

SOVIET—YUGOSLAV TIES STRENGTHENED

DEFENCE MINISTERS MEET

"THE peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are vigorously striving to extend and strengthen the friendship and co-operation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Everything necessary also exists for the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the People's Democracies."

This was the comment made in an editorial in the Soviet newspaper Pravda on steps recently taken to bring the two countries closer together.

These steps include:

MOLOTOV'S DISMISSAL

1. The dismissal of Molotov from the leading organs of the Soviet Communist Party. In the statement issued by the Central Committee of the party giving the reasons for the dismissals of Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov, Molotov in particular was singled out for criticism.

The statement attacked Molotov for, amongst other things, having opposed the strengthening of Soviet relations with Yugoslavia.

ZHUKOV'S GUEST

2. The invitation by Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Zhukov, to the Yugoslav Minister of Defence, General Gosnjak, to come to the Soviet Union as his guest.

General Gosnjak and the Yugoslav officers accompanying him had several talks with the Soviet civil and military leaders.

On the 16th anniversary of the

"When I Get To Heaven"

NEW YORK.

Sin-ridden New York recently underwent a 'cleansing' at the hands of America's biggest and best 'evangelist,' Billy Graham. With a staff of 4,000 counsellors, a chorus of 1,500, and 2,000 ushers he managed to get an audience of 7,500 nightly. For the 45 days during which his show was running, he spent an estimated 1,300,000 dollars. His take is not known.

Asked by a reporter why he had been chosen by God to do His work, Billy replied modestly: "When I get to Heaven, that's the first question I'm going to ask Him."

Salazar's Prisoners Murdered

LONDON.

TWO Portuguese democrats have died recently under the tortures of the Salazar regime's political police, say reports which reached London from Portugal recently.

The first was Joaquim Lemos de Oliveira, who was maltreated and tortured to death in the political prison at Oporto.

The other was 69-year-old Manuel da Silva Junior, a building worker, arrested at Viano do Castello, who suffered several days and nights of torture before he died.

Many others are held in a new wave of arrests by the Portuguese Government.

Widespread protests against the police murders and the new suppression campaign have been sent to newspapers, local authorities and churchmen.

The 52 young Democrats whose trial has been dragging on for months at Oporto held a minute's silence in mourning during a court session.

Dictator Salazar's aim is to intimidate all opponents who might think of standing at next November's elections.

Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Defence Minister paid a special visit to Stalingrad, where he laid a wreath at the memorial to the defenders of the city against the Nazis.



Marshal Zhukov.

In an interview given to representatives of the press and radio, he said after the memorial tribute:

"Today is the 16th anniversary of Germany's attack against the Soviet Union. On this day, 16 years ago, the peoples of our country also started their struggle against the German and Italian invaders.

"Starting from this day, the Yugoslavs fought jointly with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"The victory of Stalingrad had a decisive significance not only for the Soviet people, but also for the fate of all mankind. The triumph of postwar construction in Stalingrad can be compared with this victory."

General Gosnjak paid a further warm tribute to the Soviet people when he wrote in the visitor's book at the Stalingrad historical museum the following words:

"Even so many years after the Battle of Stalingrad the exhibits of this museum stir one's blood. They testify to the Soviet people's great love for their Soviet homeland and for freedom, testify to the great patriotism which is inherent in the great Soviet people.

"These exhibits are also a serious reminder to those who wish to launch aggression against the Land of Socialism."

3. The holding of high-level talks between Soviet and Yugoslav leaders in Moscow. The Yugoslav Vice-President Kardelj and Mr. Rankovic, the two most prominent Yugoslav leaders after President Tito, have been discussing USSR-Yugoslav relations with Mr. Khrushchov and other leading Soviet figures.

The talks were described by both sides as "frank and friendly."

They are to be followed by negotiations for further Soviet economic aid to Yugoslavia.

PRAVDA SAYS . . .

It is a little more than two years since Khrushchov took the initiative

in healing the Soviet-Yugoslav breach by his sudden trip to Yugoslavia which was followed by a joint declaration of friendship between the leaders of the two countries.

Reviewing the progress that has been made since that time in strengthening economic and cultural ties between the two countries, the Pravda editorial quoted above says:

"A whole series of agreements have been concluded in the past two years, particularly on scientific and technical co-operation, co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, an agreement on reciprocal goods deliveries for 1958-1960, etc."

The editorial adds that the disruption of good relations between the two countries played into the hands of the imperialists and that international reaction would continue to attempt to sow discord between the socialist countries.

The paper went on to say that although the foundation had been laid for normalising relations and establishing co-operation between the Communist Parties of the two countries "one cannot of course ignore the difficulties, relating chiefly to ideology."

What is needed to overcome these difficulties, the paper concludes, is not the playing up of existing differences, but "the strengthening of co-operation in the numerous fields where there is complete unity between our two countries."

And The Tree Of Indian-Soviet Friendship Already Bears Fruit — says Krishna Menon

SPEAKING over Moscow Radio recently on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the joint statement by N. A. Bulganin and Premier Nehru, the Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, said that the Bhilai Steel Plant now being built in India with Soviet help was a monument to Indian-Soviet co-operation in the economic sphere.

Commenting on economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and India, the Ambassador recalled with pleasure the decision of the Soviet government to earmark 500 million roubles as technical assistance towards the completion of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

"Thus," he said, "the policy of peaceful co-existence has begun to yield results in all branches of life."

"The tree of Indian-Soviet friendship," said the Ambassador, "has already begun to bear fruit."

SUSPICION

Mr. Menon went on to say that the first task was to clear the ground and to remove the weeds of suspicion and misunderstanding which had grown. In this respect the historic visit of Mr. Nehru to the Soviet Union and the equally historic visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchov to India had played a great part.

"Objective historical research, too, has done much to remove misunderstandings," Mr. Menon added.

"Formerly," he said, "Soviet writers had an inadequate and indeed in some respects a distorted

TORTURE IN KENYA CONCENTRATION CAMPS

LONDON.

THE African prisoners in the concentration camps for 'Mau Mau' suspects in Kenya continue to be subjected to torture at the hands of their guards. This was revealed in a court case in Kenya recently in which an African "rehabilitation assistant," as the camp officials are called, and four African prisoners were charged with the murder of an African prisoner.

The "rehabilitation assistant" had given orders that the deceased prisoner be hanged from a beam by his wrists and beaten.

The Judge found that it had not been proved that the accused were responsible for the injury that led to the death of the prisoner. The camp official was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and his assistants in the assault to three months each.

During the course of the trial the fact emerged that there had been no less than 27 convictions for assault on prisoners in that particular camp.

Speaking of conditions in the camp, the counsel for two of the accused said: "It is a deplorable state of affairs which can be the responsibility only of those in charge."

And the Judge in his summing up of the case made it plain that he shared that view by saying that the assault "was ordered and carried out with the tacit approval" of the African warden's superior officer.

There are still tens of thousands of Africans languishing in the concentration camps of Kenya. They are detained without trial and for an indefinite period. Their 'rehabilitation' consists of being interrogated and subjected to physical violence, and doing forced labour under conditions of terrible indignity, for the Kenyan Government.

Call For Repeal Of Anti-Communist Act

LONDON.

A demand to abrogate the anti-Communist Act has been raised in the National Assembly of Thailand which began its sitting in Bangkok recently.

Speaking to a Bill providing for the repeal of the Act, a leading member of the Free Democratic Party said that the anti-Communist Act was being used to prevent Thailand from becoming neutral as the people wished. He called it unconstitutional and not in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its abrogation would help to bring about peace, he added.

The Bill was sponsored by 19 M.P.'s, who jointly signed a motion tabled in its support.

Indian Scientists To Visit U.S.S.R.

NEW DELHI.

A group of Indian scientists led by Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, will visit the Soviet Union shortly at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Press Trust of India reported recently.

A Soviet Parliamentary delegation is expected to visit India this winter, the agency said.

Removal Of Nazi Judges Demanded

BERLIN.

Immediate removal of Hitler's judges from the West German judiciary was demanded by the Secretariat of the International Union of Democratic Lawyers in a letter to the signatory powers of the Potsdam agreement.

The letter is signed by well-known British lawyer D. N. Pritt, Q.C., President of the Union; and French lawyer J. Nordmann, General Secretary of the Union.

The Secretariat, which held its session here on June 15 to 18, was informed that over 100 judges and state prosecutors of the Nazi regime were still holding office today in West Germany. These officials were directly or indirectly responsible for many death sentences passed on Hitler's victims.

Benoni Racing

Following are High Treason's selections for Benoni on Saturday:

Maiden Plate: 1. Arabian King; 2. High Fury; 3. Polynocks.
Kleinfontein B: 1. Neurology (Nap); 2. New Eclipse or Bopeep; 3. Ace Pilot.
Kleinfontein C: 1. Tyrolean Lad; 2. Elizabeth Anne; 3. Clewer Maid.
Juvenile Handicap: 1. Nicene; 2. Cheford; 3. Curfew.
Modder B: 1. Sunblaze or Regina; 2. Montigo; 3. Soubrette.
Modder C: 1. Sir (Nap); 2. Prairie Hawk; 3. Naval Feast.
Modder D: 1. Royal News; 2. Wizard Prince; 3. Firewatch.
Kleinfontein D: 1. Bagheera; 2. Muscatel; 3. Peri Peri.
Chairwood Woolavington Cup: 1. Excise or Charm Boy; 2. Solitaire; 3. Oil Gauge.



Some of the Bapedi who attended the tribal assembly.

TRIBE DEMANDS RETURN OF DEPORTED LEADERS

Great Assembly in Sekhukhuniland

SEKHUKHUNILAND.

THE running battle between the Bapedi of Sekhukhuniland and the Native Affairs Department over the Government's attempt to force the Bantu Authorities Act on this tribe, and the deportation some months back of two members of the Royal family who spoke out against Bantu Authorities, had a sequel at a gigantic tribal demonstration last Saturday morning.

Over 20,000 men and women assembled near the office of the Native Commissioner to hand over to him and other Government officials a mass petition asking that the two men who were deported to Zululand be returned to their tribe and to their homes. The two deportees are Arthur Phetedi Thulare and Godfrey Mogaramedi Sekhukhune.

In all, the petition will muster over 60,000 signatures. 29,000 have already been collected in the Reserve and were handed over; an equal number is still coming in from the more remote parts of Sekhukhuniland; and 8,000 members of the tribe in Johannesburg and nearby are adding their signatures.

The petition is brief and to the point: the tribe wants Phetedi Thulare and Godfrey Sekhukhune brought back from exile.

NO TRIAL

The tribal assembly was addressed by Acting Chief Sekhukhune, the Chief's sister, the Chief's wife, the tribal secretary and others. Again the speeches were brief, but insistent. The two men banished by the Native Affairs Department had committed no crime, had no charge laid against them, been brought before no court. They had merely been invited to the office of the Native Commissioner and then whipped away from the tribe without any opportunity to face and answer charges.

These two men were singled out by Verwoerd's Department as examples to the tribe of the fate of those who were outspokenly against

the imposition of Bantu Authorities, but their deportation has done nothing to break the tribe's resistance to the Act.

In fact, the banishments merely brought to a climax the refusal of the people and chiefs and sub-chiefs of Sekhukhuniland to be hoodwinked into accepting these new Authorities.

People flocked in their thousands from their homes in the Lydenburg, Middelberg and many other districts to attend last week's assembly.

The women in brightly-coloured costume, with elaborate hair-do's, scarves of many hues draped across their bodies, adorned with bangles

and beads, stole the show. They came with their babies on their backs, small children at their sides, and they joined the men as the huge gathering stood in the winter sunshine to hear the speakers and tribal heads who later handed the petition over to the Native Commissioner.

Armed police had been drafted into Sekhukhuniland for this meeting and they drove into the area in vans and trucks to take up position in the centre of the open-air gathering. The Special Branch was watching the demonstration too, and its detectives were equipped with binoculars with which they scanned the crowd.



The wife of the late Thulare, chief of the Bapedi, whose young son is heir to the chieftainship and for whom a Regent is today acting,

BANNED!

JOHANNESBURG.

David Bopape, former secretary of the Transvaal ANC and now a Johannesburg businessman, has been banned again from attending gatherings and confined to the area of Brakpan for a period of five years.

The terms of Swart's new ban permit Mr. Bopape to go to Johannesburg for business purposes subject to strict limitations on his movements and mode of travel. The notice also lists 37 organisations in whose affairs Mr. Bopape is forbidden to participate.

Latest in the long list of textile union leaders to be banned by Swart is **Dr. Ronnie Press**, general secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union. Two notices handed to him by detectives last week, ban him

(a) Under the Suppression of Communism Act, from gatherings.
(b) Under the Riotous Assemblies Act, from leaving the Johannesburg Magisterial area.

Both bans last for five years. Miss Nancy Dick, Mr. Michael Muller, Mr. Arnold Selby and Mr. Alec Calmeyer are some of the union officials who have been banned previously.



SPOTLIGHT on SPORT

by

Robert Resha

S.A. CRICKET TEAM FOR KENYA?

NO doubt the Kenya Cricket players and their manager who toured our country last year were impressed by our players.

The South African Cricket Board of Control (Non-European) has been invited to send a team to tour Kenya.

If South Africa tours Kenya, the team may also be in a position to play against India.

Other things being equal, the South African Cricket Board of Control has officials who are determined and industrious and cannot fail to send a team. On the side of the authorities the behaviour of our officials and players as well as that of the visitors is a sufficient testimonial.

It Would Be A Pity

GIBSON Makatelele, better known as 'Danger' to the soccer fans, is struggling to find money to go to England at the end of this month.

Makatelele as a trialist for the popular Wolverhampton Wanderers must pay his own fare to go to England. If the "Wolves" officials are satisfied with his play, only then will he live on his boots. He really deserves a chance. It would be a great pity if the dangerous player fails to go and campaign overseas.

Non-Europeans "Banned"

THE Non-European rugby fans in the Transvaal were 'banned' from witnessing the Britain-France rugby league match at Willowmore Park, Benoni, last Saturday.

Why? According to Mr. Cyril

Baynes, secretary of the Transvaal National Sporting Club, the seating accommodation usually reserved for Non-Europeans had to be given to Europeans. And the reason given by Mr. Baynes was that "there is no properly partitioned stand for Non-Europeans and there are only two gates. This could only be inviting incidents."

Like many Europeans in this country Mr. Baynes had to sacrifice sport and business principles for a political ideology—apartheid. Whenever Black and White have to be together apartheid theoreticians always imagine incidents. The fact that these incidents do not take place is never a lesson to them.

Mr. Baynes and his colleagues made provision for 17,000 European fans to watch the exhibition but only 13,000 came, and as could be expected apartheid did not pay for the 4,000 empty seats.

Because of politics the Non-Europeans were deprived of the opportunity of watching the first-ever rugby league match in South Africa.

A Revelation

Coming to the play: The professional code is most interesting—it is a revelation. It is faster than union rugby and can be scintillating.

The handling of the professional is thrilling and their timely passing movements are excellent. But scrummaging is rather ragged. As for defence it lacks that precision and hard tackling.

What is on the lips of many rugby enthusiasts is whether rugby league will take root in South Africa. It is rather too early to answer that question. The people have to watch more than one game before they can give a considered answer.

"TRANSVALER" ATTACKS TREASON FUND

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Treason Trial Defence Fund has only just been registered, but already the Nationalist organ "Die Transvaler" has launched a broadside attack on its registration under the Welfare Organisations Act.

The Fund aims to collect £100,000 to help pay the costs of the legal defence of the accused in the trial and to bring relief to their dependants in need.

"Die Transvaler" is preparing the way for the Act to be amended.

The Act is too loosely worded and vague, the paper complains, commenting that organisations that do not have a purely welfare object have already been allowed to collect money from the public.

The National Council of Welfare Organisations is given little opportunity, under the law, to reject an application for registration. The article points to possible abuses of the law: "Assume that a political party needs money. It turns to the law and ascertains that it could be registered if it had the following article among the objects of its constitution, 'the prevention of cruelty to, and the furtherance of, the welfare of animals!'"

The article in "Die Transvaler" cites the aims of the Treason Trial Defence Fund, and names its trustees and members of its management committee.

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