" to throw stones at the police.

He alleges that when he argued he was assaulted. The police then went into the other two rooms and, he alleges, assaulted both his brother, who was asleep, and his cousin, the high school student.

Mrs. Motshosi was asleep in the other room but the police barged in and, it is alleged, beat her on the head and about the body. They also broke a window in the room.

All four were arrested and then taken to the Coronation Hospital where they received treatment. They were removed to the cells.

The following day they were acquitted in court.

LIZZIE'S SIN

THE wind blew bits of grass into Lizzie Nkosi's face. She raised her free arm to brush them off and, as she did so, caught the red sun in a low ridge of clouds in the west. She stumbled over the hard tufts of grass towards the clump of blue gum trees. "It's not my fault." And the wind souged and the tall trees nodded.

She found them where she had left them. A gush of pity welled in Lizzie's breast, swamping the image that kept rearing: tripping gingerly, unseeing, other-world. The baby whimpered, its cries stifled by the wind shaking the dreary leaves. The little girl, standing against her mother's knee, reminded Lizzie of the Voortrekker children in *kappies* she had seen in prints.

"The child cries so," said the young White woman tiredly, in Afrikaans. She turned her eyes to Lizzie, eyes red with weeping.

Lizzie placed the things she was carrying on a patch of grass. The young woman was a picture of destitution framed in the bleak evening and the dust-covered trees. The broken shoes, the torn soiled dress, the little girl's dust-coated dirty feet. . . these touched Lizzie's heart with a twinge. The bruise on the young woman's left cheek had turned blue and a parched hurt crust had formed over it. Lizzie took the baby and hush-hushed it, rocking it as African mothers do. "There's some food in the packet, Missis. And milk for the child." Lizzie felt self-consciousness creep on her. "And there's a dress. . . It's cold, Missis. . ." Her voice trailed with the wind.

"How can I, Jane. . . What about you?"

"I'm all right, Missis," said Lizzie airily. "I'm all right." The White woman hesitated and Lizzie hurriedly added: "It's clean. . . I wore it once."

Lizzie turned anxious eyes on the low sun. It was the hour the Baas returned. She could hear the scolding voice of her Missis and feel the tension swelling in her breast. "Missis," she almost whispered, "I'll come back. . . The Baas is coming back soon."

Hurrying over the patch of veld, Lizzie had a picture of her home in Moroka on that dismal evening: the wind howling through the holes in the tin-shack. . . her mother coughing before the brazier. . . her youngest brother and sister, grimy and milk-eyed. . . a part of the huge poverty around. And tripping gingerly, other-world. . . The double exposure made Lizzie shake her head. Her mother's voice, peevish with illness and want: "Lizzie, you are a fool. . . Gave your money and your dress. . ." And her own: "You don't understand, Ma. . . Had it been you, you'd have done the same. . . They would have done the same. . ." The sour twist of her mother's mouth: "They only know us when they are in trouble. . ." The shadows of the tall trees lapped up the splash of evening sun on the brick wall like the tongue of a huge avid cat.

The stars rocked on the tops of the tall trees. "Missis, I've come," said Lizzie. "I'm sorry I took so long." The little girl's teeth clattered as they walked towards the house where she worked and Lizzie was glad that the young woman had put on the dress. But at the back gate her plan suddenly seemed too daring—like a girl stealing her lover into her room.

Once with her visitors, her room did not seem like the old one she knew. It became drab, cramped. . . And rubbing her

hands together, Lizzie felt like apologising for her poverty. She tried to smile with the little girl but the child sat staring in the distance—with a faint hostility towards her. Lizzie lit the primus stove and warmed her supper. She had borrowed a knife and fork from the kitchen.

"And you, Jane?"

"Not for me, Missis. . ." Her eyes crinkled with laughter. She let out two bursts of self-conscious laughter. "I'm growing too fat. . . Losing my figure," she added patting her rounded hips. "I had something in the kitchen," she added soberly.

Lizzie experienced a constriction of pity as she looked at her visi-

By ALFRED HUTCHINSON
Joint Third Prize-winner in the New Age Short Story Competition

tors sitting on the bed. They looked so world-beaten—with the sort of pathos that does not shroud the African however destitute. Lizzie saw the Blacks living in and out of adversity, playing a game of hide and seek with it, and never strangers to it.

"Is she going to sleep with us, Mummy?"

"Marie, don't be rude!"

Lizzie did not know where to look.

In the stillness of the night, the poor White woman began to sob. The sobs, soft at first, grew bolder until Lizzie could hear them from her sleeping place on the floor. Lizzie felt sorry for her and an impulse to soothe, to caress away some of the hurt came on her.

"Don't cry, Missis. . ."

And in the stillness of the night Lizzie heard the great of grief and pictured the woman in one of the houses in Vrededorp, Mayfair, Braamfontein, Newlands. . . struggling to live, to live as White people. Bitter against the Blacks who knew. . . proud of their skin-colour in a jealous, arrogant sort of way. And from there, sometimes to the benches of the city parks, broken-visioned, wedded to the Sherry bottle. . . And to futility.

"I could die, Jane. . ." she said in a splurge of self-pity. "Today, I walk the streets like. . ."

"You'll forget, Missis. . ." The image raised its unkind head. "Tomorrow, you'll be all right. . ." Tripping unseeing, other-world. . . blind to everything Black. A wall of futility rose before Lizzie's eyes. Her mother's illness. . . the children always hungry. How she struggled to help but never succeeded. Lizzie felt sorry for herself and mixed it with her pity for the young woman.

The door rattled savagely. Lizzie awoke with a start. "Open! Police!" Lizzie looked at the bed where her visitors slept, fear numbing her senses. "Vang hom!" A thud and an agonised scream. "Run away, you black bastard!" Lizzie unlocked the door and the policeman almost fell in. The flashlight blinded her.

"Sleep like a pig, you bitch!"

he said flinging her aside and rushing to the bed. He tore away the blankets. He gasped. His hand dropped to his side. "My God," he said slowly, under his breath. "My God."

A second European policeman barged into the room, breathing hard. "Got him!" he said, with the excitement of a dog on the chase. He glanced at the bed and then on the ground. "My God," he too said. "My God," he said softly, almost reverently.

Lizzie found herself forgotten. She stood trembling not knowing what terrible things would befall her. Footsteps hurried towards the door.

"What's it, Baas. . ."

"Wait in the van!" The voice was hard and imperious, with just the suggestion of fear.

"Ja, Baas. . ."

The policemen looked at each other. They looked at the bed. They looked at the ground.

"Any trouble. . ." Lizzie heard her Baas say as he came to the door. "The black bastards are turning this place into a regular location. . ."

In the trough of amazed silence, sounds of the raid entered the room. Lizzie was intensely aware of the eyes of the White men brushing past her but never resting on her. The Baas drew the sergeant outside and they spoke in low tones.

"What's this. . ."

"What's becoming of the world. . . God, man. . ."

"This type of thing. . . Makes them think they're like us. . ."

"And the bitch doesn't say a word. . ."

Lizzie did not hear the rest. Her ears were buzzing and burning with mortification. A bulb of understanding burst before her eyes, blinding yet revealing. In that moment she knew she had sinned against the White people, she had overstepped herself. In her compassion she had embraced the young woman with her pity. The glances of the White men were icicles of resentment. And somewhere in the back of her mind a malicious, gloating imp kept saying: "I told you! I told you!" The wind outside took it in its midnight eddies.

Her Baas addressed herself to the White woman on the bed. "I did not know that you were here. . ." He spared Lizzie with an ugly look. "She did not tell me. . . Otherwise I'd have upheld the traditions of our land. . ." The policemen nodded assent. "You're a White person. . . This is not the place for you." His voice trailed into a mild rebuke.

Lizzie watched them take her away. The sergeant was holding the little girl's hand, patting it affectionately. At the door the young woman faltered, half-turned towards Lizzie. In the porcine hedge of protectiveness the Baas said: "Everything's all right."

Lizzie shook herself from the stupor into which she had fallen. Feeling flowed back into her in waves beating against her heart. She was heartsore, tired, deserted. She felt robbed in a naked sort of way. She flopped on the chair and held her head in her hands. The imp was at her again. In her misery she was supplicating, vindicating her breach of the law—which the wind and the tall trees sanctioned. And the image rose again, but this time she did not try to snip it: She let it grow: tall, unseeing, unknowing, uncaring, other-world. . . A pang of sadness, of kneaded softness. . . and things fell into their place. "Anyway," she said, rising to get to bed, "anyway, she's all right now."

Lizzie prepared for the work-hunt tomorrow, for this job, she knew, was finished.

BEAUTY KNOWS NO BORDERS



In the peaceful negotiations over the selection of "Miss World" in London recently, Miss Israel (Rina Weiss) left, and Miss Egypt (Norma Dugo) wish each other luck. Miss England (Iris Waller), undisturbed about Suez, agreed without a show of force to share a room with Miss Egypt, Miss Germany (Petra Schurmann) won the title; Miss Israel was third.

Commandant Condemns Police Violence

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mandant would address them.

"We condemn any form of violence," said Major Geldenhuys. Any case of violence by the police should be brought to his notice. He said he would tell his police force in front of the crowd that he would not condone violence by them.

In future, said this police officer, he would like to meet a small and not a mass deputation. As for permits, this was a matter to be taken up with the Resettlement Board.

Major Geldenhuys singled out one Indian demonstrator in the crowd and asked what he wanted there, and then noted his name and address.

Mr. Joe Matlou, one of the five, then said the people of the Western Areas would go on making every effort to lift the permit burden from their shoulders, and with loud and vigorous shouts of "Afrika" the procession formed up again and marched to the Congress Square in Sophiatown.

POLICE DECLARE PERMIT WAR ON NEWCLARE

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age machine court continued at top speed all week.

The cases of those who pleaded "guilty" were disposed of in quick-firing formula fashion. Those who pleaded "not guilty" found themselves remanded in custody for three or four days, and many rapidly changed their pleas to "guilty" rather than remain in jail and lose their jobs.

The Western Areas is seething about these continuous raids and the imposition of the permit system on them by the Natives Resettlement Board, the authority controlling these townships.

WOMEN TO COLLECT 500,000 PLEDGES AGAINST PASSES

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collected as funds for the campaign.

APPEAL FOR UNITY

During the discussion on the Group Areas Act Indian women delegates took the floor to speak in English and Gujarati and appeal for unity of women of all races against the uprootings carried out under this Act. They recalled the heroic struggles of Indian women in the fight for India's independence. "We are the people who build the homes and rear the children," said Mrs. Moosajee. "Why should we then not move forward to fight for our freedom?"

On the Group Areas Act conference decided to campaign actively among women, especially in the areas where group areas have already been proclaimed, so that the women of the Transvaal should defend their homes. A mass protest is to be signed by women of all races in the Transvaal demanding the repeal of the Act. This protest is to be presented to the Minister of the Interior within six months.

In her presidential address Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi said that the women must not only free themselves from the Nationalist Government but also from their domination by the men.

RIGHT TO PROTEST

The conference affirmed the right of all citizens to protest and demonstrate against unjust laws and acts of the Government and decided that if legislation were introduced in Parliament to ban protests to the Union Buildings, the Transvaal Region of the Federation would organise a mass demonstration of women of all races to the Union Buildings.

Ten other resolutions dealing with the "re-classification" of Coloured women; Bantu Education and the cultural clubs; the Nursing Act Amendment Bill; peace, and condemning South Africa's action in withdrawing from UNO were passed.

A new executive was elected. Mrs. Marcelle Goldberg was elected Transvaal president.

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