

# WHITHER GERMANY?

Though the situation in the Far East continues to cause anxiety, the main interest of the diplomatic world continues to be focussed on Germany. After the experience of two world wars, it is felt that the question of war or peace still very largely depends on which way Germany goes.

The Geneva conference did not solve the problem. It merely set the problem down for discussion by the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four in October. But the wording of the final Geneva communique, suggesting that the question of Germany must be discussed in relation to the establishment of a European security system, represents a concession by the West to the Soviet point of view.

Chancellor Adenauer's approach to the whole problem has been quite simple. He has aimed at linking West Germany with the Western powers, politically, militarily and in any other way necessary, and then using the threat of Western military superiority to force the Soviet Union to "release" East Germany and the "lost territories" now incorporated in Poland.

In pursuance of this policy, Adenauer supported E.D.C. and later the Paris Agreements, providing for the rebirth of the German army, even though the Soviet Union warned that the inclusion of West Germany in NATO would put an end to any hopes of German unification. The events of the past few months have shown that Adenauer has badly miscalculated.

### MYTH THAT FAILED

In the era of the H-bomb, with the Soviet Union proving itself in possession of a military potential as great as, if not greater than, that of the West, the 12 divisions of the German army for which Adenauer fought so hard are now seen to be of minor importance. The prospect of permanent and ever-growing Western military superiority has vanished.

It was this realisation which compelled the Western politicians to come to the Geneva conference table in the first place. For the same reason Adenauer must now go to Moscow this month or next, not as a

### WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

would-be conqueror presenting ultimatums backed by Western strength, but almost as a suppliant, hoping for, but quite unable to demand, what he wants.

It had been reported that Adenauer would lay down conditions which the Soviet Union must fulfill before he would be prepared to visit Moscow—such as that all German prisoners of war must be released, that Adenauer must be accepted as the sole genuine representative of the German nation, etc. Adenauer even waited for the results of the Geneva conference before finally deciding to go to Moscow as all.

For Adenauer and his policies Geneva was a disaster. The Soviet Premier Bulganin made it plain that the Russians had meant what they said when they warned against the implementation of the Paris Agreements. Now that West Germany had joined NATO, said Bulganin, clearly the time was not ripe to consider the question of unification. As far as the Soviet Union was concerned, she had to be satisfied about the question of security before she would agree to any form of unification.

Eisenhower insisted that NATO was an organisation intended for defence, not aggression, and said he would never have agreed to join it had it been planned for war. Bulganin replied: "I believe you," but asked why the application of the Soviet Union to join NATO had been refused. The West could not blame the Soviet Union for thinking, under the circumstances, that NATO was directed against her.

### CONCESSIONS

It was at this stage that the Western delegates realised that unless they moved a little towards the point of view of the Soviet Union, the impression would be created, particularly in Germany itself, that the West was too intransigent. Sir Anthony Eden then came forward with his proposal for a five-power security pact and a demilitarised zone between East and West in Europe, which the Soviet Union rejected as inadequate.

Nevertheless, the West was eventually compelled to drop its insistence on unification first, security afterwards, and to agree that the two subjects must be discussed together. As Eisenhower reported in his broadcast to the American people after his return from Geneva: "We held that Germany should be reunited under a Government freely chosen by themselves... in a framework that provided European security."



Though Adenauer claimed after Geneva that the

West had loyally honoured their obligations towards him, the fact remains that they left him quite without any bargaining weapons. Thus when the Soviet Union renewed its invitation to him to visit Moscow, it was he who had to accept the Soviet conditions, not vice versa.

The agenda proposed by the Soviet Union is extremely limited. It contains only three items:

1. Establishment of diplomatic relations;
2. Establishment of trade relations and the conclusion of a trade agreement;
3. Establishment of cultural relations and the conclusion of a cultural agreement.

Adenauer's expectations of diplomatic triumphs in Moscow are therefore doomed to disappointment. Nevertheless, he has agreed to go. He could not refuse.

### INCREASING OPPOSITION

Having staked his all on German rearmament and co-operation with the West, he is now coming increasingly under fire from his own people, who feel more strongly than ever that he has backed the wrong horse. The Social Democratic Opposition has been quick to claim the Geneva conference as proof of their contention that Adenauer should have negotiated with Moscow before, and not after, ratification of the Paris Agreements. Had he done so, they argue, Germany could today have enjoyed unity and peace, like Austria. As it is, Adenauer has led the German people into the wilderness, and reunification is further off than ever.

And it is not merely the opposition politicians in West Germany who are criticising Adenauer. Objection to his policy cuts right across the German nation. While the Geneva conference was in session, a party of delegates from both zones of Germany, including ex-Chancellor Josef Wirth and Adenauer's own former Defence Minister, Col. Von Bonin, as well as members of the coalition parties supporting Adenauer and three representatives of the East German Government came to Geneva to urge the four heads of Government not to drop their efforts to unite Germany outside military alliances, but within a European security system.

Col. Von Bonin himself, at a Press conference, said he had now come to the conclusion that the only solution for Germany was neutralisation. He had changed his mind about non-recognition of the East German regime and now wanted direct talks between East and West Germany.

### ISOLATION

The increasing isolation of Adenauer from his people on this issue is beginning to alarm the West. The well-known political commentator, Walter Lippmann, reported recently that Adenauer "neither expects nor desires" negotiations for German unity now, but would prefer to wait about three years until he feels "strong enough to obtain reunification with frontiers that are much better than Potsdam."

Lippmann added: "There is no telling who will conclude what (Adenauer) has started. There is no certainty at all that the German Government which settles with the Soviet Union will think and feel as does Dr. Adenauer... our best hope would seem to lie in working out... an all-European security agreement... within which the two Germanies would be embedded. On this point the Soviets appear to be ready to negotiate with us."

That is, in fact, the Soviet view—create a European collective security agreement, to which both Germanies would belong, as well as the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union and all the other European powers. Within this framework, the question of German reunification would be settled by the two Germanies themselves. When they had drawn closer together, they could decide to unite. Unity could not be imposed on them by force. Both the Soviet Union and Poland have assured East Germany that her present borders will be respected, and that there will be no solution of the German problem at her expense.

### NEGOTIATION, NOT WAR

At Geneva, for the first time, the West agreed to take this point of view into consideration. No doubt there will still be plenty of fighting about it—both at Moscow during Adenauer's visit, and later at the Foreign Ministers' conference.

But so long as the fighting is limited to the conference room, and not spread to the field of battle, there is good hope that in the not-too-distant future even this toughest of all post-war nuts will be cracked, to the satisfaction of all, and not least the German people themselves.



## REMOVALS FROM VREDEDORP

JOHANNESBURG. THE Native Resettlement Board, vested by the Government with the powers of a separate local authority in order to carry out the Western Areas Removal scheme, has also proclaimed its jurisdiction over part of Vrededorp, and last week carried out the first stage of a removal of Africans from there—with the co-operation and agreement of the City Council. U.D.F. lorries moved into 26th

and 24th streets in Pageview (the area in Vrededorp nearest to Mayfair) and moved African families to Meadowlands and single Africans to temporary hostel accommodation in Mofolo.

This removal will continue until all Africans in this area have been moved.

The future of the rest of Vrededorp's Non-European population is in the air, bound up with the

decisions of the Group Areas Board.

The Nationalists want the removal of all the Non-Europeans and the declaration of Vrededorp as a white area. The Transvaal last week hailed the removal of Africans as the eradication of another "black spot." The United Party group in the Johannesburg Council was not adamant about the removal of Indians and Coloureds from Vrededorp, and was prepared to let them remain there.

## Monare's Daughter Missing

JOHANNESBURG.

Kantsi Nariah Monare, daughter of Elias Monare, banished Benoni leader, has disappeared from her grandmother's home at No. 1216, Orlando.

Anybody knowing anything about her whereabouts is asked to contact her family; Mr. O. Tambo of the A.N.C.; or the 'New Age' office, 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

## EVATON BOYCOTTERS ALLEGE POLICE ASSAULTS

### "I Lost Consciouness," says 17-year old boy

JOHANNESBURG.—The Evaton bus boycott is continuing solidly, a magnificent demonstration of the people's determination to have the fares reduced, and police arrests and intimidation in the past fortnight are in no way succeeding in breaking the boycott.

A number of the pickets appointed by the boycotters have been arrested by the police, and held on various charges, some for trespass, others for incitement, still others for robbery.

Six Africans arrested have been held in custody for a week, notwithstanding efforts by their defence lawyers to have bail fixed for them. The police give as a reason for their continued detention that they have not completed their investigations and the Africans would interfere with witnesses if released. But the only evidence produced that they would do this, according to the police, is that both accused and crown witnesses live in Evaton.

Five Africans in the cells at Evaton have been brutally assaulted by the police, they allege. When seen at the police station, two days after the beating they allege two African detectives gave them, their injuries were very visible. One man's face was still covered with congealed blood, others had injuries to their ears and eye, another (who alleged he had been beaten with a length of piping and a plank) was limping badly and complaining of

## AFRICAN GIRLS FOR SLAVE EDUCATION

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Department of Native Affairs is planning to open a "Bantu" teacher training course for African girls at Port Elizabeth next year.

"The N.A.D. is now creating the machinery for the production on a mass scale of mentally-poisoned women teachers to execute Verwoerd's slave education plan," a teacher told the 'New Age' correspondent.

"The new teachers will receive inferior training and 'kitchen-girl' wages, and the replacement of male teachers by female teachers will enable the N.A.D. to employ four women at the salary of one male teacher."

## "SELL OR BE EXPROPRIATED!"

### 16,000 Indians Threatened

DURBAN.

THE security of the 16,000 Indians living at Merebank-Wentworth was shattered last week when 38 dwellers received the dreaded letters informing them that they must sell their properties to the City Council or be expropriated.

The delivery of such notices occurs regularly and clearly reveals the City Council's tactics of striking at one group of Indians at a time, presumably to avoid mass opposition.

The City Council is expropriating Indians in the area under the pretext of requiring the land for an Indian housing scheme, but the Council's history has led to a great deal of suspicion as to its real intentions.

In 1943 the City Council approved plans for the building of the Indian housing scheme. Subsequently the City Council acquired, through Indian expropriation, 350 acres of land at Merebank.

YET NOT ONE HOUSE HAS BEEN BUILT DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE SCHEME CAME INTO OPERATION IN 1943, AND SOME SECTIONS, PART OF THE ORIGINAL OIL REFINERY AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

At the same time the City Council froze building of any nature in the area by Indians which has resulted in Merebank-Wentworth rapidly developing into a slum. This will give the City Council additional expropriation rights in terms of the Slum Clearance Act as well as frustrate attempts by the Indian residents to develop the area.

Building permits are refused to a large number of property owners who wish to extend their buildings in order to eliminate overcrowding, or to rebuild to turn condemned

## Sacked By Eisenhower

NEW YORK.

Since the Eisenhower security programme began in May, 1953, a total of 3,432 Government employees have been discharged and 5,447 have resigned. This represents respectively about 10 per cent of discharges from all causes in Government employment during that time, and just over 1 per cent of all resignations.

## Children's Club Leaders Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.

LAST week the police visited the children's cultural clubs in both Brakpan Location and Alexandra Township, and arrested the club leaders of both areas.

Mr. Bennet Molewa of Alexandra Township is still in custody; charged under both the Native Administration Act and the Bantu Education Act. Bail has been fixed at £50. At the time of Mr. Molewa's arrest, a number of young boys were taken to the charge office to make statements.

In Brakpan where the cultural club leader, Mr. Mabuya was arrested and removed to the police station, hundreds of children walked to the police station and demonstrated outside it, singing national songs and giving the 'Afrika' salute.

Mr. Mabuya was released the following day.

It is understood that the police also visited the newly opened Jabavu Cultural Club, and that one of the organisers of the Bennet clubs was asked to see the superintendent.

The clubs in Moroka and Jabavu are the newest to be opened, with the help of the African Education Movement, and at the initiative of the local branches of the African National Congress.



Though Adenauer claimed after Geneva that the

# WE MUST NOT GO BACK!

FOR the last six months you have had the pleasure of reading eight pages of 'New Age' each week—eight pages crammed with interesting news, pictures and special feature articles. We were able to pay for those eight pages, and all that goes with them, because of the generosity and political understanding of a loyal group of readers and supporters.

Too many of our readers, however, have taken the eight-pager for granted. Seeing 'New Age' appear regularly has made them smug and complacent. Too many democrats have lost sight of the fact that keeping a paper like 'New Age' on the streets demands unremitting struggle, week in and week out.

The slightest relaxation of our effort spells danger—danger not only to our eight page issue but to the very existence of 'New Age' itself. Because going back to four pages is only an acknowledgement on our part that the situation has become desperate. It means the beginning of a retreat which may easily end in complete disaster.

There are some readers who always wonder why we are continually asking for large sums of money. There is no need to wonder. THE PLAIN FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT UNLESS WE RECEIVE CLOSE ON £1,000 PER MONTH IN DONATIONS, 'NEW AGE' IS FINISHED.

We cannot put it clearer than that. It is now up to you. All of you, both those who have given in the past and those who have not yet given at all. At the end of the month we shall have to decide whether to continue with eight pages or go down to four pages and perhaps eventual extinction.

GIVE YOUR DECISION NOW! GIVE IT IN HARD CASH!

Remember our addresses:— Cape Town: Room 20, Chames Buildings, Barrack Street. Johannesburg: No. 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.

Durban: 6 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

## Site and Service: No Money For Houses

JOHANNESBURG.

ONE feature of the site and service schemes is NOT being made plain to the public: that is that the Government has no intention of finding money for permanent housing for more than, at most, one in four of the sites.

FOR SOMETHING LIKE 750 SERVICED SITES IN EVERY GROUP OF 1,000 THERE WILL BE NO HOUSING FUND ALLOCATIONS WHATSOEVER.

Minister Verwoerd told the Johannesburg City Council early on in the negotiations over site and service that it was never his intention to provide money for permanent housing on all the sites. The Johannesburg City Council tried to get a promise of housing funds for one in every four sites, but the Minister would not, at any stage, be pinned down to this undertaking. Provided the City Council got on with the job of site-and-service, said the Minister, it would get money for housing in "reasonable" proportions.

Only recently the City Council has received another strong letter from the Minister repeating and emphasising this once again.

### BLACKMAIL

Furthermore, Johannesburg's City Council needs another £27,000 to finish building in its newest African housing scheme, Mofolo.

Verwoerd has told the Council that only if 8,000 site and service plots are completed by the end of this year will the Council get the £27,000 to finish Mofolo!

THE APPEAL for the banning of atomic weapons has been signed by more than one third of Japan's population, it was announced recently.



# JUDGES' QUERIES IN BECKY LAN APPEAL

## WHAT IS A "GATHERING"?

**"I HAVE READ THE JUDGMENT IN KAHN'S CASE MANY TIMES. WITH ALL RESPECT I CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT—BUT I HAVE TO APPLY IT."**

This comment was made by Justice Beyers in the Cape Supreme Court last week, during an appeal by Becky Lan, Food and Canning Workers' Union Secretary, against a conviction in the Vredenburg Magistrate's Court under the Suppression of Communism Act. The magistrate sentenced her to 3 months' imprisonment, 2 of which were suspended.

Justice Beyers was referring to the judgment by South Africa's Chief Justice, with whom the other Appeal judges agreed, that a banned person does not commit a crime if he attends a meeting, unless the prosecutor proves that the people at the meeting assembled there in order to achieve some common object by concerted action.

Appearing for Miss Lan, Mr. G. Gordon, Q.C. argued that in the light of the judgment in Kahn's case, the charge against her disclosed no offence. It stated that the "gathering" she attended had "the purpose of discussing conditions appertaining to persons employed in the Fishing Industry."

"It is not illegal for a banned person to attend a meeting whose sole purpose is to DISCUSS, as long as the discussion is not aimed at achieving some future object," said Mr. Gordon.

### JUDGE'S QUESTION

Justice Beyers: A man can advertise a meeting as a Communist in the City Hall and address that meeting, and if they do no more than discuss, that isn't a gathering in terms of Kahn's case?

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Justice Hall: Yes, that is so in terms of Kahn's case.

Justice Beyers: I have read the judgment in Kahn's case many times. With all respect I cannot understand it, but I have to apply it. Well, we have to follow it—but forgive me if I am not prepared to go one step further than this judgment bids me to.

The case against Miss Lan fell into two parts. First, when she was sitting at a table fifteen to thirty minutes before a meeting started, and second, when she was sitting in a motor car a little distance from the meeting after it commenced.

The magistrate had been wrong when he stated that Miss Lan should have disassociated herself from the meetings, said Mr. Gordon. She was fully entitled as a Union Secretary to organise and associate herself with gatherings—she was merely banned from attending them.

### NO GATHERING

At the stage when she was sitting at the table before the meeting there was no gathering at all. People were merely standing about waiting for it to begin.

Justice Beyers: They were cemented together by a purpose of going to the meeting and discussing.

Mr. Gordon: But that isn't a gathering at all.

Justice Beyers: Just as a gathering of 95,000 people is cemented by a purpose of watching a rugby match?

Mr. Gordon: Precisely. Here is the case of a girl who has to carry on her trade union functions.

Justice Beyers: A case of a person who sails as close to the wind as possible, and if she captures the yacht it's too bad.

Mr. Gordon: While she was at the table, there was no gathering—all there was, at the very most, was preparation for the holding of a meeting.

But even if there was a gathering, she was in no way participating in it. It was common cause that she had merely placed some papers on the table and did not talk to anyone. There was no participation.

Justice Beyers: What has participation to do with it? Take an example. There is a meeting on the Parade and the crown proves I am among the people. Isn't that enough?

Mr. Gordon: No. For example, the gathering may be around a phone booth and I may want to use the phone, and, quite uninterested in the gathering, I might push my way through to phone. I wouldn't be at the gathering.

Justice Beyers: Or you could be a parachutist falling out of the blue. But that isn't so in this case.

Mr. Gordon: But the principle is clear. There must be a mental link before she can be said to be attending.

Justice Beyers: You are asking us to decide on her mental state?

### "STIRRING WORKERS UP"

Mr. Gordon: There must be intention to attend a gathering.

Justice Hall: If she didn't want to be at a gathering why didn't she stay at home and make tea.

Justice Beyers: . . . Instead of stirring up the Coloureds and Natives in Stompneus Bay to go to meetings when they would be far happier staying at home.

Mr. Schoeman, for the Crown, argued that the defect in the charge was small and didn't go to the root of the matter.

"After the accused's trial the Appellate Division gave a definition and the defence now comes along in the light of that decision."

Justice Hall: Surely you recognise that the defence is entitled to do that.

Mr. Schoeman: All the prosecution needed to add was that the purpose was to enrol members.

Justice Hall: Are you applying for an amendment?

Mr. Schoeman: The court could permit me to amend by adding "to form a union."

Justice Beyers: You'd better consider your amendment more carefully and raise it later.

Arguing on whether Miss Lan attended, Mr. Schoeman maintained that mere physical presence was sufficient.

Justice Beyers: It isn't so easy. I go past a parade meeting to get my car parked there. Am I attending?

Mr. Schoeman: No. The mental element is lacking.

Justice Beyers: And what's the difference in the present case?

Mr. Schoeman: The accused was associated with the meeting.

Justice Beyers: What if a man falls in a parachute and lands in a gathering?

Mr. Schoeman: He would be present, but not attending.

Justice Beyers: But you just said physical presence was enough.

Mr. Schoeman: There must be a mental element. I am inclined to agree with the defence. But this lady had the mental element. She was near enough to influence the meeting. That's the misdeed the Act is aimed at.

Justice Beyers: Say a woman is sitting in the house next door to the meeting and she can hear everything, is she attending?

Mr. Schoeman: Yes.

Justice Beyers: So if people come and hold a meeting outside her house must she run away?

Mr. Schoeman: Not if she's quite far away.

Justice Beyers: This hypothetical woman is near.

Mr. Schoeman: If Miss Lan was in the house and the police charged her, the presumption would be against her.

Justice Beyers: It wasn't Miss Lan. It was another woman.

Mr. Schoeman: Then she is not guilty.

Justice Beyers: Where's the difference?

Mr. Schoeman: If she has gone inviting people . . .

Justice Beyers: Yes. She organised it. The question is did she attend it.

Mr. Schoeman: As long as she had an interest.

Justice Beyers: Say she was interested—but she was 80 miles away.

Mr. Schoeman: It bristles with difficulties.

After further argument, Judgment was reserved.

Mr. G. Gordon (with him Mr. L. Forman) appeared for Becky Lan, instructed by Sam Kahn & Co. Mr. S. Schoeman appeared for the Crown.

## "I WOULD HAVE BEEN INCLINED TO SUSPEND THE SENTENCE"

### Says Appeal Judge in other Alwyn Case

"I MUST admit that if I had been on the bench in the court where this case was first heard, I would have been inclined to suspend the sentence," said Justice of Appeal van den Heever in the course of his judgment rejecting the appeal of John Alwyn against his eighteen-months' sentence on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act. The judgment has just been published in the Law reports.

The other four Justices of Appeal agreed with this judgment.

But in spite of the fact that the Appeal Court has expressed its disagreement with the sentence passed by the magistrate at Alwyn's trial, John Alwyn will have to remain in prison. For the Appeal Court cannot alter a magistrate's sentence merely because it disagrees with it.

It will only order an alteration if the sentence is "so excessive as to cause a sense of shock."

Alwyn was convicted of having advocated defiance of train and post office apartheid laws and the pass laws.

He has now served three months of his 18 months' sentence in Roeland Street prison.

### Second Conviction Dismissed

The Cape Supreme Court last week set aside the conviction of John Alwyn and Assa Dawood on a charge of incitement to violence against Europeans.

The Magistrate in the Worcester Regional Court, Mr. Dekenah, had sentenced the two Worcester leaders to nine months imprisonment each, suspended in the case of Assa Dawood.

There had been no incitement, declared Justices Ogilvie Thompson and Beyers in their judgment.

# HARDSHIP IN STOMPNEUS BAY

## Dissatisfaction "Stirs Workers Up"

CAPE TOWN.

"THERE are many people here who do not work. They are hungry," a branch secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union wrote recently from Stompneus Bay to the union's head office in Cape Town.

Not only in Stompneus Bay, but all along the West Coast, in the fishing villages from Saldanha Bay to Port Nolloth, workers are suffering great hardship. The fish canning season this year has been one of the worst the workers can remember and some 900 Coloured workers (mainly women) and 700 African men have been hard hit.

For the past few months they have seldom worked a full week. Some workers were employed for only one day in the week, some only a few hours; others counted themselves lucky if they received three days' pay at the end of the week.

Looking through workers' pay envelopes at random with Miss Becky Lan and Mr. Oscar Mpetha, secretary of the Food and Canning and the African Food and Canning Workers' Unions respectively, New Age saw, for instance, that for two weeks running, one worker worked only 8½ hours each week, drawing 9/7 in pay per week. The third week the worker was more fortunate, and had £2 1s. 8d. in his pay envelope. "That is what is stirring up the workers—nothing else," said Miss Lan.

### LABOUR DEPT. REPLY

The Food and Canning Workers'

Union has on a number of occasions drawn the attention of the Department of Labour to the plight of the fish canning workers, and has demanded that they receive compensation from the Unemployment Insurance Fund for all the time that, through no fault of their own, they are unemployed. The Department's reply has been that the workers are not really unemployed, but are on short time and therefore not entitled to benefits.

### STARVATION

"We therefore insist that these workers are entitled to unemployment benefits. The workers in the fish canning factories have been unemployed for the past five or six weeks and are suffering starvation. We feel that it is up to your Department to advise employers to discharge the workers for this period so that they can draw the benefits to which they are entitled."

The union has not yet received any reply to this letter; but the position is even more hopeless for the African workers, since they can never qualify for unemployment insurance benefits.

The fish canning season generally lasts from December to August and the factories are due to close at the end of this month. The position of the workers and their families will deteriorate even further over the coming months, as the fishing villages

offer no other source of employment to their inhabitants.

### LIFE IS HARD

Even in "good years" the workers' life is a hard and unenviable one. Hardly ever are they out of debt, either to the factory or to the grocer shop which, in many cases, is run by the factory management.

Many of the villages are very isolated and hard to reach. Not all of them are on the railway line and there are no public buses. If a worker in St. Helena Bay, say, takes ill and needs a doctor, he has no option but to take a taxi to Vredenburg. The taxi fare alone (return) is £2 10s. The visit to the doctor, 15s. Only in a few factories are there clinics.

### LOYALTY TO THEIR UNION

It is now just on 10 years that the Food and Canning Workers' Union began to organise the workers in these fishing villages, and the workers' zeal and enthusiasm for building up their union in the face of great hardship—including police intimidation and interference—is a bright chapter in their lives.

They know that however bad conditions are today, without their union the position would have been ten times worse. And they know too, that their only hope for the future lies in their united, organised strength.



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