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ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE CANON

JOHANNESBURG.

Canon John Collins, whose outspoken statements on the South African "madhouse" have caused a greater stir than the visit of any personality to South Africa since Bernard Shaw came here, has promised to send Advance an exclusive 1,000-word special article.

Readers must watch out for this feature to order extra copies.

PEOPLE'S LEADERS SENT INTO EXILE

Nats. Turning South Africa into Prison-House of Nations

EAST LONDON.

TWO of East London's African leaders, Mr. Joel Mabi Lengisi and Mr. Alcott Skei Gwentshe, were last week torn from their families and their life's work and exiled by the Nationalist Government to the remote area of Bosbokrand in the Eastern Transvaal for an unknown and indefinite period.

THIS, THE WORST AND MOST CRUEL ACT OF THE MALAN GOVERNMENT YET IN ITS LONG AND SHAMEFUL RECORD OF BANNINGS AND DEPORTATIONS, FOLLOWED THE ATTEMPT OF MR. SWART TO BEHEAD THE A.N.C. BY BANISHING ITS PRESIDENT, CHIEF A. LUTHULI, TO THE LOWER TUGELA DISTRICT AND REMOVING ITS GENERAL SECRETARY, MR. W A L T E R SISULU, FROM HIS POST.

Neither of the exiled men had ever heard of the places they are being sent to, both coming from the Transkei and having long periods of residence and business interests in East London. Nothing is known of the future fate of their families or how they will support themselves in exile. The legality of this vicious act of Dr. Verwoerd is being tested, however, and a court action may stay the hand of the Government.

A wave of protest has arisen from many parts of South Africa at this clear evidence that South Africa is being turned by Malan's Government into a prison-house of nations.

Mr. Gwentshe is president of the A.N.C. Youth League in the Eastern Province and Mr. Lengisi is chairman of the East London branch of the A.N.C. The order against them was signed by Dr. Verwoerd and the Governor-General, and the banishment purports to be in terms of the Native Administration Act of 1927, the alleged grounds being that the presence of the two men in East London is "inimical to the peace, order and good government of the Natives in the East London district."

POLICE FORCES

Evidently aware that such an unjust and harsh order would arouse bitter resentment, the Native Commissioner who

took the notices to the men at their homes in Duncan Village had with him two troop-carriers of armed police. But the people remained calm in the face of provocation.

The two men were ordered to leave forthwith for the Transvaal. Mr. Lengisi was told to report to farm No. 13, "Schoemanland," in the Barberton district, and Mr. Gwentshe to farm No. 250, "Mavilpan," in the Pilgrim's Rest district.

The length of time they are to be kept in exile rests entirely with the Government—in other words, with Verwoerd. They may not leave the areas without the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs, and must report regularly to persons specified by the Native Commissioner at Bosbokrand. It is believed the two farms mentioned are Native Trust lands.

Both men have spent all their lives in the Eastern Province. Mr. Gwentshe has a wife and 5 minor children living in East London and he also supports an aged blind mother. He has lived in East London for 20 years and worked in a shop in Duncan Village. Mr. Lengisi has lived in East London for 15 years and was employed as an interpreter by an attorney. Neither of the men has ever worked on a farm.

On Tuesday they were arrested after they had failed to leave East London on the morning train for Johannesburg. They spent Tuesday night in gaol and on Wednesday they were escorted by 4 Non-European police when they left by train for the Transvaal.

MANY PROTESTS

Protests against the deportations have come from many quarters. "This is a gross violation of the fundamental principles of democracy and exposes most

vividly the sinister schemes of the Government," said a statement by the East London branch of the A.N.C. The secretary of the branch, Mr. W. B. Tyikwe, has announced that legal action against the deportations is contemplated.

Regarding the removal orders as a "clear indication of the Nationalist Government's determination to intensify the assault upon all progressive organisations and individuals who are outspoken

(Continued on page 7)



HOW MANY MORE?

JUDGE THROWS C.I.D. OUT OF TRIUMPHANT CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE ignominious ejection of the special police following Judge Blackwell's historic ruling was naturally the highlight of Sunday's great conference launching the Congress of the People. But even apart from the unforgettable moment when 1,200 African, Indian, Coloured and European delegates rose as one to cheer the judge's notable dictum — "The people have the right to assemble in this country to discuss matters of mutual interest and the police have no right to interfere"—the conference was perhaps the most enthusiastic and inspiring ever held here.

From the moment Chairman Moretsele opened the proceedings and introduced Dr. Wilson Conco, who told the delegates: "The people's struggle will continue whatever obstacles are placed by the Nationalists," the highest level of discipline, enthusiasm and confidence was maintained.

STIRRING SPEECH

Adv. Joe Slovo carried the audience with him in a stirring exposition of the conception of the Congress of the People:

"Malan speaks of the volkswil. This Congress will reflect for the first time the real will of the masses of the people of South Africa. The Freedom Charter will express the true volkswil."

Delegates who represented not only branches of the convening organisations—the ANC, SAIC, SACPO and SACOD

—but scores of political, religious, women's, sports, cultural and other bodies in the Transvaal, also responded enthusiastically to Mr. Kathrada's call for volunteers to participate in the campaign against apartheid.

The conference was notable also for the participation of progressive clergymen and representatives of the Liberal Party. The Provincial Organising Committee includes the Rev. A. W. Blaxall, the notable social worker, and Mr. Barnes, a Liberal Party delegate.

COLLECTION

The collection raised £100 from the delegates for organising the Congress of the People. Later when the announcement was made from the floor that Walter Sisulu and provincial ANC secretary Morris had been arrested the Bloemfontein

(Continued on page 2)



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Editorial

EDUCATION OR SLAVERY?

LIKE some insidious disease whose symptoms cannot at first be felt, the operation of the Bantu Education Act is creeping through South Africa. Warnings have been made by the African leadership, but the time has come for more practical and considered plans. The Act is a cornerstone of Malan's entire structure of apartheid. It is a blueprint for the enslavement of the African people.

In another column we print a report of the first victim of the Act: a qualified young African teacher has been pushed out of her job. She has made her choice—rather than be a party to what she regards as the cruel treatment of African children under the Act, she has voiced her protest and left the teaching profession for good, aiming to assist in carrying on the struggle from outside the schools.

However, hers is an individual case. While it serves to highlight the menace of the Malanite attack on education and to uphold the ideals of the African people for full civilisation, it cannot be followed at the present stage by the mass of African teachers. They are in a serious predicament. They must decide whether or not they are to be willing tools in running Malan's machine for him.

Parents' Choice

The parents—and that means the vast majority of the people—must decide too whether they are to assist willingly in submitting their children to the experiments of the Nationalists. Do they want their boys and girls systematically brain-washed to turn them into docile labourers, unskilled factory hands and domestic servants who can read instructions and take their orders only in Afrikaans?

Already the Native Affairs Department has begun to change the time-tables of the schools, alter the curriculum and generally re-align the educational system for the mass-production of half-baked and cheap labour. School enrolments are to be doubled by progressively cutting down teaching hours to a

little more than half and running double shifts with the same number of teachers.

Manual Labour

Manual labour is being introduced to replace book education among older grades. Afrikaans is being imposed "intensively" on African teachers to enable them to instruct in the language. Normal school subjects such as geography and history are to be dropped, according to the Department's directives. At the end of Standard II the Native Affairs Department will decide the career of pupils—whether they are to receive further ordinary schooling or be sent for training as manual workers.

The emphasis on Afrikaans is part of a deep-laid plan of the Broederbond to create a single-language slave republic.

In his chairman's address to the S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in Bloemfontein earlier this month Dr. T. E. W. Schumann revealed something of what is in the minds of the Nationalists.

"Of decisive significance is the question whether the Bantu is going to exchange his language for English or Afrikaans," he is reported to have said. "In the past Bantu education was mainly in the English medium, with the result that 10.5 per cent. of all Natives can read or write English, as against 4.6 per cent. who have a mastery of Afrikaans. Probably the position will change in favour of Afrikaans."

"According to language experts," Dr. Schumann said, "there is an affinity between the Bantu languages and Afrikaans . . . which makes it easier for the Native to adopt Afrikaans than English. This intangible factor of language affinity will have a powerful influence in favour of Afrikaans."

The outline can be seen. The African underling will not only fetch and carry for the Afrikaner boss but he will speak Afrikaans and be the subsoil on which the rank plant of Afrikanerdom may flourish.

The time is urgent for all progressive forces in this country to support the African people and their organisations in defeating the political objects of the Nationalists contained in this Act.

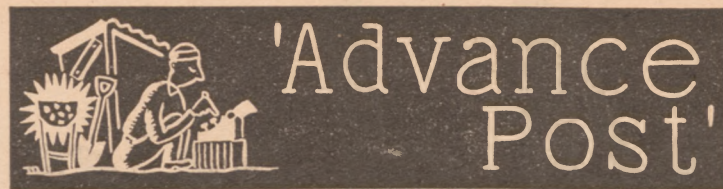
C.I.D. THROWN OUT

(Continued from page 1)

tein delegates contributed a further £23 towards bail, and Mr. Solly Nathi, secretary of the TIC Evaton branch volunteered to make available the balance required to release the leaders from prison.

Mr. Adam Daniels, the blind chairman of the Johannesburg branch of SACPO, moved the resolution, reading the text in Braille. Adopted unanimously, the resolution welcomed the Congress of the People proposal with enthusiasm. "This campaign, drawing in every section of the population, reaching into every corner of the land, will raise to new heights the struggle of our people for freedom and democratic rights." The conference resolved to do "all in our power to spread the message of the Congress of the People and to gather in demands for the Freedom Charter."

The resolution also undertook to realise the Luthuli call for 15,000 Transvaal volunteers.



SWART'S BAN CANNOT SUPPRESS DR. DADOO'S GREAT INFLUENCE

From Malek Rasool, Box 69, Kinross, Transvaal:

Minister Swart has once again imposed a ban on one of South Africa's greatest Non-European leaders—Dr. Y. M. Dadoo. To the millions of Non-White people the name of Dr. Dadoo is a symbol of freedom, democracy, truth and justice.

One wonders what would have occurred in this country and what the consequences would have been if some of the Nationalist leaders had been banned during the last war for pro-German speeches. But many European leaders have said in the past: "South Africa is a White man's country." And in order to bolster up that policy 10 million Non-Europeans are pushed about in towns and country by a minority.

Not only this, but national organisations of the Non-Europeans are headed by gagging their experienced leaders. Trade unions are crippled and virtually destroyed by the process of removal of leaders from office. Homes are raided and the sanctity of privacy is outraged.

CANNOT PUT CLOCK BACK

All this done by Governments now and in the future will not put the clock back but it will indeed have the diametrically opposite effect.

What is required is not the banning of leaders and the destruction of trade unions, nor the removal of thousands of people from their homes against their pleadings and wishes. What is required is sanity, statesmanship, foresight and justice on the part of the rulers.

History has repeated more than once that no people or nation can be held down for long by another people. The fires that are raging in Asia and Africa will serve as adequate signs that the days of colonialism, imperialism and fascism are numbered.

Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, beloved leader of millions of South Africans, is banned from raising his voice against evil, but there is a gleam of hope that to-day in this country there are people—thousands of them—who through love of freedom and democracy will not allow their ideals to be trampled underfoot. The wearers of the mantle of Yusuf Dadoo are all over the length and breadth of South Africa, and it is indeed a great honour to serve the ideals for which he has laboured for the last 18 years.

No! The hearts of 10 million have been lit with the spark of freedom, which can never be suppressed. Onward towards the Congress of the People! Forward to freedom and liberation!

Civilisation and Progress

From M. S. Huna, Matroosfontein, Cape:

There are many who seem to believe civilisation, which is the heritage of all men, irrespective of race, colour or creed, is a Western White institution. Such a belief is incorrect, for civilisation is a cosmopolitan, intangible affair, and its effects can be seen only in those who are under its influence.

Civilisation is a habitual and delicate observance by which men endeavour to show regard and kindness to others in their conversation and behaviour. It is a sense of progress which is external in expression. Therefore, any Government that suppresses the progress of the people suppresses civilisation itself.

In South Africa the ruling class depicts civilisation as a Western White institution. Of course, the purpose is to deny the Non-White people their rights as human beings. A civilised individual is prepared to let his White, Brown or Black brother get along on the path of progress as well as himself. Without this, both civilisation and progress are hammered.

Africans Are One Group

From J. A. Lewis, 18 Long Street, Maitland, Cape:

I agree with the suggestion that Advance should continue to be printed in a single medium (English). To use the three additional African languages would be quite an argument for those who are trying to convince others that the Black races are divided into so many different groups. To-day (and if only just for to-day) the Black races of Africa should be one group and have one aim—that is to be united and known as one race.

Are the apartheid group worried about the name, skin colour, descent or language of a Black man? This is a time of confusion. Therefore, let us as a nation stand firmly together. Let nothing come between us so that we walk, stand and talk together to fight for our cause of liberation and freedom.

Let Non-Whites Follow

Example of Dutch

From Ernest Makhele, Box 19, West-oria Location:

Considering the history of Europe of the 16th and 17th centuries, you will remember how Spain oppressed the Dutch people and how this led to the outbreak of the 80 Years War, in which the Netherlanders gained their freedom.

Here in South Africa are the descendants of those Netherlanders, who are wronging their own history. It seems they thought no one would remember the wars of the past.

Although I do not believe in blood and iron, it is time for us to follow in the footprints of the Dutch fighters for freedom.

We also have grievances against our oppressor, that is, the Nationalist Government. One of the most important and practical of these grievances is apartheid. Only one way can be followed to cure the Government.

We Africans are in the majority. Now let us leave off quarrelling among ourselves and unite against our opponents. Let us take up the fight for freedom. Afrika mayibuye!

"Unlawful Assembly"

From Mathew Chibuye, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia:

The British Administration is working against African politicians and their organisations. Here in Northern Rhodesia to-day if you are found speaking to more than one person you may be charged with what they call an "unlawful assembly." From such false charges we are learning that the British Government is not democratic, as it is called, but is as bad as the German Nazi Government. Brothers and sisters, let us fight to the last of our strength against this ruthless type of government.

THIEVES DISLIKED JAGAN'S TALK

LONDON.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, British Guiana's deposed Premier, and other political prisoners in Georgetown Jail last week went on a hunger strike.

The prison authorities suspended a discussion programme for prisoners called "Uplift Hour" after Dr. Jagan, taking as his text "Thou shalt not steal," had attacked capitalists as the biggest thieves.

Later he was segregated from his fellow prisoners, and it was in protest against this that the prisoners went on strike.

The People's Progressive Party newspaper, Thunder, says Jagan and his fellow prisoners are shut into cells 9 ft. by 4 ft. and are locked up all day, with no opportunity for open-air exercise.

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GERMANY—PEACE OR WORLD WAR?

SOVIET PEACE MOVE IN EUROPE SHAKES AMERICA

LONDON.

THE Soviet Note to the Western Powers proposing a conference in the near future to discuss the formation of a collective security system for Europe has once again thrown the whole question of Germany into the melting pot.

According to Mr. John Foster Dulles, the U.S. will refuse to consider such a conference, and no doubt the Secretary of State is already ordering his colleagues in London and Paris to refuse likewise. But the reaction amongst the British, French and Italian peoples is likely to be strongly favourable to the Soviet proposal, which means a neutralised, peaceful, united Germany.

The annual congress of the West German Social Democratic Party (the official Opposition to Adenauer's Government) last week called on the West German Government to support immediate Four-Power talks on Germany on the lines proposed by Mr. Molotov.

Congress denounced the integration of West Germany into the European Army or a similar Western system as "increasing the danger of war." Only if effective East-West arrangements had proved unobtainable would the party approve a conditional rearmament in West Germany.

The leader of the party, Herr Ollenhauer, in his opening speech, criticised the Western Powers for having "pushed aside without serious discussion" the Soviet proposal for a collective security pact. It was regrettable, he said, because the Soviet proposal contained "certain points indicating an arrangement compatible with the interests of the democratic States."

One-third of the delegates at the conference opposed German rearmament in any form, one speaker declaring: "Once the Americans get the Germans in uniform they will never agree to negotiate."

EAST GERMAN APPEAL

A dramatic appeal to Britain's Labour leaders to reconsider their support for the rearmament of Western Germany has been sent by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany to the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party.

The Socialist Unity Party has invited the Labour Party to send a delegation to see for itself "the peaceful intentions and the democratic development of the German Democratic Republic."

The Socialist Unity Party warns that it is dangerous and misleading to try to pretend that West German militarists would be controlled by the European Defence Community Treaty.

"The German militarists bear the main responsibility for the two world wars," the letter states. "Only those who have forgotten the sufferings of the people can harbour the idea of rearming these militarists who are dreaming of a new war. . . ."

"In the interests of the German people and the peace of Europe, the German Democratic Republic will continue to fight against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, and will also in future pursue a policy of understanding between the Germans themselves."

"We are of the opinion that this is also the best way to protect the interests of the British people."

BOSSSES BACK E.D.C.

This letter comes at a time when the British Labour leaders are having a hard time explaining to their members at meetings all over the country why the Labour Executive supports E.D.C.

The Bevanites are strongly opposed to the official line, and have just issued a pamphlet condemning it. Labour's rank and file are likely to reject the main foreign policy of their leaders when the party's national conference is held in September.

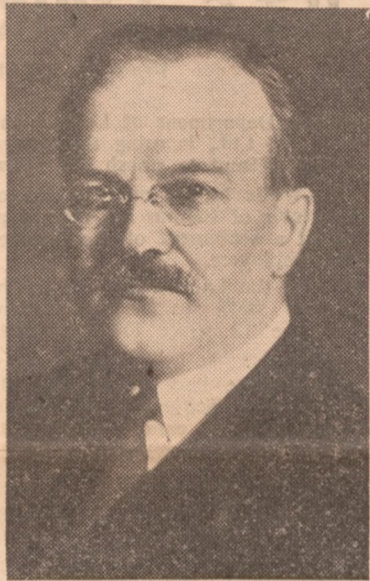
The preliminary list of resolutions for the conference includes 58 opposing the rearmament of Western Germany, while not one supports the executive on this point. Thirteen resolutions oppose the proposed South-East Asia "defence" pact, while not one supports it. Twenty-four resolutions call for a campaign for an immediate ban on atomic weapons — something on which the Labour Executive has also failed to take action reflecting the popular view.

As for France, the successful outcome of the Geneva Conference has strength-

ened the desire among all parties to have nothing to do with rearming Germany, and to make a bid to achieve in Europe a settlement between East and West as satisfactory as the one in Indo-China.

BASIS FOR TALKS

The neutralist paper *Le Monde* said last week: "To the degree that the political horizon has cleared at Geneva, it is now no longer impossible to return to the lamentable Berlin conference and



Molotov

to find in Europe as many reasons for negotiating as have been found in Asia. . . . The Collective Security Plan proposed by Mr. Molotov can serve as a basis for new discussions."

The leader of the Italian Socialist Party, Mr. Nenni, said while on a visit to London last week that Italian public opinion would favour the immediate calling of a Four-Power conference on Germany. E.D.C., he said, had no chance of being ratified by the Italian Parliament this session.

Books

DOLLARS FOR FILTH

Mr. Igor ("I Spy") Gouzenko, former Soviet cipher clerk in Ottawa, who deserted to the West, has at last found the short road to success and produced a 629-page novel called "The Fall of a Titan."

The novel appears to be a parallel in fiction of the various atomic espionage stories for which Gouzenko first won fame and financial reward in the West. The "Titan" is a thinly-disguised caricature of the Russian novelist Gorky, who is represented by Gouzenko as a writer of genies used and corrupted by the Soviet regime until his native integrity forces him to rebel against his masters. As a punishment he has his head bashed against a radiator by a commissar until it is a bloody pulp.

The novel is reviewed in the July 19 issue of the American magazine *Time*, which judges that "Gouzenko has a professional flair; he travels his long literary distance at an unflagging and often exciting pace."

The pages of the book are "drenched in suicides, rapes and murders. It is a book about the corruption of a nation's soul. Few scenes are memorable in themselves, but the cumulative effect is poignant and powerful. A wisp of a girl in a chemical plant manned by forced labour is raped by the foreman, goes mad, and hangs herself. Gurgling with vodka, the fat cats of the Rostov central committee

GERMANS PROVED EAST-WEST UNITY TALKS POSSIBLE

LONDON.

BOTH politicians and Press in the Western world have been shaken by the tremendous impetus for the reunification of Germany on a peaceful basis which has been given by the recent conference of the All-German Evangelical Church in Leipzig, Eastern Germany.

The conference, which was more in the nature of a rally, was attended by about 300,000 people from all parts of East and West Germany in the second week of July. At the opening of the conference bishops and lay leaders from East and West Germany sat in the front rows. The East German Government was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Otto Nuschke, and the Leipzig administration by the Mayor.

Also present were Mr. Hermann Ehlers, a senior leader of the evangelical lay movement, who is also chairman of the West German Parliament; Dr. Dieckmann, president of the Volkskammer; Dr. Strauss, a Federal Secretary of State; and prominent members of both East and West German Parliaments. The *London Times* said the congress "appears to have realised the hitherto unthinkable achievement of bringing leading politicians of East and West Germany together."

The motto of the rally was "Be joyful in hope." Dr. Gottfried Noth, Bishop of Saxony, said in his sermon that this must include the hope for the early removal of "unnatural barriers between men."

The chairman of the rally, Dr. Rheinhold von Thadden-Trieglaff, who is President of the Church, said in his opening speech that the co-operation of the East German authorities which had made the rally possible had proved that a meeting between East and West on matter-of-fact ground could be successful.

ASTOUNDED

Western correspondents who were allowed into East Germany to report, were apparently astounded to find there was complete freedom of speech at the conference. "Evangelical churchmen from both parts of the country were able for four days to meet in free and untrammelled discussion, short of directly attacking the East German regime," reported the *Times*.

"One pastor, for instance, deplored the deception and the hypocrisy into which East Germans had sought refuge from the regime. Another criticised the collectivisation of agriculture, which deprived the farmer of his individualism and personality."

The *Times* added that Mr. Nuschke, the East German deputy premier, had given an assurance that those who had expressed opinions at the conference contrary to government policy would not be persecuted in any way.

The most powerful impression seems to have been made on the conference by the former Pomeranian nobleman, Prince Klaus von Bismarck-Villingst. who spoke as a landowner driven from his estate in East Germany.

"I see no way of getting back to my Pomeranian property unless through fresh wars and terrors," he said, but added that he was not prepared to have them back at that price.

In a speech described by the *Manchester Guardian* as "containing barbed criticisms of a social-ethical character at the expense of East and West and also of the Church as a landowner," Prince Bismarck said that if he could be sure that his land was now in the hands of contented peasants, who lived under a just social system, he was prepared to acquiesce in its loss.

After the conference, Dr. Becher, the East German Minister of Culture, told the Press: "What we have in common must be underlined and what separates us must be proclaimed aloud, so that we can make further progress on the road to understanding."

The East German paper *Neue Zeit* wrote that the conference was "a new demonstration of the possibilities which exist on this and other levels for all-German talks."

DIVIDING PEOPLE

The conference further revealed the rift which is growing between the German people who want peace and unity, and the West German Government, headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who is an out-and-out supporter of U.S. policies in Europe.

While the Leipzig Congress was in session, Adenauer was denouncing the Geneva Conference in an interview with a West German paper.

"The Geneva Conference," he said, "has shown for the nth time that concessions and weakness are no use in dealing with the Soviet Union. . . . The scheme for drawing German armed forces into the defence plans of the West rests upon recognition that only armed vigilance can procure peace on the part of Moscow. . . . Germany and Europe must display to the Soviets that their hopes of swallowing up all Germany must be renounced. That is the only policy for helping the Germans in the East and for aiding reunification."

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S.A. Greets Geneva

JOHANNESBURG.

"The agreement at Geneva opens up the way to further victories for the cause of peace; for an all-round agreement of the five greatest Powers—Britain, the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, France and China—leading to the outlawing of weapons of mass destruction," the South African Peace Council said in a Press statement last week, welcoming the Geneva agreement on Indo-China.

STRUGGLE OPENS AS NATS. APPLY BANTU EDUCATION ACT

CAPE TOWN.

THE first victim of the Nationalist "Bantu Education Act," a young African teacher in Cape Town, Mrs. Eleanor Khabele, was last week out of a job. She had objected to the cruelty of the Act towards the children, and, refusing to be a party to implementing it against her own people, has decided to find work outside the schools in order to carry on the struggle against Nationalist educational policy.

The dispute over Mrs. Khabele's position has been disturbing the people of Elsie's River since April and came to a head when the Department failed to re-appoint her at the opening of the current school term.

Behind the dispute is the fact that the Eureka Primary school for African children at Matroosfontein near Cape Town was chosen by the Department of Native Affairs to be an experimental "guinea pig" for the application of the Act.

DIVIDING PEOPLE

In April, Mrs. Khabele was dismissed without notice. The parents of children at the school, mainly Xhosa-speaking, suspected the dismissal was due to the fact that the teacher was Sesuto-speaking. One of the provisions of the Act is to divide the people against each other by separating both children and teachers on tribal lines.

The local people, however, took the strongest exception to Mrs. Khabele's dismissal. Refusing to acknowledge tribal divisions and maintaining that "we are all Africans," parents staged a demonstration and picketing action against the school authorities.

It turned out to be a magnificent test of African solidarity and the result was that the dismissed teacher was re-instated.

Since then, Mrs. Khabele has been the object of considerable pressure, and it was clear the school authorities were not prepared to accept their defeat.

During this time other teachers have been investigated. Inquiries virtually amounting to "loyalty tests" have been submitted to them to force their hands on the question of collaborating with the Verwoerd policy.

Despite pressure, practically all African teachers are opposed to the Apartheid policy, and the intimidation of the Department has placed a great strain on them.

MANUAL LABOUR

Teachers and parents alike at Elsie's River were dismayed at the evidences of the Act in operation. More and more manual labour became the order of the day. The teaching time of the younger children was slashed almost in half and double shifts of children were started. Children were moved to different classes not according to their progress and ability but according to size. Afrikaans is being introduced and teachers made to study the language.

In an end-of-term questionnaire teachers were asked their opinions on the new regime, the progress of children and the advantages of double-shifts. They were apparently expected to endorse the new conditions—or else!

UNFAVOURABLE REPORT

In the case of Mrs. Khabele, from her experience of teaching under the new conditions she gave an unfavourable re-

port. She pointed out that small children prefer to come to school for the morning session. When shifted to the second session they often come late and are unable to judge the correct time.

Progress of the children has been unsatisfactory and the time is too short to do the work they should.

This report was not to the taste of the authorities and it was the last straw. Mrs. Khabele was not reappointed. Her stand against the vicious provisions of the Act has brought its dangers to the knowledge of African parents far and wide. In the Elsie's River area itself there is the deepest dissatisfaction over affairs at the school arising from the parents' hostility to the entire policy of the Act and to those who may be willing to collaborate in enforcing it.

Throughout South Africa there are now over 21,000 African teachers who have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Native Affairs Department. The Department is screening the teachers to discover how they feel individually towards the Act.

The answer was given by Mr. M. T. Moerane, president of the African Teachers' Union in a recent interview with Advance when he said "all African teachers were totally opposed" to the application of the Act.

NOT SUITABLE

But the Native Affairs Department is determined to crush opposition among the teachers. Dr. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, has made it clear that he would tolerate no opposition and those teachers who believe in "equality"



Mrs. Eleanor Khabele

would be dispensed with as they were not suitable to educate African children.

A Verwoerd official, Dr. P. A. W. Cook, educational adviser in the Native Affairs Department, told a Durban conference his Department was finding out the attitude to their work of the African teachers. The result has been the "loyalty tests" beginning in the schools.

GREAT SPIRIT OF STRIKERS

DURBAN.

"The more hardships we suffer, the stronger we become and the sooner will we win our fight for higher wages and a decent life. There is no turning back—we go on." This is the reaction of every tobacco worker to the arrest of their 12 leaders," declared Mr. Elijah Xontana, chairman of the union, in an interview with Advance after he had been arrested in terms of the Native Labour Act.

"Every tobacco worker is ready to sacrifice to the hilt. Many of them are even refusing to take strike pay from the union. They say their union must be strong; they will keep themselves or their wives can work," said Mr. Xontana.

On Thursday, the last day given by U.T.C. for the workers to return to work or be dismissed, not one of the 350 tobacco workers deserted the strikers' camp.

LABOUR DEPT. SABOTAGES U.T.C. STRIKE SETTLEMENT

From JAQUELINE ARENSTEIN

DURBAN.

THE Department of Labour, in collaboration with the United Tobacco Co., Ltd., is using the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act in an attempt to smash the Tobacco Workers' Union and the strike.

While having many discussions with the employers, the Divisional Inspector of Labour has refused point blank to take any steps to bring about a settlement of the dispute or discussions between the workers and the employers.

All that the Labour Department has done has been to collect evidence against the 12 strike leaders arrested last week.

"This dispute has proved that the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act does not, and cannot, work in the

interests of the workers," Mr. G. Doorewaard, national organiser of the Tobacco Workers' Union, told Advance.

APPEAL FOR DISCUSSIONS

When United Tobacco Company put a notice on the factory gates informing the workers that they would be dismissed if they did not return to work within a certain period, and inviting them to use the machinery provided by the Act, Mr. Doorewaard asked the Divisional Inspector of Labour when he was going to apply the provisions of the Act, which are supposed to afford the workers the opportunity of discussing their grievances with the employers.

The Divisional Inspector replied that his department would not do anything until the workers returned to work, as the Act dealt only with employees, and the tobacco workers were not employees because they had stopped work.

Mr. Doorewaard pointed out to the Divisional Inspector that the time given by U.T.C. for the workers to return to work had not expired, and they had therefore not yet been dismissed and were still employees. He then asked the Divisional Inspector to refer to the Act, which he did, but could find nothing in it to support his attitude.

As nobody from the Labour Department had taken the trouble to inform any of the workers of the machinery available to them in terms of the Act, Mr. Doorewaard urged the Divisional Inspector to send Mr. Burrows, chairman of the local Board, to a meeting of the workers to explain the provisions of the Act to them, after which the workers could decide for themselves what to do. But the Department of Labour turned down this request.

FIVE YEARS

The Divisional Inspector informed Mr. Doorewaard that at any investigation of the Native Labour Board only workers in the industry concerned could give evidence but not union officials unless they were employees.

If the provisions of the Native Labour Act were applied, first there would be a local Board investigation. The dispute would then be referred to the Central Board and afterwards to a Wage Board. The entire proceedings would take about five years.

When the National Union of the Tobacco Workers applied for a Wage Board in 1951 it took one year before the Minister appointed the Board and almost another year before the Board's report was available, the findings being that the existing wages laid down 10 years previously were still generous.



Tobacco workers in Durban demonstrate for union rights.



Exiled East London leaders, J. M. Lengisi (left) and A. S. Gwentshe.



Change of Life?

Pains and disorders, headaches, depression and fears are not natural conditions. They are symptoms of a weakness. Why suffer a weakness when Feluna can help it. Feluna is the tonic plus—a specialised treatment for women's special requirements. It has helped thousands out of the shadows into the sunshine of carefree womanhood. Use Feluna regularly. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

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MORE SWART BANNINGS

JOHANNESBURG.

Less than a fortnight from the barbarous ban on President Luthuli, Dictator Swart has struck again at the African National Congress. Last Friday afternoon, July 23, members of the political police served notices on General Secretary Walter Sisulu ordering him to resign from Congress within 30 days and forbidding him to attend gatherings for two years. The notices were signed as dated the previous day, when Swart was reported by the daily Press to be seriously ill in bed.

The orders were issued under the Suppression of Communism Act. Mr. Sisulu has never been a Communist, and is not "named" or listed by the Liquidator. The pretext for the bans is that he is among the 20 Congress leaders who were convicted of "statutory Communism" for participation in the non-violent Defiance Campaign of 1952.

NOKWE BANNED

Mr. Duma Nokwe, national secretary of the African National Congress Youth League and assistant secretary of the A.N.C. (Transvaal), has also been served with two notices by the Minister of



Mr. Duma Nokwe

Justice. The first, issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act, forbids him to go anywhere in the Transvaal outside Johannesburg; the second bans him from attending any gatherings for two years.

Mr. Nokwe, who has never been "named" as a Communist, was due to act as a principal speaker at the big Congress of the People held in Johannesburg on Sunday. He received the notices on Saturday morning.

The S.A. Congress of Democrats and the Federation of South African Women have both issued strong statements condemning the banning of the A.N.C. leadership.

"The ban on Mr. Sisulu is an attempt to deprive the A.N.C.-inspired Congress of the People of one of its foremost workers," declares the C.O.D. "The attempt has misfired, because dozens of new, active workers have come forward."

Commenting on the ban on Chief Luthuli and Mr. Sisulu, the Women's Federation declares that the Government is endangering relations between the various races, and demands that the bans be removed and "the chosen popular leaders should be allowed to move freely, speak freely and work freely among us."

In a statement Mr. Y. A. Cachalia, himself the victim of a banning order, says:

UNBEARABLE

"The whole sale banning of Congress leaders is a matter of great concern to all, and the time has now come to mobilise maximum opposition against this blatant encroachment on their rights. We must show the resentment of the people of South Africa and mobilise their opposition in an effective way.

"The practice of despotism, based on race discrimination, is a matter of vital interest to the world at large, and therefore we must also mobilise international support in defence of the fundamental rights of the people of South Africa in our campaign against Nationalist tyranny.

"Oppression has reached unbearable limits, and banning of leaders and the other terrorist activities of the Government will never be able to stop the people from fighting for their just and legitimate rights."

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

World (Except U.S.) Rejoices at Peace Victory

THE achievement of a truce in Indo-China, following the nearly three months of negotiations at the Geneva Conference, is an event of tremendous significance, a resounding victory for the world-wide forces of peace.

With the exception of the United States, the whole world is rejoicing that a bloody seven-year war, in which hundreds of thousands of people were killed or wounded and large areas of Indo-China laid waste, has been brought to an end. The heroism and self-sacrifice of the common people who filled the ranks of the army of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam under the inspired leadership of the Ho Chi-minh Government has crushed a murderous imperialist adventure on the part of the French Government, backed by U.S. arms and dollars, and brought freedom to the majority of the population of Vietnam (13 million out of a total of 22 million).

The United States complains about another "Munich" and "appeasement." Even Eden and Mendes-France, though they are glad to have reached a settlement, give the impression the West was forced to make "cruel" concessions.

In fact it was the Communists who made the biggest concessions. Militarily, the position of the French in Indo-China was hopeless; a continuance of the fighting would have resulted in their final expulsion from the whole country within the near future, just as, towards the end of the Chinese civil war, the forces of Chiang Kai-shek were routed with extraordinary rapidity by the rapidly accumulating strength of the People's Liberation Army.

But Ho Chi-minh preferred peace to further war and bloodshed. Just before the Geneva settlement he told a Polish correspondent:

"It is very difficult for us to reconcile ourselves to the thought of a long war. How very much we want to give our young people books instead of rifles and grenades; to send people into the lecture halls, the factories and the mills, to put them in good, real houses of brick instead of bamboo."

Now the Ho Chi-minh Government will have the opportunity of providing these benefits for the majority of the Indo-Chinese people who live in the lands which have been surrendered by the French. But to win this opportunity for peaceful reconstruction Ho Chi-minh has been willing to evacuate his troops from large areas in central and south Vietnam, to accept a partition line on the 17th parallel instead of the 14th, which even Western Press reporters admitted corresponded more with military realities; to allow French troops to remain in the southern territories provided no military bases are made available to foreign Powers.

DEVOTION TO PEACE

It is precisely the devotion to peace of Ho Chi-minh and his Chinese and Soviet allies which compelled the British and French to sign the Geneva declaration in the face of every provocation of the United States to prolong the war. Any alternative outcome of the Geneva Conference would have branded the entire Western camp as a camp of war.

As it is, the United States has refused to sign the declaration, and this very refusal has finally exposed the bankruptcy of U.S. foreign policy. It has been the aim of the U.S. to isolate the Soviet Union and China from the family of nations, to cut them off from normal trade connections with other countries, to turn them into pariahs with whom no civilised nation would wish to have any contact.

But at Geneva the leading nations of the world, including Britain, France, India, the Soviet Union, China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, have reached the most far-reaching political and military settlement between East and West since the beginning of the cold war.

It is the United States which has become the pariah nation. "The main effect of the United States decision not to subscribe to the final declaration but to publish a statement on its own views is to avoid a commitment to take action against southern Vietnam if it attacks and tries to conquer the north." (Cape Argus, July 22.)

In other words, the U.S. still hopes that the territory now ceded, by the near-unanimous agreement of the whole world, to Ho Chi-minh can still be recovered in some way, by some trick, through military action. If one can be certain of one thing, it is that the U.S. will strain every nerve to stage a "Guatemala" in Indo-China before the free elections promised in two years' time extend the rule of the Ho Chi-minh Government to every corner of the country by peaceful means.

Nevertheless, the present position is that the U.S. stands alone, abandoned by her allies.



Out in the cold. Dulles waits while East and West statesmen settle peace (Vicky in the New Statesman and Nation).

What has brought about this fundamental split in the Western camp? In the first place it has been the fear among America's allies of the consequences of U.S. policy; in the second place, the uncertainty of the U.S. about its own policy and its inability to make up its mind to "go it alone."

On the first point, let the New Statesman and Nation express the British view: "Whenever and wherever an imminent danger of general war emerges, any British Government is bound to exercise restraint on the U.S., even at the risk of being denounced as an appeaser. For no British politician of any party can condone belligerent actions by an ally which could result within a week in the total destruction of civilised life in these islands. Our uniquely exposed position forces us to behave as a nation of 'appeasers' whenever an international crisis is permitted to develop to the point where appeasement is manifestly the only alternative to annihilation." (Issue of July 10.)

Churchill himself said on his return from the Washington talks that his primary reason for visiting Eisenhower was anxiety about the hydrogen bomb, against which, he was told when he was in the United States, there is no defence. On July 13 Churchill told a meeting of the Conservative Party in London that the £700 million British base in the Suez Canal zone must be abandoned because it cannot be defended against an H-bomb attack.

Thus, what America has always believed to be her most powerful weapon—the atom bomb—has turned out to be her greatest liability. Far from giving comfort to her or her allies, it has frightened them into immobility.

It is for all these reasons that the United States cannot (coming to the second point) make up her mind to launch an atom war on her own initiative, trusting to the impetus of war to drag her allies into the holocaust behind her.

There are highly-placed men in the U.S. Administration, notably the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Radford, who believe war with the Communist world is inevitable, that it is essential to destroy militarily the power of the Soviet Union and China and to restore capitalism in the Eastern world.

Hence the U.S. refusal to allow People's China to enter the United Nations; hence the refusal to endorse the Geneva declaration; hence the placing of an embargo on practically all trade with the Soviet Union and China and the attempt to force her allies to do likewise.

Yet daily the U.S. Government is compelled to realise that such a policy cannot work. United Nations agencies insist that the West can only survive economically if East-West trade is greatly extended.

So American initiative, equally, is paralysed. The brass hats and the politicians argue—to bomb or not to bomb, to fight alone or to stiffen up our allies first, to trade or to blockade while we are waiting.

It was in this atmosphere that the Geneva declaration was signed. The burning desire of the peoples of the world for peace was granted and a mighty blow was struck against the warmongers from which it will take them a long time to recover.

ADVANCE FIGHTING BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

Unless a miracle happens—and that is not very likely—our accumulated deficit at the end of this month will be well over £1,000. We have never had such a big deficit in the whole of the proud history of our paper, and one doesn't have to be an Einstein to realise that something must be done about it—urgently.

The plain fact of the matter is that our expenditure has exceeded our revenue almost every month since the beginning of this year. That process cannot continue for very much longer without something breaking. No one prints our paper or supplies us with newsprint just for the love of it. We have to pay hard cash. Our creditors

are getting a little tired of promises, and we cannot stave them off for ever.

It's always the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and the load we are carrying has become dangerously heavy.

It is obvious to us, and we hope that it is now obvious to you, that our paper is, without any exaggeration, fighting a day-to-day battle for survival.

The outcome of the battle depends upon you, our readers, and on no one else. If you want Advance to continue its irreplaceable service to democracy, then you must pay for it. If you are

not prepared to pay for it, then I can assure you that you will not have it for much longer.

That £1,000 deficit must be wiped out during August, which means that we shall need at least £2,000 by the end of that month. We can do it only if you are prepared to make an extra special financial sacrifice.

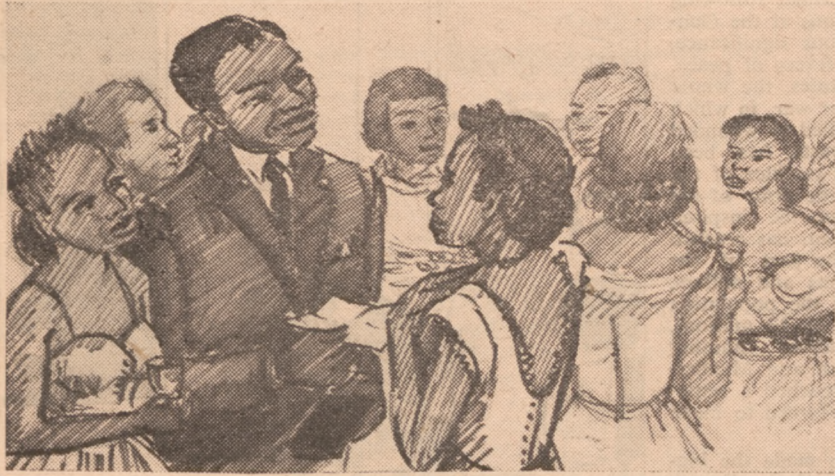
Let's hear from you without delay!

FRED CARNESON.

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

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By Katie Hendricks



"Mr. Mandisodza is up to something," Willie said.

SYNOPSIS

Katie, back in Cape Town, renews contact with her father, but she forgets about a letter she has from Rhodesia to a man in Sea Point—until she goes to a party.

Christine was impressed. She turned to a good-looking African beside her and said, "This is Katie. She used to live at the Tafelberg Hotel. Do you remember?" Her companion looked at me doubtfully and Christine turned to me with that charming smile of hers. "Do you remember Dickson, Katie?" There was a twinkle in her eye as she continued, "We got married just after you left the hotel."

In a flash it all came back to me. Dickson was the Basuto driver who worked at the Ferguson's house. As we joined the stream of guests entering the brightly-lit house Christine whispered in my ear, "I liked the job with the Fergusons and I decided that the best way to stay out of trouble was to marry Dickson—he's a Basuto, remember? Are you still having trouble with Manicas?" I shook my head.

There was an even larger crowd than I expected, for Mary's father was known to everybody. Mary introduced me to her husband, and I was interested to see that she had settled for a dark man. I caught Mary's eye and understood. It would be more comfortable—and dark children are very sweet.

I said to Mary, "My Uncle John in Rhodesia sent a message for a certain Willie Marangha. Do you happen to know him?"

"Willie!" Mary exclaimed. "Of course I know him. He has come to my wedding. Wait a little and I will find him for you."

Mary disappeared into the crowd, and when she returned there was an immaculately dressed African with her. He threaded his way lightly through little groups of people, so I guessed immediately that he was a waiter. Mary introduced us, and she told Willie that I had a letter for him from my Uncle John.

Willie's dark, serious face flashed into a grin of recognition. He said "Thank you" when I handed him the envelope, and he opened it meticulously. He read Uncle John's neat copy-book script

easily, and I warmed to him, because I am snobbish about education.

"Mr. Mandisodza is up to something," Willie said as he carefully placed the letter in his wallet. A little smile creased the smooth skin of his large, bony jaw. He turned to Mary, who had waited for a moment so that we should get to know each other before she rushed off. "Uncle John writes in his letter that I must look after Katie and not let the skelms in Cape Town get her."

"What!" I exclaimed indignantly. "Uncle John knows that I can look after myself." But I was happy that some of Uncle John's Rhodesian warmth had travelled with me to Cape Town.

Willie lost no time in obeying Uncle John's instructions. After the reception he took me to the station to catch my train to Vasco, but before we parted he asked me to go to the bioscope with him. That Saturday night we went to the Alabama, and many Saturday nights after. We took long walks around the city after Willie had finished work, and I got to know him well.

These days it is most difficult for a Rhodesian Native to get a pass. Without a pass an African lives in trepidation of being picked up by the police; without a pass no employer will sign him on.

Willie told me how, on his arrival in Cape Town, he had contrived to get a pass. He had alighted at Bellville, some miles from Cape Town, keeping out of the way of policemen. As he walked down the platform he saw a little group of Natives standing around aimlessly. Two had bicycles, and they rested on their saddles resignedly. A Native constable in khaki was examining their passes. Willie turned around gingerly and began to retrace his steps.

"Wait," roared the constable in Afrikaans and in an unexpectedly loud voice for so quiet a scene. "Where is your pass?"

Willie did not understand Afrikaans but he guessed the danger of taking another step in the opposite direction. The constable swore with exasperation when he found that Willie had no "nagpas" or "dagpas" or, indeed, any other pass.

He was led off to gaol handcuffed to the handlebars of the Native constable's bicycle. For seven days and seven nights he had no accommodation problems.

When he was released Willie found work with a wine farmer outside of town, where he would not be asked for his pass; to the farmer any kind of labour is acceptable. The wages were poor, and, as Willie was a teetotaler, the tot system, which entitles farm labourers in the Cape to wine five times a day as part of their pay, was no compensation. Willie determined to get to town, and, as he was not going to risk three months in gaol, he began to think of ways and means of getting a pass.

One day he asked his master at the farm for a "special pass," which would enable him to visit town for the number of hours specified by and signed for by his employer. The excuse Willie gave was that he wanted to fetch his blankets, which he had left with a friend. He was given the "special," with the injunction to be back on time.

Willie's plan of campaign was to contact some of the Manica boys working

GOVT'S. BITTER BLOW AT AFRICAN HOUSING IN CAPE

PORT ELIZABETH.

GOVERNMENT refusal to grant loans for African housing in Port Elizabeth has caused widespread indignation and concern for the future of the many thousands of African families still lacking accommodation,

The City Council scheme to build 910 houses at Elundeni, which was to be the biggest housing project for Africans ever tackled, has had to be abandoned. Refusing Port Elizabeth's request for authority to build the houses, the chairman of the National Housing Commission informed the Council no funds were available, and advised them to consider a site-and-service scheme for Africans.

Following this disclosure the Housing Committee of the Port Elizabeth City Council was forced to call an immediate halt to building, which was already under way, and to authorise the dismissal of 500 specially-trained African artisans and labourers working on the Elundeni scheme.

Under the "site and service scheme" Africans will have to build their own houses with municipal supervision. Funds for services are to be supplied by the municipality from the Native Services Levy Fund.

Commenting on the Government's decision not to allocate any funds to African housing in Port Elizabeth, Mr. A. Schauder, chairman of the Housing Committee, described it as "a tragedy

and a bitter blow to the citizens of Port Elizabeth and to slum clearance work."

IN CAPE TOWN

The last funds allocated to Cape Town Municipality for building married quarters for Africans in Langa was made in 1952, when £93,000 was granted for the construction of 48 dual occupancy houses and 148 family units.

In 1953 the City Council applied for a loan of £279,000 for the construction of married quarters for 320 families and five bachelor blocks. The application was turned down on the grounds that no additional accommodation for families at Langa would be permitted.

As a step towards implementing this policy of eventually housing men only at Langa £135,960 has already been granted to the City Council for 148 single hostel units to house 2,000 bachelors. A further £120,000 has been applied for this financial year, with which the Council intends to build further hostel units to house 1,800 African men.

Describing this plan as "inhuman," Mr. Ben Levitas, a member of the City Council, said: "The policy of forcing thousands of so-called bachelors to live an unnatural existence in one compound, away from any contact with family life, is iniquitous and must lead to vice."

WORCESTER GIRL HELPED WORLD PEACE STRUGGLE

CAPE TOWN.

THE tremendous world-wide demand for peace in all the countries she visited was one of the main impressions brought back by Asha Dawood, a young Indian woman from Worcester, who is home after an absence of more than a year. While overseas she attended the Women's International Democratic Federation Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark; the World Peace Council Conference in Budapest, Hungary; and the World Youth Congress and Festival in Bucharest, Rumania. She then spent eight months

in the Sea Point hotels. But the first few hours in Cape Town were terrifying. He scurried across the busy streets and hid at cars and buses until he reached the backyard of a certain hotel in Sea Point where, he had been told, he would find someone to show him the ropes in getting a pass.

Andries was a bedroom boy who specialised in that sort of thing. He told Willie there would be no difficulty after a certain preparation and the transfer of one pound ten shillings.

"What is your name?" Andries asked.

"Willie Marangha," Willie replied.

Andries signified that this name would never do. Willie must change his name. "I have a good name for you," Andries said. "You will be Dukwanah."

"But what name is that?" Willie protested.

"It is my name, for I will be your father so that we can get your pass," Andries grinned. He had a sense of humour and very short grey, bristly hairs on his upper lip. One could not be as young as Willie and have accumulated all Andries' experience and knowledge as circumventer of the law.

"You will be my son, Martin Dukwanah, from the Tarkastad district."

Willie blinked. "If that is the way to get a pass, then I will call myself Dukwanah."

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SAM KAHN REPORTS BACK

SOVIET LEGAL SYSTEM IS FAIR

ALTHOUGH, unlike the cobbler, I did not stick to my last in the course of my trip in Eastern Europe, I naturally made a point of meeting barristers, professors of law and other officials concerned with the administration of justice. I also visited the courts. I was fortunate, too, in meeting a number of judges.

While I was most anxious to learn as much as possible about the legal systems in the U.S.S.R., Hungary and Bulgaria, they were equally zealous in plying me with questions about law and justice in South Africa. I addressed meetings at which distinguished judges, professors and barristers attended, and I was surprised at a meeting in Budapest to have questions put to me about the Appellate Division decision in the Coloured voters' case and the High Court of Parliament case about which they had read in French legal reviews.

CONFIDENCE IN COURTS

The general approach to law in the People's Democracies has so many features in common with that of the Soviet Union that it will suffice if I write about the latter only. One thing was common in all the countries I visited, namely, the great confidence that exists in legal procedure and the courts. The courts serve the function not only of enforcing criminal law and settling civil disputes in accordance with the written criminal and civil code of law, but they have an educational function.

Special care is taken in the Soviet Union to make law a part of the general education of the average citizen. Not only are courses in law made available to students and citizens who are not specialising in law, but lawyers are required to give lectures on law at meetings of trade unions and other organisations. Then, too, the judges who preside over the People's Courts (equivalent to our Magistrate's Courts) and the two lay assessors who sit in these courts are elected by popular vote in election campaigns in which Press, radio, street and hall meetings and interviews play a great part.

In the course of such a campaign all aspects of criminal and civil law, family law, housing law, labour law, etc., are discussed and candidates are closely questioned.

Practically the entire electorate vote, and from what I could gather the majority of the candidates for judges and law assessors are not members of the Communist Party, while about 40 per cent. of those elected are women.

The two main differences between our South African system and the Soviet system that struck me were in the field of criminal law. In the U.S.S.R. the most important official is the procurator. In the old days the procurator was very much like the public prosecutor, and was called the "Czar's Eye." The highest officials holding this office were appointed by the Czar, and were mostly selected from the nobility, whose interests they naturally used to defend.

PROTECTS CITIZENS

The function of the Soviet Procurator's office differs in every essential from the Public Prosecutor's office in countries like South Africa and Britain. Their role is to see the law is

obeyed and that steps are taken to protect the interests not only of the State but of the private citizen. They have to protect the personal rights of citizens, safeguard the inviolability of the person, for no person may be placed under arrest except by decision of a procurator or a court.

The procurator has the right to appeal against any decision of the court, whether given in a civil or in a criminal case. The procurator in a superior court has the right to appeal, and frequently does, against a verdict of guilty in a criminal case on behalf of the accused person in the court below. He has the right, and it is his duty, to appeal against all unlawful decisions and actions of State organs, municipalities, officials, etc.

Their methods are different from ours and are a very considerable improvement. The procurator's office investigates criminal cases and institutes criminal proceedings. When a crime has been committed and a person is suspected, before arrest an examining magistrate conducts a pre-trial investigation. This investigator, who is not what we would call a detective but a trained legal and judicial officer, investigates the case; he examines witnesses in the presence of the accused and goes through all the evidence prior to preparing the indictment or charge, a document in which the charges and the evidence against the accused are stated in detail.

The accused is entitled to question the witnesses, to examine the experts and collect other evidence. The accused may be questioned as well, but he has the right to refuse to testify, and the examining magistrate must ask questions which would tend to prove innocence of the accused as well as questions directed to proving his guilt. If it is decided to charge the suspected person, at his subsequent trial the procurator cannot introduce any new evidence not previously known to the accused.

This system is a great advantage over even our system of preparatory examinations in the more serious cases, as the various witnesses do not have their evidence taken in advance on oath or by detectives. When the accused is indicted he is given not only the charge but, as part of the indictment, a copy of all the evidence to be used against him, both documents and the statements of witnesses.

At the trial the burden of proving the guilt of the accused, as in our law, rests upon the prosecutor, but, unlike our system, they have not got a host of Parliamentary Statutes and regulations which throw the onus of proof of his innocence or of some of the facts upon the accused. At the trial itself the judge plays an active part in questioning the witnesses and in calling his own impartial experts when necessary.

RULES OF EVIDENCE

The Soviet rules of admissibility of evidence are very much the same as ours. Hearsay evidence is allowed to be given in the court, although it may not be used against the accused. Their legal men justify this system by saying that the uttering of hearsay evidence often leads to new facts being dis-

covered and new channels of investigation being opened, although the judges are strict in not using such hearsay evidence against the accused.

They insist that a criminal trial under our system is something of a game, whereas their trials are run along lines more likely to guarantee that the wrong person is not convicted. The judge, therefore, controls the procedure and determines the order of witnesses. On the much raised question in Western Europe about the frequency of confessions in political trials, I must say that where the accused is confronted with all the evidence, so that the entire situation is clarified in his mind, there would be a greater tendency towards people pleading guilty in the face of overwhelming evidence rather than put up a hopeless last-ditch stand.

On appeal, which, as I have said, is very often noted by the procurator, whose office reviews all decided cases, the superior court not only reviews the entire case both on the law and on the facts, but may also receive evidence not given in the original trial. As a former Chief Justice, Goliakov, put it, the most important function of the Socialist State is the fundamental remaking of the conscience of the people. Punishment, therefore, is not given until the accused person's whole biography is placed before the court, which takes into account the circumstances which led the accused to commit the crime.

BAIL SYSTEM

I preferred our system of bail to theirs, as the right of bail in the Soviet Union is largely in the hands of the procurator. But there again in practice in South Africa, while our courts are charged with the function of deciding whether or not bail should be granted, they are guided so completely by the attitude of the prosecutor that for most practical purposes the right of an accused person to be released on bail in South Africa depends on whether the police are opposed to bail or not.

That the authorities are very zealous that the legal rights of suspected criminals should not be violated or abused is very evident. Beria, a Soviet Minister, and his former Deputy Minister, who were discovered to be guilty of breaches of the Soviet legal code and of being responsible for framing cases, were ruthlessly dealt with and executed.

I have not time to deal to-day with the various branches of civil, family, social security and other laws, but the conclusion I arrived at was that both in theory and in the light of practice the accused person has a much fairer chance in the Soviet Union than in South Africa, apart from the nature of the laws in each country.

The procurator is no longer the "Czar's Eye." He has now become the "People's Eye." Their judges are independent of the State and are in duty bound and do decide cases only according to Soviet law. Finally, their system of court proceedings helps the people to arrive at a clearer understanding of problems of State administration, every-day life and morality.

ACT AGAINST FARES RISE

CAPE TOWN.

A call to boycott the Railways if increased rail tariffs are introduced was made by the Western Province Local Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council at a meeting last week.

"Once again the people who are hardest hit are the vast number of workers in the lower income group," says the statement.

"Large numbers of both European and Non-European workers live, or are compelled to live, up to 20 miles away from their places of work, and will have to face fare increases of up to 3s. 6d. a week or 11s. 8d. a month on season tickets."

The misery caused by the floods and the added hardship for families removed to Nyanga would be further aggravated by the higher fares.

"The committee calls on all workers who are able to do so to boycott the South African Railways."



Mr. A. Calmeyer

In an interview with Advance, Mr. A. Calmeyer, newly-elected chairman of the local committee, said letters were being sent to many organisations in the Cape calling for support for a preliminary meeting to organise a mass protest demonstration against the higher rail fares. Dates for the preliminary meeting and the demonstration have not yet been decided.

The Minister of Transport was urged to withdraw the proposed increases in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Management Committee of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, which expressed its strong opposition to higher fares.

WOMEN PROTEST

Enclosing a schedule of fare increases from Cape Town to various suburbs in the Peninsula, the Federation of South African Women has sent invitations to many organisations asking for delegates to a meeting on Saturday to discuss ways and means of organising a nationwide campaign against the rail fare increases.

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PEOPLE'S LEADERS EXILED

(Continued from page 1)

against the Government's racial policies," a statement issued from Johannesburg by the Working Committee of the African National Congress describes the action as "an expression of the Government's fear." The Working Committee calls upon all freedom-loving citizens "to protest against this outrageous action, which, if not challenged, will pave the way for wholesale persecution of all those who are the Government's political opponents."

"All decent people will protest in horror at this arbitrary uprooting from their jobs, homes and families, without trial or hearing, and their banishment in perpetuity to rural con-

centration camps," declares a statement from the S.A. Congress of Democrats, which calls for "the immediate cancellation of this vicious deportation order and the restoration to the two men of their normal civil rights."

A statement issued on behalf of the A.N.C. Youth League (Cape) by assistant secretary, Mr. E. A. Mfaha, protests at the deportation orders against men who "have taken a prominent part in democratic, anti-Nationalist activities."

"An attitude of acceptance of these orders and bans can only open the way for further Nationalist attacks on the liberties of the African people of South Africa," says the statement.

H-BOMB VICTIMS INCURABLE

LONDON.

Japanese doctors have been unable to cure the fishermen who were contaminated by radio-active dust after the recent H-bomb explosion in the Pacific because the Americans, during the occupation, confiscated data on disease caused by the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atom bomb explosions.

Japanese scientists say the destructive radio-active rays penetrate the body and damage the bone structure. So far no cure for this bone destruction has been discovered.

What the scientists want to know is what elements the radio-active dust contains. If they knew more about this they would be better able to take steps towards curing the fishermen.

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



WRESTLING

Natal has taken the lead again in sports organisation. This time it is professional wrestling, and Natal's newest promoter, Mr. Shaik Mahomed, is doing everything in his power to reinstate this once popular sport.

Bobby Marajh, the ghee-consuming wrestler, took out a license not so long ago but failed to deliver the goods. After one promotion Bobby decided to throw in the towel, stating the wrestlers failed to co-operate.

Shaik Mahomed's first tournament comes off on the 18th August. Top of the bill will be a fight between the much-discussed Masked Marvel and Hero Barry.

The Masked Marvel, the biggest draw card in Non-European wrestling, enters the ring wearing a mask and promises to disclose his identity if he is beaten. He has won all his fights to date, and the mystery as to who he really is has deepened considerably. Hero's veteran mat-man, the popular Hero Barry, will attempt to solve the mystery, and from all accounts he seems best qualified for the job.

Accompanying the Marvel will be heavyweight Mighty Lawrence, who is billed to meet Natal's Patata Marajh for the vacant South African heavyweight crown.

Charlie Chan completes the trio who will be leaving the Cape under the guidance of boxing promoter Tiger Kid Shaik.

BOXING

The Cape's top boxing promoter, Tiger Kid Shaik, has prepared

EAST-WEST INTERCHANGE

LONDON.

In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union industrial production during the past four years had increased even more than in Western Europe and North America, said Sir Alec Randall during a debate in the United Nations Economic and Social Council last week.

He said in spite of economic disturbances in the West much progress had been made, not only in raising output and expanding international trade but also in improving the standard of living of the ordinary consumer. During the same debate Mr. P. N. Komykin reaffirmed the Soviet Government's desire for wider trade with the West. He said that lessening of world tension gave hope for expanding international trade. The Soviet Union's foreign trade was 11 per cent. higher in 1953 than in the previous year.

The Truth Will Out

Read Brian Bunting's "Life is more Joyous", a 20-page illustrated Booklet, with a picture cover, which explains What he saw, What he heard, What he felt, What he found, on his visit to the Soviet Union.

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another first-class promotion for 24th August—he has signed on Ace Chocolate to meet Julius Caesar.

Chocolate was one of the fighters who campaigned in Australia recently. He is reputed to have given Barry Brown, the present Empire welterweight champion, one of the toughest fights of his career. Chocolate is not a dangerous threat to the national crown, but he is a great crowd pleaser. He possesses a colourful, all-action style and the killer instinct which the boxing fans love so much. He showed his gameness when he came in as a last-minute substitute against Fondie Mavuso in Durban recently. Despite the fact that he was not prepared at all for such a meeting, he willingly agreed to fight.

Up-and-coming Johnny Stansfield, who fought so well against the fiery Aaron Selepe, meets a newcomer in Wilson Sigawane. Sigawane is reported to be an excellent prospect, and is a spar mate to the ex-South African welter king-pin Alex Makele. Shaik, who is also at the head of the Stansfield stable, tells me this is the first of a series of fights planned to build Johnny into a top contender for the national title.

EMPIRE CHANCE

Personally, I feel Johnny is ready to meet men of the calibre of Ace Chocolate and Rocky Ramiah. This lad has great potentialities and if he is handled properly can bring us another Empire title.

The third fight is between Young Roberts and Aaron Selepe for the Cape Province lightweight title, held by the former. Selepe impressed me immensely in his losing battle with Stansfield recently.

Fighting through sheer instinct, he weathered the storm of punches rained on him, and almost turned the tables during the latter stages of the fight. His handlers should pay more attention to teaching him the finer points of the game.

Now that he is fighting in his right division, Selepe should do well for himself.

I predict that Roberts won't last six rounds against the formidable Selepe.

NATAL ACTION COUNCIL PLAN

DURBAN.

The 155 delegates representing over 91,000 wage-earners who attended the conference of the Natal Workers' Council of Action last week resolved to organise effective action against the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Bill and the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act.

Delegates emphasised the fact that recent strikes in Durban had proved beyond doubt the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act was created to destroy the organisation of the working class by depriving them of the traditional strike weapon used by workers all over the world in their fight for higher wages and better conditions.

Conference decided that action committees must be established in every factory to take up the issues of the workers, build the trade union movement and develop new leaders, as only a free trade union movement of Non-European and European workers could protect the interests of the working class.

Unanimously the delegates pledged to support the Workers' Action Council, whose aim it is to fight for the right of all employees to organise themselves into trade unions.

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: Mary Butcher, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

CAPE CLOTHING WORKERS WANT NATIONAL UNITY

CAPE TOWN.

GARMENT workers in the Cape will decide on the formation of a national union at a general meeting of the Cape Union on August 2 in the City Hall, Cape Town. Urging all workers to attend this meeting, the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa has distributed a leaflet at clothing factories in the Cape Peninsula.

"A national union will mean unity of all garment workers and unity is strength. Workers of the Cape Peninsula, victory is in your hands. Do not let this opportunity pass. Go to the meeting determined to vote for a national union," says the leaflet.

In an interview with *Advance*, Miss A. Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, said the officials of her union had held meetings at the majority of factories in the Cape Peninsula, and on every occasion the workers had expressed themselves wholeheartedly in favour of a national union, "with the exception of the officials and executive of the Cape Union and, of course, the employers."

An earlier meeting of garment workers was called by the Cape Union on June 30, but it was abandoned owing to a disturbance.

Following the meeting a charge of

would receive higher wages and better conditions."

Several other employees who have been leading supporters of the national union have been given notice recently. One man who had worked at a factory for eight years was dismissed with a week's notice because he was "too old"—he is 50!

Eight members have been summoned to appear before the next committee meeting of the Cape Peninsula Garment Workers' Union and defend themselves in connection with the abandonment of the meeting on June 30.

In a letter to one of them, summoning her to appear at the committee meeting, Miss R. Crawford, the union's secretary, notifies her of a charge that she "defied the authority of the chair . . . shouted and booted . . . conducted yourself in a riotous and disorderly manner . . . and, together with others, caused the meeting to be abandoned."

CLOSED SHOP

These workers may be faced with action in terms of the disciplinary clauses of the constitution. The closed shop system which operates in the garment industry in the Cape means that if workers are expelled from the union they automatically lose their jobs. The eight members are supporters of the move to form a national union, Miss Scheepers told *Advance*.

In terms of the constitution an unemployed worker does not forfeit the privileges of union membership until three months after he ceases to pay union dues.

Thus, workers who have been recently dismissed may still attend and vote at the general meeting on August 2.

Supporters of the national union had wanted a peaceful meeting on June 30, Miss Scheepers said. Following the meeting, in one day 500 workers signed a requisition for a general meeting and proposed a resolution mandating the executive of the Cape Union to enter negotiations with a view to amalgamating the three unions into one national union. The requisition demanded that speakers from the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa be invited to address the meeting in order that members can hear views for or against the national union.

It is not yet known whether the meeting of August 2 is called in terms of the requisition, but the Cape Union constitution provides that a general meeting must be called if 200 workers request it.



Miss Pauline Johns

assault was laid with the police against Miss Katje Diaz, an organiser of the Cape Union, by Miss Pauline Johns, a clothing worker, who is also suing Miss Diaz for £100 damages. The week after the meeting Miss Johns received a week's notice from the factory for "cheeking the boss," she told *Advance*.

"I am in favour of a national union," she said; "we workers in the Cape

BEER HALL MAY BE SCRAPPED

CAPE TOWN.

Partial success was won for the many opponents of the beer hall at Langa when the Cape Town City Council Native Affairs Committee adopted a motion to abandon the beer hall proposal by three votes to one at a meeting last week.

Representations against the beer hall were made to the committee by deputations from the National Council of Women, the South African Temperance Alliance and the African Western Grand Temple of Langa.

Proposing the motion to abandon the beer hall, Mr. A. H. Honikman gave as his reason the expressed opinions of Langa Advisory Board and the public. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. A. Levitas.

The proposal will not, however, be abandoned unless enough votes are secured at the Council's meeting to-day (Thursday) to rescind the previous decision, which accepted the principle of the establishment of a beer hall at Langa. Mr. Levitas has already tabled a motion to rescind this resolution.

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BUILDERS DON'T WANT ANOTHER BLITZ

LONDON.

Yet another British trade union conference, that of the 95,000-strong Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, has passed a resolution decisively rejecting plans for German rearmament.

RACING

The following are Tudor's selections for the Greyville meeting on Saturday:
First Race: 1 PRESS GANG, 2 Tiber's Pride, 3 Cornfirmator.
Second Race: 1 ST. GREY, 2 Sal, 3 San.
Third Race: 1 JOLLY QUIN, 2 Eagle Ray, 3 Gunsmoke.
Fourth Race: 1 KEREN, 2 Samba, 3 Saint Easton.
Fifth Race: 1 NAGAINA HALL, 2 Wayfarer, 3 Gulustan.
Sixth Race: 1 COQUIMBO, 2 Derooy Day, 3 Old Glory.
Seventh Race: 1 NEWS BOY, 2 Top Level, 3 Forage Cap.
Eighth Race: 1 DERRY DOWN, 2 Compton Verney, 3 Floral Saint.
Ninth Race: 1 YOUNG CHARLES, 2 Barn Owl, 3 Senator.

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