

"FIGHT PASS LAWS"

-A.N.C. CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

A relentless campaign against the pass laws and their extension to African women was urged by the Transvaal continuation conference of the African National Congress held here last week-end.

A total of 128 delegates met to conclude the business of the annual conference extended from last month.

The pass laws have brought untold humiliation, misery and degradation to the African people, and the proposal to extend passes to the women is viewed with extreme indignation. Said one woman speaker from Jabavu: "We cannot hope to bear healthy children if we are to spend a great part of our lives in prison."

A Newclare speaker said that African women were already being issued with passes in certain factories.

Several delegates who took part in the lengthy and heated debate on the pass laws proposed a campaign for men also to "throw away their passes." Conference finally decided that this proposal should be placed before the national conference later this year.

Conference saluted the historic Congress of the People, endorsed the Freedom Charter and pledged to work for the collection of the Transvaal's signature target. By the year's end the A.N.C. should bring in 74,000 signatures, urged secretary P. Mathole.

On Bantu Education the conference reiterated its stand that the long-term aim to prevent the functioning of Bantu Education by the withdrawal of children from Bantu Education schools is correct. The conference resolved to intensify the campaign against Bantu Education by educating the African people to reject and boycott school boards and committees, to strengthen the cultural club movement and to demand universal education for all as in the Freedom Charter.

Conference welcomed the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which, it said, is the only true representative of the working people of South Africa. Conference resolved to seek a fraternal working together between S.A.C.T.U. and the A.N.C.

Conference also declared strongly against ethnic grouping.

Secretary Mathole appealed to Congress to stand by the Evaton people in their determined bus boycott.



Our pictures show some of the workers whose future is threatened by the new Group Areas proclamation: Top left: Miss Lillian Wicomb, typist. Top right: Two Coloured machine minders at a big letterpress printing machine. Bottom, left: Mr. Nicholas Dellow, chauffeur and next to him, Mr. Cecil Ohlson, clerk.

WORKERS SHOCKED BY GROUP AREAS BAN

"What Will Happen To Our Jobs?"

CAPE TOWN.—"Does this mean that I will no longer be able to do books except for Malays?" "And that I will no longer be able to drive a bus?" Or be a storeman? A waiter? A garage attendant? Tailor? Shop assistant? Clerk? Typesetter? Machine-minder? Typist?

These are among the hundreds of questions Coloureds, Indians, Malays and Africans were asking last week when they heard of the new Government proclamation under the Group Areas Act by which people of one race group may not work for an employer of another race group without a permit from the Group Areas Board.

Nor has the talk that the proclamation may be illegal allayed their fears. The people are well aware that the Nationalist Government does not allow legality or constitutional rights or even plain humanity to stand in its way.

FOR THE NON-EUROPEAN PEOPLE, THE COLOURED AND INDIANS IN PARTICULAR, THIS NEW PROCLAMATION SPELLS DISASTER. THEY SEE IN IT ONCE MORE THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION OF MAKING THE NON-WHITES OF SOUTH AFRICA PERPETUAL HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER.

"I am employed as a clerk and am about to write my Matriculation exams, with a view to taking a university degree," Mr. Cecil Ohlson told New Age. "I am also writing my Associate of the Institute of Bookkeepers' exams, and have some other qualifications.

"If I am refused a permit to work where I am at present employed, what will then happen?"

"The Coloured people must join with all other democratic-minded people to prevent the Nationalists from implementing this terrible plan."

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Mr. Nicholas Dellow is a chauffeur. "The Government only wants to further its own aims, it is not worried about us Coloured people," he said. "I think this new idea is very foolish. We have worked for Europeans for years. What does the Government want us to do now? Start our own businesses? But our money is so little. We could never do that. How then are we going to live?"

Miss Lillian Wicomb is a 19-year-old typist. She has passed her junior certificate, as well as her senior typing, and 70 words per minute shorthand.

"Will there be enough Coloured employers to absorb all the Coloured typists?" she asked. "The Government will surely see to it that European typists get placed first, and they will probably tell us to go and do domestic work."

An Indian businessman who employs Coloured and African's told New Age: "It will be almost impossible for me to replace my workers (Continued on page 7)

Indian Cinemas Open Doors to Africans

DURBAN.—The directors of the Indian-owned Avalon and Albert Theatres here have promised that discrimination against Africans at these two cinemas will now end.

"Our policy is that all patrons, whatever their race, will receive equal treatment in all respects," states a letter from the directors to the Durban District Women's League, who protested against segregated seating and restricted accommodation for Africans.

The letter from the directors goes on to say that segregated seating for Africans is now deplored and assures the League that "any African can choose to sit anywhere in our theatre."

This change of policy of the Avalon and Albert Theatres will be welcomed by the African community, whose members have for long regarded discrimination against themselves by Indian establishments as detrimental to Indian-African relations.

NEW AGE

NORTHERN EDITION Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Vol. 2, No. 3. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1955 PRICE 3d.

LIVED HERE FOR 30 YEARS, NOW TOLD TO GO

"Foreign Natives" Deported

JOHANNESBURG.—Using the most recent amendments to the Urban Areas Act, the authorities are drawing the pass law net tight about "foreign Natives." Many Africans from the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa who have lived in the Union for the greater part of their lives are now under order of deportation.

By law no African not born in the Union can remain in an urban area without permission from the Secretary for Native Affairs. Formerly Africans from outside territories who were "domiciled" in the Union were permitted to live and work here. The latest amendment of 1954 removes the protection formerly given to domiciled persons.

In recent years a list of "foreign natives" has been compiled by various municipalities on instructions from the Native Affairs Department, and steadily these men are being rounded up.

NO CHOICE

A great number of Nyasa and Rhodesian Africans are in domestic service and they are permitted to remain in the Union under sufferance as long as they do not change their employment.

Immediately a domestic worker relinquishes one job and tries to take on another, however, he is given the alternative of accepting farm work in the platteland or returning home.

In recent months several municipalities have withdrawn permission to remain in the urban areas to Africans who have lived and worked in the towns since their youth.

Chief targets seem to be those independent tradesmen or crafts- (Continued on page 4)



Mr. Jose Quintina who has worked as a tailor in Springs location since 1919 has been ordered to return to Portuguese East Africa.



New Age Belongs to the People

October the 29th marked the first anniversary of New Age. Like its predecessors The Guardian and Advance (killed by fascism), New Age has become the voice of millions of oppressed peoples of South Africa struggling against Nationalist barbarism, forwarding the cause of liberation of oppressed peoples the world over, and has been unceasingly the opponent of imperialist designs to plunge mankind once more into war.

In its twelve months of existence New Age has performed an invaluable service to the democratic cause. The masterly exposures of the evils of Group Areas, deportations, removals, pass laws, slave labour, and police assaults, and the magnificent reportage of the Hitler-like "race re-classification" have had a profound effect on the political situation in the country. One of the main factors for the success of the Congress of the People was New Age. Indeed, it has seen a new era.

Can New Age be considered just another paper that makes its appearance week after week, merely to swell the pockets of directors or advertisers; peddle gossip; specialise in sex and crime and all the filth of the yellow press?

No. It is here to serve a specific purpose to organise, awaken and move the oppressed into taking their destiny into their own hands so as to build a society where everybody, irrespective of colour, nationality, or sex enjoys the right to labour, education, culture, and government of their own choice.

Can a people's paper like New Age become that organiser and propagandist in achieving its purpose? It has certainly done so in Fordsburg and Vrededorp.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

For many years, we, a group of young people who have been selling the Guardian, Advance, and now New Age (which we consider a major political activity) have found it to be a tremendous source of inspiration, a channel for wide experiences and a wonderful opportunity to meet and maintain contact with hundreds of people of different nationalities.

Today we point to readers who with a diversity of social and religious outlooks have through the paper become supporters of the democratic movement morally, materially and actively. So much so that we can give some examples where readers have taken up important posts in the Congress movement.

For instance, we can mention a vice-president, a secretary in the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and numerous people who are active as a result of the paper. We also have a nucleus of Coloured people who are going to form a branch of SACPO.

Through the paper we won the friendship of countless people who some time or another have proved to be of invaluable assistance to the movement and in turn have come to us for assistance. For instance we have a reader who time and again gave us the use of his premises to raise funds. His entire family have been activated on many occasions.

Then there is the case of a group of young musicians who were won over (the band leader also sells New Age) and who have been only too eager to perform at our functions.

Through New Age we now enjoy material and moral support also from some of the Chinese community.

There are also readers who were formally anti-Congress who are now supporting the Congress. Among them are an ex-N.E.U.M. supporter who now gives a contribution; T.I.O. readers and many religious persons who were under the impression that the Congresses were Communist-controlled or catering for the rich only. As a result of our regular calls to their homes, we were able to clear up these lies and misconceptions.

FACTORY WORKERS

Calling regularly at a factory gate resulted in a £5 donation from the working girls. Many of our readers have been delegates to the various conferences that were held from time to time. A large number attended the great Congress of the People.

We in turn have been able to assist many of our readers who have come into difficulties with landlords wanting to evict them, and through our intervention have been able to secure a stay. Others again come for legal aid under Group Areas, Immorality Act, Rents Act, police assaults and recently, under the Population Registration Act.

The selling of New Age has its humorous and pleasant side. We used to have an old man who called at about 5.30 a.m. every Saturday for his copy of the paper. Some mornings he was late—he came at 7 a.m.! If we went into the shebeens in the slum quarters with a paper a heated discussion about the Nationalist Government invariably started, followed by a little contribution.

New Age sellers are frequently invited to lunches, dinners, Christenings, weddings, and birthday parties. We celebrate with them Eid, Deepavali, and Christmas (and collect a donation).

We also share with them their sorrow—the passing of their dear ones, notice for eviction or the loss of a job.

MORE CAN BE ACHIEVED

The above is merely a brief account of some of the achievements. We believe that much more can be done here, and throughout the country if all the activists intensify their work. New Age must be regarded with all the passion and fire of one's political conviction.

We also believe that if all activists (including the "theoreticians") make New Age their baby they will not only swell the sales but also the democratic cause.

The arguments and excuses offered for not selling the paper are in most cases poor. If they claim to be "busy," they must take a hint from the Rev. D. C. Thompson who once said: "Even the busiest people find time to do something."

Finally, we must dedicate ourselves on this, the 1st anniversary of New Age, to work vigorously so that our paper, the voice of the oppressed, finds its way into every nook and corner of the country to inspire the people into defeating apartheid and make the Freedom Charter a reality.

Long live New Age! Mayilbuye Afrika!

PAUL JOSEPH,
Johannesburg.

Explosive Situation

The serenity of an A.N.C. meeting held in Sophiatown Freedom Square recently was threatened by police threats and intimidation. Mr. Patric Moloa, a Congressite, who was seated next to an African detective was engaged in a friendly whisper with him when another detective intervened, protesting that his co-worker should not have anything to do with people who are suspected Communists.

Mr. Moloa replied that he was no Communist, and did not even know that the African to whom he had been talking was a detective. About two dozen African detectives then surrounded Mr. Moloa. Some even "polished" their batons with their saliva-moistened hands. The crowd became irritated.

The chairman, Mr. Simon Tyiki, called the crowd to order and emphasised that people should ignore the police.

The crowd was easily composed and Mr. Moloa stood cool, calm and collected as the police exhausted their vulgar and obscene vocabulary on him.

Meanwhile, European detectives who had watched the scene from their cosy sedan cars, rushed out and threatened to arrest everybody. The situation nearly became explosive.

"Since the Government has failed to prove evidence of sedition, treason and communism, all four means are being adopted to try and prove same," said Mr. Tyiki.

A. KLAAS.

Sophiatown.

In Memory of David Malgas

On Sunday, November 13 at 1.30 p.m. a Mourning Service in memory of Christopher David Malgas will be held at his former residence near CAFDA, Retreat.

Mr. Malgas was born at Tarkastad in 1895 and came to Cape Town as a youth 38 years ago. He served his people as a diligent secretary of the Advisory Board, Vigilance Association and life member of the African National Congress, fighting so that all people might share equal rights irrespective of their race, creed, colour or sex.

Among other things he was also a devout church steward, who believed that peace could only be maintained by complete unity as a nation and Christendom. We Africans should be with his family.

J. B. MBIZWENI-CONANA,
Retreat, Cape.

Parents Protest

We, the parents of Elsie River, strongly protest against the unfair, biased and unconstitutional election of a school committee on October 29.

The chairman assumed the duties of a dictator and simply nominated the members. We therefore say that the four elected men represent their own children, not the children of the parents of Elsie River.

S. MAKHETHA.

Elsie River.

Swart's Incitement

I refer to the address of Mr. C. R. Swart, Nationalist Minister of Justice, when speaking to about 2,000 of the followers of "Afrikanerdom" on Kruger's Day here.

Is Mr. Swart aware of the fact that he is not the only thinking human being living south of the Sahara? When he told the Nationalists to build a future for the preservation of white baasskap "with a trowel in one hand and a sword in the other" was that not an incitement to these people?—

G. S. STANGER,
Port Elizabeth.

EDITORIAL

FASCISM ON THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM

THE recent proclamation in the Government Gazette creating a class of "disqualified persons" who may not be employed in any business controlled by persons of another race group has already caused great harm to South Africa.

On the one hand it has made the employers fear that they will lose control of their labour force. The number of businesses in South Africa where employers and employees both belong to the same race group is comparatively small. The vast majority are "mixed" businesses, in which Whites employ Non-Whites (or vice versa), or in which the labour force consists of people belonging to different race groups.

The employers say that if they have to be subjected to strict control in the choice of their workers, as appears to be envisaged in the Proclamation, it will be impossible for them to run their businesses at all, and they will be forced to close down. The economic disruption which would result on a national scale would bankrupt the country.

As for the workers, the Proclamation turns them into slave labourers. The restrictions which at present apply to the Africans under the Urban Areas Act will in future apply to workers of all races, who can be shunted around by some petty Government official and denied the right to sell their labour to the highest bidder, or to the bidder of their choice.

The chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr. de Vos Hugo, said last week that "there was no intention to deprive bona fide employers of their labour or bona fide employees of their work . . . There is no need to fear a wholesale dismissal of workers or any dislocation of industry."

But he did not deny that the Government seeks to exercise powers comparable to those which were used by the notorious Nazi Labour Front to enslave the German working class during the Hitler regime. And an official of the Group Areas Board in Cape Town told the Cape Times quite plainly last week:

"The ultimate intention of the Act is that people should live and work among those of their own group." (Cape Times, November 2.)

Whether or not the Proclamation is legal will presumably be determined in the courts. But even if the courts rule against the Government, the danger will not have been removed, for by a simple amendment to the Group Areas Act next session, the Government can get the powers which it obviously wants to have—the powers to control the use and distribution of labour on a racial basis. The Group Areas Act must be read together with the Industrial Conciliation Bill at present before Parliament to get a proper understanding of the Government's purpose.

We can believe Mr. de Vos Hugo when he says the Government's aim is not to dislocate industry. The Government has all along acted in the interests of the big farmers, big business and the mining bosses, and it will be very careful before it interferes with the profits of any of these powerful groups.

Thus already employees in the mining industry, on the farms, in provisions and in domestic service are to be excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation. In all these spheres, the Whites are firmly in the saddle.

It is in the sphere of commerce that the Government wants to effect a clean-up. One can see that no Non-White shopkeeper will get a permit to employ White shop assistants. One can see that it will become very difficult for an Indian trader to get permission to employ any but Indians. The burden of the Proclamation will be borne most heavily by the Non-White employers, many of whom will find themselves driven out of business—and out of competition with the Whites.

In the labour sphere the Proclamation will be used to ensure full employment for the Whites before the needs of the Non-White workers are considered. The chances of a Non-White youth being allowed to become apprenticed in a White firm will be reduced to almost nil. The Group Areas Act will be used together with the Industrial Conciliation Act to ensure that apartheid is enforced in the trade unions.

What does all this add up to? Fascism pure and simple, the manipulation of the economic and political institutions of the State in the interests of one small section, the domination of the majority by a race-mad minority.

The chains which all must wear in the Nationalist South Africa of the future are being forged before our very eyes. It is more than time for the people—all the people—to cast aside their fears and call a halt before this madness goes any further.

The Freedom Charter says: "All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions . . ."

"All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose."

These ideals must be made reality.

MASS PROTEST AS U.S. LYNCHERS GO FREE

Apartheid in America

NEW YORK.—The acquittal of two white men charged with the murder of a fourteen-year-old Negro boy, Emmett Till, has led to a mass wave of protest throughout the United States.

Evidence was led that the two men, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, had kidnapped the boy after Bryant's wife complained that he had whistled at her. The boy's body was later found in the Tallahatchie river mutilated beyond recognition.

Mass rallies in New York, Chicago, Detroit and many other cities followed the acquittal, demanding justice in the forthcoming trial in which the men will face the lesser charge of kidnapping.

Protests are pouring into the White House and the Justice Department. Members of the House of Representatives are calling for a parliamentary inquiry. One representative, Mr. Adam Powell, called for a march on Washington to demand a special session to act against lynch terror.

EXCLUDE HIM!

A Negro member of the House of Representatives said that he would call for the exclusion from the House of the representative of Mississippi, where the lynching took place, until all Negroes in that state were given the right to vote.

Addressing the New York rally, attended by 20,000 people, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, the boy's mother, declared: "What I saw of the trial was a shame before God and man." The verdict, she said, was a signal that "lynching is now in order."

NEGRO PRESS

The entire Negro press in the United States has expressed its indignation at the verdict and the cynicism of the entire proceedings. The New York Daily News reported the verdict scene as follows:

"The verdict was delivered to a packed, steaming courtroom at 3.40. The defendants promptly grabbed their attractive dark-haired wives and put on a public petting party by way of celebration."

In order to come to their decision the jury had to reject completely the evidence of the boy's mother, identifying the body. (The defence put forward the fantastic theory that it wasn't Till at all, but some other body thrown into the river by "agitators who wanted to make trouble.")

"TRIED TO REACH THEM"

This is how Murray Kempton, of the Negro daily New York Post described that evidence by the mother:

'She turned to that white jury and tried to reach them.

"I looked at the ears, the forehead, the nose, the lips, the chin"—she ran through the catalogue very slowly and precisely—"I knew definitely that was my boy, beyond the shadow of a doubt." She was trying to bridge the gap between herself and that jury, and she knew that containment was the only way.

Robert Smith (the prosecutor) showed her a police picture of the body brought out of the Tallahatchie River. She looked at it and bowed her head and said: "Yes, sir." Smith turned to put the picture on the table; in the interval of silence she took off her glasses and wiped her eyes, almost furtively, as though it would destroy the line she was desperately casting to the jury to show emotion.

"BIG BOY NOW"

'Then Robert Smith showed her the ring that had been taken off

a finger of the body in the river. She said it had been her first husband's and had been given to Emmett and he had put it on the day he left Chicago for Mississippi and shown her that he was large enough to wear it, and she had said, "Gee, you're getting to be a big boy now."

But this was the jury's reaction. "Asked how the jurors considered the identification of the body by Mrs. Bradley, Shaw (the foreman of the jury) said curtly: "If she had tried a little harder she might have got out a tear."

To come to its decision the jury had also to reject completely the evidence of the boy's uncle, Moses Wright who identified the two accused as the men who took the boy away, and who also identified the body.

POINTED FINGER

This is how Kempton described his evidence:

"Moses Wright, doing what no white man in his county really believed he would dare to do, stood

Motorists glancing at a signpost pointing toward Sumner, Miss., noted that the village of 500 was "A Good Place to Raise A Boy." A Baltimore Afro-American reporter quoted another reporter: "Yes. A good place to raise a boy's body from the river."

on his tip-toes to the full limit of his 64 years and his 5 feet 3 inches yesterday, pointed his black, work-worn finger straight at the huge and stormy head of J. W. Milam and swore that this was the man who dragged 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till out of his cottonfield cabin the night the boy was murdered.

"There he is," said Mose Wright. He was a black pigmy standing up to a white ox. J. W. Milam leaned forward, crooking a cigarette in a hand that seemed as

large as Mose Wright's whole chest, and his eyes were coals of hatred.

'Mose Wright took all their blast straight in his face, and then, for good measure, turned and pointed that still unshaking finger at Roy Bryant.

' "And there's Mr. Bryant," said Mose Wright.'

LIKE OVERSEER

Then Sidney Carlton, the lawyer for the accused men, began his cross-examination. His manner 'was that of an overseer with a field-hand.

'Sidney Carlton roared at Mose Wright as though he were the defendant, and every time Carlton raised his voice like the lash of a whip, J. W. Milam would permit himself a cold smile.

'And then Mose Wright did the bravest thing a Delta Negro can do; he stopped saying "sir." Every time Carlton came back to the attack, Mose Wright pushed himself back against his chair and said "that's right" and the absence of the "sir" was almost like a spit in the eye.

Then there was the evidence of a friend of the murdered boy in a truck with the accused men.

The truck turned into Milam's farm, and later the friend heard cries of pain coming from a shed.

Of the case against the accused men the "Afri-American" said: "If ever there were reasoning and logic based on stark, cold facts laid before a jury it was laid before this one." The jury listened to the evidence quietly, chewing gum. Then after a brief retirement it found the men not guilty.

The accused had not even troubled to go into the witness box to give evidence.

America's diplomats in Asia like to boast of the absence of racialism in the United States. The Till case has demonstrated to the world the falsity of this claim. Negroes in the Southern States suffer all the viciousness of apartheid.

Soviet Musicians to Play in U.S.

NEW YORK.—Following the sensational success of the visit to the United States of Soviet pianist Emil Gilels, the director of the U.S. National Arts Foundation has invited Dmitri Shostakovich and three other leading Soviet composers to come to direct and perform their own works. The invitation has been accepted.

Reporting Gilels' performance with the Philadelphia Orchestra, "Time" said that his brilliance left listeners "with the same feeling in the ear that a flash of lightning can cause in the eyes. When the concert ended, Gilels got an ovation that would have made most Western pianists euphoric." Said the conductor, Eugene Ormandy, "He is one of the greatest."

The Soviet musicians who have been invited to come with Shostakovich are Tikhon Khrennikov, Dmitri Kabalevsky, Reingold Glier and Aram Khatchaturian.

Carlton Smith, National Arts Foundation Director, is in Moscow arranging for the visits. He is hopeful that there will be "a massive cultural exchange between Soviet and American artistic personalities

in all fields."

The Chinese Classical Theatre at present performing in Britain is causing a sensation there. More than 1,400 people attended the opening performance last week. Among them was Lady Eden, wife of the Prime Minister, a number of cabinet ministers and diplomatic representatives from many countries.

The Daily Mail correspondent reported that "at the climax of the show the stage was full of whirring, bouncing, gyrating bodies. The speed, the timing, the athleticism stirred the blood and baffled the eyes."

The Times wrote that the company "produced delicately flavoured pleasure for all. The entertainment keeps its charm from first to last."



HIS LAST STAND

The Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress of the People was published in full across two pages of the U.S. Negro newspaper "Freedom." "We are happy to acquaint our readers with an event of major significance," says the paper. The above cartoon which appeared on the same page shows what the Negro people of America think of the Nationalists' apartheid policy.

End To Malaya War Near?

SINGAPORE.—There is now a very real possibility of an end to the long war in Malaya between the British Army and the Malayan People's Army. Preparations are being made for a meeting between the chief ministers of the Malayan Federation and the Communist leader of the People's Army, Chin Peng.

Representatives of the two sides have already met to make preliminary arrangements. From the side of the Malayan Federation the deputy commissioner of police and an assistant minister were sent to meet the Communist representatives.

The British authorities have dropped all pretence of refusing to meet the People's Army leaders as equals, and are meeting Chin Peng on his own conditions, according to the London Times.

One of Chin Peng's conditions was that he was not prepared to negotiate with representatives of the British—he would only meet delegates from the Malayan Federation.

Another British bluff that has been exploded was that the meeting was only to explain amnesty terms to the People's Army. The Chief Minister of Singapore, Mr. Marshall, has now stated that the meeting will probably take more than one day. "Why an explanation of the brief amnesty terms should take more than one day is not clear," the Times remarks bitterly, and it is obvious that the meeting will in fact involve negotiations by both sides.

The war in Malaya began seven years ago when the British met the demands of the national liberatory movement for independence, and of the trade unions for higher wages, with military terror of the same kind as that being employed by them in Kenya today.

At regular intervals since the war began the British have announced that the People's Army has been destroyed—but not even the most brutal methods have succeeded in suppressing the people's struggle for freedom.

India Explores For Oil

DELHI.—Seven Soviet technicians are expected in Delhi shortly to assist the government in its oil exploration project, India's Minister of Natural Resources has announced.

The Minister, who recently led a delegation of geologists and engineers which visited Britain, the Soviet Union, Rumania, Western Germany and Holland, said that the arrival of the Soviet technicians would be the first step towards the formation of government-owned oil companies.

The Minister, Mr. Malaviya, spoke enthusiastically of what he saw during his tour of the Baku oil fields in the Soviet Union. He thought that that country was ahead of other countries, especially in drilling out at sea. He had seen some oil wells 60 miles from the shore, he said. Rumania had also been helpful and its Deputy Minister for oil, who had been invited to India, will also visit the area to be explored for oil.

China to Have New ABC

LONDON.—China is preparing for major alphabetic reforms in the writing of Chinese, to make the written language more easily taught and more adaptable to modern requirements. In addition, simplification of the written characters is planned.

These were announced as the main tasks of the National Written Language Reform Conference which met recently in Peking.

Mandarin Chinese, as spoken in Peking, is to be promoted as the national language.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

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