

# Countrywide Campaign Against Passes For Women

## "We Shall Defeat The Government"

Inspired by the magnificent women's protest demonstration to Union Buildings, Pretoria, women throughout South Africa are organising mass protests against the Government's plan to force African women to carry passes. First shots in the campaign are being fired in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

In Johannesburg, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi gave a flying start to the campaign in her presidential address to the recent A.N.C. Women's League annual conference in Germiston. "WE HAVE DECIDED TO JOIN BATTLE WITH VERWOERD ON THIS ISSUE," SHE SAID. "AND I SAY WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HESITATION THAT WE SHALL DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT."

"Remember that in 1913, the Orange Free State gave power to its municipalities to apply the pass laws to African women in that Province. African women fought back immediately. They deliberately refused to carry them and in Bloemfontein, Winburg and Senekal hundreds elected imprisonment rather than accept this insult and humiliation. The jails became so full that the authorities became powerless. For many years these courageous daughters of Africa, ably led and assisted by the African National Congress, carried on the battle until the authorities were forced to withdraw the passes. This victory was won by women almost 40 years ago.

"We in 1955, with better organisation and more friends and allies within our country and abroad, will

Council to meet a Congress deputation to discuss the Council's plans to introduce a pass system for African women.

"We condemn this obnoxious plan to control the free movement of African women despite the total opposition of the African people to it," declares a statement issued by the African Congress.

The A.N.C. goes on to say that the African people are already suffering inhuman hardships as the result of the numerous passes which they are forced to carry in addition to permits and curfew regulations.

"In view of the African people's unequivocal rejection of pass laws for women, the Council dare not implement its plans."



One of the biggest meetings ever held in Bloemfontein took place recently under the banner of the African National Congress when the delegates to the women's protest demonstration in Pretoria reported back to the people. Over six hundred people heard the women strongly condemn the pass system and Bantu Education, and express the hope that further action would be taken at the forthcoming A.N.C. conference in Bloemfontein on December 17 and 18. The meeting also eagerly responded to the call for one million signatures to the Freedom Charter.

Mrs. M. Mwananyane was in the chair, and chief speakers were Mrs. J. C. Motshabi, Mrs. I. Mofora and Mr. M. Mhloakona. Our picture shows the Bloemfontein delegates to the recent South African Women's Federation protest demonstration in Pretoria. The delegates are wearing A.N.C. costume.

### YOU CAN HELP HUDDLESTON STAY

JOHANNESBURG.

Father Raymond Raynes, the head of the Community of the Resurrection who has arrived in the Union for a month, told the press that the decision to recall Father Huddleston was not irrevocable, but "it will take a device of a lot to make me change my mind."

He was prepared, he said, to receive representations from people who wanted Father Huddleston to remain in South Africa.

Petition forms for Father Huddleston to stay in the country are being circulated energetically.



Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi.

fight the pass laws to the bitter end. The 27th of October, 1955, on which date almost 2,000 women of all races marched to Pretoria in protest against the passes and other oppressive laws has pointed the way. Through many difficulties and in spite of the greatest intimidation, we began the struggle against Verwoerd's pass laws and we shall not rest until victory is won. On this day I saw the future of South Africa unfolding before my eyes. Long live the unity of mothers."

In CAPE TOWN there will be a protest march on the Grand Parade starting at 11 a.m. tomorrow (Friday), November 25. The march is organised by the Federation of S.A. Women, and thousands of leaflets have been distributed throughout the Peninsula calling on women to demand the repeal of the Urban Areas Act, and the abolition of passes for African women.

"Let us work together for the Freedom Charter!" states the leaflets.

In DURBAN, the Natal African National Congress has asked the City

## SLOGAN PAINTERS GET JAIL SENTENCE

### "Danger to State"

CAPE TOWN.—Two leaders of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, Mr. Abduraman Huruzak and Mr. Lionel Morrison, were sentenced by a Cape Town Magistrate on Monday to four months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. They had been convicted of malicious injury to property by painting Congress of the People slogans on the walls of various buildings in Cape Town.

An appeal has been noted against the conviction and sentence. One of the grounds of appeal is "that the sentence is too severe, taking into account all the circumstances." Bail was fixed at £50 each pending the appeal.

In the course of the trial, evidence was led by a member of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. that when he had raided Mr. Huruzak's home on the morning after the slogans were painted he had found his car splashed with red paint and had discovered a tin of paint and

wet paint-brushes. Mr. Morrison's clothes were also wet with red paint.

Asking for a heavy sentence the prosecutor said that the slogans painted "almost constituted a danger to the state."

Mr. Huruzak is a commercial traveller and Mr. Morrison a 20-year-old University student.

Mr. S. Kahn appeared for Huruzak and Mr. L. Forman (instructed by S. Kahn and Co.) for Morrison.

# NEW AGE

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## CLASSIFICATION APPEALS START ON DEC. FIFTEENTH

### Race Inquisition Continues on Rand

JOHANNESBURG.—The first appeals against Coloured classifications are to be heard from December 15. The Appeal Board, which was appointed by the Minister of the Interior only after a public outcry that it be set up in terms of the Population Registration Act, will probably hear appeals in Pretoria first.

Meanwhile a number of Coloureds who were classified as Africans have been back voluntarily to the officials carrying out the classification and were classified again, this time as Coloureds. Their appeals thus did not go through the Appeal Board.

Still others who had been classified African went to the classification offices and, without saying they had been classified once already, submitted themselves for examination and questioning again. On the second "try" they emerged Coloured!

Nothing reveals better the hazardous and shot-in-the-dark methods

(Continued on page 8)

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### NEXT WEEK!

Another article by Sam Kahn on the Jewish attitude to the Middle East crisis will appear in next week's New Age. Make sure you get your copy!



## NEW AGE LETTER BOX

### ROLE OF CHRISTIANITY DEFENDED . . .

#### Lesson of History

I have read with deep distress the story of the great leader, Monare, the noble son of Africa. I think of all our leaders, Lubulu, Monare, Gwentshe, Lengisi, Marks, Kotane, Bopape, Njongwe and all the others who one day were framing the laws to govern the people of South Africa.

When I go back to history I see that Stalin was sent to jail for his people's cause, Mahatma Gandhi was sent to jail for plotting against the "good government" of the British Empire, but later Gandhi won the independence of India. Before the new republic of China, Chou En-lai was also in jail. And Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast served two years for the same cause.

My promise to you is that despite the spies and sell-outs, we shall achieve freedom in our lifetime.

P. M. NHLAPO.

A.N.C. Alexandria.

#### So This is Democracy

Quite recently Mr. Vries of Westonia Location, Venterspost, was visited by members of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. Mr. Vries has, on several occasions, identified himself with the progressive elements in the Western Rand. His crime was that he proved himself a stalwart of personal liberties and freedom of speech in what is called Democratic South Africa.

It is remarkable how the Ministry of Justice exerts itself to bring to book those it perceives as Communists and agitators, while crime marches on in the African townships of the cities of the West of South Africa.

AMBROSE R. PITSO.

Westonia.

#### Eastern Cape Plan to Collect 10,000 Signatures

PORT ELIZABETH.

"Never has it been so necessary to consolidate the successes already won at the Congress of the People and to prevent the shaken energy of recovering strength," stated Mr. T. T. Tshumbe, chairman of the Eastern Cape Consultative Committee, in a call for signatures to support the Freedom Charter. The Eastern Cape plans to collect 10,000 signatures by December 31, 1955.

"The glorious successes and splendid work of the Freedom Charter volunteers have shown the ability and readiness of the people to undertake the defence of their freedom," said Mr. Tshumbe.

"The convening of conferences, public meetings, street meetings and house-to-house campaigns for signatures to support the Charter and fight for its realisation is task No. 1 confronting the people of South Africa.

"The more popular the Freedom Charter and the stronger and bigger the Congresses become, the more quickly will the people's liberation movement fulfil its duty to the people of the Union.

"Come forward in your thousands with your signatures and support the Freedom Charter and get rid of oppression and exploitation of man by man," Mr. Tshumbe's call concluded.

May I add a postscript to a report on Father Huddleston (New Age, Nov. 3). It is undeniable that the Church of England has been directly associated with the ruling classes of the English people and has often stood as a bulwark against progress. Your report is correct there. But by failing to add a further sentence to the effect that the Church in England has for centuries directly and indirectly thrown up champions of popular liberties, you give me the impression that Father Huddleston is a rare exception—perhaps even a freak to his calling.

To show that such an impression would be completely wrong I need only recall the progressive role that Christian-Jewish idealism has played in the democratic evolution of, for example, the English language countries.

To take some well-known cases: The English Revolution of 1640, 1688 which established the supremacy of representative government over the arbitrary rule of the king; or the great 19th century agitation against slavery, with its counterpart in America, which made the U.S. at the time of her terrible civil war the "last, best hope of earth."

These movements received much of their impetus from militant churchmen—mainly non-conformists in the basic truth of their beliefs are the heritage of all democrats.

#### GENERALISATIONS

To recall these facts is to guard against inaccurate generalisations, concerning institutions like the Church, in some circumstances, I suppose, the Church could be compared to "opium" for the common people, who apply to every circumstance in every country.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the great spokesmen for human liberty and it is difficult to see him outside the context of Christian-liberal faith.

That this tradition will remain with us in Africa, it is for the Church to decide.

"LIBERA AFRICA"

Johannesburg.

### ... AND AN ATTACK ON CHURCH LEADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

It used to be the pride of Christian people in this country that while many white people behaved in a manner unbefitting their religion, at least the Church at its highest level interpreted the mind of Christ to the nation.

Of late this cannot unreservedly be said of the present bench of the Anglican Hierarchy. After nearly a year of Bantu Education, only one bishop has taken the line of supporting the divine struggle of the oppressed people.

Those of us who belong to the Church are the laughing stock of the oppressed race for being in a Church which supports by its action the domination by whites instead of domination by Christ.

However, we church people are praying for true Christian church leadership in this country.

CECILIA A. N. KUSE.

Queenstown.

### Force Open The Door To Freedom

We Africans, the oppressed people of this continent, are looking forward to the day when we'll be free and happy in our own land. We are looking forward to the time which will mark the end of the click-click sound made by the chains which are binding us in the land of our birth. The Nats are going too far with their malicious acts. They have forced African men to carry passes. Now they are abusing their power by forcing African women to carry these detestable documents.

These passes will bring misery and frustration to our women. They will no longer be permitted to seek employment anywhere without queuing in front of the municipal offices for registration. Today, our women are being drenched out of urban areas, like African men, irrespective of the fact that they have been in these areas since birth or so.

African women are having enough trouble without being forced to carry passes. We don't want them to be subjected to such indignities. Let us fight tooth and nail against these mad Nats, and force open the door to freedom and democracy.

G. MOLEFI.

Durban.

### What The Nats Have Done

Since the Nationalists' term of office, conditions in South Africa have deteriorated. Free speech and independent thought are strictly forbidden the African and others who do not agree with the Government.

The aim of Bantu Education is to arrest the mental and spiritual growth of African children. The Nationalists have ruined South Africa politically, socially, educationally and economically. Africans and other non-whites are compelled to live in ghettos where they are helpless against high rents and miserable housing. They are compelled to take what work they can get, because there are so many jobs Africans cannot get.

Race prejudice continues unabated among white people today. We are now in a stage where human dignity is being degenerated. African men and women are giving up hope for justice and security in their own country.

MOARABI A. MATLOKALA.

Rustenburg.

### Fighting For Better Conditions

With our union functioning, we the workers at Protex Textiles, Wellington, have surmounted successfully, the initial task in our struggle for better conditions. In achieving this we wish to thank all those who had assisted us. Particular mention must be made of Mr. Boet Prins, chairman of Wellington Food and Clothing Workers' Union, for his invaluable guidance and also the local branch of SACPO.

It is this altruistic spirit of co-operation and enlightenment that will win us a place in the sun in this country.

(MRS.) KATHLEEN VERA FREDERICKS.

Branch Secretary, Textile Workers' Union, Wellington.

## EDITORIAL

### Fight the I.C. Bill!

DE KLERK'S recent announcement that the Government intended to proceed with the remaining stages of the Industrial Conciliation Bill next session has come, apparently, as a great shock to some "purified" trade union leaders.

The chairman of the S.A. Trade Union Council, Mr. Rutherford, says the Bill which has emerged from the Select Committee is worse than before; and describes the Government's action as a "slap in the face" for the South African workers. All the representations of the trade union movement, he complains, were ignored.

The trade union movement, and indeed all workers, organised or unorganised, have good reason to feel alarmed. If the Bill becomes law, the trade unions will be split on racial lines, and the Government will be able to control their activities, the freedom and independence of the trade union movement will be destroyed. What we will have in this country is a South African version of the Nazi Labour Front which reduced the workers to slavery in Hitler Germany.

"In practice," said De Klerk, the Bill "meant that the European's economic position in the industrial world could never be lowered by the Non-European. It was also a guarantee to the European that he would never be ousted and that intrusion into his field of work could be prevented."

Naturally the Government gives no guarantees to the Non-European workers. But the Bill, and De Klerk's explanation, are a guarantee of the permanent inferiority that the Government plans for them.

For all these reasons the trade union movement, and all workers, should have closed their ranks from the very moment the Nats first brought their infamous Bill forward, and taken firm action to defend their interests. But what did Mr. Rutherford and his fellow SATUC members do? They decided to appease the Government, and excluded Africans from membership of the SATUC. By that very betrayal of the basic principle of trade union unity Mr. Rutherford and his friends convinced the Nationalists they were not serious in their opposition to apartheid.

Now Mr. Rutherford complains of getting "a slap in the face." Well, all one can say is that he has earned it. And the tragedy is that, although he is smarting from the Minister's rebuff, he does not seem to have learned the lesson of his previous mistake.

In his reply to De Klerk, Mr. Rutherford exposed the shameful opportunist approach of the SATUC.

"We appealed to the Minister," he said, "to allow us to keep our organisations intact so that we could co-operate with the Government in devising ways and means of preventing the ever-increasing Native labour force from continuing to menace the European standard of living."

THERE IT IS, IN A NUTSHELL. THE SATUC IS PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES AGAINST THE AFRICAN WORKERS.

Moreover, the exclusion of African workers is only the beginning. Mr. Rutherford confessed that SATUC, provided the Minister agreed to certain suggestions from them, "would not oppose the provision for establishing separate racial branches by mixed unions and holding separate meetings of the races." In other words, SATUC, in its anxiety to appease the Government, is even prepared to sanction the introduction of apartheid amongst its own members. Truly, it has not much further to go down the slippery slope which ends up right inside the Nationalist camp itself.

What sort of a trade union organisation is this, that is prepared to abandon the majority of the workers of this country to the enemy? More than that, which is prepared to assist the Nats in their plans to enslave the Non-European workers? What words can describe this disgraceful attempt of the SATUC to buy immunity for the European workers at the expense of the most exploited and oppressed section of the working class?

In any case, as Mr. Rutherford himself now admits, security for the European workers cannot be obtained in this way. The racial splitting of the trade union movement is as great a threat to the standards of the white workers as to those of any other section.

The SATUC has gained nothing from its opportunism, except the contempt of the Nationalists and of the whole of progressive South Africa, which realised long ago that the Government cannot be fought with compromises.

It is time now for the South African working class, of all races, organised and unorganised, to cast aside this misleading and to rally to the banner of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. SACTU is the only trade union federation to stick to basic principles. It acknowledges no colour bar, and will yet prove to be the only organisation capable of mobilising the great potential strength of the workers in militant struggle against the boss-Government combination.

WORKERS OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNITE AND FIGHT!  
KILL THE GOVERNMENT'S SLAVE LABOUR BILL!

# AMERICA SQUEEZES FRANCE OUT

## Takes Over in Viet-Nam

PARIS.—The French Government is watching with impotent fury as the United States takes full control of the former French colony of South Viet-Nam.

FRANCE BLED HERSELF DRY IN THE WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM. NOW SHE SEES THE AMERICANS WALKING IN AND EFFORTLESSLY TAKING THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY AWAY FROM HER.

The American-supported Ngo Dinh Diem government has abolished the monetary and commercial agreement it concluded with France last year. This is the latest in the series of measures adopted in recent months to oust French economic influence.

The agreement gave priority to the import of French goods into South Viet-nam. It also contained arrangements to facilitate French

control of the country, and kept it within the franc area. Its abolition deprives France of these privileges and brings her into direct competition with American exporters and dollar goods.

At the same time Ngo announced that as a result of a U.S. loan a most favourable exchange rate could be established for the dollar. Simultaneously French currency was done away with.

# EAST GERMANY EXPORTS WHOLE FACTORIES

LONDON.—The supply of whole factories to countries in all parts of the world has become an important part of the export trade of the German Democratic Republic (Eastern Germany). Contracts to the value of 35 million dollars have been concluded this year.

Preliminary contracts have been entered into for Egypt for two textile mills and a porcelain factory and with Syria for a rolling mill and an accumulator works. Negotiations are in progress for the supply of cement plants to Syria and India, textile mills to Turkey and Syria; sugar factories to India, Jordan,

Greece, Egypt and Argentina, and canneries to Turkey, Greece, Burma and Indonesia.

### UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

A large proportion of these complete factories are being supplied to underdeveloped countries—cases where such nations do not have the technical staff to run the plants. Germany is sending teams of experienced engineers and technicians who train the people in the country concerned to run the machines and manage the factories. The task of the teams sent out is solely to train personnel and they return to Germany as soon as nationals of the purchasing countries are able to run the factories.

One of the main reasons why these underdeveloped countries are increasingly ordering equipment from the German Democratic Republic and other People's Democracies rather than from capitalist countries is the fact that no conditions are imposed.

Capitalist countries often require that they should retain a share of the profits or provide a proportion of the permanent managerial staff, thus exerting a controlling influence.

### "I FOUND FREEDOM"

—Tory M.P.

"I found complete freedom of movement," reported Cyril Osborne, British Tory M.P. returning to the "Tribune" on his writ from the Soviet Union. "The idea that secret police shadow foreigners is nonsense. I walked in and out of shops at my leisure, and everywhere was treated with good-humoured tolerance. My first surprise was to find their shops are kept open until nearly midnight every night—Sundays included. Unlike other countries they are run for the customers' convenience.

"That's the first good lesson we could learn from the Russians.

"The shops are crowded. People seem to have plenty of money to spend... women enjoy equal pay," the Tory M.P. noted.

Many French companies in South Viet-nam have withdrawn their capital and several of the biggest firms have stopped functioning. French shops are closing down one after the other and about 1,000 Frenchmen are returning home each month.

### ARMY TOO

French influence in the South Viet-nam army is also rapidly being squeezed out. The New York Times reported: "Since last February the United States has played the major role here in training and re-organising the Vietnamese national army. While the French are participating in the training mission, their role is diminishing."

Recently 30 French military instructors suddenly withdrew from the big Quang Trung training centre in the Saigon area, the correspondent said, because the training camp commandant had made the French officers "unhappy". The training was now being supervised exclusively by a team of U.S. officers.

# HEROES OR CRIMINALS?

LONDON.—The German war criminals who were amnestied by the Soviet Union and have returned to West Germany are being received there as if they were heroes and martyrs. The big circulation newspapers and the radio in West Germany have been filled with a chorus of praise for these men. People throughout Europe, in the countries that were occupied by Germany, are watching all this with horror.

Here are some of the case histories of the returning heroes: One is Rudolph Jordan, a Nazi Gauleiter, who on June 21, 1943 said: "The only good Jew is a dead Jew. The Jews must be wiped out."

Another was Kurt Em, who was sentenced by a Soviet Court to 25 years for direct participation in the mass murder of Jews. "I was only the driver of the gas extermination wagon," is his excuse today.

Another is Professor Karl Glauber who made medical experiments on human beings in the concentration camps. The Sud Deutsche Zeitung, which is one of the few German newspapers to raise their voices in protest at the reception given to these prisoners, reports: "With the pride of the scientist he tells of how he had worked out a new method to sterilise Jewish women by the use of injections. He tested his method on 150 women in Auschwitz Concentration Camp. He is still convinced today that in special cases the method is worth practising."

Releasing these war criminals, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev explained:

"They pass and people change—some for the better and some for the worse. Most people change for the better, however. That is why we think it possible to accede to the request to release these people before the expiry of their sentences. These people have had a fair chance to rehabilitate themselves. We hope that they will have undergone a change for the better."

In East Germany the amnestied war criminals are being received in a way that released convicts should be received in any civilised country. They are fitted out with a suit, a job is found for them and social service officials do their best to see to it that they have a fair chance to rehabilitate themselves.

They are not treated as heroes.

# POPULAR FRONT GAINING STRENGTH IN GREECE

ATHENS.—Greece, until recently a fascist country with political executions, frame-ups, camps overflowing with political prisoners and a puppet-government installed by the United States and taking orders from Dulles, is now undergoing great changes.

In the election due to take place next year, the present government is expected to be replaced by a comparatively liberal coalition.

The major cities of Greece have progressive mayors elected by large majorities, with the support of the Communist Party, in the last municipal elections.

Three major Greek parties have reached agreement on a demand for a general amnesty for all political prisoners and for the legalisation of the Communist Party.

The reactionary "Greek Rally" which is today in power is doing its utmost to postpone any new elections as long as possible.

The New York Times has stated bluntly that the United States is opposed to the holding of an election in the near future. This fear of elections stems from the experience of the Municipal voting last year when co-operation of all progressives resulted in sweeping victories for their candidates.

In spite of intense American opposition the Greek Government was forced to permit a visit by a Hungarian athletics team recently, and the stadium was packed for the event.

### West German Trade Grows with China, Soviet

BERLIN.—Trade between West Germany and China rose to a value of 188 million marks in the first half of this year, the West German Federal Statistics Office announces. This is an increase of 43 per cent. over the same period last year. German trade with the Soviet Union has shown a similar increase.

The Federal Statistics Office points out that because no contact existed between West Germany and the Soviet Union or China, the trade had to be negotiated through foreign firms cutting out opportunities for West German traders.

A possibility against which the people are remaining alert is that the Americans will support a military coup on the lines of that in Guatemala to prevent the holding of the elections and to keep power in the hands of a fascist dictatorship.

# CYPRUS FIGHTS BRITISH OCCUPATION

CYPRUS.—The British occupation forces in the small island of Cyprus (population 500,000)—one fully armed soldier to every five people, men, women and children—are meeting with fierce opposition from the people.

In a pitched battle near the U.S.-owned Mitsero copper mines last week-end, two British soldiers were wounded. At least one soldier was killed and a number were injured by bombs thrown into military camps.

### LIBERATORY BANNERS

Heavily armed British troops were sent to the little village of Yoniss to permit the display of national liberatory banners which had been fixed to the roofs of the houses last week. The villagers lined the streets and hurled curses and stones at the Communists.

After a six-hour search of every house in the village the soldiers took all the male population of the village to "screening cages" two miles away, where they were kept imprisoned.

Villagers have now been forbidden to repair their houses. They are allowed one hour a day to do their shopping, reports the Manchester Guardian.

### STUDENTS AND SCOUTS

In protest at the passing of a death sentence on a Cypriot convicted of killing a policeman, students and boy scouts in Nicosia rang the cathedral bells as a rallying call to others, until they were attacked by truncheon-wielding troops.

A large number of Cypriots have been sentenced to long terms for participating in national liberatory demonstrations.

Troops are patrolling all Cyprus schools to prevent further demonstrations by children. All of the 1,200 pupils at the island's biggest school have come out on strike. The school has been closed down, and other schools have been warned by the army that they too will be shut if they "tolerate mass absenteeism." Undeterred, the 800 students at Cyprus's second biggest school came out on strike.

### COMMUNIST STATEMENT

Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary of the Cyprus Communist Party announced that membership of the party had increased by 50 per cent. to 6,000. "We stand for the national struggle against British terrorism and colonial rule are to blame for the disturbances," he told the Manchester Guardian Correspondent.

He said that the majority of the Cypriots would reject any compromise agreement between Archbishop Makarios and Britain and the Communists would certainly fight such a compromise. He said he had his independence.

# CO-OPERATE TO BEAT CANCER

LONDON.

The problem of cancer is the most important of many that can be solved more quickly as a result of Soviet and Western doctors working together and pooling their knowledge, said Professor S. A. Sarkisov, leader of the delegation of Soviet doctors who have been visiting Britain as guests of the British Medical Association.

He announced with evident pleasure that arrangements had been made by the B.M.A. for the "regular and constant exchange of scientific information" as well as for personal exchange visits between medical men in the future.

### ALL EXAMINED

Everybody in the Soviet Union under the age of 35 has a yearly examination for early signs of cancer, Professor Lariouev, member of the delegation and Director of Cancer Research at the Moscow Academy of Medical Science of the U.S.S.R., told the conference.

Next in importance for joint work, Professor Sarkisov said, were cancer diseases. He said he had been most impressed by work on the brain going on in Britain.

A number of copies of the new "Atlas of the Brain" published in the Soviet Union this autumn, were brought over by the delegation and presented to leading brain specialists here.

The Atlas undoubtedly helped to speed up knowledge of mental diseases, commented Dr. C. Rowley, President of the B.M.A.

EUROPE'S EASTERN EXPORTS have risen sharply. Comparing the first half of 1955 with the corresponding period of 1954, France's exports to the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies have risen by 80%; Germany's by more than 50%, and Britain's by 33%.



# "THE FARMER STOOD CRACKING A WILE WHIP . . . ."

## An African Prisoner Describes His Ordeal

PORT ELIZABETH—AN ASTONISHING STORY OF THE WAY IN WHICH AFRICAN PRISONERS ARE SENT INTO BONDAGE ON THE FARMS IN THE EASTERN CAPE WAS TOLD TO THE NEW AGE REPORTER HERE BY SHADRACK TAUZILE, WHO RECENTLY COMPLETED HIS SENTENCE.

Shadrack was arrested on August 31 while on his way to work. He was convicted in court on the same day for failing to pay poll tax and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

He and other prisoners were lined up against the jail wall. Opposite them stood farmers to whom they were allocated. He and another prisoner were handed to a farmer who took them on a lorry about 100 miles from Port Elizabeth.

"When we arrived at the farm in the evenings," said Shadrack, "we were given two buckets each and ordered to go and fetch water from a neighbouring river. We had to repeat this every evening and every morning before dawn. The path from the river to the house is steep and winding.

"We were then shown a stable whose roof is partly thatched with grass and partly covered with corrugated iron. Here and there the roof has gaping holes. The mud floor has pot-holes all over, and the place has a dank smell. We were each given an empty grain bag to sleep on, and two grain bags to use as blankets.

"On rainy days water poured through the gaping holes in the roof, and at night one had to look around for a comparatively dark spot, to spread one's grain bag and to stretch one's tired body.

"A little after sunrise we were served with a small amount of mealie pap that had hard uncooked bitter lumps. While we ate, the farmer stood at the door cracking

a mule whip and telling us that he would give it to us if we were slow. After breakfast we went to the fields to plough or to dig up potatoes. If you were thirsty and wanted to go and drink you were refused permission until you had completed an acre.

### EXHAUSTED

"Now and again the farmer forced us on by placing his hand across the back of the neck and pushing us hard forward. Back from the fields in the evening and feeling thoroughly exhausted we had to fetch, half a dozen times each, water from the river up the steep slope. A bucket full of water in each hand does weigh the body down."

Shadrack looked gaunt and listless. He was coughing rather badly, his skin was cracked and peeling, his feet were swollen. He told the New Age reporter that he contracted a severe cold while he was serving his sentence at the farm, and when he reported the matter, the farmer told him

that he was not running a hospital but a farm.

"MY FRIEND, WHOM I LEFT ALMOST IN A SIMILAR PHYSICAL CONDITION, SAID I SHOULD TELL THE PEOPLE, IF HE SHOULD NEVER COME BACK, THAT THEY MUST BATTLE TO CHANGE THE CONDITIONS THAT PERMIT PRACTICES THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE PERIOD OF SLAVERY."

## PEOPLE'S BUDGETS No. 3

# You Earn a Little More, But Still Find it a Hard Struggle to Manage

CAPE TOWN.

The People's Budget takes you this week to two families whose income is about double that of those previously discussed, but who also have a hard struggle to manage.

Mrs. J. Kannemeyer of Athlone is the wife of a cabinet-maker who earns £11 a week, after sundry deductions. They have two children: Averil, aged 22 months, and Paul, 4 months old.

Mrs. Kannemeyer spends £4 10s. a week on food. Of this £1 10s. goes on groceries. ("I skimp on groceries to see that I do not spend more than that," she said.) Meat is also £1 10s. a week, milk 7s. 7d. a week, paraffin 3s. Then there are fruit and vegetables.

For their one room and little kitchen, the Kannemeyers pay £5 per month rent. Another big monthly item is the instalment payment on the furniture—£7 7s. For doctors, Mrs. Kannemeyer puts away £2 per month—"but some months we need more." Insurance is £1 12s. 9d. a month.

Church contribution, 5s. weekly. Olive oil, talcum powder, etc. for the baby—between 5s. and 6s. a week at the chemist. Husband's bus fare—5s. 9d. per week. Clothes? "If I need any, I go and buy, but then I have to skimp on something else."

Holidays? "There is nothing left at the end of the month," said Mrs. Kannemeyer. "We can't put anything away for holidays—in fact, we can't save anything at all."

### GLEEMORE FAMILY

Mrs. Beatrice Carelse of Gleemore is also the wife of an artisan—her husband is a carpenter, earning about £12 4s. a week. They have two children, Lorna, 8 years old and Graham 5. A big slice of the Carelse income goes on medical expenses. Graham suffers from asthma and last month his doctor's bills were over £5. Lorna has also recently had a number of children's illnesses.

The Carelises live in their own house, and don't have to pay rent. Rates are £24 a year.

# LABOUR PARTY CALLS FOR JOINT ACTION

JOHANNESBURG.

The time and energy of Opposition parties and groups should be spent not on "fighting one another" but on co-ordinating all opposition parties in the struggle against the Nationalists, says a resolution of the Johannesburg City Branch of the Labour Party, to be discussed at the party's annual conference this weekend.

The resolution says that all parties holding different views on vital issues can and should co-operate against the Nationalists, without "losing their identity or freedom of action."

Other resolutions on the agenda ratify the party's Non-European policy as being the only realistic one put forward by any political party; condemn the Bantu Education Act, the classification of Coloured people, the Departure from the Union Act, the Senate Act, the Industrial Conciliation Bill and Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, police raids and attacks on civil liberties.

A resolution from the Johannes-

burg South Branch pledges to defend the rights and liberties of all the people and to support those who suffer from the tyranny of the Government.

A resolution from the Umbilo Branch asks for a revision where necessary of the party's economic policy to "eliminate all confusion and misunderstanding of the party's real aims and objects held by the electorate."

The great majority of the 40 resolutions for the conference condemn attacks on civil liberties by the Nationalist Government.

A policy statement issued for the conference urges that all who are anxious about the future and are sincerely desirous of defeating the Nationalists should make common cause. "They must have the courage to choose an opposite direction to that taken by the Nats and advocate enlightened, progressive policies which recognise the right of all South Africans, irrespective of colour, to advance to a better life and towards a share in democracy."

# DATES ALTERED IN EXERCISE BOOKS

## AFRICAN CHARGED WITH RUNNING ILLEGAL SCHOOL

JOHANNESBURG—Mysterious alterations to dates of school compositions in children's exercise books were the subject of a criminal examination in the Wynberg Native Commissioner's Court last week when Mr. Bernard Molewa, of Alexandra, appeared on a charge under the Bantu Education Act of conducting an illegal school.

Molewa was arrested on August 11 when police and Special Branch detectives visited a disused caravan in the township where he and some children were gathered. Molewa has since been out on £30 bail, reduced last week to £30. The case was heard in the tin-roofed Native Commissioner's Court, dismal and badly lit as the rain poured down outside. The sole electric light bulb burned over the head of the presiding Native Commissioner, and on the table before the court lay the case exhibits: piles of rather grubby children's exercise books.

First witness for the Crown was an African constable stationed at the premises, headquarters of the Special Branch, which told the court he had kept watch on several occasions outside the caravan in the township. On two successive days he had seen children going into it. Three days afterwards he took part in the police raid on the premises. Some of the children ran away. The "teacher" and some of the children were taken to the charge office. Books lying on the table were taken by the police. Under cross-examination by Mr. G. Bizos, for the defence, this witness said he did not know what the children were doing inside the caravan. "I do not know whether it was a school or a club," he said. "I do not know what was going on in there."

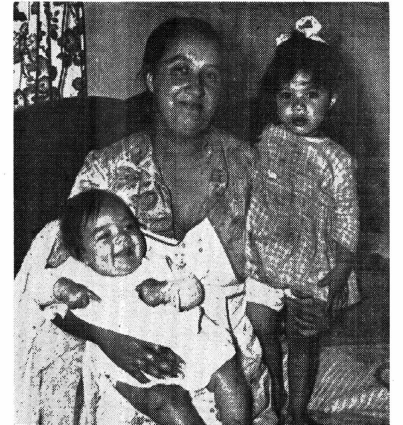
Next witness for the Crown was Special Branch detective Cornelius de Bruyn. When he entered the caravan in the raid, he said, he took from Molewa an envelope addressed to "Teacher Molewa." In front of the accused lay a geography book open at a map of the province and Orange Free State. He searched the accused and found on his person certain letters.

### DATES CHANGED

The defence then brought to the notice of the court the fact that dates in a number of exercises in some of the school books had been altered in such a way as to bring them within the period for which Molewa is being charged with conducting an unregistered school. The dates changed were from 1953 to 1955. There were eight changes in the exercise book. In one place where the date had been changed from 1953 to 1955 the correction by the teacher to that exercise was still in the book.

In one book the beginning of an exercise was in completely different handwriting from the rest of the book's 1953. He had not interfered with any dates. "When the books were seized by me there were no dates altered."

The case is continuing.



Mrs. Kannemeyer with Paul (left) and Averil.

Mrs. Carelse is allowed £6 a week for food. Groceries, including 2 doz. eggs, milk, tea, breakfast cereals, coffee, come to about £3 a week. Meat £1 10s. fruit and vegetables, £1 a week. Then the family spends about 10s. at week-ends on cake and sweets, or a bit more if there are visitors. They have lots of friends and like to entertain.

Electricity is £3 for three months, and water 16s. a quarter. Insurance, £1 4s. a month, burial society, 3s. a month. Husband's fare to work is about 17s. a week—Mr. Carelse has to take two buses and a train.

There is always something needed for Lorna's schooling—a pencil or an exercise book, or a

present for a teacher who is going away—"that's just happened today."

**CLOTHING EXPENSIVE** "Clothes for the children, especially, are very expensive—shoes £1 8s. 6d. a pair. My husband has to buy his own overalls and keep his tools in order. That all takes money. We try to have our clothes made by friends because it's cheaper."

Holidays? "Yes, we plan to go to Heidelberg this year. We must get away for the little boy's health."

Mrs. Carelse also cannot put money away. "We might have been able to save something, if the children were less. As it is, their health comes first."

N.S.

# ALL-IN CONFERENCE TO FIGHT GROUP AREAS ACT

## Naicker's Call To Indians

DURBAN.—Dr. G. M. Naicker, acting president of the South African Indian Congress, calls for the holding of an urgent "all-in" conference at which every section of the Indian community must be represented to discuss the grave threat to the Indian people contained in the laws and regulations which continue to flow from the Group Areas Act.

In a message to the Natal Indian Congress Secretariat, Dr. Naicker says Congress branches, trade unions, traders' organisations, ratepayers' associations, sport and religious societies and all other Indian bodies should meet together to formulate plans to oppose the Group Areas Act, which is being implemented to strangle the Indian people economically.

The Secretariat has endorsed Dr. Naicker's recommendation for this vital conference and detailed plans are being worked out.

In his message to the Secretariat, Dr. Naicker says: "The Group Areas Act has often been described as the cornerstone of the apartheid structure which the Nationalist Government seeks to erect on the blood and sweat of the Non-White people of this country."

"The Congress condemned the law on the grounds that it would ruin the Indian people economically. The truth of our contention has been clearly borne out.

"During the last session of Parliament the Government, with the connivance of the Durban City Council enacted the Group Areas Development Act. By one stroke of the pen Indians in Durban alone are to lose millions of pounds under this law if allowed to be enforced.

"Every property-owner, big and small is seriously affected by the provisions of the Development Act.

"Already in Durban the central commercial area where Indian business establishments are concentrated, at Indian property development has been frozen for a period of two years.

"The new proclamation dealing with the enforcement of Section 23

### PUTC Bus Fares Increased

JOHANNESBURG.

Bus fares of Public Utility Transport Corporation buses on all routes have been increased by 1d. for week-end trips as from last Saturday. The increase will affect Alexander Township, Germiston, Denver and the Western Areas residents, and in all these areas the people have gathered in public meetings to discuss their attitude and possible action against the fare increases.

Alexandra residents are discussing declaring a week-end boycott against the higher fares.

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of the Group Areas Act places every Indian licence in jeopardy. For the time being the authorities do not want to enforce this section as far as renewals are concerned, but this is only to provide administrative relief.

"The Land Tenure Board has not the machinery to deal yet with so large a number of applications for renewals in Natal. But sooner than some people realise, if this Act is challenged, the Land Tenure Board can become effective machinery in the hands of the Nationalist Government to refuse renewal of licences and to restrict our traders to a small number in keep-

### FOOL'S PARADISE

"We must not live in a fool's paradise and believe that with this danger facing the entire community a few will be able to save themselves. We must expose those in our community who are thinking in terms of saving their own commercial interests at the expense of the rest of the traders.

"The latest treacherous move of the Nationalists is the desire to utilise the Group Areas Act for the purpose of prohibiting workers of one race being employed by members of another racial group. This grave danger faces the whole Indian community. The Natal Indian Congress must convene a conference of all bodies and organisations to meet this challenge.

# A.N.C. FACES Issues Before De

In a few weeks time the annual conference of the African National Congress will be held in Bloemfontein. This City has been the scene of many a memorable annual conference of the A.N.C., and, indeed, the last occasion on which conference met in Bloemfontein was memorable enough. The National Conference held in Bloemfontein in December, 1951, by adopting the Report of the Joint Planning Council of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, began the great campaign for the Defence of Umatu Law which placed the initiative firmly in the hands of the common people of South Africa and ushered in a new era in the political history of our country wherein the masses ceased to be merely the object of history but became the subject of history, boldly charting their own future course.

### Freedom Charter

This year the African National Congress returns to Bloemfontein to set the seal on this development of the South African people as the conscious planners and directors of their destiny. Thus the chief political task of the conference delegates will be to affirm their support for the People's Freedom Charter adopted by the South African people at the mighty Congress of the People at Kliptown on June 26-27, 1955. The Freedom Charter embodies the most vital ideals and aspirations of our people, and in accepting it as their own the delegates to the conference will, in the name of the African people, be settling for a future united, free, democratic and prosperous multi-national community in the South Africa of tomorrow.

This would be significant enough at any time, but in a South Africa in which the social fabric is shot through with racial prejudice and tensions and at the head of which sits a governmental clique composed of the most racially bigoted

men of our time, it is doubly significant. With the major mass group, as represented by the A.N.C. having declared itself for the Charter, the democratic movement will have taken a tremendous step forward in the Signature Campaign to win over a million "Comrades of the Charter."

The plans of the People's National Consultative Council for the prosecution of this campaign should be considered with particular keenness, the more so as it is realised that the task of collecting one million signatures for the Freedom Charter could well be the silver thread linking all our struggles local and national together in the one single purpose of achieving the aims of the Freedom Charter. Apart from that the signature campaign, if properly handled, affords the A.N.C. a unique opportunity to enrol thousands of members and streamline the machinery of the organisation.

The definition and clarification of aims by a Liberation Movement at a time when it is under vicious and many-sided onslaughts from the ruling class is always a prelude of counter-attack. The Freedom Charter—our mirror of the Greater Tomorrow of the future Democratic South Africa—serves to sharpen the antithesis between the aims of the people and those of the tyrannical government of Strydom, Verwoerd and Swart.

The conference will therefore turn logical and naturally from the Charter to the grave and immediate problems that face the African people.

### Bantu Education

The delegates will no doubt have to assess the progress of the struggle against Bantu Education. Despite initial lapses this campaign still stands as one battlefield in which the Nationalists can be decisively beaten. The continuing attacks of the government on African education in the past year and

# Lengisi Appeals Against Deportation Order

CAPE TOWN. The submission that the Native Administration Act was not intended to apply to Africans other than those who are still members of a tribe and living in tribal conditions, and that it did not apply to urbanised Africans, was the main argument put forward for Mr. J. M. Lengisi in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week.

Mr. Lengisi applied for an order setting aside an order by the Governor-General in July, 1954, to move from the Duncan Village Location of East London. He maintained that his arrest, detention and removal from East London to Barberton, Transvaal was unlawful.

Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, was cited as first respondent and Captain P. J. Heiberg of the East London C.I.D., as second respondent.

Judgment was reserved. In his affidavit, Lengisi said he was 29 years old and had been born in the Transkei. Since December, 1943, he had been permanently domiciled in the urban area of East London and had attended a high school there.

In his way of life since coming to East London he had abandoned all Native customs and have adopted civilised usages."

Mr. Lengisi submitted that the only "place" from which the Governor-General has jurisdiction to order an African to move is a place within an area or location occupied by a Native tribe. Duncan village, where he resided, is not such an area, but a municipal location, under the jurisdiction of the East London City Council.

In his affidavit, Dr. Verwoerd said he did not accept that Lengisi was domiciled in East London and maintained that he was born and still was a member of the Thembu tribe. It would not have been in the public interest to give Lengisi prior notification of his removal. The Minister further claimed the right to withhold the grounds for Lengisi's removal, as it was not in the public interest.

The application was heard by Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson. Mr. Justice Van Wyk and Mr. Justice Winzen. Mr. D. B. Molteno, Q.C., with him Mr. I. J. Bleiman (instructed by S. Kahn and Co.) appeared

## Classification Appeals

(Continued from page 1)  
of those entrusted with classification procedures.

In recent weeks pressure of different types has been used here to force Coloured people to submit to classification.

The police are again stopping Coloured men in the streets if they think they "might" be Africans, and warning them to report for classification.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration has laid down that Non-Europeans who wish to study in teacher training institutions for Coloureds must produce Population Registration certificates showing that they are Coloured.

So, last week, pupil teachers of the Eurafrikan Training Centre reported to the Government Pass Offices for classification. Only two weeks before their final examinations, between 50 and 60 of these students, some only 17 and 18 years old, lined up in the queue for classification to wait their turn for interrogation by the officials. One or two had brought their set works along, to lose no time in their exam preparations.

The day they reported, though, they had no chance of classifica-

tion. The queue was over 150 long, and the African constables marshalling the men into line aid the officials could classify no more than 50 or 60 a day. "They are too slow," he grumbled. "They should let me show them how!"

### STOPPED BY POLICE

One young worker said: "I've been stopped by the police four times and asked for my identity book."  
The man who stood in front of him in the classification queue, said this worker had produced his Coloured Certificate as proof of his group. The official has torn up his Certificate and said: "Speak for yourself."

One man had been told on his first appearance before the officials to bring his marriage certificate and his wife. The day he did so he was told he was wasting his time of the officials—they did not want to see either his wife or his marriage certificate.

In a leaflet, "Be on Guard!" the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation has repeated its warning to the Coloured people that the can not be compelled to submit to classification.

# In the 2nd article of his new series Colin Jameson writes on FREEDOM VERSUS THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION

The term "liberal opposition" is used in this article to denote the various opposition groups which stand apart from the United Party, and also, of course, from the Congress movement and the democratic organisations associated with it.

This "liberal opposition" has a common origin. Formerly, it was either contained in the United Party or associated with the United (like the Labour Party). It turned away from the United Party because it was disillusioned and disgusted with it.

The liberal opposition, therefore, flows directly from the United Party's policy of appeasement to Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid. It is a protest against the ineffectiveness of the United Party and its sickening betrayal of principles.

The liberal opposition is hopelessly divided at the moment. In fact, the whole opposition in the parliamentary sphere, to use a broad term, is in confusion. I would like to run through the list of "opposition" groups:

**BEKKER GROUP.** This group closer to the Nationalists than to other. It agrees with the Nationalists on all basic issues. Its is a coalition. To this extent, it opposes merely change of personalities, not policies. Its importance, if any, is that it could act as a bridge between the United Party and the Nationalist

**THE AFRICA FIRST.** This is a stillborn organisation which claims to have the blessing of the Afrikaner leadership. It is frankly Nationalist, upholding all the "official" beliefs, such as apartheid. Like the Bekker group, it only hope lies in a reshuffle of parties; in which case, it would try to link Nationalists and United Party supporters. Again, its programme propose only changes in personalities, not policies.

So much for the two main organisations right of the United Party. Now for the ones on the left:

**FEDERAL PARTY (later, the ANTI-REPUBLICAN LEAGUE).** Basically, this is a move to counter Afrikaner Nationalism with a manufactured British nationalism or jingoism. It hasn't a hope. The "liberal" parts of its programme are just window-dressing.

**COVENANTERS and BLACK SASH.** The Covenanters want a new National Convention to "re-affirm" the principles of Union (the Non-Whites will be represented by a handful of Whites at this national convention). The Covenanters are mysterious about the methods they will use to summon the Convention.

They are closely allied to the Black Sash movement; in fact, its male counterpart. The Black Sash movement has a dramatic potential, and it has captured the public's imagination. It has mobilised a lot of sincere support.

But both movements are strictly for Europeans only. The Covenanters will not let Non-Whites attend their Convention, and the Black Sash movement, in a recent statement, made it clear that Non-Whites are not welcome. All its demonstrations have been confined to Europeans.

Presumably, these two movements (Torch Commando personalities hover in the background) are designed primarily to keep White opposition alive by various kinds of public protests. What the end aim is, is a secret. Broadly speaking, the intention must be to

feed the flames of public interest in preparation for a grand assault on the Nationalist Government. This assault will not be launched against Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid, because both the Covenant and Black Sash movement are open to persons of all political beliefs (that hollow slogan), and the Nationalists, as we know, are rather fond of Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid.

The two movements are not really different from the United Party, therefore. They are kept in the Non-White at arm's length and playing for the support of Nationalists. This inevitably implies acceptance of Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid. The silence which the movements observe on these fundamental issues is not innocent, nor part of the naive programme of "no politics." It is part of the scheme to evade the important issues.

**The United Party, the Covenanters and the Black Sash** move- ments all suffer from the same paralysing flaw: reluctance to oppose Afrikaner Nationalism and apartheid (except in a vague way by means of fine-sounding statements) because such opposition would defeat their whole strategy.

**LIBERAL PARTY, LABOUR PARTY and ex-U.P.** I am grouping these three together because they are in the process of discussing amalgamation. The Liberal Party has not had a distinguished record up to now; the Labour Party has been sustained rather well by its Parliamentary representatives and a few others; and a new group of U.P. dissidents have appeared on the scene.

These three groups have two things in common: dislike of the U.P.'s revolting appeasement, and a firm refusal to throw in their lot with the Congress movement.

They are now groping for a common basis. The main problem seems to be whether they should abandon their separate identities and work as one, or keep apart and co-operate on specific matters.

The Liberal Party today is having less of an impact on public thinking than a year ago. It has lost virtually all prestige among the Non-White masses. It is having its own internal difficulties. There are indications that the Liberal Party is going to regroup itself and perhaps shed some of its leaders. At the moment, I imagine, some of the leaders are quite prepared to shed the Liberal Party.

If the talks between the Labour and Liberal parties and the U.P. dissidents come to anything, there are two possible courses:

One is to fit the aim on Parliamentary, Provincial and municipal

seats. In this case, there can be no limit to appeasement. Soon the new party will stand where the U.P. stand today.

Or the new party can set a certain minimum level of principles and stick to them, regardless of the reward they bring by way of seats. In that case, the party will at least have a reasonable chance of trying to prove that there is a function to be performed by acting as a "midway opposition" between the United Party and the Congress movement. But have the participants learnt the lesson which the U.P.'s decline illustrates so vividly?

### OPPORTUNITIES

Meanwhile, there is plenty of opportunity for these groups to engage in useful political activity. I am thinking now of the recent meeting in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, when representatives of the Labour and Liberal parties appeared on the same platform with Mr. E. P. Morriesale (A.N.C.) and Mr. A. E. Patel (T.I.C.) to protest against the police raids.

The meeting was a great success. It showed that there are any number of issues—the Nationalists provide them daily—on which sincere people can stand together. There must be many more such issues that demand similar joint action immediately.

What about it, you Liberals, Labourites and ex-U.P.'s? (Next week: Stridom vs. the People.)

## African Traders Discuss

### Verwoerd Ultimatum

JOHANNESBURG: African Business League premises were packed out at a meeting of traders and businessmen to consider the ultimatum to them to vacate their premises in the city by December 31.

Mr. Shadrach Bhengu, the chairman of the meeting, said the blow would not only affect traders but would be crippling to the whole nation's progress.

Among other things, it was decided that a deputation of the affected businessmen should wait on the City Council's Non-European Affairs Department on a "matter of great urgency."

## Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections:

Kenilworth Stakes: 1. BRILLIANT WIT. Danger, Tickets.

Maiden Plate: 1. THORN BUSH. Danger, Old Melody.

Juvenile Plate, Colts, 5 furlongs: 1. TENTERHOOK. Danger, Beacon Flag.

Wynerg Stakes: 1. TINSMITH. Danger, High Voltage.

Queen's Plate: 1. DEEP PURPLE. Danger, Manrico.

Juvenile Plate, Fillies, 5 furlongs: 1. ADULAR. Danger, Blue Gallion.

Wynerg Handicap: 1. TOP WALK. Danger, Fillies.

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