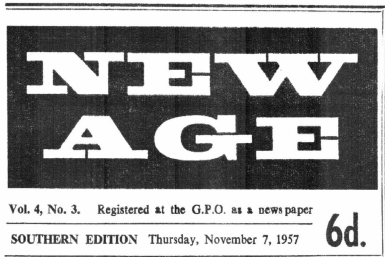


Exclusive Interview
With New Age



Non-Colour-Bar Nurses' Federation Formed

JOHANNESBURG.

A NEW Non-Colour-Bar Federation of South African Nurses and Midwives was born last weekend in Johannesburg at a conference attended by nurses from all over the country.

This body will seek affiliation with the International Council of Nurses. The new body is a product directly of the S.A. Nursing Amendment Bill which introduced apartheid into the profession, and lack of confidence in the S.A. Nursing Association which failed to protect the interests of its Non-European nurses under such sharp fire from the Government Bill. Indeed, Father Jarett Kerr, who opened this conference, disclosed that according to reports he had received while overseas and which have not yet filtered through to South Africa, the S.A. Nursing Association is probably even now suspended as a member of the International Council.

The latter body took the view that as the new nursing law demands a new constitution of the South African body, this new constitution will have to be considered by the international body when it is in force.

The international body recognises no nursing colour bar and the Rome conference of nurses revealed strong pressure from nurses of many countries against accepting as an affiliate an all-white South African nursing body.

The law compels all nurses to belong to the South African Nursing Association and so probably members will belong to this and the new body at the same time though legal opinion of their position is still being sought.

PRINCIPLES

The new body formed has a fine, vigorous set of principles. (1) Equal pay for equal work; (2) uniformity of syllabus for nurses of different

(Continued on page 3)

LUTULI STATES A.N.C. ELECTION POLICY

"Help Defeat The Nationalist Government"

THE general election policy which should be followed by the Congress movement has been outlined by the President-General of the African National Congress, Chief A. J. Lutuli, in an interview with New Age.

His main conclusions are:

- The elections do concern Non-Whites and are of vital importance to their future.
- Job Number 1 of the Congress movement in relation to the elections is to help throw out the Nationalist Government.

- Build a united front with all genuine anti-Nationalist forces.

- STEP UP THE MASS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME.

Here are the questions New Age put to the President-General, together with his replies:

NON-EUROPEANS CAN PLAY A VITAL PART

QUESTION: There is a "tradition" that because only the Whites have the vote, the general election is not of great concern or interest to the Non-European people. Is this a correct approach?

ANSWER: It is a most unrealistic, even suicidal outlook. A general election decides the nature of the Government and must, for better or worse, influence the course of a liberatory movement.

The nine years of Nationalist rule have seen the enactment of the most tyrannical slave laws ever to be smirched the statute books of our country.

Who can say, in the face of this record, that the 1948 elections were of no concern to us?

The 1948 election which put this neo-fascist government in the saddle will always be remembered with great indignation by all freedom-loving people in our land.



Chief Lutuli.

FRAUD AND DECEPTION

The Nationalist Government's career has been one of fraud and deception to voters and to non-voters alike. Its promises to the electors, such as that to keep down the cost of living, have proved false. Its pretences to "positive" and "beneficial" aspects of apartheid have proved deceptive. All that is left is a naked policy of oppression and complete enslavement of the Non-White peoples.

There is a limit to what any people will tolerate. A further period of Nationalist rule after the elections will almost certainly strain already dangerously tense conflicts past breaking point, and bring about a national disaster.

In the light of these facts who can say that the general election is of no interest to Non-White people?

Whatever other problems may still face us, the immediate problem of all South African democrats is—to get rid of the Nationalists!

QUESTION: Arising out of this, does Congress support the attitude that it is a matter which matters only to the Nationalists or United Party—wins the election?

ANSWER: It should be clear from what I have already said that it does matter which government is in power. A ruthless government imposes a great strain on the freedom forces. By continuously provoking violent reactions from the people, it makes it more difficult for Congress

(Continued on page 4)

SPACE-DOG HIGHLIGHTS NOVEMBER 7 — page 4

LAUNDRY WORKERS SPEAK

JOHANNESBURG.

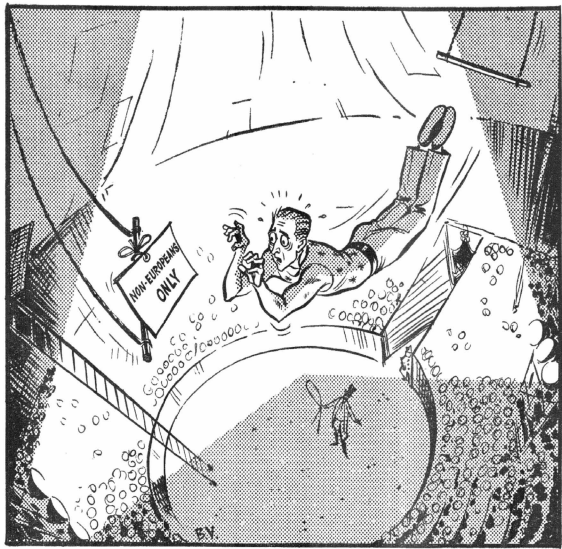
A wage board hearing with a difference was held here last week when laundry workers of all races, drawn from almost all the factories in the industry, stood up at the session of the board to back their wage demands.

Johannesburg laundries chose two spokesmen each, and though the board seemed anxious to conclude its hearing in one day, a number of the workers spoke up at the hearing.

The Laundry Workers' Union has been pressing for a Wage Board investigation in the industry for the last four years.

Speaking for the union, Mr. A. Hepple, M.P., put up an unanswerable case for increased wages, showing that because of the increased cost of living, real wages today were lagging behind the 1944 level.

The employers' case was that wage increases would "ruin" the industry.



He flies through the air with the greatest of ease, But comes to grief on the apartheid trapezes.

WE NEED AN EXTRA £1,000 BY DECEMBER 1

WE would like to talk about the new satellite and a dog. We could also predict with quite a lot of certainty that that canine will cause a bigger slump on Wall Street than it can ever be aware of as it yaps its way round the world. But unfortunately we belong to the more earthly atmosphere where the struggle for survival still persists in spite of these fantastic travels into outer space.

So although it may be an anti-climax to all this wonderful news, nevertheless it is a reality that our shippers have informed us that the newspaper we ordered for delivery some time towards the end of December is being sent out to us almost a month in advance. There is nothing we can do about this. It has put us in a spot again and endangered our whole basis of existence. It means that over and above our usual monthly commitments, we are forced to collect almost £1,000 extra by the end of this month.

To those of you who are on the point of going on holiday,

we appeal for that extra little sacrifice before you go. And if any of you happen to be touching on Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth remember that we have offices in each of these towns and you will be more than welcome to come up for a little chat and at the same time give us that little cheque which you had no time to write up before leaving home.

We ask all our readers wherever they are and however humble their circumstances to heed this appeal. Every bit of money that can be collected, must be sent in as soon as possible if we are to take possession of the shipment of newspaper which will soon be on the way to South Africa for us.

Last Week's Donations:

- Johannesburg:**
Magnet Heights 5s., H. Mahlati £2.10, Solly £5, Jack £5.
Cape Town:
Anon £101.5s, Vinooh Maheshkov £2, Sister £2, Hymie £10, M.R.M. 5s., Friend 6d., T.T. £5.
TOTAL—£137 9s. 6d.

Garment Workers' Union Supported Job Reservation

In your editorial of October 24 you attempt to make out that the recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal to reserve certain occupations for Whites only came as a shock to the whole country and that it has not the support of the White workers.
You know full well that the White workers have always fought constitutionally and unconstitutionally to prevent the employment of Non-Whites in skilled or "White men's jobs." Representations have been made to this effect by the White bus men, firemen and not least the White garment workers of Johannesburg.

When section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act was under discussion in Parliament last year, the Minister of Labour quoted a letter signed by Miss J. Cornelius, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, requesting the Minister to prevent the employment of Non-White workers in jobs formerly held by Whites.

According to the Cape Times of April 12, 1956, it has been concluded that it would be appreciated if the Department would draw the Minister of Labour's attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs as it threatened the conditions of employment of 6,000 European workers in the clothing industry and their hard-won standards after many years of struggle.

J. GOMAS

Cape Town.

EDITORIAL

SWART'S CRIME RECORD

SWART'S announcement that the Nationalist Government is to introduce legislation providing for the death penalty for armed robbers is an outrage against humanity and common sense. Far from ending the so-called crime wave, it is certain to aggravate it.

There are criminals in all societies, it is true; but the extent to which crime exists in any society bears a direct relationship to the nature of that society itself. In a well-ordered and balanced community, where the opportunities, where the temptations of life are open to all, the temptation to launch upon a career of crime will be comparatively slight.

In South Africa, however, where successive governments have erected a mountain of legislation to deny the majority of the population equal opportunities in life, crime is almost the only way open to thousands of people to make a living at all. In the urban areas today millions of people live in a state of insecurity, dependent on the goodwill of the location superintendent for the right to remain where they are. At any moment they may be arrested in a police raid for not having a pass, and sent into slave labour on the farms, where they work long hours for next to nothing and are liable to get beaten or even killed into the bargain. Rather than face this grim alternative, thousands decide to live illegally in the towns—and the only way to fill their stomachs very often is to steal from their more fortunate fellow-citizens, often enough Whites in the well-to-do suburbs.

No Future

Take the case of Alexandra Township, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, where the younger generation growing to manhood is denied any chance of earning a livelihood in town because of the operation of the pass laws. They must either go to the farms or live on their wits, as best they can, where they are.

For people such as these, there are none of the openings in life that any ambitious youngster can normally look forward to. There is no chance

At a motor assembly plant in Elsie's River where I was employed recently, the African workers were instructed to remove their headgear when receiving their wages. Then some of my own Coloured race still said: "Ons is beter daren af as die Kaffers." Imagine being "beter af" when we fall under the same category, namely working as slaves, with no afternoon break, compulsory overtime, no sick pay, no security, and no freedom of speech.

ISRAEL SHAI

to be appreciated at a trade, almost no chance of getting a decent education or qualifying in one of the professions. There is little prospect of being able to marry and rear a family, buy a house and settle down. For thousands of domestic workers family life and children are simply out of the question. Herded in compounds, thousands of mine workers are denied any contact with their women folk and forced into unnatural relationships.

Who Are The Barbarians?

Mr. Swart and Mr. Eric Louw—and even the Mayor of Johannesburg—speak as if all the criminals in the towns are primitive thugs and barbarians who must be brutally handled if the community is to be able to live in peace.

There are two points to be made in reply to this. Firstly, quite a large proportion of the criminals in the towns are White. And secondly, in so far as the Africans are concerned, it is precisely because the whole population is brutally handled by the authorities in the first place that so many of them have been driven into crime.

Through the operation of the pass laws the Government itself manufactures criminals at the rate of half a million a year. What incentive does the apartheid system give the Africans to be law-abiding? What right even has Swart got to expect the Africans to respect laws which they have had no hand in framing? With the best will in the world, few Africans manage to avoid passing through a prison at some stage in their lives. The policies of the Nationalists turn hope to lead, ambition to despair, good men into bad.

Acts of robbery, assault and armed violence cannot, of course, be tolerated, and it is as well to point out here that the Africans themselves are the main victims of the current crime wave. All are agreed that something must be done about it. But what?

Swart has had 10 years to prove to us that his sadistic policy of mass raiding, baton charging, shooting and flogging has failed to reduce crime. In fact, the figures show exactly the opposite—that crime has increased by leaps and bounds during the Nationalist regime.

And, we charge, BECAUSE of the Nationalist regime. Get rid of the Nats, abolish the colour bar, open the doors to the future for all our children, and the crime wave will collapse overnight. Swart's senseless "Hanging Bill" will only drag us deeper into the mire.



POINTS FROM LETTERS

I would like to know the difference between the newly-born Bantu National Organisation of which Mr. Sip Goba is policy-maker, and the defunct Bantu National Congress under the baton of Mr. S. S. Bhengu, which congress was accused of being a government instrument.

Why were the frequent interviews held with Cabinet Ministers if the Bantu National Organisation is not answerable to the government?

Would you say I am causing hostility between white and black when asking for (a) re-employment of the Africans on the common roll; (c) redistribution of land?
D. M. HOHO
Sec. ANCYL, East London.

The Transkei does not lack educated Africans, but it lacks the intelligent leaders. If we were lucky enough to get better leaders things would not have been as bad as they are. The majority of the inhabitants of the Territories are suffering from the lack of knowledge of what is going on, yet the age in which we live demands enlightened leaders. The reading of papers like New Age should be their main objective.

TRANSKEIAN OBSERVER.

The selling of coke to Africans is unsatisfactory. The charges are not a square deal. No. 1 costs 5/ a bag while the ash, so-called No. 2, costs the same. But the receipts are marked 4/8d. The buyers have to dig with their hands to fill up their bags.

BUYER

Grahamstown.

BACK NUMBERS OF GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER WANTED

I am trying to reconstruct a complete file of the Guardian newspaper, as the owner of the only existing complete file of Guardians has sold it and it is no longer available for purposes of record and research. No public library has a complete file either. If any reader has copies of the following issues, I would be grateful if they would send them addressed to me at Barrack Street, Cape Town, as soon as possible:

- 1937 March 5 to April 30 inclusive. May 14 to June 25 inclusive. July 9 to December 3 inclusive. December 17 to . . .
- 1938 . . . February 11 inclusive. April 8, 21, 28, May 27, June 24.

- July 1, 15, August 6, September 2 to October 14 inclusive. November 4 to . . .
- 1939 . . . February 24 inclusive.
- 1940 January 12, 19, February 16, March 8 to 29 inclusive. April 5, 12, June 21, July 5, 12, 26, August 1, 22, September 26, October 3, 24, December 19, 26.
- 1941 January 2, . . .
- 1943 . . .

Pres. ANC's Women's League, Cape. Queenstown.

CECILIA KUSE

B. P. BUNTING
Cape Town.

For there is no black Christian and no white Christian, for we are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, for we are all one in Christ Jesus. Galatians 3:26 to 29.
JONAH SUKWINI
New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

"GARMENT WORKERS CONTINUE THE FIGHT" - SACTO STATEMENT

De Klerk's Retreat Does Not End the Danger

JOHANNESBURG.

DE Klerk's unwilling retreat has not removed the threat to the jobs of 16,000 Non-European garment workers. It has only postponed it: for four months in the Transvaal (until March 1958) and until October 1959 in the rest of the country.

Mr. Leslie Massina, general secretary of the Congress of Trade Unions, told New Age:

"This is not only a threat to clothing workers. It affects every Non-European industrial worker in the country. It is the garment workers today, and all of us tomorrow.

"The Nationalist Government has shown that it wants to clear Non-Whites out of the factories. It wants to drive us back to the farms, mines and kitchens.

"This is a life and death struggle for our jobs and our bread. We must fight back with all our strength.

"We call upon the garment workers to keep up and intensify their militant protest and struggle to maintain their jobs and their industry which they have built up with their labour.

"We call upon all trade unionists, all workers, Non-European and European, all Congressmen and democrats, all manufacturers and industrialists, to back up the garment workers with militant nationwide action to save our jobs and preserve the economy of South Africa."

Miss Johanna Cornelius, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union told the press last week that her union wanted the job reservation scheme withdrawn, not postponed. A mass protest meeting was held at the Trades Hall on Monday night.

EMPLOYERS' COMMENT

"The Manufacturer," a journal expressing the point of view of industrial employers, comments biting on the "new era" as it affects the Union's fourth largest industry:

"We found the report of the Tribunal thin, unsubstantiated, unrealistic and largely based on wishful speculation," said its editorial.

"The Minister and the masterminds of the Tribunal will have to take individual and collective responsibility for whatever might happen to this industry in future. Don't blame the industry if perchance industrial peace is lost in many years to come, or if each of us must forego something for further development. The responsibility for such adverse developments will be theirs entirely, and theirs alone."

CAPE WORKERS

In the Cape indications are that garment workers will not be lulled into a false sense of security through the postponement of job reservation. Meetings held by SACPO with factory workers show an increasing determination to guard their jobs against any interference through the implementation of the I.C. Act, and disappointment that the union has not yet called any demonstrations of protest by the workers.

In a leaflet to factory workers SACPO said: "De Klerk has made it clear that he intends to enforce this act, irrespective of your wishes. This law must be withdrawn—the

workers must not tolerate a situation where they work with a gun pointed at their heads. This is the meaning of exemptions."

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

New Age understands that the Congress of Trade Unions, together with other sections of the Congress and trade union movements, intend

launching out on a vigorous campaign throughout the country to explain the implications of the attack on the garment industry to the broadest possible public, and to use the temporary breathing-space to mobilise the widest and most determined opposition to Section 77 with its terrible threat to the right to work.

COLOUR BAR THREAT REMAINS

WORKERS must not be misled into thinking that De Klerk has given up his idea of driving Coloured, Indian and African workers out of skilled and semi-skilled trades.

His declared intention of reserving jobs for White workers in the clothing industry aroused a sense of opposition which caused him to retreat. But he has clearly stated that he is merely suspending action until the present Industrial Council agreements expire.

They may be sure, if there is any spread of unemployment before them, he will not hesitate to act.

DON'T BELIEVE IT

Trade Union officials have said that job reservation is impracticable. Do not believe this. De Klerk will create White workers, if he has to. He will take them from the mental homes and reformatories if he cannot find them anywhere else.

By E. R. Braverman

Make no mistake about it, section 77 of the I.C. Act is a blanket-omnibus-colour-bar clause which gives the racials unlimited power to drive any Coloured, Indian or African out of any kind of job in any part of the country. It is only a king-size variation of the notorious Colour Bar Mines and Works Amendment Act of 1926.

Only one thing will stop these vicious racials—the will of the people!

Only by resolute united militant action will the workers stop this monstrous plan.

TUC POLICY

Every genuine trade unionist and democrat will be glad that the S.A. Trades Union Council has at last seen the light and come out against job reservation. But the Coloured, African and Indian workers whose jobs are threatened cannot depend on the TUC to lead a campaign to defend their jobs.

It made no public comment when De Klerk instructed the Industrial Tribunal with a view to keeping Coloured, Indian and African workers out of jobs as drivers and conductors in the Cape Town passenger transport service and Durban Muni-

cipal service. Indeed, it had no comment to make on the investigations that were ordered in the clothing and engineering industries. It gave no evidence and made no protest.

Now, it is only after the capitalist Press has taken up the issue and the employers in the clothing industry try raising heaven and earth for the TUC leaders have begun to feel the non-European workers' anxiety. In their statement of October the 30th, they said:

"The Trade Union Council cannot allow this inhuman and immoral deed to be perpetrated upon any section of workers. It warns workers in other industries that the same fate will befall them should similar determinations result from investigations by the Tribunal into their occupations."

That is all very true. But the TUC has not yet demanded the repeal of Section 77 and the principle of job reservation. It has not yet pleaded guilty to its own share of having brought about this threat to the working class and particularly to the African, Coloured and Indian workers.

Not so long ago the TUC leaders were claiming the credit for having suggested the principles of job reservation.

WHAT RUTHERFORD SAID

This is what Mr. T. C. Rutherford, President of the SATUC and general secretary of the Typo Union (a union with many Coloured and Indian members) told the Select Committee on the I.C. Bill on March 8th, 1955:

"Clause 77 was inserted in the Bill as a result of a memorandum sent in at the time by our co-ordinating body of trade unions. That co-ordinating body represented, inter alia, the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions and the S.A. Trades and Labour Council. I was the chairman."

It is evident from this extract that the TUC leaders identified themselves completely with the principles of an industrial colour bar aimed against the non-European skilled workers.

Let us also remember that the same people have voluntarily applied a colour bar by excluding African trade unions from their organisation.

PROVE THEIR SINCERITY

They cannot hope to live down this record by one protest. If they are truly repentant they should remove the colour bar from their own constitution and immediately launch a campaign for the repeal of Sec-

Why Did 1,200 Garment Workers Decide to Resign?

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

WHY did 1,200 Port Elizabeth Coloured garment workers make their sudden unexpected decision on Thursday to tender their resignations on November 4?

It had been announced before that the union would hold a general meeting on November 19 to consider the implications of the Government's job reservation announcement. For no known reason the date was put forward and, according to reports by the workers, when they went into the City Hall they did not know that the resolution they passed after they had been addressed by Mrs. Katie Gelvan would come up.

In the light of the statement by Miss Johanna Cornelius halling Minister De Klerk's announcement of the blanket exemption as "a workers' victory," New Age sought an interview with the local secretary

of the union. She flatly refused, stating she was not going to waste time with Press reporters and that she was not prepared to make any Press statement.

New Age then put the following questions over the phone in the light of the workers' resolution to resign en bloc notwithstanding any decision arrived at by the Durban conference on Monday:

Would it be correct to assume that the blanket discharge was the statement by Miss Cornelius?

Secondly, if the threat to resign is carried out, what is it intended to achieve, and how?

Thirdly, is the Port Elizabeth branch determined to take action independently of garment workers elsewhere?

She refused to answer any questions and threw the receiver down with a bang.

tion 77 and other clauses aimed at destroying workers' unity.

Let the TUC prove its sincerity by calling upon its affiliated unions to reject job reservation and not to accept White baaspass. It did not take up this appeal when the Cape Town Tram and Omnibus Workers' Union, which is affiliated to the TUC, took the initiative in asking the Minister for job reservation.

Garment, leather, furniture, transport and printing workers: your jobs are threatened! Your unions are affiliated to the TUC. Demand an explanation from the TUC why

its President asked for job reservation, why the TUC remained quiet when the Tramway Workers' Union asked for job reservation, and why it did not protest against the similar action taken by the Municipal Employees' Association.

Organise and unite to defend your jobs and establish trade union unity, not on the basis of full democratic rights for all irrespective of race and colour. Only such unity will be able to stand firm in defence of your jobs and livelihood.

The African States Meet In January

LONDON.

GHANA is planning to hold her proposed conference of independent African States some time in January, a spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs said in Accra yesterday.

Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, first suggested the conference during the celebrations of Ghana's independence. He discussed the aims of the proposed conference with the envoys of Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia while attending the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London.

"Eight countries, apart from South Africa, have by implication indicated their wholehearted support," a spokesman said. "There is no wish to break away from the Afro-Asian group. But if the independent countries of Africa know their minds better, they will be able to make a greater contribution to the work of the Afro-Asian group."

Non-Colour Bar Nurses' Federation Formed

(Continued from page 1)

racial groups; (3) a common register of nurses of all races; (4) adequate pre- and post-graduate training for nurses of all races; (5) uniform insignia for nurses of all races; (6) adequate pensions for nurses; (7) holiday and old-age homes for nurses of all races.

Thus far not one Non-European branch of the S.A. Nursing Association has been formed.

During the debate nurses showed genuine anxiety that the sick would suffer as a result of this Act. Fear of inferior nursing haunted the delegates who linked the Nursing Bill with the Bantu Education and separate universities measures. The determination was expressed repeatedly that nursing standards and education had to be maintained and improved.

PASSES FOR WOMEN

The conference condemned passes for African women as a measure interfering with the freedom of movement of nurses and impeding the exercise of their profession. Also the Bantu Education Act as likely to prevent Africans from reaching the standard of education necessary to enter the nursing profession.

The S.A. Nursing Association, though invited, did not attend the conference. Some White nurses attended in their individual capacities.

KEEP NEW AGE ALIVE! SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY

WHY SPUTNIK CAME FROM RUSSIA

SOVIET WORKERS ARE ON TOP OF THEIR JOB



Masses of Technologists

A system of planned priorities plays an important part in making possible these feats of rapid design and construction. There is no frittering away of resources where there is a good deal of line shafting (dating from 1932) and many almost obsolete machines. Factories like this are doing the best job they can in adverse circumstances, and waiting their turn for modernization.

But when that turn comes enormous facilities are placed at their disposal—and that is one of the reasons why the completely modernized factory, up-to-the-minute in every detail, goes from drawing board to production in two years or less. Take the matter of technical staff, for example. Most of these plants are themselves very simply provided—the Leningrad machine tool factory has 400 designers and draughtsmen; Krasny Proletari had 500 engineers at work designing their new lathe line. But in addition to this, when a big job is

Dr. S. Lilley, the British expert on automation, continuing his summary of articles by Norman Stubbs and Peter Trippie in the technical journal "Metal-working Production," reports them as saying:

"The Soviet has found the key to the production of capital equipment on an unprecedented scale and every single man in every single shop is behind it. The same spirit does not exist here."

better provided with technical manpower than any other country.

After describing in detail one of the higher technical institutes—the Machine Tool Institute in Moscow, with its 3,000 students, Mr. Trippie writes:

"We expected to see something unusual, but we were completely unprepared for what we actually found when we got there. For here again is something well outside any scale with which we are familiar; and yet again, would seem impossible, that Soviet engineers could talk in terms of astronomical production figures and rates of expansion as if there was nothing extraordinary about them. . . . We felt that they had conditioned themselves to achieving programmes which, to us, would seem impossible, but which to them were perfectly normal."

And all this is apart from the extensive facilities which most factories lay on to enable their own workers to improve their qualifications. One Moscow factory employing 4,000 workers has more than forty full-time teachers in its own technical school, which is attended by 700 of the total—as part-time or evening students.

Standardization

The availability of engineers and designers partly explains the speed with which new production lines can be got into action. But of course the machines have to be built as well as designed. Often they are quite new designs and highly specialized designs, and yet the hundreds of machines required to set up a modern production line are produced and delivered within a few months of the receipt of the blue-prints. The "secret" here is partly good planning, partly enthusiasm, and to a large extent standardization. The building of the special machines for a job like an automatic ball-bearing factory described earlier, is spread over a large number of machine-building plants.

Without a great deal of standardization, it would be impossible to ensure that the products of these various factories would (as it were) fit together—and so the only possibility would be to rely on one or a very few machine-builders and put up with the delays resulting from their limited capacities. Standardization allows many firms to cooperate in the production of machines for a complete new factory in a few months. Needless to say, it also lightens the designer's job.

But it does not (as we are often told) limit variety. On the contrary it encourages it—largely because it allows the building of a large variety of machines comparatively cheaply out of uni heads and standard components with only a minimum of components specially designed for the job.

Standardization is the basis, in an even more obvious way, for the new drive towards providing a series of units which can be built into flexible automated lines (as described above).

The two authors of these articles believe that this will be the main form of automation of the future—for the "tailor-made" transfer line is too expensive and too inflexible for very general use. But this raises problems. "Notably, it calls for a degree of standardization from makers which, on the face of it might appear to be contrary to their own immediate interests. This problem does not exist in the U.S.S.R. There is no private enterprise there:

"Does this therefore imply that we in the West are at a disadvantage? Certainly not. But we must surely accept it as a challenge. It is not enough to believe in free enterprise. We must also prove that it works. While we are arguing the pros and cons, and carrying out a multiplicity of developments along parallel lines to produce a multiplicity of non-standard units, Soviet development engineers are busily turning out the type of standardized machines which may well give them ascendancy over the West in the production engineering techniques of the immediate future."

"What is being achieved here can surely be achieved here. Private enterprise, to survive, must show, by voluntary co-operation between makers themselves as well as between users, no less than between makers and users, that it can achieve a unity of purpose of its own free will which is at least equal to that

obtained by the state-controlled methods of the U.S.S.R."

This last quotation will make it clear that Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Trippie are far from being Socialists who see Soviet engineering through rose-tinted spectacles. They believe in free enterprise. But they differ from a good many other believers in that their belief does not prevent them from describing fully and frankly what they saw and heard.

Pride in Work and Competitive Spirit

One result is that they report as observed facts, with little comment, a great many points about the relation between man and machine, which others may or may not (according to their outlook) care to interpret in more political terms. Here is an example of how the different attitude to work makes it possible to treat a production problem in a quite different way. On the Krasny Proletariatti lathe-building line, apart from a final test:

"We saw very little evidence of inspection, and this observation applies to every plant we visited. It seems certain that detailed inspection after each operation, as we know it, does not exist, and one never sees inspectors as such. It seems likely that far more responsibility for inspection is left to the man on the machine than here, and our personal opinion was that provided the man was qualified to make the inspections required, it could be done with complete safety."

"Without exception, every operator we talked to throughout the Soviet has a sense of personal pride in, and responsibility to, the work he was doing, and a strong sense of responsibility both to his colleagues and to his plant as a whole."

Incidentally, the authors did take the trouble to check up with users

and found that, even with a minimum inspection, the machines produced are fully satisfactory and accurate. Mr. Trippie continues:

"It is necessary to emphasize also the competitive spirit that exists, because we believe it accounts to a great extent for the achievement of sustained outputs on levels such as that at Krasny Proletari. This is something which is quite apart from any political aspect, or any indoctrination which they may have received. It is simply that each man has identified himself with his work and with the plant he works for. . . .

"There is also the strongest competitive element between plants making similar products. . . . Every shop has its target on a board or poster on the wall. And both that target and their output in relation to a 'rival' works, are followed in the same way as they would follow their local football team. It has been said that you can go into almost any factory in British industrial cities on a Monday morning and tell whether the local football team has won or lost by the atmosphere which prevails. You could sell in the same way if the Soviet plants had exceeded their targets or fallen short, and whether or not they were keeping pace with their rivals."

"This is not to suggest that they work at a fever pitch; they don't give the impression of working as hard as we do here. But the indisputable fact remains that the work gets done. We do not intend to try and analyze why this is so; our purpose and survey is simply to observe and report what we found."

"As a purely objective statement, we must therefore say that the attitude to work which we found in the Soviet was completely contrary to what we had expected. There was no evidence of fevered working hours, or of any kind of political idealism. But they believe that they are on to something big as an industrial nation—and that they are

(Continued on page 7)

Why Go To The Moon?

JOHANNESBURG.

The November issue of "Fighting Talk," no on sale, is a special issue devoted to space flight travel, and carries articles by two leading Soviet scientists on plans for space rockets to Venus, Mars and the Moon; and an article "Who will go to the Moon?" which outlines the benefits to mankind from the setting up of a base on the Moon.

"Fighting Talk" is on sale at all branches of the C.N.A. Single copies or subscriptions for 7s. 6d. a year can be obtained from P.O. Box 1355, Johannesburg.

on hand, they call on the services of a number of centralized research and development agencies which have large specialist staffs. So that when the automatic ball-bearing factory was planned some 2,000 or 3,000 designers were involved.

One of the most important of these centralized agencies is the N.I.M.S. (The Scientific Research Institute for Metal-cutting Machines) in Moscow. It has a staff of more than a thousand scientific workers; and these are backed up by another thousand or so non-scientific workers in the Stankokonstruktia plant, a development works directly associated with the institute. Yet this organization deals only with metal-cutting machines. Other similar institutes deal with such matters as the cutting tools, or abrasives, or metal-forming techniques; and these, between them, employ another 2,500 to 3,000 workers. The availability of such masses of technologists and technicians goes a long way towards explaining how the new lines can be built and set to work so quickly.

But experts do not grow on trees. And behind all this lies the story of the enormous Soviet effort in education. With secondary education to the age of seventeen already compulsory in the cities and soon to be universal, with nearly two million students in higher educational institutions, with 6,500,000 specialists (with higher or specialized secondary education) already at work and another 4 million to be added to them by 1960, the U.S.S.R. is far

UPMYAL

It seems that anti-Nat feeling among the women who command the railway station bookstalls is catching on. I was waiting for the eight-thirty on one of the suburban stations the other morning when I overheard a woman behind the counter launching a tirade against the Cabinet and a local Afrikaans paper that made my flesh crawl.

"Neither the Nats nor their papers can be depended on for the truth," she opined, in conclusion.

The customer she was talking to looked around and said: "Better not talk so loud. There might be a member of the Special Branch hanging around."

as treason, and they might get skewered.

I've got a funny feeling around



By ALEX LA GUMA

my neck, but it's only because my tie's too tight.

THEN there is a dumb brute who I know who said, when I told her that the Soviet Union has just constructed an atomic ice-breaker: "But you can buy an ice-breaker at the bazaars for a shilling. We've got one in our fridge."

IN the States they talk with pride about what they call "Southern hospitality," and I'm not referring to the kind that includes lynching. I wonder what the two American Negro journalists thought of "Southern African hospitality" when the authorities here in Johannesburg, in the Fort after they had been forced to touch down at Jo'burg on the way to West Africa.

They probably said, "Phooey!", or on the other hand they might have said, "It was willing to take on the good old Southern States."

AN employer in the clothing industry told me last week that he was willing to take on white labour in his factory. He was offering a job to Mrs. Strijdom as a machinist, and Mrs. De Klerk as a chopper-out.

NAT in the Divisional Council here started blowing off steam when a Coloured Council member objected to apartheid on the benches.

"The sooner he goes to Ghana the better," howled the Nat.

I bet if he applied for a passport to go he wouldn't get one.

U.S. BIG GAME HUNT IN AFRICA

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT has stepped up its efforts to capture Africa's vast resources for American Big Business—but it is not finding its task an easy one.

THE new spurt in official U.S. activity in Africa began in March this year when U.S. Vice-President Nixon attended the independence celebrations in Ghana on behalf of President Eisenhower.

Nixon used the opportunity to make a three-week "goodwill" tour of North Africa.

The gist of his report on the trip was in his statement that: "To the extent that our resources and other demands permit, we should extend economic and technical assistance to the countries of Africa in helping them to further their economic development."

An earlier report by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee had underlined the fact that "Africa is the world's largest reservoir of natural resources." The report listed uranium, copper, chrome, iron, bauxite, manganese, asbestos, tin, graphite, industrial diamonds, gold, cobaltite, beryllium and other minerals.

Moreover, the leader of the Democratic Party, Adlai Stevenson, has shown on his return from trips to Africa that he holds similar views.

Thus the leaders of both the Democrats and the Republicans agree that Africa is a ripe plum for American businessmen.

Their Methods And Plans

Signs of the intensified U.S. drive are:

- The setting up of a separate Bureau of African affairs in the U.S. State Department;
- A new Assistant Secretary of State to deal exclusively with African problems;
- An increase of U.S. Information Agency spending in Africa;
- Establishment of new diplomatic posts in African countries;
- Increased economic aid for African countries.

WALL STREET SPEAKS

According to the Wall Street Journal (Aug. 2), "American experts are manning planes and boats for a seven-year economic survey of the Blue Nile in ETHIOPIA, with the possibility of a vast river-valley development in mind."

"Atomic Energy Commission experts nose around constantly in the uranium-rich BELGIAN CONGO."

"And with an eye to war emergency needs, Uncle Sam's military men push for better rail links across Southern Africa's mid-section from ANGOLA to MOZAMBIQUE."

The Continent may be different, but the techniques are the same. As happened in Europe and Asia during the days of the Marshall Plan and the building of NATO and SEATO bases, where "aid" goes, the representatives of U.S. monopolies are not far behind.

Last year, for example, U.S. businessmen invested some \$9 million dollars in Africa, on top of an existing investment of 500 million dollars.

"State Department experts," the Wall Street Journal dispatch continues, "say that the Frederick Starr Contracting Co. is dickering with the Manhattan Bank for the financing of a shipbuilding yard in MOROCCO."

"American aluminium companies are surveying bauxite deposits in GHANA and FRENCH GUINEA. U.S. oil concerns such as Gulf, Jersey Standard, Standard of California and Shell are poking around for crude deposits in LIBYA, MOZAMBIQUE, ETHIOPIA and SOMALIA."

And mining firms are seeking copper, manganese, iron, chrome and other vital metals in such scat-

tered spots as the RHODESIAS, LIBERIA and SOUTH AFRICA.

Two Major Obstacles

THIS big drive for riches, we are bluntly told, is being carried out under the guise of "saving Africa from Communism."

The Wall Street Journal quotes "a top adviser to the Secretary of State Dulles" as saying:

"We are worried that the economies of Africa, particularly the newly-independent countries, will collapse and the free governments will fall to Communist rabble-rousers."

Yet the very same despatch says that "U.S. experts report that direct Soviet activity in Africa is very light," with Moscow having embassies in only three countries—Tunisia, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

But the U.S. drive to "capture" Africa is not proving easy. The main obstacles have not been created by Moscow, but come from two other sources:

1. PEOPLES OF AFRICA

First is the determination of the peoples of Africa not to emerge out of the frying pan of the old imperial colonialism into the fire of the new dollar colonialism.

At the moment there is a great wave of anti-American feeling sweeping through the ARAB countries of North Africa as a result of American interference with the States of the Middle East.

Newly-independent Sudan gave a hostile reception to Nixon during his visit.

And the Government of GHANA has given the Americans a shot in the eye by establishing relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Government of China as well as with the Western powers.

2. OLD IMPERIAL POWERS

The second major obstacle to American penetration into Africa comes from the old imperialist powers, who are striving with varying degrees of success to safeguard their colonial possessions from the talons of the African eagle.

Belgium has stalled for several years now on permitting U.S. companies to engage in large-scale activities in the Congo.

The British themselves are financing developments in the Central African Federation, keeping all the while a close watch on the U.S. feelers in Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya.

It is the French who appear to be the immediate losers in the im-

SOVIET WORKERS ON TOP OF THEIR JOB

(Continued from page 6)

part of it. . . . Disoriented individuals there may be—there always are. But anyone who believes that there are millions of disoriented workers, only waiting for the opportunity to escape from their unfortunate lot, are living in a fool's paradise.

"The Soviet has found the key to the production of capital equipment on an unprecedented scale, and every single man in every single shop is behind it. The same spirit does not exist here. We realise that these are probably unpopular words, and that they may rebound

on us personally, but we make them without apology, because, without a similar spirit here, we do not believe there is the vaguest chance of competing with the Soviet in terms of industrial production. It is a challenge to management and labour that must be met."

Belief in Automation

This enthusiasm for technical progress is something that Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Trippe found to be well-nigh universal. They report that:

"Far from trying to inhibit the development of automation by restrictive practices or other means,

Student Exchange

LONDON.

Five Soviet students are to study at a British university and a group of Soviet teachers are also to study in Britain to improve their qualifications. And Moscow is ready to accept British students and teachers there.

This exchange is part of a new five-point plan for improving Anglo-Soviet cultural relations, submitted by the Soviet Minister of Culture, Mr. Mikhailov, to the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Reilly.

The five exchanges proposed are: 1. Students and teachers; 2. Book exhibitions; 3. Youth delegations; 4. Tourists; 5. Films.

quite as much of the driving force towards modern techniques come from the plant workers themselves and their trade unions as from management and higher organizations. One sees evidence everywhere of their belief in automation, belief that it will improve their position rather than jeopardise them, and provide the key to a better future."

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR DONATION YET?

Background To Zhukov's Removal

MARSHAL Zhukov's removal from leading positions in the Soviet Government and Communist Party came after a long series of complaints had been made against him and other Soviet Army leaders by Party officials working in the Army.

This emerges from a report from Moscow by British correspondent Sam Russell.

Long before the last session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Russell reports, which four months ago removed Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov, there had been complaints about the attitude of Army leaders, and of Marshal Zhukov himself, toward the Party organizations in the Army.

It is said, Russell continues, that political workers in the Army were even prevented from having access to the Central Committee of the Party.

With the appointment of Zhukov as a full member of the President of the Party at the last session of the Central Committee it was thought that the position would change.

Instead, writes Russell, it was found that even greater difficulties were placed in the way of the Communist Party organizations in the Army, and it was also said that Zhukov was getting himself boosted in every sort of way.

The head of the Soviet Army political department appealed to the Central Committee and to the President, and it was felt that a decision had to be made, taking into account the whole tenor of Zhukov's previous attitude.

While Zhukov was away in Yugoslavia and Albania, meetings of the Party organizations in the armed forces were held in the military districts all over the Soviet Union, and these organizations were urged of the decision of the President of the Supreme Soviet to relieve Zhukov of his position as Defence Minister.

On Zhukov's return to Moscow, the Central Committee met at various times over a week to discuss his position in the Army. It is reported that he admitted to the Central Committee that he had been wrong.

The Central Committee eventually decided to remove him from all leading positions in the Army.

● Zhukov's successor as Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, fought with a Russian brigade on World War I's Western front, then hurried back after the Revolution to help form soldier's soviets in Siberia.

In World War II he commanded the Soviet troops that drove the Nazis from the Ukraine, and later directed operations against the Japanese in Manchuria.



"BOOSTED HIMSELF."

Anti anti-anti

NEW YORK

We may not be faced directly by Communists. But we must beware of the growing number of anti-anti-Communists. Editorial in Yonkers (U.S.A.) Herald Statesman.

COLOURED REJECT NEW C.A.D.

"We Will Never Accept Inferior Status"

CAPE TOWN.
THE announcement by Dr. Donaghe, the Minister of the Interior, that a Coloured Affairs Department with its own Minister will be established next year has been strongly condemned by the Coloured people.

"The Coloured people have rejected the old sub-department of Coloured Affairs under Dr. I. D. Du Plessis, and will not accept this new move by the Nationalists," said the South African Coloured People's Organisation in a statement to New Age.

"In this decision to establish this new Government department the Coloured people see another step

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OWN OUR OWN — BESIT ONS EIE — OKU KO KWETU

U.S. Businessmen Don't Mind Apartheid

NEW YORK.

AFRICAN Beachhead; New Markets, profits lure U.S. concerns to "the continent." Under these headlines Mr. Ray Vicker, a senior writer for the organ of American Big Business, the Wall Street Journal, reported on his experiences in South Africa last year. "American private investment in S.A.," he wrote, "has leaped from 86 million dollars in 1945 to 191 million dollars in 1954 and 257 million dollars at the start of this year. Widely publicised racial tension, with its apartheid policy of strictly separating the races, isn't alarming much of the investment lustre of this land, say Americans with a stake in South Africa."

As the supply of capital from Britain decreased, "U.S. businessmen are eagerly stepping into the breach."

According to the vice-President of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York (one of the most important banking institutions in America), the situation in S.A. has been greatly misrepresented in the U.S.A.

Mr. Watts, who paid a visit to S.A. recently, noted that S.A. was "strategically important from the point of view of African trade."

After visiting Sophiatown and Meadowlands he stated that he was "thrilled" by what he saw as "the spirit of the 'Bantus'." The Union was "getting on with the job," he felt.

TRADE UNIONISTS' VIEWS ON COLOURED ELECTIONS

CAPE TOWN.

THIS week New Age asked a trade unionist, a cabinet maker, and a leading member of the Anti-CAD, to give their opinions on whether the Coloureds should be interested in the forthcoming general elections in which only European voters will be participating, and whether or not the Coloured people should elect the separate representative elections.

Mr. Benny January, Secretary of the Labour Workers' Union, said: "I suppose it will again be the question of hoping that the lesser of two evils is into power; but the difference between the Nats and the U.P. is so slight that one can hardly say why we should be interested in who gets control of Parliament. The United Party might allow us some breathing space in which to build up our political forces, or it will apply the policy of which supremacy is less harshly than the Nationalists are doing."

BOYCOTT

Referring to the elections under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, Mr. January told New Age that he personally felt that the people should boycott. "But he added, "a boycott will not be 100% successful. People overseas accept the Non-Europeans reject the government's policy of apartheid, and if it should happen that Nationalists gain the four seats allotted to the Coloured representatives it might give the impression that we have accepted them, and so do harm to our cause. This question must be given serious thought and the political leaders must not give a lead that will do harm to the liberatory struggle."

Unity Movement chief Mr. B. M. Kies declined to give New Age his personal opinion since he "did not support the personality cult." But he added, "what the Anti-CAD has said about elections all these years still goes."

WILL BE INTERESTED

"If anybody is interested in politics he will be interested in elections," said Mr. William Erickson, a cabinet maker. "Not that a change of government will do wonders for our people. The Coloureds will doubtless continue under the United Party."

"As far as the separate elections are concerned we have a choice of turning our backs on the elections and allowing Nationalists or other colour-bar representatives to get in; or we can use the four seats for our own ends. I think it will be unfortunate to ignore these elections."

"Thinking it over I am more of the opinion that we should try to put up representatives who will be on our side."

This series of interviews will continue in future issues of New Age.

Iraq Demands More Oil Royalties

LONDON.

IRAQ'S Minister of Economics, Dr. Pachachi, will visit London shortly for talks with the Iraq Petroleum Company and is expected to demand a larger share of the profits.

He was recently in Iraq with the Iraq director of Oil Affairs studying the new Italo-Iranian agreement under which the Italian company takes 25 per cent, and Iran 75 per cent of the profits.

The Iraq Petroleum Company jointly owned by British, U.S., French and Dutch oil interests, operates on a fifty-fifty basis.

According to a forecast by the Italian financial paper, Il Globo, Iraq could attack this principle, and that was the main purpose of Dr. Pachachi's Italian trip.

The paper said Dr. Pachachi recalled on his departure from Baghdad that under the 1952 agreement, Iraq's royalties would rise if a Middle East country concluded an accord giving it a higher percentage of royalties than 30 per cent.

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Goodwood Handicap: CONGENIAL, Danger, Flying Rocket.
Castle Handicap (Tops): PRETO POWDER, Danger, De Klerk's Selected.
Castle Handicap (Bottoms): CREO, Danger, Corwood.
Moderate Handicap: LITIGATION, Danger, Mediterranean.
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AFRICANS DON'T WANT BEER HALL AT NYANGA

CAPE TOWN.

AFRICANS in the Western Cape have raised strong objections to the proposal by the Divisional Council to establish a beer hall at Nyanga Location.

In a statement to New Age, Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, Secretary of the African Western Grand True Temple, said: "The beerhall will disrupt the home life of the people. We know this from the results of beerhalls in other centres. These establishments are no way of preventing shebeening, they only create drunkenness and add to the number of criminals and gangsters who already exist. It will mean more police raids and unrest in Nyanga. "If the authorities wish to improve the social conditions of the Africans they should build more social and recreational centres than beerhalls," Mr. Ngwevela said.

"This is a better and more civilised way of uplifting the underpaid African community."

Mr. Ngwevela said that his organisation had written to the Superintendent of Nyanga for permission to hold a meeting of the residents

in order to discuss the matter with them.

"The history of beerhalls has been one of crime, violence and police raids," said Oscar Ngwenya, secretary of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress. "Instead of causing harmony, they cause drunkenness and fighting."

"The ANC strongly condemns the proposal to build a beerhall. The money spent on it could be more wisely used to improve the housing conditions of the people."

MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT ASCOT

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