

# Advance

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## S.A. INDIANS GREET "HEROIC CHINA"

JOHANNESBURG.

On Friday, October 1, China's national day, a greetings cablegram was sent by the joint secretaries of the S.A. Indian Congress, Messrs. Yusuf Cachalia and D. U. Mistry, to President Mao Tse-tung, head of the Chinese People's Republic. The message read:

"On behalf of the South African Indian Congress, we greet the heroic people of your great country on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China. We sincerely wish your country still greater achievements in the cause of peace and the progress of mankind."

## "WE HAVE NO MONEY" African Reply To Rent Increases

JOHANNESBURG.

Mass meetings in Johannesburg's Western Areas, Orlando and Germiston, over the week-end reaffirmed the determined opposition of the Africans to the rent increases.

A Sophiatown meeting held under the auspices of the A.N.C. Youth League declared its fullest solidarity with the stand of the people of the municipal locations against the increases.

The meeting was also the occasion of a bonfire of United Tobacco Company cigarettes, when, following an explanation by Mr. Joe Molefi of the reasons for the Congress boycott of U.T.C. products, the meeting declared full support for the demand for direct negotiations with the African workers. The people of Sophiatown won't buy U.T.C. cigarettes, said the resolution.

Another resolution demanded that the Public Utility Transport Company improve the Western Areas bus service.

A.N.C. branch chairman P. Mthite presided, and Mr. Robert Resha and other speakers also dealt with the Western Areas removal scheme and the Bantu Education Act.

A huge meeting at Orlando called by the United Committee Opposing Rent Increases demonstrated the tremendous hostility of the people to the proposed new rents burden. "Asina Mali!" (We have no money) shouted the people as speakers outlined the implications of the Verwoerd order that economic rentals be charged for sub-economic houses.

Great indignation about the rents was also voiced at a big A.N.C. meeting at Natalspruit location, Germiston, where Transvaal President Moretsele urged the residents to join the A.N.C. as the only means of building a powerful organisation to defend their rights.

## RAID ON MUSICAL EVENING

CAPE TOWN.

At about 10 p.m. last Friday a Modern Youth Society musical evening in a Sea Point flat was rudely interrupted when five members of the C.I.D. raided the flat.

The raid was led by the chief of the Cape Town C.I.D., Capt. Rossouw, and the place had apparently been cordoned off, as one detective who was seen on the balcony did not enter the flat by the front door.

The owner of the flat is Mr. W. Kodesh, who has been prohibited from attending gatherings under the Suppression of Communism Act. The detectives asked for Mr. Kodesh, and when told that he was not in they looked into the other rooms of the flat and then left.

Mr. Kodesh told Advance he is highly indignant at the police entering his flat in his absence without even producing a search warrant. "This is nothing but a police state," he said.

## ANOTHER VICTIM OF POLICE RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.

During the recent raids allegedly investigating the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, members of the Special Branch of the police entered the flat of Mrs. Helen Joseph, noted democratic women's leader.

She lives alone, and had not yet dressed or breakfasted. Disregarding her vigorous protests, the policemen spent over two hours examining her books and personal private papers. They removed a number of documents having not the slightest bearing on the society they were supposed to be investigating.

Mrs. Joseph is not, and never has been, a member or in any way connected with the society.

## EASTERN CAPE GETS DOWN TO C.O.P. WORK

### Volunteers Enrol at First Conference

PORT ELIZABETH.

A TOTAL of 155 delegates from 39 organisations, together with a large number of visitors, crowded the Muslim Institute Hall, Port Elizabeth, last week to establish a Regional Committee of the Congress of the People.

Mr. Caleb Mayekiso, the chairman of the conference, welcomed the delegates with the hope that the conference would lead to the development of a strong committee in the Eastern Cape, which was, up to the present, the only area which had not carried out the instructions of the national organisation.

Mr. P. Vogel, representing the S.A. Congress of Democrats, outlined the history of the idea of the Congress of the People, stressing the important part which each of the four national organisations had played, and would play, in the success of the Congress.

Mr. Daya read a message from Chief Luthuli calling for 50,000 volunteers to carry the message of the Congress to all corners of South Africa.

Mr. Jack made an impassioned appeal for volunteers from the Eastern Cape region, stressing that only by sacrificing their time could the Congress succeed in rousing the enthusiasm of the whole country. He explained that the Congress would become the People's Parliament and would hammer out a practical programme to eliminate the sufferings of the people and clearly and calmly demonstrate how the country ought to be governed.

At the conclusion of his appeal Mr. S. Ntunja offered himself as the first volunteer from the Eastern Cape, and explained he was taking this action because he was deeply moved by the sufferings of his people, and felt that only by a great national effort could these be abated.

A large number of volunteers were enrolled, and resolutions were enthusiastically passed pledging full support for the Congress of the People, opposing the Western Areas scheme and demanding the right of all people to own freehold property.

Other resolutions opposed the use of the atomic bomb and called for sincere disarmament negotiations, demanded the withdrawal of oppressive legislation and called upon the British Government to lift the ban on the Kenya African Union and to consult the genuine leaders of African opinion to settle the political and economic problems of that country.

## "Unity" Conference Votes For Disunity

DURBAN.

A resolution to exclude African trade unions from the new trade union co-ordinating body was adopted at the "unity conference" in Durban on Monday. Thirty-nine unions, representing 184,714 members, voted for the resolution, and 19 unions, with a membership of 31,777 voted against.

All the larger trade unions, with the exception of the National Union of Distributive Workers and Natal Garment Workers' Union, supported the resolution.

A full report of the conference will appear in next week's Advance.

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Editorial

# A DECISION FOR WAR

LAST Sunday in Cape Town "more than 3,000 Jews, most of whom had lost friends and relatives in Nazi concentration camps before and during the last war, attended the consecration of a memorial at the Pinelands Road Hebrew Cemetery. . . . The memorial is dedicated to the memory of the 6,000,000 Jews who died during the Nazi persecution from 1939 to 1945." (Cape Times, Monday, October 4.)

On the very day on which this memorial was consecrated the Western nations, at the London conference, took the fateful decision to restore sovereignty to Western Germany and give her the right to raise an army of 500,000 men as part of the "Western defence ring against Communism."

In view of the situation in Western Germany to-day, this decision means that the Nazis have been given the green light to carry on where they were stopped by the victory of the United Nations in World War II.

Hitler first won the ear of the Western nations during the 1930s by promising to lead a crusade against Russian Bolshevism. The war broke out and took the form that it did because he didn't keep his promise, but turned the mighty military machine which had been built up with Western aid against the smaller European nations, threatening the hegemony of Britain and the United States themselves.

Now the self-same process is being repeated. The wounds of the last war are not yet healed, but the very Nazis who committed the atrocities (apart from the few at the top who were executed after the Nuremberg trials) have been amnestied and allowed to creep back into their old positions. The German Wehrmacht is once more pointing East.

Or is it? When the time comes, and the impatient German generals start itching to use their U.S.-made atomic cannon, will they still march East, when the searing agony of Stalingrad has not yet been erased from their memory? Or will they once again choose to goose-step about Europe, where there is no one to say them nay?

For the London decision means Western Germany once again becomes the most powerful State in Europe. Adenauer pledges not to use his new army to reunite East and West Germany by force and

not to make atomic bombs. Are his pledges of more value than Hitler's? And even assuming that Adenauer is an honourable man, he is also an old man—who will come after him? Not even the most naive among us can believe a Nazi Germany with full sovereignty will allow other nations to dictate to her what she can and what she cannot do.

Did the 6 million Jews and the 20 million nationals of other countries who died at the hands of the Nazis in the last war then die for nothing, that their sacrifice is mocked in this shameless fashion? It is up to us, the ordinary men and women of the world, to honour their martyrdom by doing everything in our power to prevent the re-creation of the Nazi Army and the outbreak of another war.

If we have admired the tenacity with which the people of France and Italy have fought against the repeated betrayals of their post-war Governments and prevented ratification of the E.D.C., then it is up to us in South Africa to show that we, too, have not forgotten the lessons of the past generation and are not prepared to entrust our fate to an alliance between Malan, Adenauer and Dulles, whose only basis is an unreasoning anti-Communism and whose only outcome can be fascism and war.

## TARGET FOR EVERY DEMOCRAT

A splendid—I should say superhuman—effort by our Johannesburg friends during the past week has reduced our deficit by £500. Anyone who has ever had anything to do with raising money will know just how much hard work and anxiety went into collecting that amount of money, and our sincere thanks and appreciation go to all those who made it possible.

**This wonderful start, however, still leaves us with a deficit of £2,400, of which a minimum of £1,800 MUST BE FOUND THIS MONTH to pay for current expenses and pressing debts.**

The task of raising that amount of money is no easy one, and will only be accomplished if every one of us is prepared to do our duty. From now until the end of the month every democrat, whatever else he may be engaged in, must spend at least some time in helping us keep Advance on the streets.

Set yourself a definite target, whether it be 10s or £100, and then go out and get it, for

**ADVANCE HAS NEVER NEEDED YOUR HELP AS URGENTLY AS IT NEEDS IT TO-DAY!**

**FRED CARNESON.**

PS.—Our office addresses are:—  
**CAPE TOWN:** Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.  
**JOHANNESBURG:** 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.  
**DURBAN:** Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.



### PROTEST AT RAID

From B. M. B. Maleté, chairman, Vigilance Committee, Winterveld Plot Holdings, Pretoria District:

We protest against the Minister of Justice's raid on Advance, which is aimed to silence the voice of the oppressed. The attack on Advance is not the only step. It happened to the Jews in Germany when Hitler was king.

We appeal to the sons and daughters of Africa to come from the four corners and fight back against the Bantu Education and Bantu Builders Acts and all other oppressive legislation.

"We want to live," is the simple demand of all of us.

Long live Advance!

### WHAT SWART CANNOT DO

From B. Kreel, 11 Dunnottar Street, Sydenham, Johannesburg:

Swart intends to ban Advance because it is the workers' voice and speaks for workers' unity. This worries Swart as ruler and protector of slave labour for the benefit of his own class.

But can Swart ban the millions of arms operating the machines, turning the industrial wheel? Can he and his clique ban the hungry and starving conditions of millions of citizens? Can Swart ban the spirit of unity of the workers in their trade unions, the life-blood of their existence?

Can Swart ban the glowing sparks of the liberation movement of the various Congresses? Can he ban the flowing protests of the masses against the bannings?

What Swart can do is ban a dozen or more trade union leaders, but can he ban their ideals, inspiring the whole of the toiling population in their struggle for liberation from economic and political slavery?

No single tyrant can do all this. The Czars of Russia could not. The junkers of the Kaiser could not. Hitler could not—they all perished.

May Advance prosper in its struggle for the oppressed!

### LAW OF THE JUNGLE

From Stanley B. G. Kaba, 13 L Street, Grahamstown:

The Government's remorseless bannings and deportations are indications of its fear of the forthcoming Congress of the People.

The Union Government's rebuff to the United Nations Select Committee of Enquiry and its repudiation of the round-table conference have convinced the world that South Africa is ruled by the law of the jungle.

Verwoerd's Bantu Education Act is an oppressive scheme to obliterate the rights of the African people.

Swart's threats against the voice of the people, the Advance, has struck us to the core.

We don't want any Black States or White States. We do not want ethnic groups which will drive a wedge into our unity. Our struggle for freedom will be successful if every man will pledge that he will stick to the truth and work wholeheartedly for his people.

### STRAUSS' SORRY RECORD

From S. Maponya, 19 Lakhani Chambers, Durban:

The shifty grounds of the U.P. leadership are always a source of wonder to me. Only I don't know whether to be amazed or amused.

Listen to Mr. J. G. N. Strauss. On Dr. Malan's threat re the Coloured Voters, Act he said: "We are not available for total surrender."

Anyone who can read between the lines can only conclude that the U.P. stalwarts are available for a compromise as long as it involves surrender less than total.

It's a sorry record to leave on the scroll of time by the petering-out U.P. as it marches (or, rather, wobbles) along in the middle of the road.

### THE REAL CULPRITS

From C. W. M. Gell, Rustenburg, Transvaal:

Now that the Johannesburg Congress of the People case is no longer sub judice, a question remains to be answered.

In his affidavit of August 3 Major A. T. Spengler said: "When the police left the hall after the granting of the decree nisi, it was done to the thunderous rejoicing and booping of the mixed audience."

What exactly was the relevance of this remark to the police case? Did Major Spangler mean to imply that—in a society governed by the Riotous Assemblies, Suppression of Communism and Criminal Law Amendment Acts—there was something improper in an audience, especially a mixed one, voicing its approval of having (temporarily, at least) vindicated its right to free association and expression of opinion?

Now Swart says he will legislate to block this loophole to freedom. Those who dislike South Africa being called a "police state" might cease vilifying Canon Collins and others, who merely report what they see and turn their attention to those whose words and deeds do so much to justify the charge.

## Lee-Warden Stands for Equality

CAPE TOWN.

"Like Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting, Ray Alexander and Fred Carneson, who have so ably represented the African people in the past, I will fight for equal political rights for all sections of the population, irrespective of race, colour or creed—for the freedom not only to vote but also to stand for State and all legislative bodies," Mr. Len Lee-Warden, people's candidate in the forthcoming Cape Western Natives' Representatives election, said in a statement to Advance this week.

Mr. Lee-Warden, who is the official candidate of the South African Congress of Democrats and of the Cape Western Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations, said that, in addition to the slogan "Equal Rights and Votes for All—Now," the immediate issues he would fight for were:

An end to pass laws, race discrimination and police terrorism; the immediate repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act, the removal of the bans on the people's leaders.

"There should be equal opportunities for all to engage in and qualify in all trades, crafts, occupations and professions," Mr. Lee-Warden said. "Also, all should be free to acquire and own land wherever they choose."

"I believe in equality of status in every field of state and administration, public activity, education, culture and recreation."

"If these ideals were put into practice in our country the misery, hardships and sufferings of the Non-White population would vanish. Only when each and every person is allowed to share fully and equally in the development of this country will we have peace and prosperity here."

"Forward to freedom in our lifetime."

### OTHER CANDIDATES

Opposing Mr. Lee-Warden in this constituency is Mr. J. T. R. Gibson, Liberal Party candidate, who has also accepted nomination. Two other possible candidates are Mr. G. F. A. Allner and Mrs. Joan Jonker-Fiske, both of whom have been nominated but have not yet notified their acceptance.

In the Cape Eastern constituency, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, who has been a Member of Parliament for 16 years, has been returned unopposed.

In the Transkei, the sitting member, Mr. W. H. Stuart, is being opposed by Mr. W. P. Stanford, of the Liberal Party.

# Gestapo Collaborator Is Centre of Paris Spy Scandal

## Information Passed to U.S.

LONDON.

FRANCE'S "spy scandal," involving many high officials of the Government and police, is proving acutely embarrassing. The main trouble is that the spies were working for the United States and were handing over to agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency full reports of France's innermost military secrets within hours after they had been discussed by the Supreme National Defence Council.

No sooner had this come to light than frantic efforts were made to prove that the spying was done on behalf of Communists.

The scandal was brought to light by a dramatic chapter of accidents.

The formation of the Mendes-France Government ended a long reign of Radicals in the Ministry of the Interior, which controls the police. The new Premier shared the widespread public uneasiness over police corruption, and one of his first acts was to bring in an outspoken critic of the police, M. Mitterand, as Minister of the Interior.

The new Minister at once sacked the Prefect of the Paris police, M. Baylot, who had long felt that the best way to guarantee his own security was to take every opportunity to persecute the Communists.

In order to prevent a single police official from gaining a dangerous position of power (as in the case of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the American F.B.I.), French police forces are split, with the Prefect of the Paris Police independent of the Surete National, which controls the criminal police of the rest of France.

### POLICE RIVALRY

Rivalry between the Surete and the Prefecture burst into the open with the fall of M. Baylot. The chief of Baylot's Communist-hunting department was Police Superintendent Jean Dides, now principal figure in the "spy scandal."

Dides was transferred to a new post, amounting to considerable demotion. But since July he has tried to retain personal contact with and control of his large ring of political spies and agents. He was acting beyond his authority, and the Surete appeared determined to put an end to his personal power. On some flimsy charges, which have since been hastily dropped, the Surete obtained warrants for the arrest of Dides.

The arrest was carried out in the street and, to the astonishment of the Surete, Dides was found to be in possession of top military secrets. A detailed account of a top-secret meeting of the Supreme National Defence Council was in his brief-case. He refused to tell his former colleagues where he had got it or whom it was intended for.

The right-wing Press, and particularly political groupings hostile to Mendes-France, saw this as an opportunity to damage the Premier prior to the London Conference. They had no hesitation in suggesting, without any evidence, that this was the work of a Communist "spy ring."

But the story very quickly boomeranged. The inquiries disclosed that Dides was a former employee of the Gestapo during the German occupation. His immediate chief at the time was a top collaborator, Rottee, who was shot after the liberation as a collaborator.

### SAVED BY AMERICANS

Dides himself was due for trial and possible execution. It was at this critical moment in his career, however, that the Americans, through highly-placed officials of the Intelligence Service, intervened on his behalf, producing "certificates" on his work.

Apparently Dides had kept up his friendly contacts with the American espionage service. It happened that a few hours before his arrest he had a meeting with an agent attached to the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Things looked so unpleasant that Dides found it necessary to make a

public denial. In an official statement to the Press last week-end he said:

"By an unfortunate coincidence, last Friday, on the eve of my arrest, I met an American colleague who is attached to the U.S. Embassy. I had dinner with him. It has been deduced from this that I passed my information to the U.S. Embassy. This is false. It was only a friendly dinner with a friend whom I had not seen for some months."

The denial only confirmed public suspicions, and the U.S. Embassy itself entered the controversy with a statement that Dides was not linked with the Central Intelligence Agency and was "not on the U.S. payroll."

Meanwhile, two high French civil servants were arrested for leaking the defence secrets to Dides. But the right-wing Press and police officials were busy concocting the charge that the spying was done for the Communists. Dides, they said, had been hot-foot on the trail of a Communist spy plot.

A so-called "left-wing journalist" was unearthed as the recipient of military secrets. He was an Algerian called Baranes. He was formerly connected with the paper Liberation. This was described as "pro-Communist." Soon Baranes himself was being described as a "Communist spy," and he was reported to have made a full confession.

But the French public can recognise a red herring when they see one, and nobody has been fooled about who has been doing the spying this time.

# EVATT BACKED BY WORKERS ON PETROV CASE

SYDNEY.

ALTHOUGH the Australian Government hoped to damage the reputation of the Labour Party and its leader beyond repair by the tactic of the Petrov "spy scare," evidence is daily accumulating that Dr. Herbert Evatt is winning enthusiastic mass support for his stand.

The Government is on the retreat, and has gone to the length of having M.P.s suspended from Parliament for raising the charge that Australia is being converted into a "police state."

Dr. Evatt has been receiving messages of support at the rate of 500 a day, and, in addition, other Labour M.P.s have been inundated with messages backing their leader for his exposure of the Petrov Commission and its three hand-picked judges.

### SORDID DEALS

Another figure who has achieved prominence in the exposure of the sordid deals that finally ended in Petrov's defection is the left-wing lawyer Mr. E. F. Hill, who is appearing for journalist Rupert Lockwood.

Demanding that he should be readmitted to continue to defend two of his former secretaries who have been implicated in Petrov's smearing, Dr. Evatt last week accused the Commission of being a danger to democracy in Australia.

Dr. Evatt pointed out he had been suspended on the very day that he intended to cross-examine the Australian Security Police chief, Mr. Richards. He had accused Richards of being a party to a conspiracy with Petrov.

"There was prima facie evidence of the truth of these charges," he told the judges. "I want an opportunity to carry it further by cross-examination."

He said it was bad to disrupt relations with the Soviet Union and the Commission was a danger to Australian democracy.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hill has revealed that the Australian Security Service had been angling for Petrov's defection for more than three years. Mrs. Petrov was also mixed up in the plan to defect as long ago as last January, when the question of how much money they would get was discussed.

He showed that Mrs. Petrov's dramatic flight to Darwin had been a fake. Mrs. Petrov had been holding out for a higher price than the £5,000 Petrov was offered. When she said of

Petrov, "He cheated me," she actually meant that her husband had gone back on their agreed plan to get a higher price from Security.

Despite the long time Petrov had to make arrangements and steal documents, he had not succeeded in bringing anything of any importance.

Mr. Hill maintained that Petrov, as an employee of the Soviet Embassy, had an interest in reporting on Australian political affairs but had never done any spying for the Soviet Union.

Even the U.S. news magazine Time admits: "The Petrov spy case . . . has produced few sensations about major Soviet espionage in Australia."

## TRANSVAAL A.N.C. CONFERENCE ON SATURDAY

JOHANNESBURG.

Beginning on Saturday afternoon, the annual Transvaal provincial conference of the African National Congress which will be held at Western Native Township will have many vitally important matters on its three-day agenda.

The Congress of the People is expected to be an important focus of attention—it has already been decided to call for volunteers among delegates—as well as such pressing questions as the deportation and banning of Congress leaders, the removal of the people from the Western Areas where the conference will take place, and the raising of rents under Minister Verwoerd's orders.

Several resolutions from branches demand the implementation of the resolution on economic boycotts adopted in December at Queenstown, and a stimulating debate is expected on the question of the 1949 resolution on boycotting "Native Representative" institutions, which come up for review at this conference in preparation for the end-of-year national conference of the A.N.C.

# Deutschland Ueber Afrika Again ?

CAPE TOWN.

When Prime Minister Daniel Malan hysterically tells the world that India has her eyes on Africa, he should turn his own gaze straight north to see what another country is up to. He will find that West Germany is again stretching her predatory claws over Africa, possessively regarding the "Dark Continent" as a vast source of enrichment for herself, and is even dreaming nostalgically of her lost colonies.

This is borne out by a special Africa edition of Deutschland und die Welt issued in the middle of last month, which, says the editor, "wishes to attract general attention to the African continent and to the contribution which German industry is making towards its economic development and supply."

The special Africa edition contains articles in German, English and French, many of them more outspoken and revealing than the short editorial note quoted above.

### COLD WAR

Thus, in an article entitled "Africa is Germany's Raw Material Supplier," Dr. Schucht, of Hamburg, says:

"The contrast between East and West is a struggle not only for the bigger armaments potential but for the richer raw material resources as well. Particular attention is given to the development of those resources which are situated farthest away from the Eastern grip.

"But the loss of primary resources and markets in the Far East, too, has

given fresh impetus to endeavours aiming at intensifying the trade relations with areas less likely to be exposed to similar dangers in the near future. These apprehensions explain the increased interest taken in Africa after World War II."

Dr. Schucht says that 10 per cent. of West Germany's total imports come from Africa, including 90 per cent. of sisal, 80 per cent. of the cocoa, 75 per cent. of the non-European timber, 31 per cent. of oilseed and 26 per cent. of the cotton imported.

### MEMORIES

Obviously with fond memories of Germany's pre-war empire, Dr. Schucht says:

"Whereas in pre-war times Germany's importance as a large-scale consumer was demonstrated ad oculos to every African by the number of German plantations and settlements, nothing but tentative steps could be taken in this respect after the war. Our wish to set up trade agencies of our own may be understood not only in the light of export promotion, but also with a view to finding more favourable purchasing possibilities."

After stating that Germany's "growing population and the greater wealth of the broad masses entail an increase in the demand of typically African produce," Dr. Schucht really comes into the open with the following:

"All colony-minded countries consider it their prime objective to pour substantial means into investment projects suited to promote industrial development on the Dark Continent."

While Dr. Schucht sees many encouraging signs for the imperialists in Africa: new railroads opening up hitherto unexploitable areas—he ends his article on a rather despondent note:

"The disturbances in Kenya brought a set-back in production the extent of which cannot yet be estimated." Dr. Schucht is also disturbed by the fact that West African cocoa plantations are suffering from an incurable disease.

### EXPORTS INCREASE

Other articles in the paper show how German exports to Africa have skyrocketed in the last few years. Thus in 1938, German machinery shipments to Africa totalled 38.3 million Deutsch marks, in 1950 41.5 million, in 1951, 118.4 million, in 1952, 170.7 million and in 1953, 308.3 million.

While it must be taken into account that the average post-war level of machinery prices in Western Germany has risen about 110 per cent. above the pre-war level, it must also be remembered that the 1938 figures cover exports from the whole of Germany, whilst the post-war figures cover exports from West Germany only.

On this basis, the German machinery exports to South Africa in 1939 totalled 22.8 million DM and in 1953 182.8 million DM.

In addition to statistics, the paper also contains photographs of sinister significance. On the front page there is a picture of a ship in Table Bay with the caption: "The German flag can be seen again in African harbours."

# HITLER ARMY WILL SOON MARCH AGAIN IN EUROPE

LONDON.

**U**NDER pressure and blackmail from the United States, the Nine-Power Conference in London ended its session last week with a grave step towards war. The French Prime Minister, aware of the limits to which even the reactionaries of the Assembly would go, was forced to accept what virtually amounts to Dr. Adenauer's word as the only safeguard against the real menace of German armed might which is to be immediately reared along France's borders.

The conference took these menacing decisions:

To admit Germany to the Brussels Treaty, a treaty actually designed to protect the European states against future German aggression.

To destroy all chance of the peaceful reunification of Germany by declaring the Bonn Government of Adenauer to be the "only German Government freely and legitimately constituted" and entitled to speak for the German people in international affairs.

To commit the Western European states to 50 years of the "cold war," during which time Britain will permanently keep three divisions and its Tactical Air Force on the European continent.

Against this extremely ugly prospect, the French nation was thrown as a scrap of comfort Adenauer's "pledge" that his arms industry and militarist chiefs would not make atomic weapons or chemical or germ bombs. Adenauer also "pledged" (in a manner reminiscent of Hitler) that he would not use his 500,000 army in a militarist adventure against East Germany.

The actual size of the army allowed to the Bonn militarists is at present put at 500,000. This is practically double the figure proposed in the E.D.C. Treaty, which the French Assembly rejected—confirmation of the statement by Dr. John that even before E.D.C. had come up for ratification Adenauer had made a secret agreement with the Americans to double the proposed German Army from 12 to 24 divisions.

In July, subsequent to this secret agreement, staff talks between the U.S. Nato Commander, Gen. Gruenther, and the Bonn shadow General Staff had come to an arrangement for a 24-division German Army, with another 24 divisions in reserve, making a total of a million or more.

## SOVIET WARNING

Speaking in the United Nations Assembly on the eve of the Nine-Power agreement, Mr. Vyshinsky warned, on behalf of the Soviet Union, against German rearmament. He said with the restoration of West Germany as a militarist state, "the West German military forces will cut their way to a new war."

He recalled there were first to be 12 divisions from Germany in E.D.C. Subsequently the figure was raised, and "within two or three years will be increased to 800,000 men, as Mr. Theodor Blank, the Bonn Defence Minister, has admitted.

"This is what will constitute the nurturing of a future 'Deutschland uber Alles,' which, doubtlessly, as soon as it feels its might, will ply its neighbours and all of Europe with fire and sword."

Dr. John, Adenauer's former Chief of Security, commenting from East Berlin, said the Chancellor was selling German reunification in return for West German rearmament.

"We have had all this before. But the other rearmament politician who pursued the catastrophic policy of strength, once Germany was well enough armed, was called Adolf Hitler.

"Dr. Adenauer is now continuing Hitler's policy with the same insensibility, stubbornness and moroseness. Someone had to make a noise to warn against this idiotic policy, which can only end in the total destruction of Germany."

On the question of "guarantees" against Germany making atomic

weapons, the Times Diplomatic correspondent points out that even if such weapons are not made in the "exposed area" of Germany they will be supplied to the German forces. Atomic cannon are already in position in West Germany. Dr. Adenauer agreed not to make such weapons provided he would be guaranteed "a fair supply" from elsewhere. The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Bonn forces will be supplied by the Western Powers with atomic bombs, chemical, gas and bacterial weapons.

A significant background to the agreement is the evidence that the great majority of the British, French and German people, particularly the organised workers, are firmly opposed to it. Even the British Labour Party vote on a trick resolution was a clear indication that the majority are still hostile to the re-arm Germany policy of the right-wing.

## SISULU FORBIDDEN TO HAVE SOCIAL INTERCOURSE, SAYS PROSECUTOR

JOHANNESBURG.

Keen interest has been aroused by the trial last week at Bloemfontein of Mr. Walter Sisulu, banned general secretary of the African National Congress, who appeared before the Regional Magistrate, Mr. De Kock, on a charge of infringing an order by the Minister of Justice. The order, made under the Suppression of Communism Act, debars Mr. Sisulu from attending any "gatherings."

Det.-Sergeant Baartman gave evidence that he went to a house in the Bloemfontein location at ten to nine on the evening of July 24, 1954. He heard voices talking but could not hear what was said. After 15 minutes he knocked on the door and entered.

"I saw the accused with five other Natives sitting at a table," he charged. "Some were drinking tea; others were being served with tea. I arrested the accused."

An African detective, who said he had accompanied Baartman, supported these allegations.

The prosecutor, Mr. Denman, said it was the intention of the Legislature to deprive people like the accused of any opportunity for spreading Communism by forbidding them from attending tea parties or having social intercourse. In this Parliament had shown a lenient spirit, he said. It could easily have provided for banishment or internment instead.

Adv. Joe Slovo, for the defence, said that if the prosecutor was correct in his interpretation, a man receiving such a notice would have to confine himself in a room and have his food passed in, in order to avoid any possibility of infringing the ban. His position was worse than that of a leper, who at least could enjoy the company of his fellows. "Whatever one's view of the Legislature," he said, "we cannot legally attribute to them so savage a disregard of human rights and dignity. In some respects it seems as if the accused is being charged with a crime unknown to the prosecutor."

Judgment will be delivered on 9th October.



Delegates from Africa are greeted by Chinese youth in Peking.

# LIFE IS PUNISHMENT FOR COLONIAL YOUTH

## Call For Independence And Freedom

From RUTH FIRST

PEKING, 17th August.

**T**HE Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has concluded its session in this city, has been unanimous in its condemnation of the colonial system and its effect on young people.

In plenary sessions and on commissions 120 young people spoke on this agenda item, and, whether from Council members or observers from world or national youth bodies not affiliated to the W.F.D.Y., there was not a single speech in defence of colonialism.

This is the system, said the final declaration of the meeting, which dooms young people to a life of poverty, famine, unemployment, epidemics, illiteracy and race discrimination. It deprives people of the right to decide their own future, obstructs their economic development and suppresses their national culture.

The declaration called on the youth of colonial countries to resist all repression, all intervention by foreign powers in the affairs of their countries and the dragging of colonial and dependent countries into war blocs.

To the youth of countries owning colonies has gone out a call to give their active help to colonial youth struggling for their rights and independence. Colonialism means for the youth of the world the worsening of their conditions and a threat to their future in peace, said the declaration.

One speaker after another mounted the rostrum to deliver striking denunciations of the effects of colonialism in their countries.

### LIFE A PUNISHMENT

In Trinidad, said Hugh Skinner, oil, the black gold, has been plundered by companies, which declare 50 per cent. profits at least, while one in every five youth is unemployed.

In Nigeria, said its representative, "life has become a punishment for the youth. The unemployed knock at every door—finally sign up with the army. They are signed on as volunteers, but really they are conscripts—conscripted by unemployment."

Argentina, said the delegate from this country, has been turned into a "United States trading post."

In French Algeria in one year there were 890 arrests of democrats, a total of 825 years' imprisonment imposed, 7 million francs in fines. In Tunisia, said a young spokesman, French colonialism has "removed its mask and shows its hideous face." On the last day of the conference it was announced that in Morocco four young people had been killed when police opened fire on striking workers.

There were stirring scenes as the French delegation showed its solidarity with African delegates from the French colonies and with the delegations from Indo-China, and as the spokesmen from Holland greeted the young Indonesians.

On the second day of the conference it was announced that Piet van Staveren, a young Dutch soldier sentenced to

seven years' imprisonment for refusing to fight against Indonesians, had been liberated after serving five years in prison.

The spokesman from the United States said: "We cannot, and will not accept the atrocities committed in our name by our Government."

Apart from its stirring call for the freedom of the youth of colonial and dependent countries, the Council meeting greeted with enthusiasm the success of the Geneva Conference as yet another proof that negotiation can settle peacefully all international disputes.

It was announced that the Fifth World Youth Festival will take place in Warsaw in 1955.

The Council discussed the international gathering of rural youth, which will take place in Vienna in December of this year. To this gathering will come peasants and farm labourers, land girls and share-croppers and small landowners to discuss their needs and campaign for their rights.

### CARNIVAL ATMOSPHERE

The Council meeting concluded in a carnival atmosphere in Peking. As the president, Bruno Bernini, of Italy, declared the last session closed, hundreds of Chinese children ran into the conference hall, scattering coloured confetti from small baskets which they carried over their arms.

The following day the youth of Peking took part in a gigantic demonstration to hear the decisions of the Council meeting and, grouped on one of Peking's ancient squares, their ranks formed the Chinese letters for "Peace." The world youth song was sung in a dozen different languages, and as the meeting closed thousands of doves, with bright paper streamers fluttering from their tail feathers, flew into the air. Then coloured balloons carrying the banner of the Youth Federation were released.

The delegates were received at a banquet given by China's Prime Minister, Chou En-lai. In the evening they took part in an open-air festival of 30,000 Chinese youth in the central city park, where folk dancing, community singing, national dances and puppet shows took place.

Many of the delegations that attended the Council meeting have accepted the invitation of the Chinese Youth Federation to tour the country for several weeks, and are visiting universities, factories, theatres, schools and villages.

## INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

## SIAM—U.S. WAR BASE IN ASIA

LAST week Prince Wan Waithayakorn, the Foreign Minister of Siam, speaking in the United Nations General Assembly, charged People's China with preparing an attack on Siam "by the infiltration of subversive forces from North Viet-Nam." He asked the U.N. to study methods of subversion so that it could consider the question at a later session.

The Prince added: "My Government has reason to believe that preparations are being made for large-scale Communist infiltration from Yunnan (in South China) through North Viet-Nam into Siam to subvert the Government of my country."

If such an "attack" did take place it would indeed constitute revolution by remote control. It has become the fashion of the imperialists and their stooges (of whom Siam is one) to talk of "subversion" instead of "aggression" in the Far East, because, while none of them seriously expect an invasion by the Chinese Liberation Army, all do genuinely fear the swelling movement of the Asian peoples for national independence and social reform.

In terms of the article 4(2) of the Manila Treaty (setting up S.E.A.T.O.), "if in the opinion of any of the parties the inviolability or integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any party in the treaty area, or of any other state or territory to which the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article (dealing with external aggression) from time to time apply, is threatened in any way other than by armed attack, or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of that area, the parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence."

Siam was a signatory to the Manila Treaty, and in terms of this clause could call on the help of the other signatories if anything at all threatened the continuance in power of the present Government. Thus Siam, at the U.N. session, pleads she is the victim of "subversion," hoping to prepare the ground for open occupation by the imperialist powers, which the Government feels is the only guarantee that the Siamese people will not follow the example of the Viet-minh.

## History of Despotism

For the Siamese Government is a military dictatorship with few pretensions to democracy. The dictator Pibul Songgram has a long history of co-operation with foreign despots. He welcomed the Japanese invaders in 1941, declared war on Britain and the United States in 1942, and accepted the rank of major-general in the Japanese Army.

Pibul did not have things all his own way. As in Malaya, Viet-Nam and other Asian countries overrun by the Japanese, there was a resistance movement, led by Pridi, the "Ho Chi-minh" of Siam, which co-operated with the Allies during the war and was praised by Lord Mountbatten for its part in bringing about final victory. Pridi took part in the London victory march and, after the settlement of 1946, became the Prime Minister of the first post-war Government. It looked as if Siam was all set for a new era of peace and progress.

Under the new regime Pibul Songgram was declared a war criminal for his activities during the Japanese occupation. Among the crimes with which he was charged was connivance at the torturing of Allied prisoners of war. Aided by a combination of what he himself would to-day describe as "internal subversion" and foreign intrigue, Pibul regained power with the use of force and violence, clamped down a despotic dictatorship and rounded on his political opponents with all the force of military terror. Pridi, falsely accused of having murdered the young King of Siam in 1946, was driven into exile.

Pibul has never concealed his contempt for democracy. A life-long admirer of Spain's Franco, he is said to have reproved the Americans for having "too much freedom." Certainly no one could make that complaint against his own regime.

## Political Corruption

In Siam's Parliament only half the members are elected; the remainder are appointed by the Government. There are no political parties, and such elections as have taken place have been carefully "fixed" beforehand. Ninety per cent. of Siam's 20 million population are peasants; but Pibul's Director-General of Police has declared that "democracy" means government by the middle class—that is, the remaining 10 per cent.

All political and economic power is concentrated in the hands of the privileged 10 per cent. of the population, and Government and private enterprise are all mixed up. Several industries, like tobacco manufacturing, are state-owned, some are partly owned by the state, while others are owned by members of the Government. The Prime Minister has a majority interest in one of the biggest rice companies, and his relatives and friends own the rest.

The whole apparatus of government in Siam is based on favouritism, large-scale bribery and graft, described by James Stewart in a recent article in *Tribune* as "the most amazing and elaborate system of official corruption, which has never been excelled even in the East"—and that is saying something.

"In this way," adds Stewart, "Government officials, from the highest to the lowest, live at standards which their official salaries could not support. Small wonder that the streets here in Bangkok (the capital) are congested with hundreds of new American cars, that elegant new villas are springing up all over the suburbs and money is being invested in new super-cinemas and a new television station. All this in a city which lacks an adequate water



and electricity supply, has no drains or sewers, and whose roads and streets are left in a terrible state of disrepair."

## Popular Resistance

Popular discontent in Siam has naturally been rife under these conditions, and has sharpened recently with a serious decline in the country's economic situation. The value of the Siamese currency has dropped by more than 50 per cent. in the last two years and the cost of living has skyrocketed.

But the dictatorship has been ruthless with the people. The anti-Communist line has been pushed consistently to justify every Governmental attack on the rights of the people. Thus, on November 10, 1952, 200 persons, including officers of the armed forces, members of the National Assembly and a former Premier, were arrested on a charge of plotting a Communist revolution. The police announced they had unearthed an arsenal of weapons manufactured in the Soviet Union.

Three days later the Minister of the Interior rushed some more anti-Communist legislation through the Assembly. In the course of a rabble-raising speech he declared that the Soviet Union and China were involved in the plot, the plans for which had been drawn up at a recent conference in Peking attended by leading Communists from South-East Asia.

Needless to say, there was no proof for these fantastic allegations. But they served to enable the Government to outlaw the opposition.

## American Ally

They also served to convince the Americans that in Siam they had a useful ally. Between June, 1950, and June, 1953, the United States Foreign Operations Administration granted aid to Siam to the extent of 20 million dollars. A grateful Siamese Government has granted the U.S. all facilities, and has slavishly accepted U.S. dictation in her internal and external affairs. It will be remembered how, during the Geneva Conference, Siam attempted to stage a diversion by demanding a United Nations inquiry into the alleged Communist threat to her borders.

On July 13 of this year the U.S. Defence Department announced in Washington that it had approved "a new and additional military assistance programme" for Siam, including "accelerated development of junior officers, non-commissioned officers and technical personnel," the provision of "weapons, equipment and technical training assistance," and the construction of a 3-million dollar military highway through central Siam.

General Dhanarajata, Siamese C-in-C. and Deputy Defence Minister, said that under this plan the armed forces would be doubled. The U.S. Military Assistance Group in Siam, which then numbered 200, would be increased, as would also the number of Siamese officers training in the U.S., at that time 503.

Jet plane training would be provided, and Siam would have a jet squadron of 25 planes. The army was already 100,000 strong, with another 100,000 in reserve, and the aim was to train a further 100,000 each year for the three services.

The arrival as U.S. Ambassador in Siam of Mr. John Peurifoy, formerly United States Ambassador in Guatemala, is the final indication that the U.S. has big plans for Siam in the near future.

But not all the money and effort the United States is spending on Siam can produce a reliable ally in the cold war. U.S. commentator Hanson Baldwin said in the *New York Times* in August that "to lean on Thailand (Siam) is to lean on a rubber cane." Like Rhee in South Korea, Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, Magsaysay in the Philippines, Pibul Songgram has no popular support in Siam and is maintained in power solely by virtue of the aid he receives from the U.S. imperialists.

## Liberation Near

Above all, the opposition to his regime is now taking an organised and militant form. A Siamese liberation movement is in existence, and is growing in strength despite all the terror of the Pibul Government. A recent article by Pridi, published in the *People's Daily* in Peking, called on the Siamese people to cast off the shackles of American imperialism, drive out the Pibul regime and take the road of national independence and peaceful relations with the other states of Asia. Only on the basis of a true people's democracy, said Pridi, would the Siamese people be able to develop to the full their spiritual and material resources.

## Blood Money For H-Bomb Victim

LONDON.

Attempting to buy off the tremendous surge of indignation through Japan on the death of fisherman Akichi Kuboyama after six months' lingering illness caused by the Bikini H-bomb, the U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo last week sent his widow a cheque for £1,000. The Japanese Government, impressed by the storm of feeling in the country, provided the widow, by special vote of the Cabinet, with £5,000 "as consolation."

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Okazaki, called at the hospital among masses of mourners to pay the Government's respects to the dead fisherman. Twenty-two other fishermen in the crew are still on the danger list. Contrasting with their "blood money," the U.S. Government are this year spending 2,400,000,000 dollars on atomic armaments, and have announced further weapon tests in Nevada and the Pacific in 1955.

## Sartre Has Developed

LONDON.

Famous French author Jean-Paul Sartre travelled last week to Vienna specially to prevent a German production of his old play, "Les Mains Sales" (Unclean Hands), which he said was being made into an anti-Communist political piece. He said the play bore witness to a stage in his political development now superseded; his opinions had changed. The production of the play at the present could only serve to sharpen tension between East and West, he said.

## Chiang Denounced by Former Ally

LONDON.

Former Kuomintang Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, now a deputy of the Chinese People's Assembly and Vice-chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, declared in a speech last week that the people of the province were united behind the "sacred task" of liberating Formosa. "The people of Fukien have suffered a great deal at the hands of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek. They hate him and his gang intensely," he said.

## MILLION CROSS "IRON CURTAIN"

LONDON.

A million tourists will have visited the Soviet Union by the end of this year, said Mr. Mogens Lichtenberg, director of the Danish Travel Association and president of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, meeting in London this week. He said Russia and Poland would attend the conference for the first time since the war, being represented by observers.

## "FREEDOM" IN WEST GERMANY

LONDON.

The Federal Constitutional Court of West Germany has set down for the November 22 session a hearing as to whether the Communist Party shall be banned. The "case" has been pending for nearly two years. Two months after the case was launched, in January, 1952, the police made nation-wide raids on Communist offices to "prepare" evidence. The case against the party is that its programme is directed against the Bonn Government and its methods of political campaigning are illegal.

## Soviet Steel Plant In India

DELHI.

The Indian Minister of Production has announced the acceptance of a team of Soviet steel experts to study the construction of a 500,000 tons a year steel works to be built in India's second five-year plan.

The Soviet offer is to build the works in 18 months; Russia will accept payment in rupees over 10 years at 2½ per cent. interest, and will not share in the capital or management of the works once constructed.

The Indian business paper *Capital* said India's decision was taken because of the indifference shown by Britain and the U.S. in the project.

# AFRICANS SAY "NO" TO WAR

Africans and other colonial peoples are greatly concerned with the preparations and propaganda for war which are being made so intensively by certain countries, especially by America. Under the cloak of defending itself against "Communism," the Government of the United States of America is devoting all its resources and its financial power to propagating war, mobilising its economy for war and producing frightful weapons of mass destruction. It has war bases in five continents, and—particularly in South-East Asia and China—it is actively and forcefully intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

Many Africans do not understand why oppressed people should be very much concerned with peace movements. They think, perhaps, that the war preparations are being directed only against far-away countries like Russia and China. They do not realise that these wars are specifically directed against the colonial and semi-colonial countries and, therefore, against the liberatory movement itself.

## WHO CREATES WAR

Who are the creators of war? For what purpose are these wars undertaken? Let us examine the causes of war, taking the two world wars as examples. Why were they started? By whom? And for what purpose?

The creators of these wars were the numerically small ruling circles in the imperialist countries—the men who live in palaces, the bosses of oil industries, etc., whose purpose is to dominate the world politically and economically and to amass more wealth for themselves.

It has been confessed by the Western historians that the unification of Germany in 1871 enabled them to reach new economic and military heights, and the German people became the most formidable competitors of the older and more slowly moving nations of Europe.

Germany was determined to get "a place in the sun" and to get markets for her growing empire; in other words, to subjugate other nations and to seize new colonies for herself. That was the cause of World War I. Germany complained that the British were getting valuable concessions in the oilfields of Persia and Latin America, whilst French industrialists were being awarded new railway construction contracts in China, Russia and Greece.

In World War II Hitler made it no secret that his idea was to dominate and to subjugate other people and get the German people to rule other nations. According to Theimer and Campbell, both conservative writers, Hitler "secured a great measure of political support from many conservatives of Europe, especially of Britain, who regarded his Government as a bulwark against Communism." But to their surprise, Hitler took one nation after another in accordance with his plans to dominate the entire world. The common people all over the world are great sufferers, but the war criminals usually escape their crimes and become rulers again, as has been the case in the last two world wars.

## PROPAGANDA

The extensive preparations for war in the 1914 and 1939 wars were made by competing Powers for colonialism

under the pretext of "defending the homeland." The Western warmongers—led by America—to-day have carried on an unprecedented war propaganda against the people's democracies in Asia and Eastern Europe. The bogey of "Communism" is used to hide their evil intentions of re-enslaving the peoples of Asia, whose rise and strength has shocked the imperialist Powers. This same propaganda is being used against the growing liberatory movement in Africa.

According to John Foster Dulles,

By  
**WALTER M. SISULU**

the "Communists" are "inciting the Native peoples in Africa to revolt against the well-established European authorities." The Americans have openly stated their plan of using Asians against Asians, Africans against Africans. That is precisely what is happening in China, Korea, Indo-China, North and East Africa.

So that the imperialist countries may continue their domination and further enslave the oppressed people they must use the "divide and rule" method, incite one group against the other, put nations against other nations, to prevent any unity of the common people. They use war to crush the liberatory movement.

The peace movement, on the other hand, promotes solidarity of the exploited millions. It unites nations. It demands the rights of the people to live their full life in the country of their birth without interference by the outside Powers. It fights to prevent the oppressed people being used as cannon fodder. It fights to prevent the killing of Africans by Africans, Koreans by Koreans, Chinese by Chinese.

In South Africa it exposes the supply of arms by the American imperialists to the fascist Government of Dr. Malan for the purpose of crushing the liberatory movement, under the cloak of fighting Communism.

## END COLONIALISM

The liberatory movement in Africa wants an end to colonialism and imperialism. At the Berlin conference in 1884-5 European countries, including Britain and America, discussed and decided on the sharing of the African continent, with complete disregard for the people of Africa. The African people a hundred years later are coming forward to right that historic injustice and to claim their right to freedom, self-government and independence. They are opposed to war and must extend their friendship to other people who have similar aims at home and abroad. They are opposed to the establishment of war bases on the African continent.

We in South Africa still remember the wounds of the two Great Wars in which we lost our best sons. The Non-European people remember in particular, the wonderful promises made to them in both wars. But we are today confronted with greater evils of oppression, we are faced with the greatest onslaught ever known in our

country, from the very people who sided with the warmongers of Germany in both wars. They are the people who are to-day making extensive preparations and hostile declarations against the enemies of imperialism. We are faced with the combinations of Verwoerd and Foster Dulles, McCarthy and Swart, the combination of Butler and Adenauer, Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. These are the men who are planning day and night to plunge the world into the bloodiest and most devastating war ever known in the history of humanity. Is it possible that once more we shall be bluffed into believing that these people are our friends and that we have greater enemies than these?

## THE LESSON

I am satisfied that our people have learnt the lesson and that they shall honour the declarations made by our leaders from time to time, namely, that we shall never be parties to any aggressive imperialist war, that we do not want our country converted into a war theatre. Our youth has made a very important pronouncement, and that is—we shall not lift a finger against people with whom we have no quarrel for the benefit of outsiders. We must, once more, tell America with her satellites to lay their hands off China; the British to lay their hands off Kenya; the French off North Africa. People must be educated about these facts. This is part and parcel of the struggle we are daily waging, and it must be intensified.

## PROTEST AT RENT INCREASES

BRAKPAN.

"Owing to the low wages we receive and the high cost of living, we shall not be able to pay these high rentals," says a resolution condemning the Verwoerd rent increases passed at a meeting of the residents of Brakpan Location held under the auspices of the Brakpan African Vigilance Association recently.

Describing the proposed increases as "shocking and cruel," the resolution demanded that the Government should rather introduce a minimum wage of £1 a day; more and better houses, especially for those who live in shelters, and the installation of electricity and water in all houses in the location.

## HUNDREDS OF C.O.P. VOLUNTEERS

JOHANNESBURG.

In two drives by volunteers from Johannesburg in Lady Selborne and the Asiatic Bazaar, Pretoria, over 200 Indian, African and Coloured Freedom Volunteers were recruited. The volunteers have succeeded in infusing a new enthusiasm in Pretoria, where political activity amongst Non-Europeans has been at a low ebb.

Very successful Congress of the People meetings were held by the Transvaal Indian Congress and the African National Congress in Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Natalspruit, Orlando, Germiston, Alexandra and other centres. Hundreds of new volunteers are being recruited all the time.

## PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON PAUL JOSEPH

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Indian Youth Congress has issued a strong protest against the banning of Mr. Paul Joseph, prominent member of the executive committee.

The statement declares: "That the Minister of Justice has chosen to use the Suppression of Communism Act to ban Mr. Joseph, who is neither a listed Communist nor has even been convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act, only confirms the warnings given by democratic South Africans that this monstrous Act was designed against the whole national liberation movement in South Africa."

# A.N.C. Official Not Guilty of Public Violence

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. Caleb Mayekiso, chairman of the New Brighton branch of the African National Congress, was last week found not guilty in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on a charge of incitement to commit public violence, and was discharged.

In the charge it was stated that Mr. Mayekiso, at a meeting of the A.N.C. at Veeplaats, had said:

"The time is coming when the blood will have to flow in this country. In Kenya they planned what is happening there for 20 years. We don't wish to cause the blood to flow here, but if the blood has to flow nobody will stop it. Germany was defeated in the last war in spite of its huge tanks. We are going to have Mau Mau and Tshisa-Tshisa armies in this country; they are necessary, because they are going to lead us to our freedom. We are prepared to die fighting for freedom."

When giving judgment the magistrate held that in order to succeed the Crown had to prove that the words alleged to have been used in the charge sheet were used beyond a reasonable doubt. The magistrate said further that he had to consider the ability of the witnesses to record (two African detectives had taken notes at the meeting and gave evidence for the Crown) and the credibility of the witnesses. On both matters he had doubt.

The magistrate dwelt at length with various extracts from the notes of the two witnesses, and remarked on their differences and also on the coincidence of their notes being almost identical as regards the subject matter of the charge. He commented on the feat of memory of the police witnesses and certain unexplained erasures in the notes of one of the detectives.

Mr. Sam Kahn and Mr. I. Noach appeared for the accused.

## PLAN TO OPPOSE EDUCATION ACT

JOHANNESBURG.

A joint statement issued by the African National Congress Women's Section and the A.N.C. Youth League announces that these two bodies, following a directive of the A.N.C. National Executive, have adopted a plan as a basis for struggle against the Bantu Education Act.

"The Bantu Education Act is a step towards further consolidation of the Nationalists' autocratic power," says the statement. "By this unjust Act the Nationalists seek to destroy the cultural and democratic aspirations of the oppressed and exploited people, and also to condemn thousands of men and women to tribal backwardness with a view to ensuring an everlasting supply of cheap labour for the farms and the mines."

"The struggle against the Bantu Education Act is part of the ever-growing resistance of the people against fascism."

## Many C.O.P. Meetings in Western Cape

CAPE TOWN.

The Congress of the People is meeting with enthusiastic response in the Western Cape, an official told Advance this week.

Local C.O.P. conferences of all organisations are shortly to be held at Wellington and Paarl, where preliminary committee meetings of the sponsoring bodies have already taken place.

Similar meetings and conferences are taking place in Cape Town, Wynberg, Nyanga, Athlone, Kensington and Elsies River over the next few weeks.

## ADMIT CHINA TO UNO

JOHANNESBURG.

"China must be admitted to UNO," is the title of an attractively designed folder just issued by the South African Peace Council.

"The kind of government a country has obviously should not affect the right of admission to the United Nations," it declares. It points out that to the 600 million people of China "the existence of their country and their present government is real enough. Yet this populous country, occupying an important position in world affairs, is not recognised by the United Nations Organisation."

The folder goes on to list a number of reasons why China should be admitted to the UN. Copies for general distribution are obtainable from the Secretary of the Council, P.O. Box 10528, Johannesburg.

## CHINA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

JOHANNESBURG.

Under the auspices of the Youth Forum a highly successful meeting was organised in Johannesburg on October 1 to celebrate the 5th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China. The speakers, who included Messrs. A. Hutchinson, A. M. Kathrada, S. Lollan and Mrs. S. Muller, Secretary of the Society for Friendship with China, all stressed the great need for friendly relations between the peoples of South Africa and China.

In a resolution the meeting condemned the recent acts of open aggression on the Chinese mainland by the Kuomintang bandits, assisted by the United States of America. The meeting demanded the withdrawal of the American Seventh Fleet from Formosa and pledged to do all in its power to mobilise public opinion in South Africa in support of China's admission to the United Nations Organisation.

A number of local Chinese people attended the celebration.

## CORRUPTION AND VICE SAP BIG U.S. TRADE UNIONS

NEW YORK.

HALF of all trade union welfare funds run by unions in both the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were found by a New York State audit check to be crooked, according to an announcement last week. This was only one of several disclosures of corruption and gangsterism in the right-wing dominated labour organisations.

The total number of organised workers in the U.S. is 12 million, and their welfare funds, either paid in dues or deducted by stop-order, have reached the accumulated total of 17 billion dollars. It is these vast funds that are being raided by racketeer organisers and trustees.

### CROOK SCHEMES

A rapid check of 135 union welfare funds by the New York State Insurance Department showed that at least 62 were not in order. Typical examples among the many crooked practices were these:

Two officials of a sales clerks' union took 52,000 dollars from the welfare fund to buy themselves life annuities.

An A.F.L. road haulage union was found to have nothing in its welfare fund, although it had an income of 250,000 dollars a year paid by stop-order. Among other things, the union "leader" had made himself a life trustee of the fund at 30,000 dollars a year and had paid his cousin 85,000 dollars for land assessed at one-eighth the value.

The president of a CIO hotel workers' union collected 477,402 dollars and kept 167,000 for himself. He told the auditors brazenly: "Good administrators deserve good pay."

### BOOZE AND CIGARS

The trustee of an A.F.L. liquor trade union drew 100 dollars (about £35) a week from his welfare fund to spend on liquor, cigars and luncheons for himself.

Some of the fakers and embezzlers who have been fattening for years on the working people have been barred from their offices, but no prosecutions have yet been announced.

### GANGSTER UNION

One of the most notorious gangster "trade unions" in the United States, the International Longshoremen's Association, which controls most of the dock workers on the east coast, last week won a complete victory for control of the ports, thanks to the support of the employers.

One of its former officials, John Dwyer, quarrelled with the leadership and got the A.F.L. to sponsor a rival union. Despite terrorism, tens of thousands of dockers joined the new union. But the gangsters fixed a Labour Relations Board election, which they won by a bare 263 votes. This meant they would continue to be recognised as the bargaining agency for all the workers.

The A.F.L. at once dropped Dwyer and cut its losses, amounting to over one million dollars. The worst sufferers were the honest workers who had joined the new union in the hope of getting a clean organisation. They were left to crawl back to the gangster I.L.A. and pay up their back dues or be unemployed.

## PROGRESSIVE WOMEN FORM UNION

JOHANNESBURG.

The Women's Progressive Union, which will hold its general meeting on Sunday, October 10, will seek to "generally improve the conditions of its members socially, politically and economically," and "improve friendly relations among races and create better understanding and unity among them."

These are among the objects stated in the constitution of the new Union, which is open to women of all races over the age of sixteen.

The Secretary, Miss Amina Asvat, told Advance about the many activities already under way. Literacy classes, with the assistance of the Race Relations Institute, are being conducted, especially for Indian women. Other classes being run or planned include shorthand and typing, hygiene and public speaking.

Another racket recently exposed has been the investment of union funds in industry, the union leaders acquiring a common interest with the bosses. This began in some instances as a strike tactic when garment and millinery unions put up money to rival firms in order to damage firms with whom there was a dispute.

But the business has gone a long way. Union money has gone into building factories for employers and, as New York Labour journals state, officials are "steadily inching over from one side of the bargaining table to the other."

The extreme right-wing leader of the A.F.L. had to warn against the danger of the unions entering big business. He told the New York convention of the federation:

"The business of a union is not acquisition of great wealth, not piling up of great treasuries, but building for a better life for their members."

## THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS

### SYNOPSIS

Katie and her husband Willie have completed the long journey from Cape Town to Rusapi, Rhodesia, where they were met by Willie's Uncle Joe, who took them to their new home.

When our bed and suitcases had been taken down from the van Uncle Joe decided to leave immediately, as he was in a hurry to get back to Rusapi.

He said: "Sorry that we've had no time to clear up the mess yet. How do you like it?"

I said: "I like it." But I was sorry he was leaving us. It is rather frightening to be alone in a new house, in a new country with only a bed, a mattress, some blankets and your suitcases piled up in front of you. Some picnics were already gathering at a distance to inspect us, as if we should provide their main diversion for some time to come, and I knew it would not be long before the adults followed them.

When Willie moved the bed into the bedroom it looked so forlorn that I regretted our caution far away in Cape Town in ordering the furniture for delivery only a week after our arrival. I took the petrol stove into the kitchen and made tea with the provisions we had brought with us. One thing was certain—I would not be able to entertain visitors until Bradlows delivered our goods to us.

Willie told me that he knew where second-hand lorries could be obtained. Uncle Joe had recommended him to a place in Salisbury.

"How much are they?" I asked anxiously.

Willie did not know for certain, but he thought they were about three hundred pounds. At any rate, there would be no harm in going along to have a look at them.

"We only have about three hundred pounds," I reminded him. "And don't forget we will have to start paying off for the house and the furniture."

Willie said, "Yes, but the sooner we start to earn money the more we will have."

Willie had taken out his driver's licence in Cape Town shortly before we left, but otherwise he had had nothing to do with cars except to clean his master's at the boarding house. But I had confidence in Willie. Any African who had saved as much as he had done as a waiter in Cape Town was capable of becoming a good businessman in Rusapi. Willie would learn about cars by experience, and if the experience proved too costly he would have to become a waiter again.

Willie said, "Uncle Joe is going to pick me up on the main road just now

## WANT NON-EUROPEAN SHOP ASSISTANTS

### Cape Women Approach Store Manager

CAPE TOWN.

THE employment of Non-Europeans as shop assistants was the chief point raised by a deputation from the Cape Housewives' League who this week interviewed the personnel manager of a large city store.

The deputation consisted of Mrs. Gladys Smith (chairman), Miss Vera Phillips, Mrs. Gertie Gribble, Mrs. Dora Carolissen and Mrs. Katie White. The League has a membership of over 5,000.

"We went there to see about openings for our children," Mrs. Smith told Advance. "We consider that, since a large percentage of the store's customers are Non-Europeans, they should employ Non-European shop assistants."

The deputation was well received by the personnel manager and one of the directors of the store, who said that 70 per cent. of their employees were Non-Europeans—liftmen, sweepers, tea girls, ticket writers, window cleaners, etc.—but that there would be "chaos" if Non-Europeans stood behind the counter together with European shop assistants.

"We said that most of the goods sold by these European assistants were made by Non-Europeans and that these assistants worked with Non-Europeans around

them, that they sold goods to Non-Europeans," said Mrs. Smith.

"We also pointed out that factories were to-day employing Non-Europeans as office clerks, that there were Non-Europeans employed on the buses, etc., and that as time went on more and more Non-Europeans would be employed in such jobs."

### POLITICAL

Mrs. Smith said the delegation was told that the store's management had already given the matter consideration, but they considered it to be a political and not a commercial issue.

"We were told that we must first change conditions in the country," said Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith told Advance that the Housewives' League would approach other firms on the same question and would discuss ways and means of getting their demands implemented.

when he comes back from the store."

"Thanks for breaking the news so gently," I said indignantly. "What do you think I'm going to do here all alone while you are away?"

Willie said, "I just have to go. There is no chance of finding a truck here in Rusapi, and Uncle Joe has promised to get me to Rusapi in time to catch the train for Salisbury."

"But Salisbury is at the other end of Rhodesia," I wailed. "What if the baby should arrive while you are gone?"

"Salisbury is not far, and if the baby should arrive there is a midwife in the village near the store. Uncle Joe has gone to tell her about us."

"All right," I conceded grimly, "but I don't think I am going to like this."

"You will like it," Willie said confidently, "and, besides, I will be back to-morrow. And I have a surprise for you."

"What surprise could there be in a place like this?"

"Uncle Joe has arranged that your cousin Sarah should come and stay here until the baby is born."

This was a pleasant surprise indeed. From the moment we had crossed the border into Rhodesia I had been planning to contact my bright young cousin whose company I had enjoyed so much on my first visit.

"When is she coming?" I asked more cheerfully.

"To-morrow."

Willie laid a hand upon my shoulder. "Look after yourself while I am away. Remember that you are in Maranke now and not in Cape Town."

"Why?" I asked in surprise. "What could happen to me here?"

"Nothing, my dear. Everybody is very law-abiding and peaceful here, but there are certain precautions that everyone takes to prevent harm being done to them. Remember you are in Maranke. When you have combed your hair you must not carelessly throw away the loose hairs on the comb but you must bury or burn them."

"Does everybody here do that?" I asked in astonishment.

"Everybody," said Willie firmly. "These are just everyday precautions that the child is taught. Should the hairs fall into the hands of an enemy he could take them to a witchdoctor. In this way he could cause you to become ill, and even crippled or mad."

"Who would want to harm me?"

"We do not always know our enemies. But it is quite likely that people here might be jealous of you. Also take care not to leave any food outside."

"Why?"

"Maybe medicine will be put on it. Also never leave the washing out after dark and never eat anything which

anybody gives you unless they eat it first."

I must have looked rather scared, for Willie burst out laughing. "Don't be frightened. These are only the things that everybody knows." He pinched my cheek affectionately. "I had better be going now; I don't want to keep Uncle Joe waiting." He was already striding towards the main road.

I called to him: "You might as well tell Bradlows to send on the furniture as soon as they can."

I did not relish the prospect of being alone in an empty house for my first night in the reserve, but there was nothing I could do about it. So I lit two candles on the window sill and sat on the bed beneath them to write a long letter to Uncle John . . . about father.

Baby was due to arrive in approximately a fortnight, and there was a great deal for me to do. Besides all the preparations the new arrival demanded, I would have to start to make the house habitable and clean, and the rubble in front of the house would have to be cleared. The heavier work I would leave to Willie. I expected it would be a little while before he found a load to carry, even if he did buy one of the trucks.

In the evenings, I decided, while I was knitting, I would brush up on the Manica I had learned on my first visit to Rhodesia.

But I had no time to feel lonely, no time just yet to improve my Manica and for the time being the rubble in front of the house stayed where it was.

Early the next morning a taxi came bouncing over the track from the main road towards our house, bathed in the glowing morning sun. Sarah had arrived with her blankets, and she moved into the living-room.

I would have liked to have made an immediate start on tidying the house, but I could not very well put my guest to work right away. We talked a great deal, and I told Sarah that I had already written to Uncle John about father and Naartjie's disappearance.

Sarah was upset, for, although she had only seen father when he had come to Rhodesia with Robert, Uncle John had told his daughters much about their wonderful uncle in Cape Town, who was such a big man there.

"What could have happened?"

"It is a great mystery," I replied, "but the police are looking everywhere."

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT  
WEEK



This fez, destined for Bombay, was made in Czechoslovakia, in the little South Bohemian town of Strakonice. Fez production in Czechoslovakia dates back to the 18th century.

## From Ring And Track

BY GUS



The Black Hawk showed again that he is one of the hardest punchers in the country when he knocked out the tough Young Seabela in the second round at Johannesburg recently. The Hawk dictated the fight from the first gong and never gave the game Seabela a chance. A short right to the jaw sent Seabela to the canvas for a count of five in the first round.

In the second round Seabela tried to even matters, but his wild swinging was easily evaded by the Hawk, whose crisp, clean punching began to have its effect. Another right hook to the jaw sent a wobbly Seabela down for the final count.

Jerry Moloi justified his claims for a title shot with a third round knock-out of old man Pancho Villa. Moloi had youth and stamina on his side, and pummelled his opponent in his familiar two-fisted fashion.

Interesting sidelight on the Hawk-Seabela encounter was the £3 fine paid by the latter to the Transvaal Boxing Board of Control for contravening a new regulation—he had come into the ring five minutes after the whistle summoned him to appear.

The blowing of a whistle to summon boxers to the ring is surprising enough, but the £3 fine for a small delay is absurd!

So Willie Toweel has beaten Pappy Gault. They are saying that Willie will succeed his brother in winning the world bantam crown. I still stick to my contention that Toweel will never make the grade.

It was disclosed that he had a hard struggle getting down to just  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. above the bantamweight limit. The fight was at the 121 lb. limit, and it seems obvious that Toweel's handlers didn't want it to become known that Willie was having weight trouble by getting their boy to reduce below 118 lb. Unfortunately for them, the scales beat them by half a pound.

Any boxing authority will tell you that to have weight trouble at this stage of his career is not going to help Willie any. And it was weight trouble which contributed greatly to his brother's defeat at the hands of Jimmy Carruthers.

What are his prospects in the feather division? I can't imagine Toweel standing up to such rough, tough scrappers as Hogan Kid Bassey, Sammy McCarthy, Carmen Basilio (who beat Vic recently), Sandy Saddler and Percy Bassett.

Boxing fans all know about the notorious "White Hope Era," when a search was made in America for a capable White heavyweight to dethrone the formidable Jack Johnson.

That era has passed now, and to-day Negro boxers in America and the Continent are taken for granted.

But another era seems to have arisen, and the land of its birth seems to be none other than our sunny South Africa. It is the era of the "South African Hope." It started quite a while back, when Boer Rodel tried his hands at fisticuffs. He went to America, where the blacks were too much for him. Then along came Johnny Ralph. Ralph came to be known as the "hen that laid the golden egg" for local promoters. The local fraternity turned out in full force to see their hero, and they were beginning to say they had found a man to beat that Negro Joe Louis.

Things were going smoothly until Johnny ran into the Mills wallop, and the egg cracked. Recently an American promoter said something about Lou Strydom, and the "Hope" was raised again. But Lou turned out to be another disappointment.

Now, however, South Africa is seething with enthusiasm over their newest hope, 7 ft. 2 in. Ewart Potgieter. This giant fighter has won three of his fights within the first round, his last one lasting only 38 sec.!

Ewart needs only experience to get himself to the top and, with his tremendous physical advantages, it looks as if he is going to achieve big things! But who can enjoy seeing this giant fight opponents almost half his size!

In Cape Town on Friday night local fans will get the rare opportunity of watching two of the best big men in action. This is the first time a cruiserweight fight featuring a heavyweight has topped a bill in the Cape. Ezrom Negobo, former amateur heavyweight king-pin, faces Elliott Arnold, former amateur cruiserweight champion, who rose to overnight fame with his win over Jolting Joe.

Ezrom is a hard hitter, having taken only 58 sec. to dispose of Hazy Twala in his last fight, but it is doubtful whether he can hold his own against Elliott, who has both a punch and a boxing brain.

### SOCCER

Two big upsets were registered in international soccer recently—Belgium beat Germany, the World Cup holders, 2-0, and the Soviet Union, playing as a national team for the second time in years, held the fleet-footed Hungarians to a 1-1 draw.

The Belgium-Germany encounter was described as not being spectacular, while the Russian-Hungarian match was described as thrilling.

Arthur Ellis, the World Cup referee, who was invited to the Soviet Union together with Bill Ling from Britain, refereed the match, and said later that the Russians were "potential champions."

## RACING

### DURBAN

Following are Owen Tudor's selections:—

- First Race—1 GLAZIER, 2 Syndicate, 3 Highland Mary.  
Second Race—1 GLEAM, 2 Jotter, 3 Seven Oaks.  
Third Race—1 LEMONT, 2 Kilcain Fire, 3 Ireland Mald.  
Fourth Race—1 DRANG, 2 Singapore Sam, 3 Daniel.  
Fifth Race—1 JACKDAW, 2 Puccini, 3 Medal.  
Sixth Race—1 COSMIC, 2 We're Off, 3 Juggernaut.  
Seventh Race—1 GUN SMOKE, 2 Jewellery, 3 Torero.  
Eighth Race—1 FLORAL SAINT, 2 Gaslight, 3 Derry Down.  
Ninth Race—1 OVERALL, 2 Tennessee, 3 Forecast.

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### WOMEN!

If you want to better conditions and help yourselves, come to a MASS MEETING OF WOMEN at the PATIDAR HALL, Terrace Road, FORDSBURG, On SUNDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1954 at 2.30 p.m. PROMINENT SPEAKERS

All reports containing matter of a political nature in this issue are by the following:—Durban: J. Arenstein, 6 Pembroke Chambers, Durban. Johannesburg: Michael Harmel, 5 Progress Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Cape Town: Naomi Shapiro, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

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### WHEN AGE COUNTS

#### CAPE TOWN.

Five Pretoria policemen were last Friday each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, for theft. Four were Europeans, ranging from 17 to 21 years. The fifth was an African, 42 years old.

They admitted in court that they had taken about £70 worth of clothing from a car parked outside the Pretoria charge office in the custody of the police.

Passing sentence, the magistrate said: "You have cast a slur on the good name of the police force. The one thing in your favour is your ages."

But age did not bring about the suspension of sentence in another Magistrate's Court a few days earlier, when, in Gordon's Bay, three Coloured boys, aged 8, 10 and 12, were sentenced to six cuts each for throwing stones and damaging three cars on the Gordon's Bay road.

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SATURDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1954

S.A. AFRICANS  
versus  
S.A. COLOURED

SUNDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1954

S.A. INDIANS  
versus  
S.A. AFRICANS

MONDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1954

S.A. COLOURED  
versus  
S.A. INDIANS

Pavilion and Ground Tickets available in advance at Peter's Lounge. Buy early and avoid the queues — Bookings open Monday, 4th October for all matches. Curtain Raisers each day at 2 p.m.

ADMISSION: EACH DAY:

Pavilion and Grounds 4s. — Grounds only 2s. — Chairs (extra) 1s. — Children under 12 (to grounds only) 1s.

GEO. SINGH, Hon. Secretary.

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