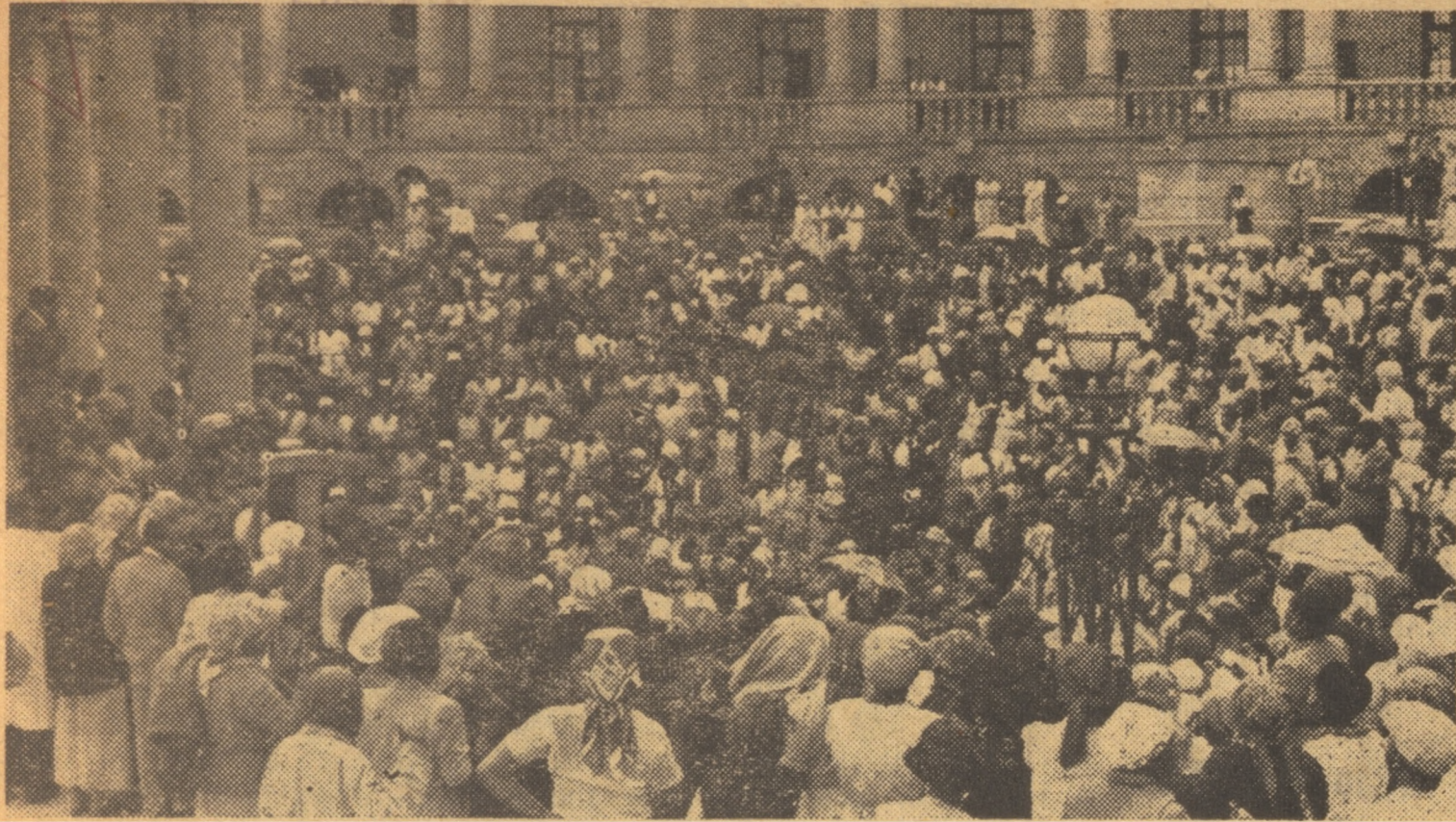


PRETORIA NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE!



A general view of the women who gathered in the amphitheatre at the Union Buildings last Thursday to protest against unjust laws.

# NEW AGE

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## “Let Huddleston Stay”—Say Congresses

JOHANNESBURG.—“We cannot resign ourselves to the loss of inspired men of the calibre of Father Huddleston, one of the few men who have stirred the social conscience of the White people of this country. We intend to appeal to the leaders of the Anglican Church and of the Community of the Resurrection for Trevor Huddleston to be retained in the services of the people of our country.”

So reads a joint press statement issued by the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, the Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

“The news of the impending departure from South Africa of Father Trevor Huddleston has been received with dismay by most of the people of South Africa, including all the African, Indian and Coloured peoples and those white people who support the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations,” says the statement.

“Among us are men and women of every colour and of every belief. To some of us Father Huddleston is a man of God, to others he is a father, a brother, guide and counsellor, but to all of us he is a champion of the oppressed, a fighter for truth and justice.

“To him the brotherhood of man is not something to be mouthed on Sundays, but something which is part of our daily lives.

“So he has made it clear that he hates apartheid and racial oppression as abominations, as an affront to the essential dignity of man, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

“He believes that the purpose of apartheid is to ensure the permanence of white supremacy—which not even blood, tears and sweat can secure.

### BRIDGING THE GAP

“He says that he is haunted by the question: ‘Is it too late to bridge the gap between whites and non-whites in South Africa.’

“We believe that apart from the Congress movement Father Huddleston is one of the very few who have made prodigious efforts to bridge this gap.

“Unlike most Europeans in South Africa who give tacit support by their silence to the actions of the Nationalist Government, Father Huddleston has bravely and uncompromisingly opposed every attack on human rights.

“Unlike most Europeans in South Africa he has never wavered in his support of a cause which is just, nor has he ever feared to associate himself with all who fight for that cause irrespective of their beliefs. We love and value him all the more that he is marked for the displeasure of South Africa's race maniacs.”

### New Chairman of SACPO

The Secretary of the South African Coloured People's Organisation has informed New Age that Mr. Alec la Guma has taken over the duties of chairman.

The former chairman, Mr. George Peake, will remain a member of the executive committee.

# PRETORIA CONQUERED BY THE WOMEN!

## PROTEST DELIVERED AT UNION BUILDINGS

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—IN A MASS, MULTI-RACIAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNJUST LAWS, NEARLY 2,000 WOMEN DESCENDED ON PRETORIA LAST WEEK AND MADE THEIR WAY TO THE UNION BUILDINGS TO PRESENT THEIR PROTEST TO FOUR CABINET MINISTERS.

Pretoria had never seen anything like it before. Overcoming every obstacle, major and petty, placed in their path, the women came from all parts of South Africa to take part in the demonstration. For hours they poured up the steps of the Union Buildings and congregated in the concourses while their leaders attempted to deliver their protest.

THE CABINET MINISTERS RAN AWAY FROM THEM—SO THE WOMEN LEFT THE PETITION FORMS ON THEIR DOORSTEP TO MAKE SURE THEY SAW THEM WHEN THEY EVENTUALLY RETURNED TO THEIR OFFICES.

The police resorted to every kind of stratagem to try to stop the demonstration. The women were banned from holding a meeting or walking in procession. The Transportation Board at the last minute refused permits for the buses.

The railways refused the request of the Federation of South African Women for special coaches. When the women presented themselves at ticket offices on the morning, clerks at some stations refused to sell any woman a ticket to Pretoria.

Cars were stopped on the roads leading to Pretoria; taxis ticketed; large contingents of women held up at police stations.

But the women were indomitable. They were determined to get to the Union Buildings. And they did!

### ENDLESS STREAM

In all 1,600 of them converged on Pretoria; sitting for hours outside the Pretoria station while a ferry service of taxis and private cars was organised to take them to the Union Buildings. For hours on the morning of Thursday October 26 there was an endless and colourful stream of women, many of them carrying their children, winding up through the lovely government gardens and to the amphitheatre. There they filled the great granite semi-circle; triumphant that they had arrived, elated as the hours went by and their numbers swelled, but calm, disciplined and quiet in their unanimous protest against passes for African women, Bantu education, the Population Register, the Group Areas Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, Criminal Laws Amendment Act, Public Safety Act and all oppressive laws.

From the early hours of the morning the women began to assemble at arranged meeting places in their townships. They came with their infants, carrying lunch baskets and suitcases and paper carriers; some with blankets, many with huge sunshades. Many found their way blocked at the last minute, but undeterred they got round the obstacles.

The women of Nataalspruit found their buses had been cancelled and drivers of hired trucks

threatened with prosecution by the police if they conveyed the women. So the women of Nataalspruit set out for Germiston station—a distance of eight miles—and there they bought their tickets to Pretoria.

The women of Orlando were told by the ticket clerk that no tickets would be sold to women. Some found men to buy tickets for them, others persevered and at the end of two hours the clerks resumed selling tickets to all-comers.

The women of Germiston travelled on a composite train ticket for 307. The women of Brakpan bought a composite ticket for 202. Benoni station refused to sell tickets to Pretoria to women. The people of Alexandra boarded the normal P.U.T.C. bus for Pretoria. Five miles outside Pretoria the bus was stopped, directed back to the police station and held there for two hours. Then the police had to let the bus go. The women of Alexandra arrived at the amphitheatre when the protest was already over, in time to see the last women climbing down the steps. But they got there!

A large number of women from Marabastad in Pretoria were kept in custody of the police and released only when the protest was already over.

### FROM NEAR AND FAR

From Bloemfontein, the Free State Congress sent a delegation of five women to take part in the protest. Women came from Klerksdorp and Rustenburg.

One Johannesburg clothing factory closed for the day; the workers were in Pretoria.

Indian women were there in their exquisite saris; Coloured women from the Coloured townships and the factories; a band of European women who did sterling work helping with transport arrangements.

An old African woman, half blind, brought her granddaughter to lead her. African churchwomen were there in their brilliant blue and white; women dingaka in their beads and skins with all regalia; smartly dressed and emancipated young factory workers; housewives and mothers; domestic servants and washerwomen; and, holding the

(Continued on page 6)

### THE MINISTERS RAN AWAY!



Four Ministers refused to see the women. The office of the Minister of Native Affairs was locked. So the pile of protests was placed on his doormat, to await his return.



## Overseas Protest Against Police Raids

I have been given your address as one to which a copy of the attached resolution can usefully be sent.

We regret that we are not able to give more practical help, and can only hope that the knowledge of the moral support of liberal and democratic people everywhere will be some encouragement to you in your struggle for a new and better South Africa.

HUGH G. GARSIDE.

Secretary, London Area Council, Movement for Colonial Freedom.

### RESOLUTION

"This Council of the Movement for Colonial Freedom views with apprehension the extension of police pressure on religious and liberal elements in South Africa, as typified by the recent series of police raids and seizures of documents.

We regard this as further evidence of the intensification of the South African Government's policies, and express our support for all who resist the creation of a complete racial dictatorship in that country."

The above resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the London Area Council on Saturday October 1, 1955.

### Reception For Club Leaders

The Korsten branch of the African National Congress recently held a reception for the eight volunteers who are to be the group leaders for the clubs under the boycott of the Bantu Education Act sponsored by the A.N.C.

The branch chairman, opening the ceremony, reminded the 600 people in the hall of the first batch of volunteers—28 men and two women—who had gone into action at the start of the defiance campaign on June 26, 1952. "We will always remember those men and women who were the first to give themselves up in that struggle," he said. Today the eight women volunteers for the clubs had taken upon themselves the same responsibilities in the education struggle.

One speaker pointed out that children were told today that a man's superiority did not depend on his intelligence, but on his colour.

Another speaker said the Africans were not only born but created in this country, and must be prepared to die for it. "I hope even those parents who still send their children to school will from today realise they have to save their children from the notorious monster of Bantu Education" he said.

Musical and dramatic items were presented by the boycott club groups. One unforgettable song was entitled "Lead Us Luthuli."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Ngcwabe, Mr. and Mrs. Nyanisoo, Mr. and Mrs. Mbenga, Mr. B. Maduba, Mrs. N. Ntamo, Mr. J. W. Wota, all of Korsten; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mbense of Natal; and Mrs. L. Mahlambi, Nurse M. Hogu and Mr. W. F. Mati, of New Brighton.

I. MATHIBELA.

Korsten.

### New Fighters Will Arise

I would like to say to our deporters and oppressors that they had better change their attitude. The more they deport our leaders, the more we become leaders. Fortunately for Africa, there is a vast mass of young and old courageous men and women whose minds and eyes are opened wide to see their fate, and who ally themselves strongly with the African National Congress.

Our condition is very pitiable. We have no freedom of speech, no freedom of movement, no freedom of thought and no political rights. Some mothers and fathers are separated from their families.

Let us be united and struggle for Africa until our last drop of blood. Afrika! Afrika! Afrika!  
FRANK W. E. L. MAKANA.  
Grahamstown.

### Who Are The Natives?

I saw in our newspapers a picture of the Governor-General receiving his identity card. I must say, it is very different to the reference book which the Africans have to carry, and which is almost like the Bible, containing 95 pages.

I notice that in the identity card the Governor-General is called a citizen. In our reference books we are not called citizen or burger. Are we Africans bastards in our forefathers' land?

The Europeans must not forget this is our native land. They call us natives, and that means people who are born in this land. How can the Europeans call themselves citizens when they do not come from this land?

J. T. DYUBENI.

Langa.

### Sent By The Devil

The White men arrived in this country and said they were sent by God to teach His word to the people. But if one is to judge by the Nationalists, they were sent by the devil to destroy the word of God which was taught before.

The Nationalists must know that the Non-Whites and all freedom-lovers are the work of God. The prophets of God were prosecuted, deported, burned and banned as the Nationalists today do to the leaders of the A.N.C. and other organisations when they preach the word to unite as Jesus Christ said.

How can we believe the Nationalists today when they persecute even the preachers of God?

A. E. SKHWEYIYA.

Port Elizabeth.

### Apartheid in Bioscopes

Segregated seating in Non-European bioscopes is causing resentment between the African and Indian people.

The Congresses have done good work towards uniting the Non-European people against apartheid and oppression. This practice of segregated cinema seating is playing into the hands of the racialists. It is the policy of the Nationalist Party to encourage this sort of division among the ranks of the Non-European people and to create strife and racial hatred.

I appeal to the management of the Non-European bioscopes to halt this practice of segregated seating and to assist us in bringing about the closer unity of the Non-European people.

I think that the Indian Youth Congress and the African National Congress Youth League can play a very important part by urging their members to break down the racial barriers in the bioscopes.

Forward to a united South Africa!

Yours for Freedom

BABLA SALOOJEE.

West Street, Johannesburg.

### Tribute To Gana Makabeni

The death of Gana Makabeni, reported in New Age on 13th October, 1955, must have shocked all those who knew him.

I, as a former secretary of the Dairy Workers' Union in the Cape Peninsula and beyond, met the late Gana Makabeni several times in Cape Town and in the Transvaal. He was an expert in fighting for the cause of the working class in general and for his people the Africans in particular.

So, Africa has lost a man; a leader has just disappeared from our midst. I conclude by extending my sincere condolences to his family.

L. H. MSILA.

Cape Town.

## ANOTHER POLICE RAID —ON CHILDREN

JOHANNESBURG.—Mid-morning one day recently at the Brakpan Cultural Club, which is conducted in the open air, three carloads of uniformed European and Non-European police drew up on the square. Seven to eight hundred children were gathered there.

The police jumped out of their cars and raced across the ground, charging in the direction of the children. The small children ran away but the older boys and girls stood their ground.

The police then searched the children and confiscated personal possessions. The list of things confiscated includes items like the following:

- One pair of black school shoes;
- one school blazer;
- one girl's blue jersey;
- a handkerchief with 6d. knotted in the corner;
- a slate;
- a notebook with 1s. inside.

Large numbers of children had small amounts of money taken from them.

The police produced no warrant. They made no approach to the Club leaders.

An hour after they had left all the children were back on the square again and the activities of the Cultural Club were resumed.

## EDITORIAL

# BRAVO, WOMEN!

FOUR Nationalist Cabinet Ministers refused last week to see the representatives of South African women of all races who travelled to Pretoria to present their protest against the policies of the Government. They were the Ministers of Native Affairs, Justice, the Interior and Labour.

WE CHARGE THEM NOW WITH GROSS DERELICTION OF THEIR DUTY. The Government pretends that its policies of apartheid are designed in the interests of all races, that its rule benefits all races. If the Government were sincere in its protestations, then it would take every opportunity to find out what the people think about its policies, to ascertain, and to remedy their grievances.

BY THEIR STUDIED REFUSAL TO MEET THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA LAST WEEK, THE MINISTERS HAVE SHOWN THEY GOVERN IN THE INTERESTS OF ONE SECTION ONLY, AND ARE SENSITIVE TO PRESSURE FROM ONE SECTION ONLY.

What possible excuse could the Ministers advance for their insolent refusal to meet the women's delegation? Verwoerd claimed the delegation was unnecessary because he was satisfied the African people "welcomed" his policies. In any case, he refused to meet an inter-racial delegation. Minister de Klerk said he would be out of town. Minister Swart just said "No." Donges didn't even bother to open his mouth.

Yet the women were in deadly earnest. In spite of every obstacle, they came in their thousands to Pretoria to back up their protest. Not all the bans of the Pretoria City Council, the refusal of the Road Transportation Board to grant licences for special buses, the intimidation of the hordes of special branch police or even the petty blackmail of some of the Pretoria taxi-drivers could stop them. They were determined to let the Government know that the common people of South Africa are NOT satisfied with the treatment they receive, the restrictive legislation to which they are subjected.

"As women we demand the repeal of all legislation which aims at destroying our solidarity, which denies us human rights, which threatens the future of our children.

"We, the voters and the voteless, call upon you, the Ministers responsible for these Acts, and upon the Government and the electorate of South Africa, to hearken to the protest of the women, for we shall not rest until we have won for our children their fundamental rights of freedom, justice and security."

The Ministers who possibly, last week, congratulated themselves on having cleverly evaded the women's delegation should ponder on those last words: "We shall not rest until we have won for our children their fundamental rights of freedom, justice and security." For that determination is growing not only amongst the women, but amongst all sections of the South African people who are daily discovering that the Government is indifferent to their plight, deaf to the calls of humanity and justice.

Prime Minister Strijdom this week called the women's protest a "scandalous incitement" and threatened that this sort of thing would be stopped. Turning logic on its head, he said the "democratic" Nationalist Party would not tolerate "the undermining of the healthy democratic institution of Parliament," and would take steps to ensure that the country was governed by the majority and not dictated to by the minority!

Strijdom wants to hide the truth that the women who last week made their way to Pretoria spoke for the overwhelming majority of South Africans. They have exposed the Government's hypocritical claim that it has the backing of the Non-European peoples themselves for the apartheid policy. They have demonstrated that the only answer to apartheid is inter-racial action on the part of all sections of the oppressed and democratic-minded people of this country. They have illustrated the true meaning of the national motto that "unity is strength."

At the same time, the women themselves, and the whole progressive movement which backed them in their protest, must learn the other lesson that was taught by Pretoria—and that is that what they have done, heartening though it was, was not yet enough to achieve their purpose.

Swart, Verwoerd, Schoeman, Donges and Co. did not only say "No," they did not even listen. This deliberate rebuff should discourage no one. It has been Nationalist policy ever since they came to power in 1948 to refuse to negotiate with the people's organisations and leaders, to try instead to force all blindly to obey their dictates.

The people's reply to these fascist tactics must be to work harder than ever, to build their strength and to reach the point where they can compel the Government to listen. If ordinary means of communication are ignored by the Government, why, then, the people must adopt extraordinary means to get a hearing.

And Strijdom must be taught to understand the real meaning of democracy.

# French Soldiers Mutiny

## Refuse to Fight North Africans

PARIS.—A wave of mutiny among French soldiers who refuse to join in the slaughter of the people of North Africa is threatening the effectiveness of the French army and causing intense alarm in the military command.

Nothing like it has been seen in France before—not even in the worst stages of the intensely unpopular war against the Viet-Minh.

In Valence, 600 men of the crack 404th A.A. Regiment who were to have entrained for Marseilles chalked slogans on the carriages saying: "Morocco for the Moroccans!"

### STOPPED TRAIN

Each time the train pulled into a tunnel outside Valence the communication cords in all carriages were pulled and the train was forced to return. After it had shunted back into Valence three times the soldiers jumped out and paraded on the station shouting, "We want to go home," and "Negotiate in North Africa!"

In Saint-Etienne, a train with men of the 91st Infantry Regiment was also held up by troops who demanded their release from the Army.

The demonstration took place in spite of large forces of armed police packing the station.

In Orange, in the Vaucluse region, 350 soldiers of the 11th Cuirassiers demonstrated in their barracks against being sent to Germany, because they considered that this was the first step to sending them to North Africa.

Later 3,000 soldiers, mostly from the 405th A.A. Regiment, demonstrated at Toulon and Hyeres and again at Marseilles before being taken abroad the troopship Pasteur for North Africa.

### 'SEND US HOME'

Following the example of the 600 men of the 406th A.A. Regiment who fought pitched battles with the armed police in Rouen recently, these men demanded to be sent home and not to North Africa.

Among other units who have participated in the growing movement in the French Army against the war in North Africa are the 126th Infantry Regiment at Brive, the 17th Infantry Regiment at Dinan, the 13th Artillery Regiment at Bourges and the 61st Artillery Regiment at Belfort.

Ever since September 1, when over 2,000 soldiers defied large forces of police and refused to entrain at the Paris station, there has hardly been a troop train leaving for North Africa which has not been covered with peace slogans.

### EVEN FOREIGN LEGION

Most alarming to the authorities has been the fact that the defections have spread even to the French Foreign Legion, most hardened and

## New State Boundaries in India

NEW DELHI.—The Indian Government has published plans for the alteration of state boundaries so that the states will tend to be based on the common language of the people living in them. The present boundaries are those drawn up by the British when they were in control of India and are based solely on the convenience of the British. They often break right across the language and cultures of the Indian national groups.

The changes have, in the main, been welcomed by progressives, although there are objections to many of the details. In the past, especially in Andhra and other parts of South India, the Communist Party has led the campaign for re-division into language and cultural units.

callous of anti-colonial forces. Hardly a French ship passes through Suez without swarms of Legionnaires jumping overboard into neutral Egyptian territory.

Everywhere the soldiers are being supported by the civilian population, and workers have

even come out on lightning sympathy strikes.

Members of France's Catholic youth organisations who have been called up joined in a sensational demonstration in the church of Saint-Severin in Paris.

They were given permission to leave barracks to go to church, and when they got there transformed the service into a special Mass for peace in North Africa.

## China?—Nenni's Eyes Lit Up!

ROME. — Signor Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party was received by Signor Martino, the Italian Foreign Minister, on the night of his return from a three-weeks visit to China and the Soviet Union, where he had long talks with government leaders.

The promptness with which he was received by the Italian Foreign Minister put paid to frequent official denials that the government was in any way concerned with the travels of Signor Nenni.

Interviewing Nenni on his return, the London Times correspondent reported: "When I asked about China, Signor Nenni's eyes lit up. 'Wonderful things are going on there,' he said. 'There is a solidity in the economic planning, there is a solidity in its foreign policy lines, refusing to compromise on just claims, but there is also an immense amount of patience and the firm belief that time works for them.'"

## BRITAIN GUARDS U.S. MINES IN CYPRUS

LONDON.—British forces in Cyprus now number one fully-armed soldier to every fifty Cypriots, men, women and children—and more soldiers are still being flown in.

But even this show of force has not been sufficient to damp the people's spirit. The troops had to fight major battles last week as Cyprus turned out to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of Greece's entry in the Second World War, with huge anti-British demonstrations.

Seven British soldiers and a large number of Cypriots were injured, and more than 3,000 were arrested.

### ATHENS COMMENT

As if to emphasise the truth of the official Radio Athens comment that blame for any bloodshed that occurs must be laid at the door of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, a large body of British troops has been given the task of guarding the U.S.-owned mines near Lefka.

Archbishop Makarios had denounced the build-up of troops as "an attempt to maintain Cyprus in slavery."

## "END H-BOMB TESTS," Says International Commission

LONDON.—"The explosion of an H-bomb on a city would result in a degree of physical destruction and a number of human casualties many times greater than at Hiroshima," says a report on "The Effects on Human Health of Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Explosions" drawn up by an international medical commission.

One of the members of the commission was Prof. G. W. Gale, Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University College of East Africa, who was formerly Secretary for Health and Chief Health Officer of the Union of South Africa.

Other members of the commission were leading medical men from France, Germany, Chile, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, People's China, Britain and Belgium. They were appointed on the suggestion of the Japanese Association of Doctors against the A and H-Bomb.

Continuing its warning against H-bomb explosions, the commission says: "In the central area of such an explosion the dead could be numbered in millions and at the periphery would be hundreds of thousands of injured, burned and irradiated survivors to be treated under the chaotic conditions prevailing."

"The large force of medical and auxiliary personnel required for rescue and relief would simply not be available, having regard to national demands in time of war."

Stating its preliminary conclusions from on-the-spot investigations in Japan, the commission says:

"The rapid release of vast quantities of energy and radio-activity from the explosion of atom and hydrogen bombs has produced severe effects in exposed human

beings. Most of those affected have died. Those who survived commonly suffered or suffer from various after-effects and many cases of blood disease terminating fatally have occurred among them.

"Pregnant women frequently miscarried. Some children who were exposed were retarded mentally and physically. The study of these various effects should continue and periodic international conferences convened to evaluate the results."

### GENETIC CHANGES

"We consider that the persistent radio-activity through contamination of the sea, rain and atmosphere is the most important feature of experimental H-bomb explosion, for we are afraid that the cumulative effects of increased irradiation over widespread areas may result in unfavourable genetic changes among the populations of those areas."

"We are members of a profession whose duty it is to defend the public health against any threats to it which can be prevented."

"As doctors we appeal to the mutual understanding of nations and the good sense of mankind to ensure that there shall be no further explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs, and that the use of atomic energy shall be confined to peaceful and constructive purposes for the benefit of all the peoples of the earth."

# TURKEY: AMERICA'S BOTHERED BASTION

LONDON.—Turkey, which the U.S. military leaders describe as "democracy's strongest bastion against the Soviet Union in the Middle East" is bankrupt and her government faces complete paralysis.

"She is now living a hand-to-mouth existence, paying for imports out of current earnings and staving off the day of reckoning by a series of makeshift credit arrangements. Foreign oil companies, which are already owed many millions of pounds, are understood to be insisting on payment in advance before making deliveries."

"Shortages of essential imported goods, such as spare parts, tyres and other equipment, are already being felt and are expected to increase as credit shrinks," reports

Robert Stephens, a correspondent of the London Observer.

"Time" (October 24) puts it more bluntly:

"The U.S.'s strongest ally in the Middle East is so strapped that it can barely pay its day-to-day bills."

### BOTHERED BASTION

"Only yesterday Turkey had seemed a solid rock in the free world's sea of uncertainties. Now it is a bothered bastion. Its economy is sick and its government is flirting with bankruptcy. Its brief but intense experience with democracy is afflicted with a return of the familiar weapons of autocracy."

So far Turkey's government has managed very nicely on American funds. Now the U.S. is coming to realise that its money is being poured into a bottomless pit of Turkish government corruption and greed, and not into the building of a powerful anti-Soviet army as planned.

Hopeful that U.S. dollars will still be plentiful, Turkey has employed, for a retainer of 150,000 dollars and expenses, the services of none other than former Republican presidential candidate and former New York governor, Tom Dewey. With the announcement of this payment, Dewey has duly registered himself with Congress as the agent of a foreign government.

## SOAP OPERA OR SOAP ENEMA TAKE YOUR CHOICE

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, Punch editor, who has criticised the Press reports of the love saga of Princess Margaret as "soap opera," says that if this goes on people will want to turn Britain into a republic like America.

Mr. Muggeridge does not appear to follow the United States Press. (For this he can be forgiven.) If he did he would see that while Britain's newspapers are full of Margaret's flirtations, their U.S. counterparts are watching with bated breath for the latest news on the state of President Eisenhower's bowels.

The following report of a Press conference given by White House Press secretary James Hagerty, aided by world-famous heart specialist Dr. Paul White, is taken from "Time" (October 10). It was carried by all the main U.S. newspapers:

"Hagerty: The President's condition continues to be satisfactory without complications. He had a good bowel movement."

"Dr. White: Now I put that in because the country will be very pleased—the country is so bowel-minded anyway—to know that the President had a good movement this morning."

"Hagerty: The President had a slight fever as is usual in such cases, but his temperature is normal this morning."

"Dr. White: We measured rectally."

As one startled Englishman present remarked: "Imagine any paper reporting that about the Queen!"

## Japan's Socialists Unite

TOKYO.—Japan's left-wing and right-wing Socialist Parties have merged to form a single Japan Socialist Party.

The new party will oppose all war policies and will do its utmost to struggle for and safeguard peace and strive to achieve independence for Japan, it declared in its manifesto.

It urged the end of the war pact with the United States, signing of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union and the opening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and called for the normalisation of relations with China.

This party now becomes the biggest opposition party in Parliament, with 155 seats out of 467 in the Lower House and 70 out of 250 in the Upper House.

## Fourth Year—Kenya Undeclared

NAIROBI.—The war in Kenya entered its fourth year last week, and thousands of members of the African resistance movement are still active in the forests and reserves.

Failure to smash their power was admitted in an official statement issued in Nairobi surveying the past three years of war.

In these three years 10,800 Africans have been killed by the British army, and 60,000 are held in concentration camps.

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