

# NEW AGE

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## UPROAR OVER TRIBALISM IN BANTU SCHOOLS

### Children Separated into "Ethnic Groups"

JOHANNESBURG.—This year Verwoerd's tribalism is reaching into the African primary schools where pupils from the grades to standard four are being grouped in classes, and taught, according to their tribal divisions.

This year a departmental circular summoned the children and their teachers back to school one week earlier for the new school year so that the teachers could screen and re-group the pupils along tribal lines. The children were asked the tribal groups of their parents and their home languages. They were then allocated to schools of either the Nguni or the Sotho language group. In their grouping of the children the teachers used their discretion: the parents were not consulted.

Teachers, parents and pupils alike are up in arms at this new enforced classification, which has provided glaring evidence of the evils of Bantu Education.

The parents have found that under Bantu Education they not only have no right to choose the type of education they want for their children, but now they can no longer send their children to the schools nearest their homes, or the schools with the best scholastic records, or even the schools of their own religious denominations.

Parents who are Methodists find their children being sent to Ethiopian schools. They cannot understand why, and are objecting strongly.

#### IN UPROAR

The schools have been in an uproar during this classification. Children are being sent to schools far from their homes, parents find themselves burdened with new and unnecessary transport costs and the worry of getting small tots home from schools far from their neighbourhoods. Children are being separated from their friends, removed from schools in which they have been taught for some years to entirely new schools and new teachers. Principals who have struggled to build up good staff teams find their best teachers transferred elsewhere, their schools depleted of pupils. In many cases they have been left with only half their original staffs.

One teacher who saw his pupils being dispersed and therefore his teaching post vanishing under his eyes, put Nguni-speaking pupils into what was meant to be a Sotho

class to bring it up to its full complement of pupils!

The language divisions are in any case purely arbitrary. There are many homes where both languages are spoken.

This ethnic grouping is forcing the children from the earliest ages to think along tribal lines, something which has been absent in the urban areas up to now. Some schools already report the start of miniature faction-quarrels as children from one language group school taunt those from another.

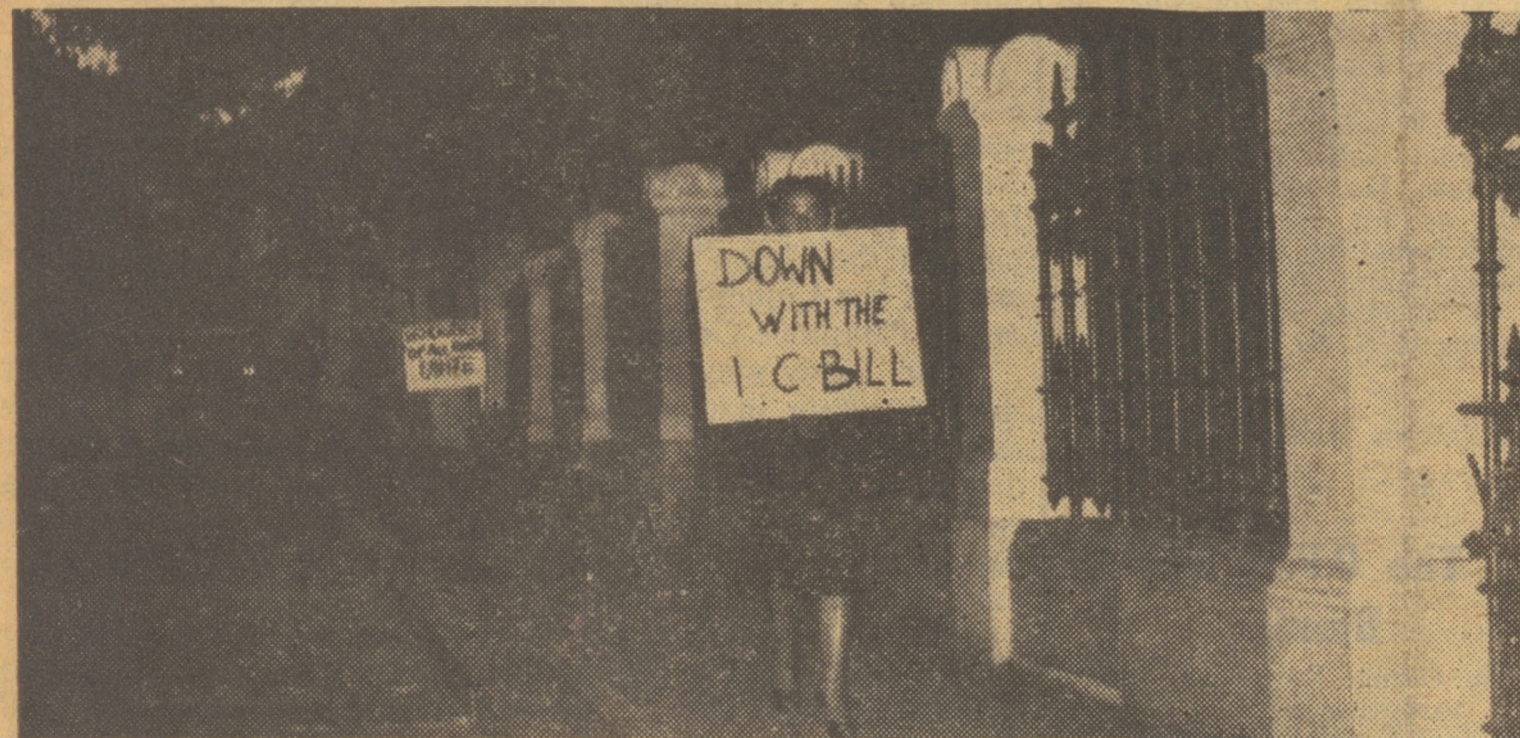
This new system is creating grave distress among the teachers. They are being shifted to new schools, to new areas. A teacher leaving his language-group school in one area

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#### NEXT WEEK

*Moses Kotane  
on his  
Overseas Visit*

Make sure you get your copy by placing an order today.



Our pictures show (above) some of the SACTU demonstrators marching past the Houses of Parliament while (right) are a few of the high-ranking police officers who stood by while the workers' names were taken.

## Workers Demonstrate Against I.C. Bill

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town's whole police force, plain-clothed and uniformed, were alerted last Thursday evening when the local branch of the South African Congress of Trade Unions staged a protest demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill.

Afterwards, the names and addresses of the demonstrators were taken down by the police on what appeared to be the personal instructions of the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, himself.

The demonstrators carrying placards marched down Parliament Street. At the end of the street they turned and marched back, again passing the Houses of Parliament.

The demonstration started at 7.50 p.m., ten minutes before the House of Assembly resumed its night-sitting debate on the I.C. Bill.

Members of the Special Branch had for over an hour previously kept watch on the building housing the SACTU office, which is near Parliament. A few hundred yards away, uniformed police patrolled Parliament Street, while in the grounds of the House itself, scores of policemen crouched under bushes and hid behind trees.

Among the M.P.s who watched the demonstrators was Minister of

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## LOUW'S ACTION CONDEMNED

# "WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE"

JOHANNESBURG.

The Nationalist Government's extraordinary action in ordering the closing of the Soviet Consulates in South Africa on the most flimsy and ludicrous grounds has aroused the indignation of democrats throughout the country.

"Why has the Government closed the Soviet Consulate? The South African people have no quarrel with the Soviet people. We want peace and friendship!" says a leaflet issued by the South African Congress of Trade Unions, calling a protest meeting at the Trades Hall this week.

"Coming at a time when the Governments and peoples of peace-loving countries everywhere are

seeking to avert the horrors of atomic war, to relax international tension, and to strengthen ties of friendship among nations, this curt and one-sided rupture of relations can only serve to isolate South Africa and to lower her standing in the eyes of progressive world opinion," says a statement issued by the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

Even the Conservative "Star" calls the action a "breach of diplomatic relations without any preceding incident whatever."

#### PEOPLE'S DEMAND

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, Chairman of the Society for Peace and Friendship, points out that the Consulate was opened in response to the demands of tens of thousands of South Africans, to cement the

alliance between the two countries which was sealed by blood and sacrifice in the common struggle against the enemy—Nazi Germany.

"Mr. Eric Louw says that 'the situation has now changed'—but the ten years that have passed since the military defeat of Nazism have not served to efface the abiding friendship of our peoples, born in those dark and difficult days.

"The scandalous action of the Union Government has struck a blow against peace, against South Africa.

"We call upon all South African men and women of goodwill, all peace-loving and democratic individuals and organisations, to join in the most vigorous condemnation and repudiation of this unfriendly action, and in demanding that direct diplomatic relations be established

with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

#### HOSTILE BLOCS

Mr. P. Beylerveld, national chairman of the Congress of Democrats, describes the Government's action as "part of the reactionary diplomatic manoeuvres being carried on in several countries to perpetuate and strengthen the division of the world into hostile blocs."

"We will press most urgently for a resumption of full diplomatic relations," declares the C.O.D.

The South African Peace Council has also called on the South African Government to reverse its decision immediately. At no time in history, says the Council, was it of greater importance that normal relations be maintained between our country and the Soviet Union.





## American Films Prepare The People For War

I went to the cinema last night for a quiet evening. In true American style I was treated to a first half of war, hate and lies. The newsreel boasted of new submarines, of new destructive rocket devices, of ejector seats for jet aircraft. Of peace, of beauty, of all that is good and decent, there was nothing. My vision of a peaceful evening disappeared. Worse was to come. The remainder of the first half was an American film "They danced to Freedom."

This is the alleged story of two Hungarian ballet dancers who flee to Western Europe to escape "Communist tyranny." The film is organised hate from beginning to end. Its basis is the big lie piled one upon the other. Here are just a few:

That in Eastern Europe old people are put into concentration camps to provide more housing for younger people; that artists in Communist countries are forced to dance when and where the Government chooses; that their artists have personal bodyguards resembling thugs and portrayed in the film as drunken hoodlums; that West Berlin is paradise and East Berlin hell; that they are continually watched by their secret police escorts and are prisoners; that it is a "crime to learn English"; that artists are paid more money than anyone else because it is stolen from the workers.

Apart from this endless string of lies the film contains an equally imposing list of inaccuracies and improbabilities. Thus, when the two dancers are "forced" to dance in East Berlin, they are "imprisoned" in their hotel. The "Minister of Security" in Hungary is there to watch them "personally," their passports are taken away for no apparent reason. And the highlight of the film? They emerge from the underground station in West Berlin and breathe "Freedom at last." Facing them in fifty-foot high letters are two adverts, one for Phillips radios, an American-controlled cartel, the other for America's gift to civilisation—the one and only Pepsi Cola.

I thought during the interval of the American troops in occupied Europe, of the British "khaki locusts" ravaging Cyprus, Kenya, Guiana, of the French Government murdering in North Africa, of our own Nazis with their pass laws, their thug policemen, their Suppression Acts, of the four million unemployed workers in America, of the thousands of actors and musicians in Britain who can't find work—and I wondered at the cheek of these American film bosses who call this "freedom." This sort of film shows the way neither to freedom nor to peace. In fact it prepares the minds of the people for war by spreading lies, hatred and suspicion.

After seeing these films, I resolved there and then to redouble my efforts to win freedom in South Africa for all its people, Black and White, Coloured and African, nor to rest until the plague of Nationalist apartheid is destroyed for ever.

BERNARD GOSSCHALK

Cape Town.

## Language Rights And The A.N.C.

In support of a member of the Cape Town A.N.C. who complained in New Age of 19.1.56 that his delegation was refused a hearing at the recent African National Congress conference in Bloemfontein, I must draw the attention of readers to the fact that many Transvaal delegates were refused a hearing in Sesotho. Only those who could speak English, Zulu and Xosa were allowed to speak at the conference.

Is it the policy of the A.N.C. not to allow delegates to speak in their mother tongue? Why does the Congress fail to have a chairman who is able to understand all our different languages?

This is a matter which the national executive of the A.N.C. must take up at once, to see that it does not happen again.

S. S. M. MAIMELA,  
A.N.C. Member.

Lady Selborne, Pretoria.

## Destroy White Supremacy

The socio-economic commission which has been established to study the socio-economic progress of my people in their areas is to submit its report in two months' time.

As a rural African, I doubt whether the report will reflect the true position. I hope the report won't deceive the world that African areas which have accepted the sinister Bantu Authorities Act are enjoying socio-economic progress.

The Nats claim that Africans can be given control of their own affairs within the framework of apartheid. The freedom to look after ourselves in, say, a "centralised administrative house" in which we enjoy personal supervision of our affairs is impossible until white supremacy is eradicated in South Africa and until there is a Parliamentary constitutional safeguard for the establishment of such a "house."

WELLINGTON K. RANGAKA,  
W.N.T., Johannesburg.

## Why Dr. Malan Resigned

There are many men such as magistrates, judges, lawyers who have good brains but they are all confused because they don't know what apartheid is about.

Some Europeans think apartheid means the people must keep apart from each other, and each handle his own affairs. But they are utterly wrong. This sort of apartheid would mean we would have our freedom, but under the Nats there is no freedom.

That's why the old man Dr. Malan resigned. He knew what apartheid really meant.

J. T. DYUBENI,  
Langa.

## Nyasaland At The Crossroads

Mr. Nkaranba C. Kaunda, organising secretary of the provincial headquarters of the South African Nyasaland African Congress, addressed a big gathering in Sophiatown recently. With him was the vice-president Mr. John Kamanga.

Mr. Kaunda told the meeting that the people of Nyasaland are to-day at the cross roads. They are girding up for the struggle against federation and to free Nyasaland from the British yoke. The Nyasas are fighting for equal rights for all races in Nyasaland, and for equal pay for equal work. "We want democracy in Nyasaland, and for all to live in peace," he said.

Mr. Kamanga called on the Nyasas to wake up before it was too late. He said nobody could help us but ourselves and we must make the future safe for our children.

The meeting closed with the singing of Nkosi Sikelele Afrika.

D. N. Banda.

Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

## The O.F.S. Was Burning

The Orange Free State provincial executive of the African National Congress recently sent out volunteers to different towns in the Province to organise the people and hold protest meetings against the pass books for women.

On January 15, two were busy in Kroonstad, two in Brandfort and two in Bethlehem.

On January 22, the O.F.S. was burning. Joint public meetings were held by the A.N.C. and the Women's League. There was a big mass meeting in Bloemfontein. There was another in Ficksburg and in Bethlehem.

The O.F.S. Executive Committee is telling the people of the evils of the women's pass books. Everywhere the people are resolving to fight passes to the bitter end.

Africans! We Africans have always been oppressed, but today the Government has added another insult to the oppression. Dr. Verwoerd has insulted all Africans, even those who are not yet born.

Africans! Come forward and fight Verwoerd's insult!

L. HONNANNYANE.

A.N.C., Bloemfontein.

## Day of Freedom in Bethlehem

It happened one Sunday morning when two visitors arrived in Bethlehem. They wore dresses which were seen in Kiptown last year—with the A.N.C. colours. They were the well-known O.F.S. officials, Mrs. Mohlakoane and Mrs. Mafora.

They were like two lionesses. They never had a rest, but all day went from house to house, campaigning for the Freedom Charter and against passes for women.

Although the Bethlehemites were not granted permission to hold a public meeting, they went about singing in the streets and preaching from corner to corner, in the presence of the C.I.D., selling Congress calendars.

This Sunday seemed as if it was the Day of Freedom. Everybody was shouting Afrika Mayibuye!

MOSES RANTEKANE,  
A.N.C.Y.L., Bethlehem.

# A BLOW TO PEACE

THE decision of the South African Government to close the consulates of the Soviet Union in Cape Town and Pretoria will be condemned by all peace-loving South Africans. It can only lead to a deterioration in relations between the two countries and make more difficult the promotion of friendship between the South African and Soviet peoples. At a time when the efforts of the peoples of both East and West are more and more concentrated on the relaxation of international tension, the Government's move is deliberately calculated to provoke discord.

Why? The reasons advanced by Mr. Eric Louw, as Minister of External Affairs, are sheer moonshine. He says the Soviet officials have "cultivated and maintained contact with subversive elements" and that "the same channel has been used for the diffusion of Communistic propaganda directed particularly at the Bantu population in transgression of the law of the land."

But the only "evidence" he can advance in support of either charge is a further unproved allegation that a recent broadcast over Moscow radio contained "an incitement of the Bantu and Non-European population, more particularly the African and Indian National Congresses, respectively, to resist the Government of the Union"; and a childish complaint that "the provisions of the Liquor Act have not been observed on the premises of the Consulate-General."

Mr. Louw may feel that he can get away with this sort of thing, however inadequate his reasons may be. What is known as "public opinion" in South Africa today has been so intimidated that it dares not cross swords with the Government on an issue of this sort. Certainly nothing could be more cowardly or contemptible than the timid acquiescence with which the English press has accepted his statement.

But this press and this "public opinion" does not represent the majority of the people of this country who want to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In their eyes Mr. Louw's allegations are of the same order as Mr. Swart's Communist plots to poison reservoirs and start bush fires—the hallucinations of a politically disordered brain. Speaking for this majority, let us say here and now that we find Mr. Louw's arguments completely unacceptable, and the closing of the Soviet Consulates therefore completely unjustifiable.

The Government makes the brave claim that it is fighting what it calls "Soviet penetration in Africa." Were the Soviet Union plotting aggression against any African territory, as the Nazis plotted before the last war, one might understand the Government's panic. But we have it on the authority of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Erasmus, that there is no such danger in Africa. He is, after all, the man who should know, because it is his business to defend us all against aggression. As recently as January 26, speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr. Erasmus said: "It had become clear that Russia was beginning to infiltrate into the Middle East and that her infiltration was taking a financial and economic form . . . Regarding the methods that the Russians propose to use in Africa and the Middle East, he could say no more than that they appeared to be those of economic and financial infiltration" (Cape Times, January 27).

In other words, it is not Russian aggression that the Government is afraid of, but Russian peacefulness, Russian trade. The big bogey with which Western Governments have tried to mesmerise their peoples for a generation—the Red peril, the bloodthirsty Communists, the Russian menace or what have you—is at last revealed to be a myth. It is not the Russian armies which we are called upon to fight, but Russian "economic and financial infiltration."

Mr. Louw has closed down the Soviet Consulates as a gesture to the Western world, which has always been so critical of South Africa's apartheid policy. "You may not like our race policies," says Mr. Louw in effect, "but that is our domestic affair. As far as international politics is concerned, we see eye to eye with you. You don't like Russian financial and economic penetration in Africa? Nor do we. You want to stop it? Do what we do, and kick the Russians out." In this way Mr. Louw undoubtedly hopes to hide the fascist nature of his Government and pose as the leading power in Africa defending "Western civilisation" against the "Red barbarians." And significantly, neither the United States nor Britain, nor their press, have offered the slightest objection to the South African Government's move.

Thus the closing of the Soviet Consulates is not just the outcome of a petty dispute between Mr. Louw and Mr. Ivanov. It is a deliberate blow to the peaceful relations between states, a blow delivered with a view to preserving Africa as a happy hunting ground for the imperialists, a blow to the aspirations of the African peoples for national independence.

With the exception of the handful of white supremacists and their hangers-on, the majority of the South African people cherish feelings of the warmest friendship towards the Soviet people, and do not intend to allow themselves to become the victims of Mr. Louw's plot. Those who fight for the realisation of the Freedom Charter in South Africa must recognise that Louw's move is in essence an attack on themselves, and should without hesitation demand that normal diplomatic and consular relations with the Soviet Union should be restored without delay.



# SOVIET UNION NOT ANTI-ISRAEL

—KRUSCHOV

## 'Our Policy is Sympathetic to all Peoples'

MOSCOW.—The attitude of the Soviet Union towards the Middle East was explained in an interview given by Mr. Kruschov last month to Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Labour M.P. and former Cabinet Minister in the Attlee Government.

According to an article in the London Observer, Mr. Wilson asked: "Would it be fair to say that the U.S.S.R. is pro-Arab and anti-Israel, or is that over-simplified?"

Mr. Kruschov replied: "Oversimplified. Our policy cannot be pro-Arab or anti-Israel. Ours is a policy which is sympathetic to all peoples."

He agreed that in his last speech he had taken up an attitude against Israel, but said this was because Israel had played an unpleasant role in Middle Eastern affairs. He added: "But it is, of course, a State like other States . . . It is made up of all levels; there are the peasants, the workers, the administrators and so on."

### BAGDAD PACT

Mr. Kruschov was extremely critical of the Bagdad Pact linking Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan, Iran and Britain in an anti-Soviet alliance. The reason for the pact, he said, was simply that Britain needed oil, and it was necessary to tie the Middle Eastern countries into a pact in order to guarantee a supply of oil. "In the past," he said, "Britain's tactics were cruder. What was once done by outright occupation now requires pacts and treaties."

The need for oil was the basis of Britain's policies in the Middle

East, and the struggle for control of Egypt's policies was a struggle for control of the Middle East. Britain's fear of losing her influence in African territories as a result of parting with her colonies was also related to her Middle Eastern policies.

The imperialist powers exploited the colonial peoples and pumped out of them their wealth and resources, said Mr. Kruschov. At this point, Mr. Wilson remarked that post-war British Governments had pumped in much more than they had pumped out.

"I cannot understand why anyone should enter a country except to 'pump out,'" Mr. Kruschov replied.

## What the Queen will not see in Nigeria

LONDON.—Lagos, capital of Nigeria, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are touring today, "has the worst slum in the Continent of Africa, with the possible exception of the shanty-towns of Johannesburg," writes Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, in the weekly "Reynolds News."

"Its houses are packing crates, with old cloths front and back. The sewage flows in open drains under the floorboards. Here 30,000 people live and die, 500 to each acre of smell and disease."

Commenting on the news report that Lagos was to be white-washed for the visit of the Queen, Brockway says: "It will not be easy to whitewash this social sore. No doubt her Majesty will be guided elsewhere."

"But as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh travel along the red-earth roads of Nigeria, they cannot escape the poverty and ignorance which 100 years of British rule have not removed."

"Most of the people scrape an existence from the soil as peasants, earning from £3 to £10 a month."

"There are only 500 doctors . . . for 30 million people. Only one million of the 5 million children of school age go to school; only 20,000 to secondary schools. Ninety per cent of the people are illiterate."

Brockway says, however, that Nigeria is not all drab. "The Royal visitors will meet laughter, singing and colour . . ." The Queen will see examples of technical training, of educational advance, of industrial and agricultural development, and of increasing self-government by the Africans.

"And she will not find any colour bar. When the Royal visitors are welcomed by the Governor, they will be introduced to more Africans than Whites."

"There will be no pretence that this is not an African country; there are fewer than 12,000 Europeans."

### Soviet Sets Up Ministry of Automation

MOSCOW.

The Soviet Government has set up a special ministry to deal with automation, which is an integral part of the draft directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan now under discussion all over the country.

This nation-wide discussion is in preparation for the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opening here on February 14.

The plan proposes a 65 per cent increase in industrial production in the next five years, and an increase in the productivity of labour of over 50 per cent.

The newspaper Pravda pointed out recently that though from 1928 to 1953, productivity had increased six-fold, and overtaken the most advanced capitalist countries in Western Europe, the Soviet Union was still behind the United States.

"In peaceful competition we have to overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in production per head of population—and that in the shortest possible period of time," said Pravda.

### Chou's Call To Formosans

LONDON.

In a dramatic call to the Chinese on Formosa recently, Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, asked them to help in the reunification of the island with the mainland.

He appealed to political leaders there to "recognise the inevitable trend of development" and to "liberate Formosa by peaceful means," and so aid Asian and world peace.

## NEW CABINET CRISIS IN INDONESIA

LONDON.—Incomplete returns from the elections to the Indonesian Constituent Assembly last year show that the Nationalist Party topped the poll in the whole of Indonesia with 8,077,000 votes. Next came the Muslim Priests' Association with 6,308,000 votes, the Communist Party with 5,863,000 votes, and the Masjumi with 5,477,000 votes.

In the island of Java, Communist votes increased by 65,000 over the returns for the parliamentary elections a few months before. The Indonesian Nationalist Party increased its vote by 342,000. The other two parties each lost more than 60,000 votes.

The Muslim Priests' Association and the smaller Muslim Political Federation have withdrawn their support from the Indonesian Government and have asked the Prime Minister to return his mandate to the President.

But the Government retains a small majority in Parliament and will probably remain in office until the Dutch-Indonesian talks at Geneva are concluded. These talks are the reason given by the two Muslim parties for their withdrawal. They allege that the Government, dominated by the reactionary Masjumi Party, has sold out to the Dutch and abandoned Indonesia's claim to the disputed territory of West Guinea.

### GAINS FOR LEFT

The Masjumi Government came to power after the former Nationalist Government of Sastroamidjojo Cabinet had resigned over a dispute with the army. Since then two elections have been held, and both have

registered gains for the Nationalists and the Communists and losses for the Masjumi.

The new Parliament is due to be installed in two or three months time, but the Masjumi Government is refusing to resign and allow a more representative Government to take over until then. In the new Parliament there will be about 20 seats to be filled by nomination of the President on the advice of the Cabinet in office at the time, and it seems the Masjumi hopes to be able to increase the number of its supporters in Parliament in this way. But to do so, it must be able to stay in office until the day of nomination, even against the public will.

A key role will be played in this situation by President Soekarno, who is a Nationalist, and who is believed to favour the formation of a coalition Government of the Nationalists and the Muslim Priests' Association supported by the Communists.

The Communist Party, the trade unions and other democratic organisations are also demanding the immediate resignation of the Masjumi Government and its replacement by a Government which will reflect the wish of the people as expressed in the elections.

## West Germany Trying to Revive Military Spirit

### Public Deeply Suspicious of Former Nazis

LONDON.—The West German authorities, faced with a population which has become deeply suspicious of the militarists, has launched an intensive campaign to secure recruits for its new army.

Addressing the first parade of the army near Bonn recently, Chancellor Adenauer said the West German soldier must be "esteemed once again at his proper value."

On parade were 1,200 men of the West German army, 200 men of the navy and 200 of the air force. In charge of the parade was the former Nazi general Hans Speidel, who is the West German chief military representative at NATO.

Dr. Adenauer said the armed forces would have to be subordinate to the political leadership of the State.

### DISCIPLINE

Great discipline and self-control would be required from the soldiers to secure "the incorporation of the forces in the political order." But, he added:

"It requires also, however, readiness on the part of the public to make continued efforts not to thrust the soldier into fateful isolation, but to esteem him once again at his proper value after the many misunderstandings and negative influences of the past."

In this task, however, the West German authorities have not set a very good example. The President of West Germany was not invited to attend the parade, nor were any political leaders or M.P.s except the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Defence and Finance Ministry. This has aroused strong criticism.

Meanwhile, the Government is making every effort to crush the forces in West Germany which are fighting to prevent the emergence of a new militarism. The attempt to have the German Communist Party illegalised is still being pursued in the courts, and every opportunity is taken to attack Communist leaders.

Last month Helmut Schutte, Communist Party secretary for the Dortmund district, was arrested on a trumped-up charge of having tried to spy out State secrets. The prosecutor refused to disclose any details on the grounds that "the evidence might be tampered with."

The Communist Party paper "Unser Tag" has been suppressed and two leading Communists in the Rhineland Palatinate arrested.

### NAZIS BACK

Nazi militarists are slowly strengthening their grip on public life in West Germany. The country is flooded with militarist organisations and their publications. Last year a further 300 such organisations were formed, bringing the total number well up to 1,000.

They have been holding meetings at the rate of two a day at which the old Nazi demands are being heard again.

From the Adenauer Cabinet downwards, running through the provincial governments, the legal system and education, former Nazis are well-entrenched.

Many ministers in the Adenauer Government—including the Ministers of the Interior and Building—were former Nazis or members of the storm troop organisations, S.A. and S.S.

Between 70 and 80 per cent of West German judges and lawyers were former Nazi Party members. These are the men who are sending men and women to prison for opposing rearmament.

It is symptomatic that for opposing Nazi aspects of West German

policy, nearly 6,500 Jews have been sent to jail in West Germany since 1950. Preliminary proceedings have been opened against a further 35,000 Jews.

### More Soviet Aid To Yugoslavia

LONDON.

Improved relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been consolidated with the publication in a Belgrade economic journal of details of Soviet financial assistance to Yugoslavia.

Western aid to Yugoslavia, "so freely given," comments the Manchester Guardian, "when Yugoslavia was at loggerheads with the Soviet Union," has tapered off since the Bulganin-Kruschov visit to Belgrade. This revealed a lack of balance in Yugoslavia's economy which Soviet aid is now designed to cure.

The Soviet Union is granting Yugoslavia a credit of 110 million dollars for the next ten years. The amount of the credit is not astronomical, but the terms on which it has been granted have filled the Yugoslavs with pleasure.

A Belgrade radio commentator pointed out that the new agreement provides Yugoslavia with aid on more favourable terms than she had ever been able to obtain from any other country. The rate of interest on the loan is only 2 per cent, and repayments will only begin in 1959.

Under the agreement the Soviet Union will build for Yugoslavia two artificial fertiliser plants and a power station, and will modernise three mines.

In addition to the ten-year loan, another credit agreement for 54 million dollars for Yugoslav purchases in the Soviet Union, and for 30 million dollars in gold or foreign currency, is to be signed by a Yugoslav delegation which is leaving for Moscow soon.



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