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1,000 Women Arrested After Police Baton Charge

Anti-Pass Demonstration In Standerton

STANDERTON.

OVER 1,000 African women were arrested here after police had baton-charged a mammoth demonstration against passes on July 9, the day on which the NAD pass-issuing team was in the area. Both men and women from the location stayed away from work on that day. From about 3.30 a.m. women were already up and shouting 'battle' cries.

Assisted by the Youth League, they raised the slogans 'Ha li tsewe' (we don't take passes), 'Ha li palangoe' (we don't ride buses and taxis) and the people prepared to march to the Magistrate's Offices in town, to protest against passes.

Earlier in the week the women had organised a huge prayer meeting at the neighbouring mountain. The problem of passes was discussed at length. Some women showed hesitation about the campaign of resistance. They said the Native Commissioner had warned that those who have no passes would not receive medical treatment when ill, and when they died they would be given no burial sites. The younger women were anxious about the threat that they would not obtain marriage certificates.

furious and also demanded to be arrested.

The police then made a baton charge beating both men and women. Several elderly women received severe bruises as a result of the assaults. One woman was seriously injured in the arm from a bayonet stab.

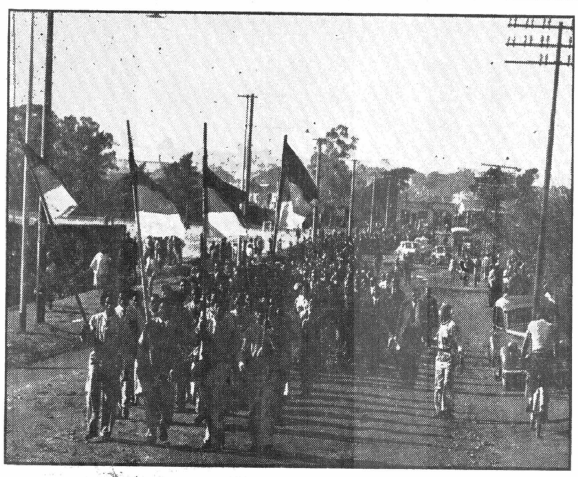
So far only 113 women have appeared in court charged with holding an illegal procession. They were given a suspended sentence. The case of the others is still pending.

AFTER LENGTHY DISCUSSION IT WAS AGREED FINALLY THAT WHATEVER THE CONSEQUENCES, NO WOMAN WOULD TAKE A PASS.

As was arranged the women, accompanied by their husbands and children, assembled at the entrance of the location on the day of the demonstration. When they got there they were received by scores of police accompanied by the location superintendent. The police Commandant came forward and ordered them to disperse. The women replied that they had been called to come and take out passes and they were going to settle the matter.

BATON CHARGE

They refused to disperse and marched forward in groups of eight. As soon as they reached the Magistrate's Office they were surrounded by the police and locked up in the yard. The men became



Who Benefits By Group Areas Proclamation?

EUROPEANS, COLOURED, INDIANS —ALL CONDEMN IT

CAPE TOWN.

NOWHERE can the complete futility of the Group Areas Act be so well demonstrated as in the Athlone-Rylands Estate-Duinfontein area affected by last week's proclamation.

ENGLISH PARSON LAUNCHES ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF S.A. PRODUCTS

LONDON.

AN English parson—in England—has launched his own private economic boycott of South African products, as a protest against the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government.

He is the Rev. Peter Hayward, Diocesan Chaplain at Garrets Green, near Birmingham. In an article in his parish magazine he calls on the British people to boycott South African fruit and sherry.

"We have all heard," he says, "of the monstrosities of the colour bar in South Africa and have learned how dreadful the lordship of white over black has become.

"I want British housewives to refuse to buy anything, the sale of which enriches the white exploiters who live on the black man's blood."

Of an appeal launched in Britain for the defence of the 156 treason suspects, he says: "Those who can't afford anything can still help.

"By banning South African produce we will show those under arrest that they are not without support."

Athlone and Duinfontein have been proclaimed for Coloured ownership and occupation; Rylands Estate, sandwiched in between them, has been proclaimed for Indian ownership and occupation. In all areas the changes laid down in the proclamation become effective after three years.

But none of the people who are affected have welcomed the proclamation. None stand to benefit by it.

In fact, it can safely be said that the proclamation will result in disastrous losses to all sections.

BUSINESS CENTRE

Athlone has quite a well-developed shopping centre, with properties owned and occupied by Europeans, Coloureds and Indians. The total of European investment in the area may be anywhere between £500,000 and £700,000.

One or two of the Europeans may get special permission to stay in the area, because they are provid-

ing services which the Government will not want the Non-Europeans to take over—such as bottle-storeroom-keepers and hotel owners, with their liquor licences. But most of the Europeans are already facing up to the realisation that they will have to get out.

Already their businesses have lost most of their value. They may not sell to Europeans, who have the capital to buy from them. The Coloureds who are supposed to take over from them, on the other hand, haven't got the capital.

THE END

"This means the end for us," one European storekeeper told New Age. "I can no longer plan for the future here. I can't think up new schemes to attract customers and expand my business. What's the use? I have spent years getting where I am, and now at my age I am expected to start all over again somewhere else."

"I can see the sense of it myself. I have done my best to provide the people here with as fine a service as they can get anywhere else in town. What crime have we committed that we should be (Continued on page 4)

Congress volunteers in uniform led the Sophiatown funeral procession of young Alfred Tshabalala, one of the leaders of the Sophiatown African National Congress Youth League who was tragically murdered in the township in a gang attack one night. Only 19 years old, Alfred was one of the most active and promising of Sophiatown's Youth Leaguers, and the younger brother of Henry Tshabalala, one of the 156 Treason Trial accused.

Mystery Witnesses In Treason Trial

PORT ELIZABETH.

About 12 people from the Eastern Cape have been served with subpoenas to appear at the Drill Hall to give evidence as Crown witnesses at the Treason Trial. In the group are ministers of religion, teachers and church stewards. Rev. J. C. Mvusi, the Superintendent of the African section of the Methodist Church, is one of them, also Mr. Dilua, a member of the Advisory Board at New Brighton and a principal teacher in one of the Bantu Schools.

When the people were approached by the Special Branch and served with the subpoenas they were taken by surprise and could not believe that they were required to appear at the Drill Hall. At first some of them thought they were being charged with High Treason.

A few of them, interviewed by New Age, were unhappy about being called on to go and give evidence. They were also not certain where they were to stay while they were in Johannesburg.

HELPING THE INDIANS TO HIT BACK

THERE has never been a more opportune moment for organising all anti-Nationalist groups into a united front than now. The people must act together against this arrogant, racialistic Government. And by the "people" we mean the Bishops and their congregations who oppose the "Church clause"; we mean the Black Sash, the N.C.W., the Liberal Party, the Institute of Race Relations and above all the mighty Congress Movement. We mean—in other words—all those sections of our population who are opposed, in one way or the other, to this Government and who should find common cause in their fight against it.

In the past week the Indian community has been the hardest hit. The proclamation of Group Areas in Cape Town and its implementation in Johannesburg has undoubtedly hit them harder than any other section.

Now is the time therefore for all sections to unite their resources. Now is the time for all to rally round those being oppressed. Now is the time to stand together with all the other sections and present a united front of opposition to the race-crazy lot of men who are steering our country to its doom.

New Age last year played a vital role in organising opposition to the removals to Lenasia. Once again it is at the helm, helping to create unity amongst the people and placing its services at the disposal of those suffering under the Government "inhuman and pagan" laws. We are rallying to the help of the Indian Congress and the half million Indians in South Africa.

In return we ask them to help us in selling New Age, and to donate as liberally as they can to our funds so that we can do liver crushing blows against the Government's Group Areas and other racialistic legislation.

New Age acts for YOU! See this you need it—Now!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
P.B.M. Reader 10s.; J.M. 5s.; Vinoo Mahabak (Ireland) £2; H.R. 7.6d.; K. Garage 19s.; R.E.D. £1; Sundries £8.10.

Port Elizabeth:
E.D.R. £2; Odds. £1

Durban:
£30.

Johannesburg:
Jumble £17; Rub. £4.8; Anon £3; M.B. £25; W. £12.10; B. £5; L. £5; C. £5; Anonymous £5.

TOTAL—£148 10s. 6d.

European Officials Abusive To Africans

The Cradock authorities, say that an African is lazy when he does not get work within a fixed period. They forget how some of their officials use every opportunity to discredit Congressmen. The location registration office is over-staffed with European youth who pass absurd remarks to the African people. Fellow volunteers, let us not allow ourselves to be used as rubber stamps of the White man in South Africa. We will not lead to freedom. Our non-violent struggle needs volunteers.

Many families in the location slept outside during the cold nights of June and July because the authorities are locking up houses if the rent is not paid up to date. One woman who has just had a baby, arrived home to find her house locked and did not know the whereabouts of her children. She was two months behind in her rent and when she went to see the superintendent to find out why she had locked her house, they told her to go to "Mavhuyhu", 'Asinamali, sifun' imali. Higher wages Africa.

On Sunday afternoon June 30 the volunteers under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Verwoerd, went to the university and nursing apartheid. The demonstration could not be held on Wednesday June 26 because the railway station was threatened to punish those who stayed away from work.

Cradock. E. L. VARA

Editorial THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

THE call issued recently by a number of prominent South Africans for a multi-racial conference to be held in Johannesburg from November 26 to 28 presents all anti-Nationalists with an opportunity—and a challenge.

The conference will provide an opportunity for all sections which have been resisting apartheid on separate fronts to combine their forces and build a united front capable of sweeping the Nationalist Government from power, or at least restraining it from further racial excesses. That is surely the hope which prompted the signatories of the call to consider the convening of the conference in the first place.

But the multi-racial conference has a wider significance than that. The signatories represent practically the entire range of South African public opinion which has recently been engaged in the extra-Parliamentary struggle against the policies of the Government—from the Bishop of Johannesburg on the one hand to the leaders of the Congress movement on the other.

There are very wide differences between these sections. They have often, in the past, been in opposite camps. Yet, in the face of the grave emergency which threatens the country if Nationalist rule continues, they have seen the clear need to forget the issues which divide them and concentrate on those which may unite them.

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of their call is that they realise it is not enough negatively to oppose what they clearly see to be wrong. Nor is it enough to remove the Nationalist Government from power if the United Party is to continue with its more subtle variations on the same theme. The call is a challenge to all to rise above the narrow limits of party politics which have bound their horizons in the past and realise that more fundamental issues are at stake.

South Africa has reached the cross-roads. Either we continue to practise segregation and racial discrimination, in which case we face a future of unending tension, conflict and insecurity; or we set our faces in the opposite direction and strive to realise, in the words of the Bloemfontein conference resolution last year, "the demand of the African people for the abolition of discriminatory laws and the extension of full citizenship rights to all, which alone will guarantee peaceful and harmonious relations between black and white in South Africa."

Those who are convening the multi-racial conference in November state they propose to take up where the Bloemfontein conference left off. That means all the delegates will be expected to consider the basis on which they can go forward together to smash the colour bar and build a society based on equal rights for all without distinction of race, creed or colour.

Many of those in the Congress movement have been striving for the realisation of this aim for many years. Now it is clear the justice of their cause has been accepted in circles hitherto remote from them; and, further, that more and more sections of the people are ready to join them in practical action to achieve this aim.

The questions which must be answered by the multi-racial conference are:

(a) Does a basis for unity exist? And, if so,
(b) Can we all do the rethinking which is necessary to overcome past habits and prejudices and make that unity real?

The signatories to the call have answered both questions with an emphatic "yes." It is now up to the rank and file who support them in their various spheres to endorse their action and work to make the multi-racial conference a historic milestone on the road to a New South Africa.

NEW AGE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT LEADS NOWHERE

The time has now come for us to look into the MRA activities since its advocates have no salvation. They say we must abandon militant struggle and adopt their pacifist line and then a miracle will happen—the oppressors will also abandon their supremacist position and we shall all be friends. The lambs and the wolves shall lie side by side. But there are striking features of the MRA which expose their assertions to serious suspicion. It accommodates all the discredited and disgraced leaders of the African people. Most of these unprincipled opportunists who excel in collaboration have found a home in this Imperialist creation.

In the last five years MRA has focussed its attention on the continent of Africa which is largely still under colonial masters and is now at grips with foreign overlordism. The MRA agents are to be seen sneaking in and out of the capitals of Africa, where they are conspiring with the western capitalists to crush resurgent African nationalism.

Despite the Departure From the Union Regulation Act these faithful servants are seen on specially chartered planes travelling first class to Cape, Washington, and London.

It is significant that despite their protestations about absolute honesty they never tell who finances them. There is generally a lavish feasting and slavish prattling about change of heart in their gatherings.

The young African intellectuals who have recently been dragged into this movement should be given a timely warning. They have been misled into opposing a force of national freedom. There is no doubt that, like their predecessors,

they will suffer a shipwreck on the relentless rocks of history.

The African people have never been morally disarmed and there is no need for re-armament. They are at present struggling for a place in the sun of their fatherland. In this noble effort there is nothing immoral. Our people should shut the Moral Re-armament, for its superstitious will lead us nowhere.

PETER H. MOLOTSI
Johannesburg.

**Stop Fighting
In The ANC**

How can it happen that in New Brighton there are so many Congresses?

I understand from some people in the location that there is a Congress No. 2 fighting against Congress No. 1. I have seen the fights in the concert halls with my own naked eye.

I appeal to the ANC members to try and stop fighting amongst themselves. I appeal also to the ANC leaders in New Brighton to try and stop these fights, because the enemy of the people will be happy to hear that there is violence in the ANC. There is this business of suspending people from the ANC in Port Elizabeth. I don't go along with that idea, because the information I get from some members of the ANC is that all what's happening here, now, it's because of that.

ANC MEMBER
Port Elizabeth.

VERWOERD MUST GO

Members, supporters of the ANC, and the police turned up for a people's meeting in the Batho bei Kimberley, on June 25. Rain and chilly weather could not stop freedom-lovers from attending the meeting and the hall was filled to capacity.

Matters discussed were, the significance of June 26, passes, the church Bill, university apartheid, Bantu Education. Reports from the provincial conferences of the ANC and ANCYL were adopted.

The audience roared in unison, VERWOERD MUST GO! The Freedom Charter remains the only purposeful future.

Kimberley. A. M. MOSATA

What Is The Meaning Of Poll Tax And Passes?

My name is Debora Mbilana Mjumbi. I was born on the 28th December, 1916 in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. I am the mother of five children and I say, "What is the meaning of rent, poll tax and passes in the land of my fathers?"

Our Father will send His Son to burn up the Sodom and Gomorrah. Give His people Freedom before He comes.

Our Father sent Moses to tell Pharaoh to give his people freedom. Pharaoh would not listen, at last Moses' people got what they wanted.

Our Father did not create this land for business and the graves. Our land, our money must be sent to Queen Elizabeth any more. She is the queen in England not in our country.

Our Father say unto you Dr. Verwoerd, use His money in the right way and equal way, don't be greedy. It's long you have been mistreating His people slaves in their country. From today increase His people's wages, and Dr. Verwoerd, you must stop arresting people.

When I was arrested on June 24 the detective said I should pray for my sins. I replied the same to them and I said, "You are not going to have freedom alone in this country. I would like to see women at 3022, Bed's Corner, East Orlando on Wednesday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. to 12.30 to 6 p.m. Johannesburg.

News From Grahamstown

The Grahamstown African National Congress tried unsuccessfully to hold a demonstration on June 26 in front of the City Hall.

The Mayor would be prepared to meet a deputation of three people to discuss the Mayor's issues of the £1 a day campaign—high rents in the location—banning of mass meetings.

They received a reply written on June 25, stating that the Mayor would be prepared to meet a deputation of three people to discuss the problems raised by the ANC. However, in another letter, written on the same day, the Mayor said that he could receive no deputation as the correct channel for dealing with such matters, was through the Advisory Board and the Council did not recognise the ANC as the spokesman of the African people.

The ANC will never be served by the Advisory Boards as these bodies have a slave mentality and an inferiority complex. The ANC is the only body where the African is free to say his opinion without obligation.

DOWN WITH APARTHEID;
AWAY WITH PASSES FOR WOMEN;
LONG LIVE THE TREASON SUSPECTS.
FRANK E. F. L. W. MAKANA
Grahamstown ANC.

LANGA OPPOSED TO RENT INCREASES

LANGA Africans are up in arms at the latest rent proposals of the City Council, which will result in increases of, in some cases, well over 100 per cent.

The Council is revising the plan it first introduced in 1955 whereby every tenant at Langa who earns more than £15 a month is classed as falling in the economic group for the purposes of paying rent. He is then required to pay an economic instead of a sub-economic rent.

The £15 is calculated not only on the wage of the head of the family, but also include also the earnings of minor children and income from lodgers up to a maximum of £4. It can thus be seen that very few Langa Africans will avoid having to pay the economic rental.

Just how steep the increases will be may be gauged from the following figures:

The sub-economic rent for the type A 2-roomed house (the present rent) is £1 5s. a month. The economic rent will be an additional 35.6d. for every 10s. of income over £15, with a maximum of £2 15s.

The increase for a type B 2-roomed house, of the same class, will be from £1 0s. to a maximum of £1 10s., for a type C 2-roomed house £1 0s. to £1 10s., and for a type D 2-roomed house £1 0s. to £1 10s.

The rents for single men's quarters at Langa will be increased from £1 0s. to a maximum of £1 10s., and for women from £1 0s. to a maximum of £1 10s., and for women from £1 0s. to a maximum of £1 10s.

These increases were introduced in 1955, in the face of vehement opposition from the people at Langa, but were found to be invalid owing to a legal technicality. Now the Council has dared to repeat its attack again come forward with the increases.

PEOPLE'S REJECTION
At a meeting in the Langa Hall on July 2 the Langa Advisory

FREEDOM FIGHTERS CHARGED IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN.
In the Langa court last week, 10 Africans were found guilty of refusing to move from their homes to Nyanga location. Two were fined £5 suspended for 21 days provided they move to Nyanga within that period, and 8 were fined £5 suspended for seven days. An appeal has been noted.

One African charged with the same offence, Mr. N. Molaqa, was found not guilty and discharged. Mr. S. Kanni appeared for all the accused.

In the Bellville Court last week Mr. John Mutholohu, New Age cases agent, was fined £1 for placing a New Age poster against a pillar in front of a shop in Elsie River without the permission of the local authority.

In the same court Mr. Oscar Mpetsha and Mr. Harold Seiana, trade unionists, were found not guilty of a charge of trespass. It was alleged that they had attended a meeting in the Crown Forest, Bellville, without permission. The magistrate held that as there was a public road through the forest, the charge of trespass could not be sustained.

In the last two cases Mr. H. Saacks, of S. Kahn and Co. appeared for the accused.

CAPE TOWN

Board unanimously rejected the proposed rentals. On Sunday, July 7, the Advisory Board reported back to a public meeting of over 300 residents, who endorsed the Board's decision.

The meeting decided to send a deputation of Advisory Board members and residents to interview the location superintendent, Mr. Rogers. The deputation will present to Mr. Rogers a memorandum setting out the people's reasons for rejecting the increases. Some of the reasons are:

(a) that Langa has existed for 29 years, in which time the initial cost of construction has already been paid by the people, so that increases are completely unjustified;

(b) that the rental covers transport and the cost of living and transport is high.

The rent increase plan is due to be considered by the City Council at its meeting at the end of July.

SATURDAY, 20th JULY
FIRST RACE STARTS 1.15 P.M.
EVENTS ——— 7

The Electric Totalisator will be open to enable patrons to make investments on the Clearwood Winter Handicap and a broadcast on the race will be given on the course.

Two #1 Double Totalisators

Bus Service to Ascot Race Course leave from Dock Road at the corner of Adderley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Castle entrance.

Milnerton Racing
Tips Are On
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BISHOP CALLS FOR DEFIANCE

JOHANNESBURG.
The Right Reverend Ambrose Reeves, has called upon clergymen and Anglican Church members in his diocese to defy the notorious church clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act. This far-reaching announcement was contained in a pastoral letter read in all churches in the Diocese last Sunday, July 14. The letter states that while Christians "have a duty to obey the laws of the country in which they live," if any law "conflicts either with the demands of the Gospel or the dictates of conscience, members of the church have no alternative but to disobey it."
The Native Laws Amendment Bill, particularly the church clause, "confers on the Minister the right to interfere with the freedom of worship of Africans."
"For this reason," continues the

BURIED IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE

He Was Dying In Jail, While His Mother Was Told He Was Not There



"Sonnyboy" MacKenzie—died in the Fort.

JOHANNESBURG.

A COLOURED man "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie lies buried in a pauper's common grave with four others after his death in The Fort. He was still alive on June 9, the morning his mother called at the jail in search of him, but not until June 20 did she succeed in tracing him, and by then it was too late. He had already been dead ten days.

That the MacKenzie family eventually succeeded in tracing "Sonnyboy" was entirely due to their own persistent efforts, and focuses attention once again on the slap-dash jail and police procedure adopted in notifying families of the deaths of their relatives in jail. Several similar cases have come to light in recent months.

There are two versions of the Sonnyboy MacKenzie story: that of Mrs. MacKenzie and that of The Fort.

TWO VERSIONS OF WHAT HAPPENED THE FORT HIS MOTHER'S STORY

ACCORDING to the Fort superintendent, "Sonnyboy" Van Heerden was admitted to The Fort to serve a sentence after a daga conviction on June 1. New Age was told "he was not in a condition to give the authorities any information." He couldn't give his real name, and that made it difficult to trace him.

Mrs. MacKenzie called at The Fort on June 9 enquiring about "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie. "Every privilege was made available to her" and a search was made for her son in the prison books. She was told to return to the police station to find out under what name her son had been arrested.

She returned to the Fort the following day, June 10. Her son had died in the prison hospital at 7.45 a.m., and Mrs. MacKenzie said that some morning identified the body in the mortuary. "We have everything in writing," said the Fort superintendent. The Fort then told the British Police to trace his relatives. (WHY? If Mrs. MacKenzie had identified her son already?)

ON May 30, Mrs. MacKenzie of Avenue Road, Fordsburg put her son, "Sonnyboy," who has been mentally backward all his life, on a bus to Albertville where he had been living with his grandmother, Mrs. Van Heerden. She heard the next day that he never reached Mrs. Van Heerden's home. She then started a frantic search for her son, visiting five police stations, the hospitals, the mortuary. On June 3, 4 and 8 she enquired at the Fordsburg police station, leaving there a photograph of her son in the hope he would be recognised and traced. On Saturday June 9 she called at the Fort but by the time her turn in the queue came she was too late and she was told to return the following day. On the 10th she went again to the Fort. An African convict in the red and white striped jersey dealt with the queue enquiring for their relatives while a warden sat in the room. She asked for her son first under the name of "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie and was told no one of that name was recorded in the book. She turned away and then thought of enquiring for him under the name of Van Heerden which he sometimes used

because he had been staying with his grandmother, Mrs. Van Heerden. The African convict, turned to the book again. "Does it begin with a V?" but the warden then shouted: "What does that damn woman want? If she doesn't know what she wants chuck her out," and the convict then hastily said there was no Van Heerden in the book.

IDENTIFIED
On the morning of June 20 a Coloured policeman called at the MacKenzie's home to say that he thought he had identified "Sonnyboy" in the mortuary. One of Mrs. MacKenzie's sons called at the mortuary, to be told "Sonnyboy" had already been buried in the Newclare cemetery in the same grave as four others. Mrs. MacKenzie says when she fetched her son's clothes she told the Chief Warden of the Fort that she had called there on June 9, and of the treatment she had received.

THE WARDER SAID "I AM SORRY AND DEMARKED THAT HER SON WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE FORT" ON THE DAY SHE WAS ENQUIRING FOR HIM.

SWELLING TIDE OF PROTEST

letter, "conscious of the gravity of our action, we call on all members of the Church of the Province of South Africa in our diocese to ignore completely this provision in the Native Laws Amendment Act. We direct that in every church under our jurisdiction churchpeople continue to gather for worship as they have been accustomed to do in past times.

"Further, if at any time the Minister desires to implement this provision in our diocese, in regard to any religious service or church function, we call on our clergy and people to disobey his direction. In this matter we must obey God rather than man."
"We recognise that the consequences of such disobedience will, under this law, fall largely upon our African people, who are the least able to bear the penalties provided in Section Four of the principal Act. It is, therefore, our intention to establish a fund to be used for the support of those and their dependants who suffer penalties for their disobedience, immediately action is taken by the Minister to im-

plement this clause."

CALL FOR RIOT INQUIRY

DURBAN.
The following letter has been sent to the Minister of Justice by the Natal Indian Congress, the African National Congress (Natal), the Congress of Democrats (Natal) and the Liberal Party:

"We learn from reports both in the press and from eye-witnesses that members of the police force baton-charged and broke up a peaceful and orderly procession of men and women in Fordsburg, Natal, on Saturday, on the 26th June, 1957.

"In the light of these reports, it appears that the members of the police force concerned grossly exceeded their duties and powers exercised their powers in a manner clearly revealing political partisanship; instead of maintaining law and order, they committed grave breaches of the peace, and rendered themselves guilty of criminal conduct.

"There have been in recent months, in increasing frequency, reports of resort to unnecessary vio-

lence by members of the police force. Public concern in this matter is, therefore, very great.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

"It is essential in the circumstances that the facts be ascertained, and those members of the police force responsible for or guilty of such reprehensible misconduct be brought to justice and public anxiety allayed.

"We earnestly request, therefore, that you appoint a Judicial Commission of Enquiry to inquire into and report upon the conduct of the police in breaking up the aforementioned procession.

"We trust it will be appreciated that some of the most cherished liberties of the subject in a democratic state are involved.

The letter is signed by Professor Leo Kuper, Chairman, Liberal Party; Mr. Alan Paton, Liberal Party; Dr. M. Padavachee, Natal Indian Congress; Dr. M. Harnam, Congress of Democrats; Dr. Abel Mhale, Acting Secretary, African National Congress.

THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO WRITER

† BOOKS

"WE HAVE BEEN BLACKLISTED ALL OUR LIVES"

BRUCE CATTON spoke of the writer's chance to be heard. My chance to be heard, as a Negro writer, is not so great as your chance.

I once approached the Play Service of the Dramatists' Guild as to the handling of some of my plays. No, was the answer, they would not know where to place plays about Negro life.

I once sent one of my best known short stories, before it came out in book form to one of our oldest and most famous American magazines. The story was about racial violence in the South. It came back to me with a very brief little note saying the editor did not believe his readers wished to read about such things.

Another story of mine which did not concern race problems at all came back to me from one of our best known editors of anthologies of fiction, with a letter praising the story but saying that he, the editor, could not tell if the characters were white or coloured. Would I make them definitely Negro? Just to plain story about human beings from me was not up my alley, it seems. So before the word man I simply inserted black, and before the girl's name the word brown-skin—and the story was accepted. Only a mild form of racial bias.

BUT NOW let us come to something more serious—censorship, the blacklist.

Negro writers, just by being black, have been on the blacklist all our lives. Do you know that there are libraries in our country that will not stock a book by a Negro writer, not even as a gift? There are towns where Negro newspapers and magazines cannot be sold—except surreptitiously. There are American magazines that have never published anything by or about Negroes. There are film studios that have never hired a Negro writer. Censorship for us begins at the colour line.

Not once in a blue moon does Hollywood send for a Negro writer, no matter how famous he may be. . . . When you go into your publishers' offices, how many coloured editors, readers or even secretaries do you see? In the book review pages of our Sunday supplements and our magazines, how often do you see a Negro reviewer's name? And if you do, 99 times out of 100 the Negro reviewer will be given a book by another Negro to review.

Take lecturing. There are thousands and thousands of women's clubs and other organisations booking lecturers that have never had, and will not have, a Negro speaker—though he has written a best seller.

WE HAVE in America today about a dozen top flight, frequently published, and really good Negro writers. Do you not think it strange that of the dozen, at least half of them live abroad, far away from their people, their problems and the sources of their material?

Richard Wright ("Native Son")—in Paris.

Chester Himes ("The Primitives")—in Paris.

James Baldwin ("Giovanni's Room")—in Paris.

William Denby ("Beetle Creek")—in Rome.

Ralph Ellison ("Invisible Man")—in Rome.

Frank Yerby (of the dozen best sellers)—in South Africa.

William Motley ("Knock On Any Door")—in Mexico.

Why? Why? Because the stones thrown at Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama are thrown

at them, too. Because the shadow of Montgomery and the bombs under Rev. King's house, shadow them and shatter them, too. Because the body of the little Emmett Till, drowned in a Mississippi river and no one brought to justice, haunts them, too. Because the jimcrow schools, from New York to New Orleans, jimcrow them, too. One of the writers I've mentioned, when last I said him before he went abroad, saw to

Being the remarks made by the famous Negro Poet, **LANGSTON HUGHES**, at the National Assembly of Authors and Dramatists held in New York City recently.

me. "I don't want my children to grow up in the shadow of jimcrow."

AND SO LET us end with poetry—since somehow the planned poetry panel for which I was to have been a part did not materialise. So therefore, there has been no poetry in our National Assembly. Forgive me, then, if I read a poem. It's about a

child, a little coloured child. I imagine her as being maybe six or seven years old. She grew up in the Deep South where our colour lines are still legal. Then her family moved to a Northern or Western industrial city—one of those continual migrations of Negroes looking for a better town.

There in this Northern city—maybe a place like Newark, New Jersey, or Omaha, Nebraska, or Oakland, California, the little girl goes one day to a carnival and she sees the merry-go-round going around, and she wants to ride. But being a little coloured girl, and remembering the South, she doesn't know if she can ride or not. And if she can, ride, where? So this is what she says:

Where is the jimcrow section
On this merry-go-round?
Mister, cause I want to ride?
Down South where I come from

White and coloured
Can't sit side by side.
Down South on the train
There's a jimcrow car.
On the bus we're put in the back.

But there ain't no back
To a merry-go-round!
Where's the horses
For a kid that's black?

NEW AGE WANTS 50,000 READERS BY CHRISTMAS. YOU CAN HELP BY SELLING NEW AGE EACH WEEK.

What's in a Name?

YOU know, the Blacks have a wonderful habit of giving names to people and things. A stranger amongst them is usually given a name within a short time of his arrival—complimentary or otherwise. If he is a popular fellow, the people name their children after him; if not, their dogs and stock after him.

I had almost forgotten about this habit until my last visit to the country this last June. My uncle with whom I was staying was busy bringing in his harvest. He was using an ox-wagon pulled by fourteen oxen for this purpose. The fourteen were made up of five of his own, three, two, and four from four of his neighbours—as you know no man now is allowed the luxury of fourteen oxen, so the people have to club together in this way to raise a span.

It was not so much the collection as the names of the oxen and their positions in the span that fascinated me about these oxen. All fourteen bore the names of the South African Cabinet Ministers.

The two *voor-osses* were "Swart," a tall, slender pitch black ox on the outside, commanded by "De Klerk," accompanied by a red-brown middle-sized ox. A smart pair, these *voor-osses*, alert and responsive to the driver's call of "Vat Vel!" when the wagon took the bends. Then

"Swart," who seemed to be forever waiting for this call, would stretch out his neck, take the bend in three long, determined strides, and thank goodness the vooloper is as alert, for "Swart" would finish the third stride atop of him.

Behind this pair were "Sarfontein" and "Le Roux," behind whom were "Naude" and "Sauer"—a stocky, steady pair, the pride of any wagon-driver, with the man who was driving the driver call softly "Naude! Naude!" or "Sarfontein! Sarfontein!" as the span steadily pulled the heavy wagon uphill.

The important position—"Esthandadivini" was held by "Eric" and "Struydom"—a curious pair, for "Eric," rather lean and haggard, strikes one as lazy, while his partner, "Struydom," sleek and young gives the impression of a wild, never-to-be-broken ox. When I asked the driver why this combination, I was told that "Eric" was the most reliable ox in that position and moreover he was the only ox that could curb the impetuous "Struydom."

Behind this pair were "Viljoen" and "Vrehan" who were bringing up the rear were two huge oxen, strong, mellowed and seasoned—MAG IGH REGIE AGTER-OSSE—"Douglas" and "Verwoerd" who showed their mettle when the heavily-laden

DORIS LESSING GOES HOME

IN 1956 Doris Lessing, the novelist, returned to Rhodesia, where she had grown up, after an absence of seven years. She had left for Britain in 1949 with the manuscript of "The Grass is Singing" in her baggage and the dream of success in her heart—and her gamble had paid off. She was returning to her home town almost in the role of the local girl who made good—with this difference that she had succeeded not by practising the small-town virtues of her fellow citizens but by rejecting them. She has always been staunch enemy of the colour bar and has made no secret of it in her writings.

Her latest book, "Going Home" had been planned as the record of her trip through the Central African Federation and the Union of South Africa. But it didn't work out like that. Donges prevented her from touring the Union—she was turned back at Jan Smuts airport as a prohibited immigrant. Time prevented her from getting to Nyasaland. The scope of the book is thus limited to the Rhodesias.

"Going Home" is a difficult book to review. It is not a serious political analysis, nor a treatise on race relations, nor straight reporting, nor travelogue, but a mish-mash of all these ingredients, seasoned with the spice of Mrs. Lessing's personality and tasting as though it hasn't been long enough in the oven. For all that, the authentic flavour of life in Central Africa today is fully brought out. One can just see the types she describes, the conscience-burdened officials, the whisky-swilling miners on the Copperbelt, the pampered and empty-headed White women with pretensions to social status, and many ways they are no different from the men and women we can meet every day in South Africa.

SCATHING INDICTMENT
Mrs. Lessing's book is a siren, at times passionate, at times

scathingly sarcastic indictment of racialism and the Rhodesian racialists who are hiding behind the slogan of "Partnership." Her conclusion is that the only thing that the Federation does not advance very fast, and with real sincerity of motive, towards complete racial partnership, it must retreat rapidly towards what is happening in the Union of South Africa. There is very little difference now.

"I don't feel very optimistic. I don't see how the next decade can be anything else than stormy, bitter and unprofitable."

There are two criticisms to be made. The first is that, although Mrs. Lessing met many of the African leaders in the territories, she never really made contact with them, and they never come alive in her pages. One has the feeling that, although she unhesitatingly champions the cause of the African people, she was never able to mix with them on the level of intimacy which she can apparently achieve with even those Europeans whose opinions she most violently rejects. She will spend pages describing the insipid life of an insipid blond woman she met in an hotel at Kitwe-Nkana—and very entertaining too; but Congress leaders are disposed of in a few lines:

"An interview with Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Kaunda, President and Secretary of Congress. Their views on Federation, Partnership and so on can be taken as read, for what is remarkable about this vast area covered by Federation is the few intimacy of African opinion all over it." A few more words, and Mr. Nkumbula is dismissed from the stage.

Perhaps this is not Mrs. Lessing's fault. Perhaps it is the tragedy of many progressive Europeans in Africa that they feel shut off from those they most want to know and meet as equals. Mrs. Lessing admits she found many Africans cynical and suspicious of the motives of those, from do-gooders to Communists, who try to cultivate their acquaintance. Perhaps her very sympathy with the Africans prevents her from being frank and straightforward in her descriptions of them?

EXAGGERATION

The second criticism is of Mrs. Lessing's occasional tendency to exaggerate—most notably in the few intimacy of African opinion South Africa. Is it true to say that "every person in it (Jan Smuts airport) is a member of the Special Branch of the police, down to the girl selling cigarettes?"

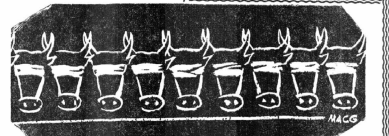
Or that in South Africa "every-one is afraid all the time. There are no standards in public life; everything is bribery and chicanery. The white youth are by definition corrupt, drinking, drugging, interested in nothing but pleasure?"

There isn't much of this, fortunately. For the most part Mrs. Lessing provides a balanced and stimulating account of her visit, interspersed with anecdotes and reminiscences which qualify her short stories for their own right.

B.P.B.

"Going Home," by Doris Lessing. Published by Michael Joseph, 15s.

From Phillip Madlokwane Athlone



INSIDE STORY OF RUSSIAN EFFORTS HOW LEADERSHIP CHANGES TOOK PLACE

LONDON.

WHAT can be regarded as a reliable account of the events which led to the showdown inside the Soviet leadership and the removal of the Molotov, Kaganovich, and Malenkov group, is given in an on-the-spot report from Moscow by British Journalist Sam Russell. Some time in the middle of June, writes Russell, after the return of Premier Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchov from Finland, Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov asked Mr. Khrushchov for a special meeting to decide who was going to Leningrad for that city's 250th anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Khrushchov said that such a special meeting was not necessary as all the arrangements had been made but eventually agreed to have such a meeting on June 19.

When the meeting was convened, three of the 11 members of the Presidium were absent as they were out of Moscow.

Remove Khrushchov
Mr. Khrushchov was going to take his usual place in the chair when one of the members of the group said that they considered that he should not take the chair at that meeting.

When Mr. Khrushchov asked why, he was told that although the group had asked for the meeting ostensibly to discuss the Leningrad arrangements, in fact they wanted to discuss Mr. Khrushchov himself, and to press their demands that he should be removed from the position of First Secretary of the Party.

Mr. Khrushchov replied that the Presidium had no power to do this as he had been elected to his position as First Secretary by the central committee.

Nevertheless he was voted out of the chair and a debate then took place.

'Opportunist'

In the end, the meeting was adjourned until the following day, when the three main members of the Presidium arrived.

Messrs. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov then launched an attack on Mr. Khrushchov and his policy, accusing him of Right Wing opportunism.

The debate continued all day and the following morning, but during the morning of June 21 a group of about 20 members of the central committee arrived at the building where the meeting of the Presidium was taking place.

They sent in a letter to the technical secretariat demanding to be received by the Presidium as they understood that matters were being discussed which should be discussed by a full meeting of the central committee.

In the end a commission of four was elected to go out and discuss matters with the central committee delegation.

7-Day Meeting

Central committee members kept coming, and when the commission of four finally came out, there were over 70 members of the central committee present.

It was on their demand that a full meeting of the central committee was summoned for the following day.

There are 133 members of the central committee and together with candidate members, who have a vote but no vote, the members of the central auditing commission, there were in all 307 people present at the central committee meeting.

At the central committee during the seven days it met 260 of those present asked to speak. Sixty in fact spoke and the others submitted written statements condemning the actions of the Malenkov-Kaganovich-Molotov group.

The central committee as a whole condemned the group for factional

activities and recommended their expulsion from the Party in terms of a Party statute drafted by Lenin in 1921.

Admissions

In face of this demand for their expulsion, the members of the group admitted their association and its harmful effects, and agreed to comply with the central committee's decisions.

In the end three of the group—Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov—voted for the resolution of the central committee and one of them—Molotov—abstained.

The members of the group were condemned by the resolution for their factional activities and were removed from their posts, but were not expelled from the Party.

Monopolist Team Praises Soviet Union

LONDON.

Praise for the Soviet Union has come from a most unexpected source—seven high-ups in the Imperial Chemicals Industries combine, one of Britain's largest monopolies.

A seven-man mission from the I.C.I. recently spent a fortnight in the Soviet Union inspecting the non-ferrous metal industry there. The team, which had been invited after a Soviet industrial mission had visited Britain last year, visited aluminium and copper plants in Moscow, Leningrad, Shostky and Kirov.

Shortly before their return to Britain they stated that they were very impressed by what they had seen.

Dr. James Taylor, who led the mission, is a member of the I.C.I. main board which controls the Metal Division of the company. He was very appreciative of the reception they had been given, he said.

"Soviet technicians and engineers took great trouble to explain things to us and we have obtained an interesting insight into this branch of Soviet industry," he added.

He commented on the high level of efficiency, the quality of the equipment, and of the personnel and the managements. They were also impressed by the number of women holding leading posts.

In the university and the Institute of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy they had seen research work and scientific equipment of very high quality.

The plants they visited were very highly mechanised and new equipment was being introduced in nearly every factory. Increase production, improve quality, reduce costs and reduce waste.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION British Government Snubs Congressman Nkumbula BUT BRITISH PEOPLE SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE DEMAND

ALTHOUGH Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, was able to participate fully in the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference held in London recently, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, President of the Rhodesia African Congress, was not even given a hearing by the British Government.

Mr. Nkumbula had gone to London to voice the demands of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who are continuing to press their demand that these two territories be withdrawn from the Federation.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who is a strong champion of the White settlers in the two territories, said he was unable to see Mr. Nkumbula.

But Lennox-Boyd managed to spend a lot of time with Sir Roy Welensky, the demand of the Europeans of the three territories that the Federation be granted full independence (under White control) in the near future.

PROMISE

When the C.A.F. was created in the face of bitter African opposition in 1953, the Africans of the two northern territories were promised that certain rights of land ownership and organisation which they had would be protected as against the Europeans by the Colonial Office.

The Colonial Office promised that the status quo would be maintained until 1960, when the position would be reviewed.

The Europeans of the Federation, however, are not prepared to wait until 1960 for such review. They want the Federal Government to be given power right away to exercise complete control over the Africans in the Federation.

They fear that by 1960 a Labour Government less amenable to their racialistic demands may be returned in Britain.

That the Tories are prepared to play ball with them, is shown by a document being circulated amongst Tory M.P.s by the Conservative Commonwealth Council which advises the Tory Party on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs.

The document, parts of which were published in the British paper Tribune, speaks about "African demagogues who are leaders of the

African congresses." To forestall these African leaders from "whipping up illiterate African opinion to fever heat" the document states in typical racialistic terminology: "We cannot afford rigid and literal adherence to the existing arrangements" in the Federation.

In other words, the pledges made to the Africans in 1953 should be regarded as empty words as the Africans at the time said they would be.

Denied a meeting with Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Nkumbula voiced his demands directly to the British people. At a press conference in the House of Commons organised by the Movement for Colonial Freedom, he said that opposition to the Federation was rising.

He was sure, he added, that Sir Roy Welensky was using his stay in London to press the Tories to grant independence to the Federation before 1960.

"We are asking for a majority of Africans in the Assembly of Northern Rhodesia, and for the adoption of the principle of one man, one vote, as the only way of solving the problems of Central Africa," said Mr. Nkumbula.

He made it plain he meant universal suffrage for women also. There are 60,000 of them in his Congress, which has 300 branches all over the Federation.

He declared: "Our goal is to achieve complete independence in Northern Rhodesia. Until we have our own independence, any ideas for closer association with Southern Rhodesia or other countries are not acceptable to tolerated by us."

Northern Rhodesia, far from gaining anything from the Federation, had to carry 60 per cent of the

public debt of Southern Rhodesia, and that stood at £100 million, Mr. Nkumbula pointed out.

Furthermore, there was strict control of the movement of people in the Federal countries.

He himself had travelled to Southern Rhodesia, but had been allowed to stay for only one hour at the airport. He was not allowed to go to Nyasaland or to six districts in Northern Rhodesia.

He pointed out the absurdity of the voting qualifications as far as Africans were concerned, when compared with the wages they earned.

In Northern Rhodesia a minimum income of £200 a year is demanded and ownership of property valued at £240.

Yet African copper miners got an average of only £10 a month or £120 a year.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd had stated that African miners were getting 545 a month. This figure referred to only 206 of them out of a total of between 30-40,000.

Judging from the reaction of Mr. Jack Purvis, President of the European Mineworkers' Union on the Copperbelt, Mr. Nkumbula's conference was a great success.

Speaking bitterly about the cold reception he received from trade unionists at the I.L.O. meeting in Geneva, and in Britain, Mr. Purvis said that he was unable to get a sympathetic hearing anywhere.

The British people will listen "to almost any African Tom, Dick or Harry especially Harry—who cares to make a statement. And that statement will be splashed all over the national newspapers in Britain."

"The only African who still hopes that the State Department might find it possible "to allow all correspondents who wish to gather news from this area of the world to go there if the Chinese will allow them to enter."

Mrs. Roosevelt Refused Visa For China

NEW YORK.

MRS. Eleanor Roosevelt recently in her newspaper column "My Day," that she had applied for a visa for China so that she might "interview some of the people in the Government there," but had been told that the United States Government would not permit any news correspondents to visit that country.

She said she had been asked by the New York Post if she would be willing to go, and she still hopes that the State Department might find it possible "to allow all correspondents who wish to gather news from this area of the world to go there if the Chinese will allow them to enter."



I don't know whether they frighten the Russians, but, by God, they frighten me. (With acknowledgments to the London "Observer.")



Unemployed workers lining up for their benefits in Cape Town last week.

THOUSANDS JOBLESS AS SLUMP HITS CAPE TOWN

From Wolfe Kodesh

CAPE TOWN. ALMOST every day of the week, hundreds of men and women line up outside the doors of the Dept. of Labour offices in Cape Town to draw unemployment pay and apply for jobs. They sit patiently on the low walls surrounding the building or on the pavements until their turn comes to receive their benefits from this fund, to which all of them have contributed during their period of employment.

There were 5,103 unemployed men and women (including juveniles) recorded at the offices of the Labour Dept. for the month of June, 1957. This showed an increase of 450 over the figures for the same period last year. These figures are made up as follows:—

Coloured Males	2,499
Coloured Females	1,173
Coloured Juvenile Males	136
Coloured Juvenile Females	83
—	3,891
European Males	925
European Females	278
European Juvenile Males	5
European Juvenile Females	4
—	1,212

(A juvenile is a male or female between the ages of 15 and 18.)

Racing At Milnerton

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
 Castle Handicap (Tops): RODFEL, Danger, Garret's selected.
 Owners' Handicap: ALCAZAR, Danger, Fisher's selected.
 3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: VAYA CON DIOS, Danger, Le Vent.
 Castle Handicap (Bottoms): GARRET'S SELECTED, Danger, Flying Rocket.
 Progress Eight: FRENCH KNIGHT, Danger, Sapristi.
 Juvenile Plate (C and G): DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, H. E. Amos's selected.
 Maiden Plate: RILSAN, Danger, Virgil.

Durban Winter Handicap: JUDEX, Danger, Sea Lord.

The trades most affected are those in the building industry, where there are 531 Coloured and 114 European unemployed. The engineering and motor trades account for 74 unemployed. The rest come from the unskilled or semi-skilled trades.

These figures do not, of course, include African workers, who do not qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. Nor do the figures account for every person who is unemployed, since many of them apply for work through private agencies scattered throughout the town, and do not register with the Labour Department.

TRAGEDY

Unemployment means stark tragedy for many of those in the queue.

Mr. F. Maker, 37, is a lorry-driver. He is married and has 10 children. He has been unemployed for 6 months and this is his last day in the queue. There is no more money for him in the fund. He had been living in Mackenzie Street for years, but the other day was evicted by the landlord. His family have been scattered to all parts of the Peninsula and are living with relatives.

"My wife and six of my children are living in a room with her sister. I am sharing a room with my brother and one child, and the others are with my sister and mother. My furniture is stacked up in a room in my brother's house but he also

has been given notice to move soon.

"I have walked for miles every day looking for jobs. There does not seem any prospect of getting anything, I feel desperate and don't know what will happen now that I've dried up all my money here."

DESPERATE

Mr. Haupt and Mr. P. Summers, both ex-soldiers, are bricklayers. "We have both walked from town to Sea Point and back this morning. Applied at 8 or 9 places, but nothing doing. We used to earn £14 per week—but we get much less than this from the fund.

"I have become so desperate," said Mr. Summers, "that I wish my legs were broken so that I could draw my pension for injuries. I am going to apply for a job on the Railways as a ganger or any other unskilled job, so long as I am working regularly. I live in Bridgetown in a Council housing scheme and have to pay £1 6s. rent per week. If it is not paid we are almost certain to be evicted—and then what happens to my family?"

A SLUMP

"The trouble is that there is a slump in the building trade," said Mr. Simpson, "and there does not seem to be any hope of finding a job soon. I used to earn £14 15s. per week at my trade; now I get £5 19s. from the U.I.F. My wife cannot work as we have seven children. It means that our whole standard of living has come down with a bump. My rent alone is £5 per month."

Many of the artisans complained that as soon as they qualified after five years' apprenticeship, they were sacked because the boss did not want to pay higher wages to them and preferred to take on apprentices at much lower rates of pay.

HARRIED BY POLICE

To add insult to injury, many of the unemployed are constantly harried by the police for "loitering" around the streets when in search of a job.

"There isn't a day that goes by without some of us being bundled into the Black Marias because we have congregated together after looking for jobs. The police are ruthless and often beat us up after arresting us. More often than not, we have to pay £2 admission guilt—otherwise it means Kooland Street gaol for us."

PROTESTS AGAINST GROUP AREAS PROCLAMATION

CAPE TOWN.

A statement protesting against the proclamation of group areas has been issued by the Athlone, Crawford and district Indian Traders' Association. The statement says that the Indians have intermarried with Coloured and Malay people and they cannot be separated without causing injustice and disrupting family life.

The value of Indian properties and businesses in the Coloured proclaimed areas of Athlone and Duinefontein is £2,250,000, says the statement.

In view of the number of businesses already existing in Rylands Estate, there is no further room for expansion at all, as that area is already more than adequately supplied with shops of all types.

"The association is convinced that the proclamation of Group Areas will disrupt the usual trade movement and freedom that exist now and will create hardship and suffering to all sections of the people. We therefore feel that no alternative position could be provided under the Group Areas Act and appeal to the Government not to compel the people into the group areas but to leave the matter as before."

The statement is signed by Mr. A. Karjicker, chairman and Mr. A. Brey, secretary.

COD STATEMENT

Another protest against the proclamation has been issued by the Cape Town branch of the Congress of Democrats, who state that this action confirms the oft-stated view that the Nationalist Government is unfit to rule South Africa. The Government is trying to enforce its apartheid programme regardless of the cost in human suffering and hardship.

"Many people are being moved to the bare veld, others to already overcrowded areas, and this can only lead to an increase of race hatred and bitterness.

"There can be only one answer. As tensions rise in South Africa, it is our duty to oppose by all possible means the actions of the Government, to work together wherever possible to defeat their inhuman aims and to the counteraction of its major scourge—the Nationalist

FOR MILNERTON RACING —SEE Page 3

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Full text of the resolution of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

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MOLOTOV

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Government." The Food and Canning Workers' Union is calling a general members' meeting at Paarl "to consider what action we are to take in union with others to prevent the destruction of our homes, schools and all the things we have built up in the past 300 years," says a statement issued by the acting general secretary, Miss L. Abrahams.

"We have written letters to all organisations, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Ratepayers in Paarl as well as to the chairman, Dr. van der Ross, of the Co-ordinating Committee, Cape Town, and appealed to these organisations to unite and work out ways and means of defending our homes and our livelihood.

"The Group Areas Act proclamations will have the effect not only of destroying our homes, schools and churches but also of reducing our standard of living, as we are going to be involved in the costs of resettling and of spending extra money on transport."

Pointing out that this disruption of family lives will result in an increased incidence of disease among the Non-European people, the statement concludes: "It is therefore imperative for us to act now before it is too late."

Sea Lord To Regain Losses In The "Winter"

By High Treason

In my final July handicap report I expressed great confidence in the ability of SEA LORD to win this year's big race. I saw the race from the Grandstand, and after the horses had gone three furlongs I was crest-fallen when I picked out his rider's colours five horses from the tail of the field. Immediately I realised that his chances of winning were nil. With only three furlongs to go he was lying in twelfth position and boxed in on the rails. Despite this great handicap SEA Lord made a terrific effort to win, but the task was too much. He finished fourth only two lengths behind the winner.

This good horse has only 8.5 to carry in the Cairwood Winter. He is at the moment better than he has ever been. I select him with the greatest confidence to win this race. He won it in 1954 as a two-year-old, when he defeated Spey Bridge by four lengths.

To those readers who followed my advice in the "July," I say never cover your losses with a profit on the 20th. I expect that champion two-year-old son of Mowgli, Council Rock, to follow Sea Lord home.

- Selections:
 1. SEA LORD.
 2. COUNCIL ROCK.
 3. EXCISE.
 4. LAST RAY.

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