

Advance

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GOVT. INCITING MOOD FOR BLOOD-BATH

Fear Of Plan For 50,000 Volunteers

JOHANNESBURG.

DANGEROUS signs that the Nationalist Government is in a state bordering on hysteria over the plan to raise a 50,000 volunteer army for the mobilisation of opinion and action against the Western Areas Removal Scheme were shown last week in statements by the Minister of Justice and the chief of the S.A. Police threatening to shoot down the people and accusing the liberation Congresses of "setting up a Communist-controlled master planning council."

IN AN OUTSPOKEN REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, MR. WALTER SISULU, THE GENERAL SECRETARY, WARNED THAT THE POLICE WERE EMBARKING ON "A CAMPAIGN OF TERROR AND INTIMIDATION IN ORDER TO FRIGHTEN PEOPLE AWAY FROM THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND TO CREATE PANIC AMONG THE EUROPEANS." THIS WOULD CREATE CONDITIONS WHICH COULD LEAD TO A BLOOD-BATH, HE WARNED.

In a statement published in the Pretoria News the Commissioner Designate of the S.A. Police, Brig. C. I. Rademeyer, accused a so-called "Co-ordinating Council" of the African National Congress, the S.A. Congress of Democrats, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the S.A. Indian Congress of being a "Communist-controlled master planning council instead of a body co-ordinating the activities and policy of the organisations."

He said this council was composed "mainly of named Communists" in contact with "foreign envoys."

SISULU REPLIES

Replying to this wild statement, Mr. Walter Sisulu said: "Brig. Rademeyer, in addition to expressing a number of grossly incorrect political opinions, quite inappropriate for a public official, made several allegations containing absurd errors in matters which are easily capable of precise verification."

"THE IDEA OF A 'CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL' OF THE CONGRESSES IS A PURE INVENTION ON THE PART OF BRIG. RADEMEYER TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE IS AN UNDERGROUND COMMUNIST ORGANISATION DIRECTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONGRESSES AND THAT ITS ASSOCIATION WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS JUSTIFIES THE UNWARRANTED ACTION OF THE POLICE AT THE 'RESIST APARTHEID CONFERENCE' LAST SUNDAY."

"No one knows better than Brig. Rademeyer that none of the officials of these congresses is named, and that his department has removed the elected leaders of the people—not only those who have been listed but many others who have never been named at all."

"The police, confounded by the growing strength of the Congresses, notwithstanding the banning orders, have embarked on a campaign of terror. . . ."

POLICE FABRICATION

Mr. Sisulu explained that the four national organisations co-operated through their elected officials and no outsider participated in their affairs. It was a fabrication on the part of the Police Commissioner to assert that the meetings were at-

tended by foreign newspaper representatives.

He charged that Rademeyer was attempting to support the claim of Lieut.-Col. Prinsloo that he had acted against the conference "to investigate a case of high treason." But the statement was vague and completely unfounded.

"The only conclusion we can draw is that these methods are aimed at silencing all opposition to the ruling party and thereby finally establishing a police state in South Africa."

One of the purple passages in Brig. Rademeyer's absurd statement was that the non-existent "Co-ordinating Council" was "inciting with reckless disregard for the consequences—so much so that no other conclusion could be arrived at but that the Council hoped to create violence, bloodshed and chaos, involving innocent members of the organisations it directed."

SWART WANTS TO SHOOT

Taking up this wild theme, Minister Swart told a week-end Nationalist Stryddag meeting in Durban he would use the fullest extent of the law to crush any repetition of the resistance movement.

"They will be taught a lesson," he shouted amidst applause.

"There must be an end to people taking the law into their own hands."

"I told the police not to be afraid—if you must hit, then you must hit, and if you must shoot, then you must shoot." (Applause.)

He threatened to send into exile "people with communistic inclinations."

NGWEVELA PROTESTS

"Mr. Swart's speech is a very inciting statement to be made by a responsible Cabinet Minister," said Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, former president of the Cape Town branch of the African National Congress and present chairman of the Cape Western Vigilance Associations and Advisory Boards.

"Mr. Swart must remember that a nation cannot be oppressed for ever. The Africans have been very patient, hoping that the Government would do something to improve their conditions. But all that has happened has been that the Government has passed one oppressive law after another."

"Now all these oppressive laws have awakened the African, have

opened his ears and eyes. He is determined to break the chains that bind him. I appeal to the Africans not to be taken in by such talk as Mr. Swart's but to remember that the future generation is depending on them and to carry on the fight for freedom."

Durban Dock Strike Demand

DURBAN.

Loading and unloading of ships in Durban Harbour was paralysed by a strike of thousands of African stevedores last week. Many ships have been forced to sail without loading their full cargoes, while other ships have by-passed Durban in order to avoid the consequences of the strike.

At one time as many as 30 ships had cargoes lying idle, and shipping and other companies are said to have lost thousands of pounds as a result of the strike.

The men struck on the demand that their present wage of 10s. 3d. a day be raised to a minimum of 14s. 9d. a day, as they say they cannot feed their families on the present wage. The men are housed in compounds in the docks, but have to provide their own food. Most of the men complain that they do not get regular work, and the 10s. 3d. they get for one day's work may have to see them through several days' unemployment.

MEAGRE OFFERS

The stevedoring companies at first offered an increase of 9d. a day, but this offer was rejected by the men. On Monday the companies offered a further 1s. a day but also issued an ultimatum to the Africans to accept and return to work the next day or leave the compounds.

The Africans stood firm by their original demands and refused to be intimidated, shouting a plain "No" to the ultimatum. Throughout the strike the Africans have displayed great unity and solidarity, and the stevedoring companies have found it impossible to recruit scabs.

The possibility that police action might be taken to end the strike was raised by a meeting between Mr. Swart, Minister of Justice, and the Chief Magistrate of Durban, the District Commandant of Police and members of the Central Native Labour Board last Monday.

Mr. Walter Sisulu, secretary-general, A.N.C.



THOUSANDS HIT BY NEW LAND BOARD MOVE

DURBAN.

WITH new plans to "investigate" another 17 areas, the Land Tenure Board is striking at the economic and social life of the Non-Europeans in every area surrounding Durban, where people of all races have lived for years in harmony. On the trail of the evil apartheid principle will come a rise of racial friction where none existed before, in the opinion of the Natal Indian Congress.

In response to the Land Tenure Board's public notice calling upon interested parties to make representations in regard to the "investigations," the Natal Indian Congress has replied in a memorandum sent to the secretary of the Board, Pretoria.

The Congress condemns the proposed plans as "nothing else but legalised robbery," and warns that the plans for zoning of areas under the Group Areas Act will upset the present structure of society with far-reaching effects on the economic, social and cultural life of the people of this country.

homes and businesses and sent to places outside the boundaries of the local authority areas.

If the plans are approved large numbers of Indians who have been engaged in farming and market gardening, providing Durban with a large proportion of its vegetables and fruit, will be turned into landless peasants and deprived of their livelihood and occupation, compelled to join the rapidly increasing army of unemployed Indians.

The Congress memorandum states that the plans deal with human beings as if they were cattle to be herded from one kraal to another, completely disregarding the sentimental, cultural and economic ties built up over generations.

Congress submits that the only sensible and realistic approach to the problem is to desist from uprooting settled communities.

Freedom Leader Arrested

LONDON.

Mr. Rory Westmaas, one of the leaders of the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, was charged in Georgetown last week with failing to observe the Governor's order restricting his movements in the town. He was released on bail.



Dr. Naicker, N.I.C. president—"legalised robbery."

"Attempts to secure apartheid by the implementation of the Group Areas Act can only lead to greater disharmony and injustice, and will not assist in bringing about a stable community working in co-operation and goodwill for the progress and development of the country as a whole."

FURTHER ATTACK

"The plans for zoning are intended to further attack the meagre land rights of ownership and occupation presently enjoyed by the Non-European people and the Indian community in particular."

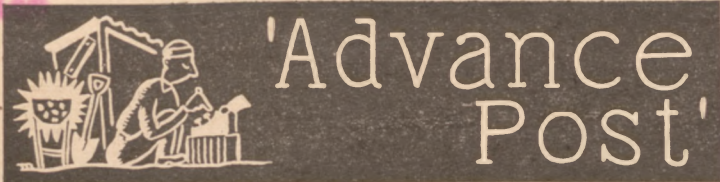
According to the plans, areas such as Pinetown, Malvern, Westville, Kloof, Cavendish and Isipingo, which have been occupied by Indian farmers and others for the last 40 years, are to be declared "White areas." These Indians are to be deprived of their

STOP that Headache!

Mag-Aspirin is better. When throbbing headaches torture you, take Mag-Aspirin at once! Feel how gently the nerves are calmed, the pain soothed away. Mag-Aspirin quickly restores sound, health-giving sleep. It has given thousands of sufferers welcome relief from headache, bladder pain, backache, toothache, lumbago, neuritis and rheumatic pains.

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.



ORGANISE WORKERS' COUNCILS THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA

From Mr. A. J. Gordon, chairman of the Cape Workers' Council and member of the National Campaign Committee, Bellville South:

Now that the Government is all out to smash the trade union movement in this country, may I appeal through the columns of the workers' mouthpiece that all workers should make it their business to belong to trade unions. To those already in the movement I wish to say—Organise those who do not belong to unions.

Workers' Councils of Action should be set up in every town and dorp throughout the length and breadth of South Africa. Our objects are to build up the trade union movement in this country and to educate the masses so that effective action can be taken by the workers themselves against the fascist laws which discriminate against the workers in this fake democratic country.

WORKERS MUST DECIDE

Every worker in this country should raise his or her voice against the Industrial Conciliation Bill, the Native (Settlement of Disputes) Act and other laws that will ultimately enslave every worker, irrespective of his race, colour or creed. Every worker must dedicate his or her life to our country and our people.

The salvation of South Africa does not lie in European Houses of Parliament nor in the trade union offices but in the decisions taken by the workers. We are oppressed, we feel apartheid, and it is up to us as workers to defend our class to the bitter end. We will remember those workers who have paid in blood for our rights and we will honour them by struggling on until the victory is ours.

WE WILL NEVER LOOK BACK NOR TURN BACK, BUT WE WILL CARRY ON THE FIGHT UNTIL THE WORKERS HAVE WON THEIR FREEDOM!

Liberal Day-Dream

From L. Pezisa, Kensington, Cape Town:

I have read "Observer's" letter published in Advance of June 10. After long consideration I have joined the Liberal Party because I am responsible for my community and I know it will serve a useful purpose.

Easily irritated?

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VIRATA

9530-2

A Hopeless, Dismal Failure

From W. M. Yeko, Duncan Village, East London:

I think it high time the A.N.C. dealt drastically with those who insist on supporting Europeans who want to get into Parliament solely to earn their bread and butter at the expense of 9,000,000 oppressed and long-suffering Africans.

At the same time I would like to ask the East London and Transkeian Native Representative some questions and give a polite warning to those who are contesting this seat. I have before me a well-prepared manifesto written by Mr. W. H. Stuart aimed at winning the confidence of voters.

In 1948 Mr. Stuart won this seat, but what has he done in Parliament and what about those promises he made to the voters? Has he at any time attempted to give sincere support to the legitimate demands of the Africans?

VOTED WITH MALAN

Is it not the reason why he voted with the Government on many occasions that he was afraid of being kicked out by the Nationalists?

I say to Mr. Stuart: You have failed—an extremely hopeless and dismal failure.

To my surprise, this Mr. Stuart is back again busy organising everywhere. Once more he has written to some voters with wonderful promises. He is distributing reprinted extracts of Parliamentary discussions from the Cape Times on the Budget, the Native Education and Pension Bills, etc. It is a stupid way of trying to deceive the voters. He is also organising certain teachers and stooges—a group of tame and foolish political infants.

Those Europeans desiring to go to Parliament to represent Africans must realise the majority of voters are A.N.C. members, and this people's organisation has a cut-and-dried programme of action.

TIME IS RIPE

Last but not least, the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign of 1952 was a direct challenge to the present rulers of South Africa as a result of the discriminatory legislation Africans are subjected to in the land of their birth.

Africans want direct representation in Parliament and in all legislative councils. This is not a mere dream. The time is now ripe for Africans to represent themselves and lay their cause before Parliament. Moreover, we have been told by the secretary-general of the A.N.C., Mr. Walter Sisulu, about the Congress of the People and all that it is planning for in this beloved Africa. Let us cry aloud: Mayibuye!

"Fair Words—Foul Deeds"

From Wilson Tiyo, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth:

Liberals are not new to us. They have a record they cannot hide—a long record of betrayal of African rights in South Africa. From the days of the old Cape Parliament, from the 1936 Separate Representation of Voters Act and on their performance since then the words of the Liberals have always been fair but their deeds were foul—or at the very best futile. The Liberals of today's Liberal Party are not so different. We can see through them.

Editorial

Freedom For All In South Africa

THE force does not exist to hold down the mass of South Africa's oppressed people in a state of permanent subjection. The Nationalists and others know this. And if they hardly dare whisper it among themselves, as a reviewer says in Die Burger, there is a reminder of the grim fact by one of their own apostles, the historian Mr. G. D. Scholtz, in his book, "Het die Afrikaanse Volk 'n Toekoms?" (Is There a Future for the Afrikaner Nation?).

The logic of this writer is that the artificial paper structure of laws and safeguards cannot protect the Afrikaner people from national death. The force of economic laws, the sheer physical development of industrial cities, population growth and class division, in which the workers are mainly Non-White—these stubborn facts are too powerful to be held in check by any legal system. Especially is this so at a period in world history when the colonial peoples are everywhere stepping into freedom, setting an example to their brothers in South Africa. So, on the present lines, Scholtz concludes (echoing the unspoken fears of his "nation"), the Afrikaners cannot hope to survive. They face national death. The only alternative is complete apartheid, in which the White population is self-sufficient. The White people must do all their own work, he says. They must not rest on a Black working class. On the land, in the factories, on the farms, down the mines, in the nursery—from top to bottom the Whites must, it seems, set up their own independent economy or be overwhelmed and perish.

There is no Hope

A similar note of panic enters an editorial of Die Burger when discussing South Africa's exposed position in the world struggle for power. Both abroad and at home, the paper warns, the Nationalists are failing to come to grips with the real facts. Admitting that it does not really know the consequences of the apartheid policy or what is going on, it says: "We must penetrate deeper into the reality of our colour problem, which is so deeply interwoven with external world currents." There is no time to lose. The forces of the world revolution abroad and in South Africa must be better understood, the paper cries, "otherwise there is no hope."

Not all Afrikaners or English-speaking Europeans have arrived anywhere near this conclusion. Most prefer not to think about it at all. After a frightened look in the direction of Kenya, Uganda, the Gold Coast and other regions they like to get back to more pleasant things.

Carry Mr. Scholtz's logic one step forward. It must be plain to anyone of intelligence that the White minority population is incapable of disentangling itself from the dark majority. They will never do so, and they will never attempt it. Are we, therefore, to agree that the Afrikaners and Europeans in general face national death?

Faulty Logic

Not at all. The Scholtz logic is faulty, just as the apartheid doctrine of the Nationalists is a fraud. The S.A.B.R.A. intellectuals of Stellenbosch cry for total separation and the creation of a pure-White pocket nation. But the Nationalist leaders are doing just what the Scholtzes dread most. They are creating the legal framework for a rigid slave state without possessing the force or the resources to carry it into effect.

The answer to both these hysterical bands of apartheiders comes from the leaders of the national liberation movement. They offer the Afrikaners and other Europeans the third alternative—an honourable partnership on a basis of equality, freedom and full national rights. The "right" to oppress another nation is not a just one. It does not give the oppressor either freedom or security, as we can see.

The statesmanlike call of the four liberation groups for a national campaign against apartheid is a fair warning that the structure of oppression is not acceptable. The campaign menaces nobody. The liberation movement does not need to use threats. It is taking up soberly the historic tasks and grave responsibilities entrusted to it by the people.

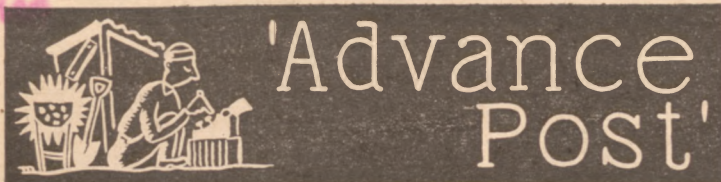
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INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

NOTHING CAN MEND RIFTS IN WESTERN WAR ALLIANCE

THE Washington conference between Eisenhower and Churchill is over. The practical results? Nil.

Despite the two lengthy communiqués issued by the two leaders after the conference, despite the picture presented to the world of Churchill and Eisenhower shaking hands on the steps of the White House and smiling broadly as the cameras clicked, the fact remains that the rift between the two countries has not been healed.

The London Times commented on the eve of the Washington conference:

"One thing seems clear. The disagreements between the two Governments are deeper than anyone would like to admit in public and extend well below such superficial divergences as that over the timing of a conference to consider united action in South-East Asia. Indeed, except in Europe, the differences are thought here to be more important than the area of agreement; and many of them will not be easy to resolve."

What is the basic disagreement between the two Governments? Both are anti-Communist. The post-war period of cold war was ushered in as much by Churchill's notorious Fulton speech as by the inauguration of the Truman doctrine. Why is it that now the two countries seem to be pulling in different directions?

The answer is that the United States still pins its hopes of economic and political survival on a military showdown with the East. It is not interested in peace, truces or negotiations, regarding any sort of bargaining with the East on a basis of equality as a sign of weakness.

Britain Would Crack

The British Government, on the other hand, is beginning to realise that the headlong chase to war in which it has taken part side by side with the United States since the end of World War 2 can only lead to disaster. Militarily and financially, Britain's resources are already strained to breaking point by the wars in Kenya and Malaya, by the troubles in Persia, Egypt, Uganda, British Guiana and, indeed, throughout the colonial territories.

Further involvement in war would break Britain. In addition, she would be the first and most vulnerable target for atom or hydrogen bomb attacks once war broke out.

So Britain, while agreeing in principle with E.D.C. and the rearming of Germany, with the formation of a South-East Asia "defence" organisation, with the building up of the armed strength of the West, at the same time does not want to be in too much of a hurry; would rather explore the possibilities of trade with the East; would rather hold her horses for the time being.

The second policy statement issued by Churchill and Eisenhower in Washington said, to start with: "In intimate comradeship we will continue our united efforts to secure world peace, based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which we reaffirm."

Of the United States, at least, this is simply not true.

Last week, when it appeared likely that France's new Premier, Mendes-France, would reach agreement with Chou En-lai and Pham Van Dong on peace terms for Indo-China, the U.S. delegate, Bedell Smith, left the conference to return to Washington, followed by most of the U.S. delegation.

One U.S. delegate, packing his bag, was heard to say in disgust: "There's a South-East Asian Munich in the making here. I think the whole deal stinks to heaven, and I want to get as far away from it as possible."

Similarly, at Geneva the United States did everything in its power to prevent agreement being reached over Korea.

"Locarno"—Dirty Word

When Mr. Eden, British Foreign Minister, returned from the Geneva Conference he told the House of Commons he envisaged a South-East Asian Locarno Pact, whereby all countries would promise not to attack any other signatory and would go to the defence of any if invaded. In other words, a collective security agreement for the Far East in which both sides would take part.

Eden's speech nearly caused the U.S. Secretary of State to have a heart attack. He immediately issued a statement saying he did not want any such thing in South-East Asia. And it was probably this statement of Eden's which was the main bone of contention at the Washington talks.

Eventually "agreement" was reached. The first statement of Eisenhower and Churchill after their Washington talks reaffirmed their intention to set up a South-East Asian defence organisation. In other

words, Churchill and Eden had been bullied into dropping their idea of a Locarno Pact and had been forced to commit themselves to the construction of an Asian E.D.C., intended ultimately for war and the destruction of the Communist regime in China.

True, there is no time limit set for the signing of this Far East war pact. But Churchill told reporters after the conference: "The statement deals with preparing a plan, but it will be contingent upon the results at Geneva whether the matter is to be thrust forward now, so that we can have all our soldiers ready whether or not there is agreement."

To make U.S. intentions perfectly clear, the House of Representatives last week passed and sent to the Senate a £1,203,078,000 foreign aid Bill "containing a clause calling on the President to withhold special aid funds from any country joining 'Locarno-type' non-aggression treaties along the lines proposed last week by Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary."

War at Any Price

Thus, no country which tries to live in peace and amity with Soviet Russia and People's China will get any help from the United States. Only those countries which prepare for war will be considered.

If the United States has found it difficult to get Western European countries to fall for E.D.C., how much more difficult is it going to be to get Asian countries and peoples to support a war pact?

There is Chiang Kai-shek, sitting on his little island of Formosa, dreaming futilely of the day when, with U.S. aid, he will reconquer China. There is the tyrant Syngman Rhee, propped up by U.S. bayonets in South Korea. There is Bao Dai, the so-called "Emperor" of Indo-China, who is more of a handicap than an asset.

There is, of course, Japan, whose armed forces were reborn last week, when the Japan-United States mutual defence agreement came into force. Under this agreement the Japanese Army is expected to reach a strength of 130,000, the Navy 15,000 and the Air Force 6,000 in the first year.

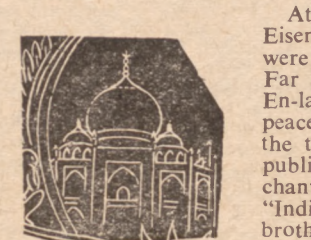


Zealand, who last week also agreed on "the need for immediate action to bring about the early establishment of collective defence in South-East Asia."

This line-up makes it clear the U.S. position in Asia is vastly weaker than even in Europe, for it is only by allying herself with white supremacists and the stooges of imperialism that she can concoct any sort of an alliance against the Asian people.

Imperialist Mantle

And the Washington correspondent of the London Times reported recently: "The United States has been becoming more and more restive under the accusations of imperialism, not only from the Russians and Chinese but also from the Asian neutrals. There is strong belief here (in Washington) that this accusation is made—and can only be sustained—because of American support of Britain and France, so there is considerable indignation when it appears that in countries like India the United States has become the symbol of imperialism rather than Britain."



At the very moment Eisenhower and Churchill were plotting for war in the Far East, Nehru and Chou En-lai were planning for peace. In New Delhi, when the two leaders appeared in public, cheering crowds chanted in Hindustani: "Indians and Chinese are brothers."

A correspondent reported: "Never before were Government and people of one heart as to-day in greeting a visiting statesman, and no foreign emissary ever received an ovation of such warmth and exuberance as Mr. Chou."

VERWOERD GIVES FREE HAND FOR RAIDS ON AFRICANS

CAPE TOWN.

Virtually unlimited rights for the police to break into and search any premises where Africans either live or are employed, without a warrant and without having to satisfy proper safeguards, have been taken by Minister Verwoerd by proclamation in the latest Government Gazette.

The notice is issued in terms of the Natives Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

It empowers any European policeman down to the rank of sergeant or any other policeman "authorised in writing" by such an official or any European official employed by the urban local authorities to enter and search any premises without a warrant.

The excuse for such raiding is that policeman or official is "satisfied that there is reason to suspect" an African is living or working on the premises in contravention of the Act and its regulations. Searches can also be made if it is "reasonably suspected" that kaffir beer is being made or kept in contravention of the law. Any beer found can be seized. If the owner is convicted the beer is then confiscated.

A cynical proviso of the new powers is that entry and search without warrant may be made "at all reasonable hours of the day or night."

Africans have long been victims of lawless and violent raids by police, but the new notice puts into print for the world to see that they have no human rights in their own land.

New Stage in Congress of the People

JOHANNESBURG.

EVEN the Nationalist Party will be invited, together with other political parties, to send delegates to the Congress of the People, preparations for which will advance a stage further with the convening of regional preparatory conferences throughout the country on July 25. A detailed statement by the National Action Council explaining the conception of the Congress of the People has been issued. It will not be "just another meeting or another conference."

"It will be a mass assembly of delegates elected by the people of all races in every town, village, farm, factory, mine and kraal. It will be the biggest single gathering of spokesmen—ever known—in this country. The representatives of the people who come to the Congress will consider the detailed demands of the people, which have been sent in for incorporation in the Freedom Charter, and will embody them into a declaration."

The demands of the people will be put forward at thousands of meetings and group discussions, the central aim of which will be to

or sex, will be entitled to vote for his representative.

"Election Day should be made the occasion for great political demonstrations and rallies in every part of the land."

"The campaign is not for members of the Congress alone. All those who wish to hear the voice of the people must be encouraged to join in. There can be no neutrals."

"Those people and those organisations who refuse to take part will stand exposed as fearing the democratically expressed opinions of the majority of South African citizens."

The Action Council is relying on new, active workers to come forward in large numbers to carry through the main burden of the campaign. The new strength they bring will make it possible to move forward with the aim of winning the freedoms to be set out in the Charter which the South African people will write and adopt.

LUTHULI FOR W. AREAS

JOHANNESBURG.

African National Congress president, A. J. Luthuli, will travel to the Rand on July 11 to attend an important mass rally on the Western Areas Removal Scheme.

get the people to speak for themselves and "to state what changes must be made in their way of life if they are to enjoy freedom."

Thousands of volunteers will be called upon to sacrifice their week-ends and spare time in these preparations. Local Congress of the People committees are to be set up on a provincial basis and on a town, factory, suburb or street basis.

Delegates to the Congress will be elected by direct vote, says the statement. "Because of the long history of indirect and sham representation from which the Non-European people have suffered, it has been decided that the basis of election to the Congress of the People should be direct. That means that representatives elected by the people in any area or unit will go direct to the Congress of the People."

ALL CAN VOTE

"Every person over the age of 18, without distinction of race, colour

S.A. INDIAN CONGRESS CONFERS IN DURBAN.

DURBAN.

FULL support for the Congress of the People, closer co-operation with the African National Congress, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats, mobilisation of the Indian people behind the peace movement, are among the objectives advocated in the report of the joint secretaries, Messrs. Yusuf Cachalia and D. U. Mistry, to the 21st conference of the South African Indian Congress, which will be opened by Chief A. J. Luthuli at Durban on Friday, July 9.

In addition to the sufferings and indignities of apartheid which are "the common lot of the masses of the people," the Indians are "singled out for special malice by the Government," says the report. "The Nationalist Party aims to make our people a scapegoat, to divert from themselves the anger which the people feel. . . . They seek to fan the lowest emotions of greed and jealousy among commercial competitors and to arouse a pogrom spirit . . . against the Indian community."

After outlining the achievements of the 1952 Defiance Campaign the report says: "The Congress of the People is of momentous significance, for it opens wide the floodgates of progress."

TRADE UNIONS

"A good Congressman is also a good trade unionist," declare the joint secretaries, calling on every Indian worker to join his trade union and help to organise other workers of all races. "While catering for all classes, we recognise our fundamental strength lies in the large majority of working people who form the backbone and the essential core of our community and our Congress."

"We protest vigorously against the attempts of the present Government to divide and disrupt the unions by splitting them along racial lines."

The report draws attention to the repeated adverse votes suffered by the Union Government on the question of racial discrimination and treatment of South African Indians. "Why," it asks, "has the U.N. permitted the Union Government to flout its resolutions and defy its decisions?" "Peaceful but firm pressure," it declares, could "long ago have compelled the Government to amend its ways."

That this has not been done is due to the attitude of "certain important member States of U.N., who pay mere lip service to the ideals of the Charter and who are by no means anxious to end the crude and blatant suppression of Africans and Asians in the Union."

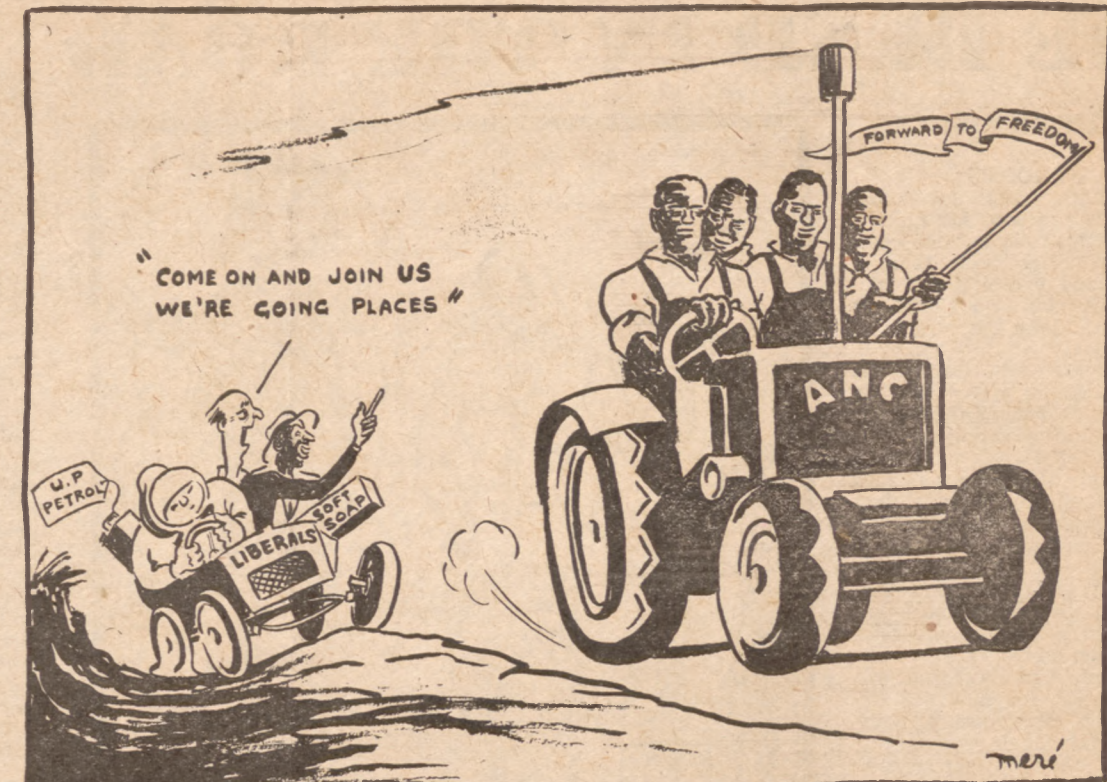
WHY U.N. FAILS

"In this connection we may not overlook the role of the imperi-

alist Powers such as the U.S.A., the U.K., France, Belgium and Holland," the report says.

Supporting the world-wide struggle for peace, the report says: "We recognise that those countries whose leaders are foremost in the defence of peace are the same as those who have expressed their sympathy and support for the cause of South Africa's downtrodden non-white millions."

"At the same time," it concluded, "we know full well that the salvation of the people of South Africa lies in their own hands. . . . The defeat of the evil system of race discrimination in South Africa is the task of the people of this country."



OLD CROCK AUTOMOBILE—STANDARD VI MODEL.

AFRICANS TO ORGANISE FARM LABOURERS

PORT ELIZABETH.

ALL members of the African National Congress were urged to play their full part in forming trade unions where none exist and in consolidating into the organisation the masses of unorganised peasants and farm workers, according to one of the principal resolutions adopted at the recent Cape Provincial Conference of the African National Congress held in Uitenhage.

Opposition to the Bantu Education Act was strongly expressed by those present, who resolved to fight against this measure without compromise. "Contrary to most Press reports, the precise form such opposition would take was not decided by the conference, nor was it agreed to establish independent schools or remove children from schools administered under the Bantu Education Act, as was reported earlier. Conference decided the form of campaign against this Act should be decided by the national body of Congress."

Calling for a nation-wide campaign against the Western Areas Removal Scheme, Chief A. Luthuli, in a statement to the Press shortly before he opened the conference, said: "The Government must be made to retreat by the united struggle and determination of South Africans of all races." Chief Luthuli called for 50,000 volunteers to mobilise resistance to apartheid.

With regard to the election of Native Representatives in November, a resolution calling for the full participation of Congress in the elections was defeated, and conference reaffirmed its previous stand. This does not allow Congress to take part in the elections as an organisation, but leaves it to individual members to act as they think best.

Police action in banning the unveiling ceremony at Peddie of the memorial to Mrs. S. Mxokojeli, a volunteer who died in active service, was condemned by the conference, which decided to erect monuments to past heroes of the people.

OFFICIALS BANNED

Shortly after the provincial conference the re-elected acting president, Dr. J. Z. L. Njongwe, and the re-elected secretary, Mr. R. Matji, were served with banning orders from Mr. Swart ordering them to resign from Congress, as they had been convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act.

A lunch-hour meeting of Cape Town Branch of the A.N.C. held on the Grand Parade last Thursday strongly protested against this action.

No Mercy For Farm Worker Who Lost His Hand

CAPE TOWN.

This is the story of a farm labourer who lost his ability to work.

Last December Bernard Timmers came into Cape Town from Caledon for eye treatment. As he was trying to board a train on Cape Town station it started moving. The jerk made him loosen his grip on the door handle and his feet slipped off the platform. Lying next to the rails under the moving train, he tried to protect his body by keeping as far from the wheels as he could. But accidentally his arm got caught.

SUPPORTS AGED MOTHER

In hospital Bernard's arm had to be amputated below the elbow. He went home to Caledon, where he applied for a Social Welfare grant. Pretoria replied that he was not eligible. No reason was given.

He is uneducated and a right-handed worker; all his life he has found labour on the wheat farms as a seasonal worker. Now, at the age of 44, he is expected to enter another occupation without his right hand. He is unmarried and has an infirm mother to support.

Bernard went to see the farmer who used to employ him, but he didn't find much sympathy there. "What use are you to me if you can't work?" the farmer said and turned him away without a penny.

HEARTLESS REPLY

He wrote to the doctor who had treated him in Cape Town, and the doctor wrote again to the Department of Social Welfare in Pretoria explaining the case fully and ap-

pealing for a grant to be made. He received the same reply after a long delay.

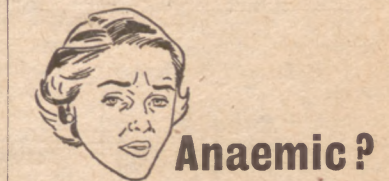
The case had been investigated, and it had been decided not to pay Bernard Timmers a grant.

How officials in Pretoria could investigate a case without even seeing the man was left unanswered.



Bernard Timmers

The Cape Cripple Care Association is trying to help, and has applied for an artificial limb. But that will take months, and even when Bernard gets it the limb will not be the same as his own hand, he says.



Anaemic?

You need a treatment, a tonic plus. You need Feluna's help, to get rich red blood flowing through your veins. Feluna has shown thousands the simple, sensible way to healthy, care-free womanhood, strengthening, repairing and regulating, sweeping out dread and depression, building radiant new health. Use Feluna regularly. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

THEY SMELL PLOTS EVERYWHERE

PRETORIA.

A party of seven young Indians from Johannesburg came last week to see the Russian military film "Sadko" at a local Non-European bioscope. During the performance members of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. arrived and started making enquiries. They wanted to know if the executive of Congress was meeting in the cinema. After the performance a detective was noticed observing members of the audience as they left.

FELUNA Pills

for regular feminine health

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

SYNOPSIS

Katie finds, with unexpected pleasure, that meeting her father's people in Rhodesia is "like coming home." Her uncle John, a preacher, and cousin Sarah take her to a wedding near Umtali, at which Uncle John officiates.

The women relatives of the bride gathered in a ring and had the honour of dancing to welcome a new son into the family. As they danced to the tom-toms, the guitars and mouth-organs, they yodelled shrilly by clapping their hands against their lips. More and more beer, rice, sadza and cabbage were distributed among the wedding guests, and then the women relatives of the bridegroom began to dance in order to welcome a new daughter among them.

Sarah and I had a gay time. We did not dance, for that was the prerogative of the women relatives; we, or rather Sarah, was only a friend. She was always at my side explaining what was going on, and sharing tidbits of gossip about the guests.

Following Sarah's example, I gave a gift by dropping sixpence into the plate beside the dancing women.

When we left, the feast had lasted a day and half a night, but it would still probably go on for two more days, as the relatives and friends had gathered from many miles distant and they intended to make the most of this occasion.

When I expressed doubts as to the supply of food holding out all that time, Sarah assured me that the guests would all help to prepare the meat and to make the cakes and the beer.

I seemed to do nothing but feast during those first few days in Rhodesia. No longer did I judge the country by its primitive huts, its drab villages and reserves, but I was getting to know the people, and that was exciting.

When we returned from the wedding a celebration was being prepared in my honour at Uncle John's house. A goat and twelve fowls had been killed, and when the friends began to arrive I was convinced that I never had so many friends as I now had in Rhodesia. And I had only been there for three days.

Each friend brought me a little gift and gave a little money. They came with either rice or mealies, meat or chicken or fruit. I was particularly delighted with the rice and the money. I had not tasted rice for years, and the money put me in an easier frame of mind as my reserves were running low.

The guests, led by Uncle John, began to teach me their language, and the first word I learned was "mazwit", which means thank you. The crowd laughed and clapped at my efforts, and I soon began to speak other words and then whole sentences. I felt I could be happy in the reserve.

I made several excursions into Umtali which is known in Southern Rhodesia as the Garden City on account of its numerous trees and gardens. While I was there I stayed with friends I had made in the native location. Native women and children under the age of sixteen are forbidden to leave the location and enter the town of Umtali after six o'clock in the evening. I understand why Robert had come back from Rhodesia with the notion that he could do as he liked because he had reached the age of sixteen. At this age the African in Rhodesia becomes an adult and he gets a certificate known as the R.C., which entitles him to be in town at any time and to get married.



I mannequined slowly around to assist his inspection.

As a woman I was not allowed to leave the location in the evening and to enforce this regulation the life at the location was very much dominated by enormous police force-looking African policemen. We got acquainted during my first excursion to Umtali.

I was taking Uncle John's youngest daughter home to the African Girl's Hostel where she lived in town and the time was a few minutes after six. Suddenly I heard a sonorous voice booming behind me. For a moment I was taken by surprise and I turned to see one of those enormous policemen striding after us.

"Ewe," he boomed angrily. "Ewe, uri kwendepi?"

Ignoring the challenge which I recognised as, "Here you, where do you think you are going," I trod rather gingerly onwards.

"Ewe," he screamed. I walked on until he had caught up with us and barred our path, so that I nearly stepped on his toes.

I looked him up and down and that took quite a long time for he was very tall. Then I said in Afrikaans, "Wat dink jy waarheen gaan ek?" which means something like, "Why should you worry where I'm going?"

The policeman was shaken and I remained on the offensive repeating my question more angrily.

"Di-anie?" he asked doubtfully—Manica for "What did you say?" Then he recovered himself and resumed his air of sweeping authority. He tried a different tack in English. "What is that funny language you are talking and where do you come from?"

"Now at least," I said, putting on my best accent and rather mollified, "We can understand each other."

"Where do you come from? Johannesburg?"

"If you like," I said cheekily.

"Why are you out of the location? You know that you shouldn't be here in town."

"I wouldn't come to town if I was not allowed to," I retorted, knowing full well the different status a Coloured holds in Rhodesia. In the Cape, the Coloureds and the natives mix on equal terms, but in Rhodesia the native says "baas" to the Coloured.

"I'm a Coloured."

The policeman looked as if I had delivered him a blow to the solar plexus.

"I'm allowed to see if there was any fight left in him. You see I'm a Coloured."

"Then why are you with the native people?"

"I can be with anybody I like, can't I?"

The policeman studied me warily and I mannequined slowly around to assist his inspection. The little crowd which had gathered began to laugh. As if that settled a matter which was in danger of slipping out of his majestic control, the policeman drew himself to full height to deliver the verdict of my racial origin.

"You are an African," he said with finality.

But I still had a card up my sleeve. I shouted that he was a dumb ox and, pulling the scarf from my head, shook out my few curls and poked my head under his nose.

"All right," he capitulated, "but you must not be cheeky to a policeman." Without waiting for a reply, the custodian of African morals retreated gracefully to the catcalls of the audience. It was fortunate that a knowledge of hairdressing had been left out of his police training.

This clash with the law which the crowd had found amusing, had terrified my little cousin, who at that moment was busy drying her tears. During the passage of words, she had piped up a warning every now and then, that the policeman would take me away if I spoke to him like that. This had rather sabotaged my offensive and when it was all over I gave her a lecture on standing up for her rights.

I had no further trouble with policemen.

I went to Salisbury for a week and there met a young man from Nyasaland who wanted to marry me. He was a teacher in a Location school a few miles out of Salisbury.

He came directly to the point. He said, "I love you," and then added, "It will be a good thing for two teachers like us to get married."

"I like you too," I admitted,

"but what would I do if we were to get married. There does not seem to be a job here for another teacher and I certainly won't go to live as your wife on the reserve while you work in Salisbury, many miles away."

"But many women do it!" he said innocently.

"I know about that," I replied, "I've seen too much of it in Basutoland and here. The men go away to the town to work and there they live with some other woman, probably a Coloured woman in Cape Town, and meantime their wives wait faithfully at home under the eye of the mother-in-law."

The young teacher made a hopeless little gesture as if to say he could not change all that. But I had seen too much of the miserable existence of the African wives while their husbands had a gay time with the women in town, to fall into the same trap. I continued on the offensive, "Ja, and then the man comes home for a little while every year or two years to give his wife a baby; and if she is sterile and there are no babies, even if it is the man's fault, his people will chase her away."

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Labour Party Has Gone True-Blue

LONDON.

The Conservative Party has won nine-tenths of its votes in recent British elections because it stood "as a rallying point for the majority of the country which does not believe in Socialism," says the big business journal *The Economist*.

But, says *The Economist*, the Tories are now in a quandary because there is a "dawning realisation that the leaders of the Labour Party do not believe in Socialism either."

"The transformation of the Labour Party into a Conservative Party is already far advanced. . . . In their hearts the Labour leaders now recognise that the redistribution of the national income in favour of the working class has gone as far as is consistent with the operation of normal economic incentives; their basic instinct in this field is now the very conservative one of defending the status quo."

TACTICS WON IN BATTLE AGAINST COLOUR-BAR

From a Special Correspondent

FROM the Eastern Cape comes news of the increasing success of the economic boycott started by the African National Congress. Stores which do not employ Africans, or which underpay African employees, or which are discourteous to African customers are boycotted by the African people. As the purchasing power of the African people grows such boycotts can have an important bearing on the political struggle of the African people for equality.

In the United States the Negro people have also had to carry on a long-drawn-out struggle against discrimination. True, the position of the Negroes in the United States is different from that of the Non-Europeans in South Africa.

Nevertheless, *Advance* readers will be interested in an account of the way Negroes in Washington fought and won a battle in the great world war against the colour bar.

RACE LAWS RELAXED

When, in 1947, American federal racial segregation laws had been relaxed and largely abolished there followed a marked improvement in race relations throughout America. Nevertheless, many State segregation laws, notably the Jim Crow laws of the Southern States, remained. Even more formidable was the deep-rooted de facto segregation, based upon custom, prejudice and fear.

In an attempt to break down this psychological colour bar in Washington both White and Negro workers combined to work a strategy, which proved to be strikingly effective.

It was in the "White" section of Washington that the colour bar remained most strongly enforced. Cafes particularly were regarded as being for "Whites only."

The campaign committee brought pressure to bear upon a number of these cafes until eventually some of them relaxed their colour bar, after which the majority of others, almost overnight, agreed to relax theirs, too.

How was it done? In one case a Negro entered a cafe, and was refused service by the proprietor on the grounds that the White clientele would not tolerate a Negro in their midst. The Negro then appealed personally to the Whites in the cafe at the time, and received their invitation to go ahead and eat.

In another instance a colour bar cafe was "packed" beforehand with White progressives, after which mixed Negro and White couples entered and remained standing about until they, too, had received the invitation of the persons then dining to sit down and eat with them.

WIDESPREAD TACTICS

Similar tactics were adopted with playing fields, public vehicles and

theatres. The lesson to be learned, reported *Peace News*, "was that there existed a very large fund of understanding among the ordinary people both of America and the world on racial and other discriminatory practices."

The volunteers who went into action in Washington refused steadfastly to retaliate ever in terms of either abuse or violence. They were always courteous, refusing to be ruffled or deflected from their course.

"This self-discipline had, by the testimony of their good conduct, sincerity and goodwill, won more than one case for them before the courts when they had been arrested and charged in respect of some particular action."

Of course, it is not always that such tactics meet with success. In many centres Negroes who have tried to assert their rights have been the victims of the most brutal assault—in some cases of downright murder.

Attitudes of both Whites and Negroes have sharpened since the recent Supreme Court decision that segregation in education is unconstitutional.

JIM-CROW HYSTERIA

On the one hand, some Whites, particularly in the Southern States, have sworn to take whatever action is necessary to maintain their segregated institutions.

On the other hand, the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People has announced that it intends to take legal action wherever necessary to enforce the Supreme Court decision.

Flaying those who suggest the best policy to adopt is to be patient and wait and see, the association's secretary, Walter White, said scathingly: "No leaders—White or Negro—who talk about keeping things as they are will be leaders long."

Trade Union Column by Ray Alexander

African Workers Must Be Organised

I gather from the Unity Committee's latest statement on the proposed trade union merger that agreement has not yet been reached over the position of African unions.

According to Mr. T. C. Rutherford, speaking on behalf of the Unity Committee, this question together with that of provincial autonomy, constitute the only serious difficulty.

I conclude from this, with gratification, that the Trades and Labour Council has not abandoned its traditional policy of an all-in trade union national centre.

It is this feature more than any other that has distinguished the S.A. Trades and Labour Council from every other trade union centre, and that has given it prestige and weight in international labour circles.

Many trade unionists have complained that the absence of a colour-bar was formal rather than real, and it is true that very great pressure has been applied, both by affiliated bodies and by government and other outside agencies to debar Africans and to make them feel not wanted.

Nevertheless it is to the credit of the Trades and Labour Council that it remained open to all trade unions and I hope that the T.L.C. will not abandon its stand. If it remains true to its best traditions it will triumph and emerge again as the largest, most united and influential trade union body.

It is the responsibility of the executive to see that the colour-bar is not introduced in any shape or form into the proposed merger.

There is a great danger that a colour-bar will be imposed under some formulae such as Mr. Rutherford appears to have in mind.

"Agreement might be reached," he said, "by having an African section of the new federation. This would have its own officials and hold separate conferences, but would be helped and guided along responsible lines by the parent body."

This is the old-time "White Man's Burden," behind which the oppressors have always tried to hide and justify the exploitation of the African people. It is the doctrine of trusteeship and of benevolent paternalism.

One thing is certain; the African trade unions will not accept any such position of inferiority. If they come into a federal structure it will be only on the basis of unqualified equality. No African



can trade unionist will deny the value of the association which the powerful and experienced trade unions could provide. Nor are there many Africans who would reject such assistance.

AFRICANS UNORGANISED

The great weakness of the trade union movement is the unorganised state of the African workers. About 1,704,000 Africans were employed in industries, trades and professions other than farming, forestry and fishing at the time of the 1946 census. According to the Industrial Legislation Commission Report, only 35,000 Africans were organised in trade unions in 1950, and of this number 17,000 belonged to the official state-sponsored railway union.

All but a small handful of the 600,000 Africans in domestic service, the 440,000 in mining and quarrying, the 256,000 in manufacturing, the 140,000 in transport and commerce are unorganised. That this should be so after 75 years of trade unionism is no credit to the more experienced and privileged section of the European working class.

No working class leadership worth its salt would tolerate this condition. The best way of demonstrating the sincerity of the desire for unity, and of removing doubts about the proposed merger, would be to put in the forefront the tackling of organising this tremendous army of workers outside the trade union ranks.

DURBAN DOCKERS' STRIKE

Time and again African workers have to battle for elementary rights and bare living wages against the enormously hostile forces of the police, Labour Department and bosses, without any assistance from the rich and powerful trade unions.

The stevedores of Durban, now on strike, are a case in point. What have the rich and powerful trade unions done to help them? Surely, it is the duty of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions to act in support of the stevedores, not only in the present situation, but with a long-term view of helping them to establish a permanent organisation.

It seems to me that practical action along these lines wherever there is most need of trade unionism and opportunity for it to develop, will provide the best basis for common understanding and solidarity between all sections of the working-class. Long live the unity and solidarity of the workers of the whole world! Workers! Forward in the struggle to improve your wages, to raise your living standards, to defend and win trade union rights, democracy, liberty and freedom for all!

TIME FOR SPRING-CLEANING IN CAPE TOWN'S VICE RACKET

CAPE TOWN.

IT took a good deal of pushing to get police action against the pimp Tapie Taliép. Mothers of poorer families could not feel safe while criminal types lurked in the back streets of District Six trying to tempt young girls into a life of pleasure, easy living and eventually of drink and prostitution. Taliép was no newcomer to this insidious trade. His addresses were well known to taxi-drivers, to visiting sailors, to well-dressed and prosperous businessmen in Sea Point and the Southern Suburbs. Only the police, it seemed, did not know where the "houses" were or what went on there.

In the end it took the determined efforts of a mother to rescue her child from degradation, and the full glare of publicity in the columns of Advance before the long and lucrative career of Taliép was brought to a sudden end with his arrest and subsequent sentence of four years.

Many people must have asked how it was that the racket was allowed to continue for so long. And what is more, does the imprisonment of Taliép mean the end of the vice racket in Cape Town? Does one swallow make a summer?

CONSIDERABLE STIR

Apparently some high authorities in the S.A. Police Force have been asking the same question, and there has been a considerable stir inside the organisation in the past few weeks.

On a recent Friday there was a scene in the Caledon Square police headquarters that would make an interesting chapter in any future novel on life in the city. Perhaps a "Katie Hendriks" will be able to give it a lively description.

Three of the girls from Taliép's "houses" were brought to police headquarters. They said afterwards they had been ushered into a room to help in an investigation. What did they see there? A line of policemen, young and old, officers, n.c.o.s and ordinary constables—all Europeans. Had they seen any of the gentlemen before? And exactly where?

AWKWARD QUESTION

Well, that was an awkward question. Perhaps a promising career might be brought to a sudden end by a nod or the word "yes." Sad to relate, some of the upholders of the law had been seen before. Were their faces red?

It is an unpleasant thing to be pointed out on an identification parade, and some very serious questions are sure to be asked. As far as the police authorities are concerned, a hint might be taken from the experience of "vice squads" of practically every large city. They find invariably that unless there are quick changes and regular transfers of personnel there is the gravest tendency for the "vice squad" itself to become corrupted. There is so much money and so many privileges and perquisites in the game



that the best of young officials should be protected against too much temptation.

SPRING-CLEANING

No doubt the higher authorities will see, if any suspicions are confirmed regarding members of the force, that there is a thorough spring-cleaning.

If some other names well known in the Taliép "houses" were to get around there would be a lot more red faces in Cape Town. Men who put up a smug front in business offices or at the club were not above using the addresses in Hanover Street and elsewhere. Sometimes they were robbed of their pocket-books, but that did not seem to worry them. Perhaps it was because they were used to daylight robbery.

IMMORALITY ACT

Well-known sportsmen also knew the way about, and had an instinct which door to knock on. The peculiar fact is that the Immorality Act did not appear to have any deterrent effect on the organised prostitution racket. The charges against Taliép stated that one of his offences was that of procuring Non-European women for European men. It is usually the stupid individual caught when a prying policeman shines a torch into a parked car who finds himself in court under the Act. The "houses" may carry on for years before the law catches up with them.

Poverty breeds prostitution, and poverty cannot be defeated except by the social struggle of the whole mass of the people. Meanwhile, the public has the right to demand an honest and consistent fight against the vice racketeers by a police force above suspicion.

NATS PLAN SINGLE HUGE GHETTO FOR AFRICANS NEAR CAPETOWN

CAPE TOWN.

RAPID confirmation of the Government's plans to sweep the African population of the Cape Peninsula into a single huge ghetto 15 to 20 miles from the city came last week with the announcement by the Native Affairs Department of the appointment of a departmental committee to go into the question of siting the new "location."

Minister Verwoerd has appointed the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. van Schalkwyk, Urban Areas Commissioner for the Cape in the Native Affairs Department. From the terms of reference, it is obvious the Nationalist Government has already decided to sweep out the Africans. The question whether or not to remove existing African housing townships, including the 12,000 Africans of Langa, out into the undeveloped bush is not to be investigated.

Mr. van Schalkwyk told Advance the Minister had ordered an inquiry only into the siting of the location. Two alternatives were before the committee—either to put the location near Eerste River, which is 20 miles from the city, or near Nyanga, some 15 miles distant. The question of providing transport enabling the workers to reach their places of employment would be inquired into incidentally, Mr. van Schalkwyk said.

"BLACK SPOTS"

Die Burger says, with typical Nationalist cynicism towards the Non-Europeans, that Minister Verwoerd will not tolerate "black spots" all over the Cape area, and therefore one of several alternatives being considered is to create a single huge location to house all the Africans, both from the Cape and Stellenbosch divisional areas.

This super-ghetto would presumably be somewhere near Eerste River.

There is not the slightest suggestion in the Government's terms of reference or instructions that the interests or convenience of the tens of thousands of Africans themselves will be taken into consideration. Only one thing matters — to harass the people, herd them into a single kraal easily controlled by police and see that they shall never become anything but a shifting, rootless, property-less reservoir of cheap labour.

The committee will begin its hearings in Cape Town on Monday, July 19, and meanwhile various bodies, such as the local Councils and the chambers of commerce and industry, are being asked to submit written evidence or send spokesmen. Any other organisation or individual may give evidence.

The planning officials of Cape Town City Council are at present busy preparing maps to assist Verwoerd's committee to implement its apartheid plan.

BRITISH MOVE AGAINST H-BOMB

LONDON.

The H-bomb Campaign Committee in Britain, which has distributed over 500,000 petition forms calling for a meeting of the Big Three to ban the bomb, has decided to extend its campaign until the end of September. Public support for the campaign has been excellent, and among the recent signatories are Sir Max Beerbohm, Dr. Vaughan Williams, Professor G. D. H. Cole, Neville Coghill, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Professor Julian Huxley.

Completed petition forms will be presented to the House of Commons after the summer recess by the eight M.P.s serving on the committee.

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From Ring And Track

BY GUS



S.A. TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The resolution adopted by the International Table Tennis Federation at Bombay in 1953 laid down a policy of "friendship and peaceful sentiments among all peoples without exception," and "encouragement to all those in every country, without distinction of race, religion, politics and philosophy, who work sincerely to reduce tension and mistrust throughout the world and to achieve peaceful and mutually agreed solutions to the problems of the day."

Consequently the Federation thought it fit to refuse membership to the South African European Table Tennis Union because of South Africa's notorious colour policy. This decision, backed by the fact that Non-European Table Tennisists have been granted affiliation, has been a crushing blow struck at apartheid by sport, verifying further my contention that sport and politics do mix in this country.

Although the South African Table Tennis Championships held at the Salt River Institute last week do not do ample justice to this international recognition, it can be safely said that our players will be in world class in a few years' time.

That only three teams, Natal, Western Province and Eastern Province, participated is rather disappointing. But Mr. Wrangmore, amiable and hard-working secretary of the Western Province Union, assured me every effort was being made to get the Provinces to participate. The next tournament in 1956 promises to be bigger and better.

Natal has won the Championships for the third year in succession. This province has a fairly good side, but I feel their side could have been stronger. There is an abundance of talent lying around in the local schools and halls scattered all over the country. No one is to blame for this state of affairs. Finance is again responsible.

RESULTS

On Monday, in one of the best inter-provincial clashes seen in a long time, Natal beat Western Province by 8 games to 6. Natal started off confidently with C. Peer beating D. Groenewald 16-21, 16-21. At one stage Natal were 6-1 up, but W.P. fought back grimly, and eventually the score rested at 7-6. The men's doubles was the deciding match, with W.P. requiring one more to draw. But the good partnership of P. Mistry and M. Moolla was too much for C. Ellman and D. Groenewald, who went down 21-16, 16-21, 8-21.

Eastern Province lost both encounters, but put up a strong fight on both occasions.

Perhaps the most outstanding table tennis encounters seen in one night in South Africa among both Europeans and Non-Europeans were the Mistry-Groenewald, Cistry-Pillay clashes. Mistry put up the best exhibition of his young and promising career by beating his two opponents, though he took five games each to do so.

The Mistry-Groenewald encounter had the crowd on its toes. Tired out from the long and strenuous encounter, Mistry was game enough to take on Pillay, of Eastern Province, possessing a very colourful style, cared less for the finer points of

the game but he gave Mistry a very tough battle.

This match was equally, if not more, exciting than the previous one.

Officials were lavish in their praise of Mistry. Mr. Wrangmore, secretary of the Western Province Union, said it was the best match he had seen in his whole career and that Mistry is easily the best table tennisite this country has produced in a long time. Mr. Maurice, secretary of the S.A. Board, said negotiations are proceeding to send Mistry overseas to represent South Africa in the international championships.

Mrs. Koopman who should know, as she has witnessed table tennis in the union for over 12 years and is the record clerk for the championships, was especially enthusiastic over Mistry's capabilities, contending that he is definitely in world class.

The results of the finals, which were played on Monday and Tuesday, will appear next week.

BOXING

At last something tangible has been done in regard to Jake Tuli and the world flyweight crown. Mr. Robert Christenberry, of the World Boxing Commission, wrote to the Japanese Boxing Commission asking them to get Shirai to defend his title against the South African, who had waited long enough.

Mr. Alvin Cahn, manager of the elusive champion, stated that the fight would take place in Tokyo in the autumn.

Charlie Chaplin Man of Peace

LONDON.

The award of the International Peace Prize by the World Peace Council was "very thrilling," Charles Chaplin told a Chinese Press correspondent who interviewed him in Geneva.

"To come out with the demand for peace, whether from the East or West, is a step in the right direction," he said.

"Your country is on the right track. I understand it has gone—and is still going—through tremendous change," he added, expressing regret that some countries still refuse to recognise this.



"I hope to visit your country again some day," he said. "I went to Shanghai once, long ago, in the old, corrupt days."

He was optimistic about the Geneva Conference because it was still going forward, and he hoped for its success.

"Eastern diplomacy is excellent, because you threaten nobody and always talk about peaceful co-existence," he said.

Best A.N.C. Youth Conference Yet

PORT ELIZABETH.

The share of young people in the Congress of the People will be planned at a meeting of democratic youth organisations to be called by the African National Congress Youth League, according to a decision of the National Conference held in Uitenhage recently.

Conference was the most representative in the history of the A.N.C. Youth League: 58 delegates from 18 branches in the Transvaal and the Cape attended.

A warning to individual members who undermined the accepted policy of the League was issued by the conference.

In his opening address Mr. W. M. Sisulu emphasised the important role youth had to play in the liberation movement, but he pointed out that, as the Youth League was not a policy-making organ of the A.N.C., it had to carry into effect A.N.C. policy without reservation.

Following a paper on "Building a Mass Youth Movement," read by Mr. D. Nokwe, the conference instructed the incoming executive to intensify the campaign to build a youth movement which would win the confidence and truly represent the thousands of oppressed youth in locations, farms, villages and schools.

"Conference notes that such a campaign could only be successful if based on a programme which reflects the desire of all youth for work, schools, recreational and cultural facilities."

WORLD AFFILIATION

The decision of the executive to affiliate to the World Federation of Democratic Youth was endorsed by the conference, which saluted world youth and pledged full solidarity with them in the fight to end colonialism, fascism and war, and in the demand for national independence and freedom for all peoples.

Mr. J. G. Matthews was re-elected national president, with Mr. R. Resha as acting president; Mr. D. Nokwe was elected national secretary and Dr. W. Conco treasurer. The committee included Messrs. Tshume, Ntsangana, Makgothi, Ste-mele, Zondani, Letlaka, Tshehlana and Dr. Mji.

PROTESTS AT OUTRAGE

"The Government should realise by now that removing certain key people from organisations cannot destroy those organisations," commented Dr. Yusuf Dadoo,



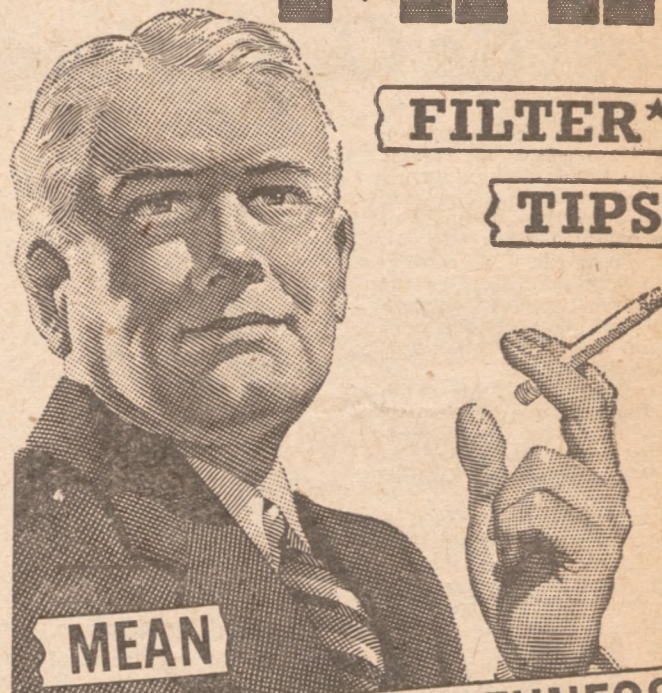
Dr. Y. M. Dadoo

president of the S.A. Indian Congress, when he received another banning order from Minister Swart renewing and tightening up a previous ban which had expired. Dr. Dadoo described this and other Swart bans as an outrage, and added: "South Africa must turn away from apartheid and return to the path of democracy if the country is to be saved from the peril of racial bitterness."

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Women Act in Transvaal

JOHANNESBURG.

The Congress of the People was welcomed and full participation pledged after Walter Sisulu had explained the concept at an all-day meeting of the Transvaal region of the Federation of South African Women on Sunday.

Mrs. Lillian Ngoyi spoke on the Western Areas Removal Scheme and Miss Helen Joseph read a paper on the tasks of women. Miss Ida Mntwana, national president, presided.

The meeting decided to organise women volunteers in response to Chief Luthuli's appeal to oppose all forms of apartheid and to campaign actively against the pass laws.

Speakers emphasised support for points in the Women's Charter, for example, free, compulsory education for all children, paid maternity leave, maternity homes, creches and the abolition of beer halls.

Women of all races participated in this enthusiastic meeting, and elected the Transvaal Regional Committee of the Federation of South African Women.

Police Action at Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by a meeting of the African National Congress at Jabavu on Sunday were confiscated by a detective Moller. The resolutions included a condemnation of the police action at last week's anti-apartheid conference, demands for land redistribution, education for all and decent housing for needy people. The meeting vigorously condemned the Western Areas Removal Scheme and endorsed the appeal by Chief Luthuli for 50,000 volunteers. Mr. M. Shope presided.

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