

Advance

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THE COST OF APARTHEID

In reply to a question by Mr. Brian Bunting, the Acting Minister of Health disclosed the following statistics of the incidence of tuberculosis in South Africa over the past four years:

	1948	1952
Europeans	1,609	1,422
Coloured persons (including Asiatics)	5,478	5,715
Africans	15,681	20,942

INDIANS NEXT VICTIMS OF IDENTITY CARD SYSTEM



Among the thousands of young people at the Bucharest Youth Festival were 44 South Africans, some of whom are seen here while leading the contingent in the Festival march-past.

“FIGHT FOR PEACE” CALL TO SOUTH AFRICANS

Big National Conference Plans Intensive Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH AFRICA'S first national Peace Conference established the South African Peace Council in Johannesburg last week-end. The conference expressed its conviction that mankind can avert the horrors of war, and went on to record its opposition against the use of Africa as a warbase. It demanded bread and social benefits, peace and disarmament rather than war preparations and urged all South Africans to ensure that negotiation triumphs over attempted solutions by force, not only between the great powers, but also in Africa and other parts of the world where foreign domination tried to impose itself by force.

Two hundred and seventy-five delegates from 3 provinces, representing 260,870 people, deliberated for two days on the causes of war; the effects of colonialism on the African Continent in relation to war drives; the effect on people's daily lives of the burden of war preparations and the tasks before the South African Peace Movement.

Among the main speakers at the conference were Professor Joseph Gillman, Mr. Nelson Mandela (president of the Transvaal African National Congress, Dr. Guy Routh, economist, Mrs. Jessie McPherson, who represented the S.A. Labour Party, Mr. Debi Singh of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. Cecil Williams, national chairman of the Springbok Legion and Mrs. F. Thaele from Cape Town.

Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., banned from participation in any gathering, and in the Peace Movement, by a notice from the Minister of Justice served on him just two days before the conference opened, beat the ban imposed on him by recording a message, to which the delegates listened in deep silence and emotion at the opening session. Attacks on the peace movement in the past have not prevented the movement from growing and spreading, said Mr. Fischer's recorded speech.

“I have already given my answer to Mr. Swart in telling him that the present attack also will fail to obstruct the march of the people towards peace. I know that my answer is correct and that the real reply to Mr. Swart will come not from me but from the determination of this

Congress to spread the work of peace throughout South Africa.”

A resolution from the floor proposing that the Peace Movement send a deputation to Mr. Swart to urge him to lift the ban on Mr. Fischer was unanimously adopted.

“BALLOT FOR PEACE”

Conference decided to conduct a “Ballot for Peace” throughout the nation to obtain signatures from people everywhere for the use of negotiation to settle international disputes rather than resort to force and war. The target for this national ballot will be 100,000 signatures.

Reverend D. C. Thompson, one of the founders of the S.A. Peace Movement, was elected president of the S.A. Peace Council amidst acclamation. (Continued on page 3)

Registration Starts In Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government has now started the registration of Indians under the Population Registration Act, and they will, in all likelihood, be the next group to be issued with identity cards.

As with the issue of the new Pass Books to Africans (also under the Population Registration Act) Pretoria has been chosen as the first centre for the inauguration of the system.

A notice has been issued to Asiatics (in this group fall Indians, Chinese and Malays) in Pretoria and the townships of East Lynne, Silverton and Pretoria North, requiring all men and women over the age of 16 to complete a questionnaire to enable the Department of the Interior to determine the citizenship of all Asiatics.

These printed questionnaire forms were distributed house to house during August 12 to 21. They are also available at police stations.

Each individual is required to fill in the form and return it in person between August 24 and 29. People, says the instruction of the Department, must “present themselves in family order to be photographed”. Each individual must pay 2s. 6d. for his photographs and must purchase a revenue stamp to this amount from a post office before coming to be photographed.

The questionnaire runs to eight foolscap pages of questions. It requires such details as grandfather's date of birth; the date of the individual's father's entry into the union, details, numbers and dates of such documents as letters of exemption, letters of protection, condonation certificates, all permits, Transvaal Asiatic Registration certificates and all provincial permits.

Criminal Law Amendment Act Appeal Wins

PRETORIA.

The Supreme Court upheld the appeal of Mr. Arthur Matlala against his conviction on a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Matlala was found guilty of “soliciting money to assist a campaign conducted by means of unlawful acts” in March this year and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and eight strokes. The Supreme Court ruled that the measure was not law at the time when it was alleged he contravened its provisions.

His conviction and sentence of £50 or six months under Proclamation 256 was confirmed.

A Message From Bucharest

JOHANNESBURG.

From Bucharest Mr. Walter M. Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress, who was a guest of the World Youth Festival, sent an interview to Advance in which he stated he was vastly impressed with the Festival, and the wonderful spirit of the youth.

“I feel,” he cabled, “that the two things which must be done without delay in South Africa are to intensify the work of the youth movement, laying especial emphasis on cultural activities of young people; and the formation of a national women's organisation to deal with the issues concerning women. These two forces will be the backbone of a future happy South Africa.”

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3rd WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

Struggle For Peace, Wages, Freedom

LONDON.

THE Third World Trade Union Congress will take place in October this year in Vienna in a period of militancy and progress for trade unionism, particularly in the colonial countries. The period between now and October is being taken up in most countries with intensive preparations linking the coming Congress with the mass action, unity and social demands of the workers.

Highlights of the trade union movement at the present are the rising wave of militant action combining the demand for improved wages and conditions with the call for peace and freedom from colonial exploitation.

Most dramatic union activity has been in France, Italy, Japan, Indonesia, Brazil, Ceylon, India, Australia. But in scores of other countries, in South America, Asia, Africa and elsewhere trade unionism is on the advance.

The Appeal of the World Fed-

eration of Trade Unions has been widely circulated and is being discussed through the affiliated union centres and in various sectors of the Trade Union Internationals.

Emphasis throughout has been on mobilising the widest mass support and understanding of the tasks of the World Congress and connecting them with the daily activities of the workers in their various fields.

In a statement on the Congress, Louis Saillant, general secretary, stated: "The tasks of the Trade Unions should not be left to small

and limited groups of militants. The preparations for the Congress are the affair of all workers. Every one of them has his share in the responsibility for this work. By grasping the idea that this is their congress, they will make this great international meeting in Vienna the Congress of the men and women workers of the whole world."

MASS MEMBERSHIP

The W.F.T.U. has a membership throughout the world of 80,000,000 and is incomparably the greatest and most powerful working-class organisation in existence today or at any previous time.

The opening words of the appeal to the October Congress give the keynote to the present situation and the tasks of the movement:

"Where big business is piling up gigantic profits, your living conditions are becoming increasingly intolerable."

With regard to the colonial countries, the trade union movement consider "one of the first tasks to be the development of these struggles in all their aspects: abolition of racial discrimination and forced labour, the achievement of and respect for trade union rights and democratic rights and democratic freedom, the development of national economy and industry, land reform and the dividing of land among the peasants and agricultural workers, opportunities for a decent life, freedom and culture".

Among the thousands of delegates who will assemble in the big Vienna Concert House will be South Africans of various nationalities, including Africans who are facing the threat by the Nationalist Government to destroy their growing trade union movement.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM

CAPE TOWN.

The reaction of some Nationalist supporters to the Budget is well illustrated by the following letter which appeared in 'Die Burger' on 19th August, under the pseudonym of "Embittered, Neilersdrif".

"To me, as to thousands of others the budget came as a violent shock, so I watched your columns with interest, and also the outcome of the budget debate in Parliament. What struck me most was the negative attitude and 'ja-broer' mentality of our Nationalist members of Parliament. No one dared to voice just criticism; on the contrary, all the provisions of the budget were welcomed with enthusiasm. To them it was the most wonderful budget in the Union's history.

We must listen ad nauseum to the old hackneyed story about this and that which is alleged still to be the cheapest in the world. Not a single attempt was made to bring other sources of taxation, such as alcohol and cigarettes, to the attention of the Minister. All the criticism levelled by the Opposition was naturally only for propaganda!

Don't our platteland M.P.s know how embittered the platteland is over the scandalous rise in the price of petrol?

I consider such a display of complete subordination lamentable, because it can lead to autocratic actions by Ministers who well know that they can always rely on an obliging 'ja-broer' majority to gloss over and endorse their actions."

Clarion Call

Soviet Russia's announcement that she has exploded a hydrogen bomb has given the Western world a shock. The hydrogen bomb is several times more powerful than the atom bomb. A few hydrogen bombs could wipe out the main centres of life in the U.S.A. If it should come to war, what protection could the United States Government offer its citizens?

Do you remember the sneering and scoffing that greeted Malenkov's announcement that Russia knew the secret of the hydrogen bomb? All the political wiseacres and press pundits airily dismissed the claim as a frightened boy's whistling in the dark to keep his courage up. The Russians could not have discovered the secret, we were told. Their scientists were too ignorant, their industry too backward. Why, it was not even certain that America had the hydrogen bomb, so how could the Russians have it?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Now that the Russian hydrogen explosion has been confirmed in London and New York, the Western world has been given furiously to think. The warmongers, who have already taken a crack in Korea but were hoping to avenge it with atom bombs in due course, are now in something of a panic. If the other guy is going to hit harder than you hit him, then perhaps it's not such a good idea to start a fight. There is talk of reviving the United Nations disarmament commission, negotiations, discussions, bargainings—anything but war.

If the Russian discovery of the hydrogen bomb makes the West more willing to settle outstanding disputes round the conference table, it will still prove a powerful force for peace. In this respect the Russian assurance that the West has nothing to fear from the discovery should aid the efforts of those all over the world who are fighting for peace and an enduring settlement between the big five powers.

PROSPECTS IN PERSIA

We live in a world of constant tension and surprises. Each day we open our newspapers with some trepidation. Who can guess what message of war or disaster may be staring at one in huge headlines on the front page?

Last week Advance confidently announced, on the basis of the latest dispatches from overseas, that the Shah of Persia had been thrown out of his country for good. "Almost as a last throw to prevent this mutual settlement (with Russia) from coming into being", stated our diplomatic correspondent, "the Shah launched his attempted military coup. The Persian masses rallied behind Mosadeq and the armed forces and smashed the attempt. The Shah, long an instrument of foreign influences, fled".

A week later the Shah was back. Like most instruments of foreign influences, he let others do his dirty work for him, and was conveniently out of the country while his supporters were risking their necks for his return. That he still has doubts about the permanency of his rule may perhaps be gauged from the fact that he has left his wife behind in Rome for the time being.

WITH FOREIGN SUPPORT

The Shah's coup was engineered by the army, undoubtedly with foreign support. For a long time now the West has been very worried about Persia. Anglo-Iranian oil had been expelled and its property threatened with nationalisation. In the last few weeks there were frequent reports of friendly negotiations with Soviet Russia.

Foreign diplomats and newspapers complained that the Communists were practically running the country already.

The prospect of Persia, with its oil, falling outside their orbit was more than the West could bear. Hence the putsch which has deposed Mosadeq and brought the Shah back. Just who will get the oil now is not quite clear. The Shah has stated Anglo-Iranian won't get it anyway. So perhaps it's the Americans who have once more in Persia, as in many colonial or semi-colonial countries since the war, muscled in on a British preserve. Meanwhile Anglo-Iranian shares have risen to their highest point since 1949.

One thing can be stated with fair certainty, however, and that is that the Shah, despite all his foreign friends can do, won't last very long. Of all the countries of the Middle East, it is in Persia that the people have been most extensively drawn into the struggle against imperialism. That is the final guarantee that that struggle will be successful in the not too distant future.

IN DISGRACE

In South Africa, as debate follows debate on Bill after Bill of Nationalist repression, the United Party moves steadily towards extinction. This year they have not found enough guts among all their members to oppose the Government on a single important issue.

During the February session the U.P. voted with the Government on the Public Safety and Criminal Law Amendment Bills. One result of their cowardice on that occasion, I am satisfied, was that they lost the election.

Now this session again the U.P. is voting with the Government on the Native Labour Bill and the Separate Amenities Bill, and I have no doubt, will find an excuse to give way on the Coloured Vote Bill in due course as well.

It seems to be futile to warn the U.P. that appeasement doesn't pay. It hasn't been paying for years now, but the party bosses don't seem to be able to understand why.

UNPRINCIPLED OPPORTUNISM

What is more disgusting about the U.P. is the way their so-called "liberals" accommodate themselves to the unprincipled opportunism of the party. In the debate on the Native Labour Bill in the House last week it was pathetic to see people like John Cope and Mrs. Suzman, who certainly know better, cross the floor to vote with the Nats. In the debate on the Separate Amenities Bill Dr. Zac de Beer, who used to enjoy a reputation as a radical and a progressive in his student days, openly accepted the principle of apartheid as embodied in the Nationalist Bill.

Even the Labour Party, which has fought well on a number of occasions this year, floundered on the Separate Amenities Bill. True, they reject the Nationalist Bill, but only, as their amendment states, because it departs from the traditional South African policy of social separation with "equity and justice", which the Labour Party accepts.

Yes, the Nationalists have succeeded almost completely in taking the colour question out of party politics—to use Strauss' pettifogging formula. At any rate, Parliamentary politicians no longer find it politic to oppose apartheid root and branch as the source of all injustice and race hatred in this country.

CHANTICLEER

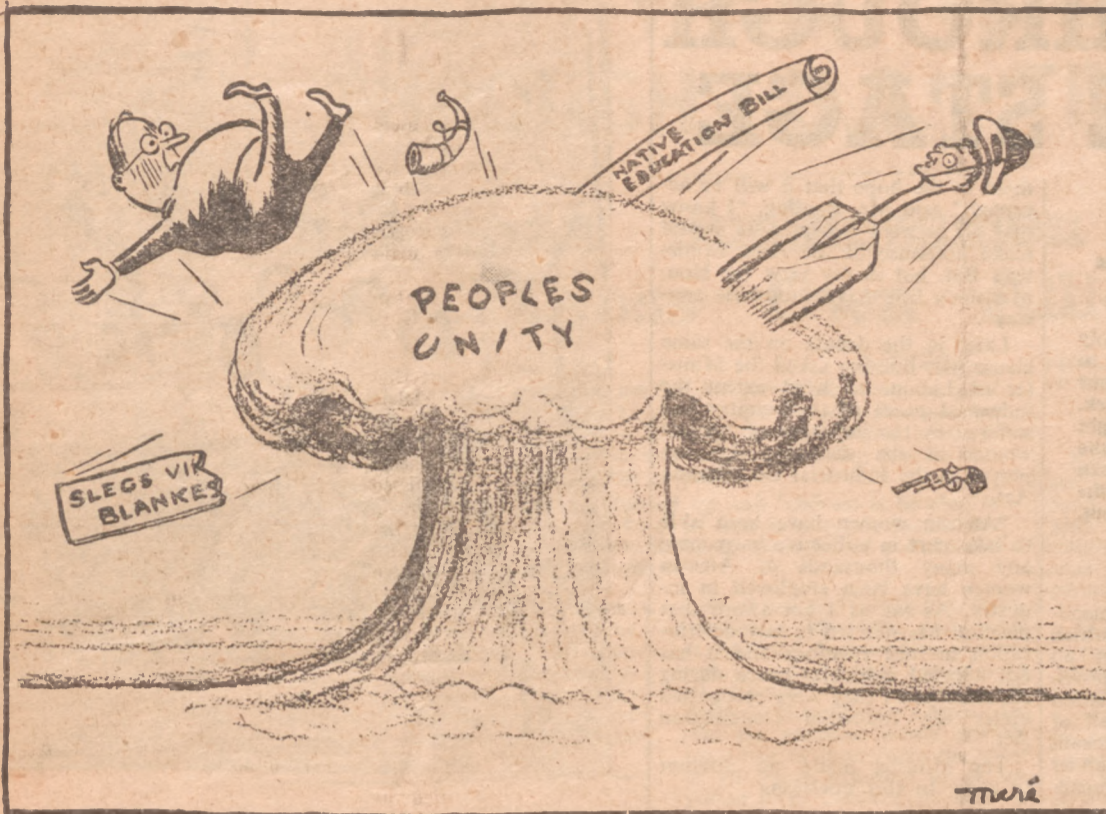
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“FIGHT FOR PEACE”

(Continued from page 1)

mation. Mrs. Jessie MacPherson, Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., Chief A. Luthuli, Mr. R. K. Cope, Maulvi Cachalia and Mr. Dan Tloome were elected vice-presidents.

Prof. Joseph Gillman, speaking during the session “War and Peace and the Common People” said:

“URGENT TASK BEFORE US”

“As I think of Africa today, of that vast territory extending from the Sahara to Cape Town, with its population of 160,000,000 Africans and Indians and 4,000,000 whites; as I reflect on the plight of the people—of the one million lepers and of the millions of tuberculous, of the parasite-infected human beings, of the millions of babies born into filth and degradation and who never reach the age of twelve months; and when I reflect that there are vast expanses of land stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean which, if cultivated could feed the entire continent of Africa as well as Europe, then I know that there is a great and urgent task before us.

“And that is why you must talk of peace now, feel it and dream it, lest you be distracted by nefarious devices. Lest you feel alone here today, lest you feel that you are voices crying in the wilderness, I would assure you that there are at least 700 million people thinking in the same way.”

S. AFRICA IN FRONT LINE

Mr. Cecil Williams said: “War has no victories for the people. We, the people, pay for the manufacture of bombs for the process of our own destruction. Whatever the antagonisms between different systems in the world they can be settled by peaceful negotiation. Not to accept this is to accept that we are less than men.

“War in Europe today is almost impossible because the people reject war. South Africans must see that they are no longer geographically isolated from the sites of war. The mining of uranium has brought us into the front line of battle, concluded Mr. Williams.

The £6 million spent on the Korean war could have educated 60,000 children in South Africa who are running half-naked in the streets and in the slum areas, said Mr. Cassim Amra, of Durban. He pointed out further that the £42 million ear-

marked by South Africa for Middle East “defence” could have placed 400,000 children in schools. “War is destroying our economy and our happiness,” said Mr. Amra.

Mr. Debi Singh said that colonialism in Africa and the subjugation of people by foreign powers were definite causes of war.

APPEAL TO CHURCHES

An appeal for approaches to churches and religious movements to support the peace movement came from Mr. Robert Oakes, of the Brotherhood of Light and Truth. He suggested that the churches should declare a “Peace Sunday” when sermons of peace could be preached throughout the country.

Miss Ida Mntwana said that the ordinary people of South Africa

wanted bread before bombs and butter instead of bullets. The taxpayer did not want to pay for armies to be sent to Korea to destroy the homes of the people there and bomb defenceless women and children, she declared.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

The conference decided to implement a vigorous Union-wide campaign to bring home to the people the close relationship between war preparations and declining standards, and to win public opinion for a policy of peace and disarmament. All South Africans of goodwill are urged to join in the task “so that bread and social benefits may replace the diversion of men and national resources to war preparations”.

AFRICA, COLONIALISM AND WAR

THE South African National Peace Conference, which met in Johannesburg last week-end, adopted the following resolution in connection with Africa, Colonialism and War:

Congress recognises the affirmation of the United Nations Charter that racial discrimination and the employment of force to hold peoples in dependence and colonial subjection operates as a powerful menace to peace.

We affirm that recognition of the fundamental human rights of all peoples, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, to self-government and self-determination, is the only stable basis for the establishment of lasting peace and international harmony.

We condemn the use of force to settle disputes, not only between major states, but also to impose and maintain foreign domination on the peoples of Africa.

The use of Africa as a warbase, the territorial ambitions of outside powers, and the exploitation of Africa’s peoples and material resources, presents a constant threat to stability and peace.

The cause of world peace would be greatly strengthened by the participation of the peoples of Africa in the World Peace Movement.

Congress declares that the policy of race-discrimination in the Union of South Africa pursued by the South African Government constitutes a breach of the United Nations Charter, and a threat to world peace. We believe that in the interests of peace the South African Government should:

- Adhere to the spirit of the Charter and implement the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning South Africa;

- Renounce threats to incorporate the Protectorates against the wish of their inhabitants;

- End the policy of diplomatic, commercial and cultural isolation which contributes to the continuation of tensions, restricts our economy, and prevents friendly relations between South Africans and the peoples of other countries;

- Ensure, in co-operation with other governments, the production of uranium for peaceful and constructive purposes, not for atomic warfare.

BRITISH T.U. DELEGATES EXPOSE COLD WAR LIES

Visited Scenes Of Fake Riots

LONDON.

AN illustration of how the Western propaganda agencies fabricated tales of civil strife, riots, strikes and sabotage in Poland and spread them throughout the world as factual reports of a “general revolt” against the People’s Democratic Government was made by a party of British Trade Unionists on their return to England. They were in Poland at the time of the reports and at their own request made tours of inspection of the actual spots where the “risings” were supposed to have taken place.

The Trade Union party consisted of 36 workers in various industries elected by their branches, national and district committees and were led by Mr. T. W. Colvin, assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Foundry Workers.

A statement signed by all members of the delegation and issued to the Press said:

REPORTS OF RIOTS

“On the eve of our departure home the British newspapers had carried reports of riots in Warsaw and strikes among the workers in the iron and steel centres of Silesia. “Naturally we wanted to make

an on-the-spot investigation. No objection was raised to this, and we visited the so-called “trouble areas”.

“However, our conversations with people convinced us, without doubt, that there was no foundation for and no truth in these newspaper reports.

CAMPAIGN OF LIES

“Many delegates expressed the view that this exposure of such a scandalous campaign of lies gives serious food for thought about all the other stories currently peddled. These stories we now recognise as distortions of the truth.”

Peace Conference

SETTLE DIFFERENCES BY NEGOTIATION!

One problem today faces all mankind with overwhelming urgency. The threat of total warfare, fought with atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, napalm and germs, confronts us not simply with the issue of peace or war, but with the very survival of the human race.

There are no differences of system, outlook or policy between nations which could justify such terrible slaughter.

There are no differences which cannot be settled by negotiation.

This is the world-wide demand of people everywhere: existing wars must be brought to an end; at all costs the Korean conflict must not be allowed to break out again; nations must come to the conference table to settle their differences in a spirit of concession and compromise in the cause of peace. Intransigent stands can only lead to new conflicts.

The use of violence, not only between sovereign states, but to suppress subject peoples, is a factor of peril leading to expanding wars.

Negotiation must triumph over attempted solutions by force, not only between the Great Powers, but in Africa and other parts of the world.

South Africans! Peace is within the grasp of each one of us! Let us act now for peace!

NATAL CONGRESSES CALL MASS CONFERENCE

DURBAN.

A CONFERENCE has been called jointly by the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress to discuss the increase in the Cost of Living and the decentralised bus terminals. The Conference will be held at the Gandhi Hall, Lorne Street, on Sunday, 30th August, 1953, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Invitations have been sent to all sporting, cultural, trade union, church and social organisations. Delegates representing the various factories in Durban and district have also been invited to attend this Conference.

The Congresses are greatly perturbed at the rise in the cost of living of all sections of the South African population. The recent taxations on bread and transport imposed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Havenga, says their statement, has seriously burdened the poorer sections of the communities, with

increased costs for essential commodities. They point out that there is great discontent amongst the thousands of bus users on the siting of bus terminals at Winterton Walk and Lorne Street.

The Congresses are confident that the Conference will demonstrate the widespread public demand for better living conditions and for the use of the Testing Grounds as a central bus terminus.

The present efforts of the authorities in providing robots, etc., have had little effect on the chaos in this area during peak hours.

SLAVE BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE STAGE

U.P. Votes With Nats.

CAPE TOWN.

THE Native Representatives and the Labour Party were the only members of Parliament who offered any serious opposition to the Government in the committee stage of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill in the House of Assembly last week. The United Party was in confusion until the whips brought all the members under control and forced them to vote with the Government. Even then some U.P. members sneaked out rather than conform. Prior to this several United Party members voted with the Native Representatives and the Labour Party against the Government.

Criticising Clause 3 of the Bill which provides for the establishment of a Central Native Labour Board consisting of Europeans appointed by the Minister, Mr. Brian Bunting said:

"The Hon. Minister says that he wants his Central Native Labour Board to be the mouthpiece of the employees. I really think that he is not very concerned with what the Board is so long as it is not a 'Mau-mouth-piece'. He went on to say that with the whole trade union movement opposed to the establishment of the Board it could hardly be conducive to industrial peace.

The sole purpose of the regional Native labour committees provided for in Clause 4 of the Bill was to provide the Minister with the opportunity of choosing his own good boys who would serve his own good purpose, said Mr. Bunting, but who would not serve the interests of the workers.

NEW CLAUSE

The Labour Party's main criticism of this clause was that the African workers would have no means of having their views represented to the regional committees. The Minister of Labour then introduced a new clause providing that in industries where not fewer than 20 Africans were employed, works committees should be set up.

Mr. A. Hepple (Leader of the Labour Party) criticised the new clause on the grounds that it favoured the employer by enabling him to set up a "Company Union", and that the Minister's provision for the presence of a Native Labour officer when the works committee elected its liaison officer would arouse suspicion.

The new clause was adopted.

"In terms of this Bill the whole labour structure of our country and the whole structures of wages and conditions of work can simply be upset by the dictate of the Hon. Minister," Mr. Bunting remarked, when describing the effects of clause 13, which gives the Minister power to lay down conditions of work for

BERLIN FOOD WAR BACKFIRE

LONDON.

Hundreds of thousands of food parcels distributed by the Americans to the people of East Germany were offered last week to the unemployed of West Berlin. They had been handed in by those who collected them and the Government authorities negotiated with the Central Unemployed Committee of West Berlin to arrange for the distribution. The Committee accepted, to the embarrassment of the Americans, and applied for premises in which to carry out the distribution. This was refused until the Eastern authorities agreed to lend the big Sports Stadium in Stalin Alley. Here the distribution went off smoothly through leaders and stewards of the unemployed themselves. Despite this backfire, the Americans have threatened to reopen their food war this week.

ATTACK ON RELIGION

Commenting to Advance on the terms of the new lease, Archdeacon R. P. Y. Rouse, said this appeared to be an attack on the freedom of religion. "Instead of saying what you feel, you will have in future to be very circumspect in what you say. Maybe there are times when a government ought to be criticised."

He added that this appeared to be an attempt to stop Christian criticism, and criticism within missionary circles of government policy.

The various church bodies are believed to be discussing their attitude to the new leases at present.

NATS SEEK TO MUZZLE CHURCHMEN

Dangerous Clause In New Leases

JOHANNESBURG.

THE new conditions for the leasing of church sites in urban Native areas are causing alarm in missionary circles throughout the country.

Under the new lease the Minister of Native Affairs may have a lease cancelled without compensation if in his opinion "any activities conducted therein (in the church premises) are such as to encourage or tend to encourage deterioration in the relationship between Natives and the Government or governmental persons or bodies or the lessor."

As Church bodies cannot purchase land for church buildings in locations and African areas they have to lease land for their premises from the local authority.

Up to the present the lease has been a fairly simple one, regularising such things as fencing of the area and the use of the building for religious purposes.

The additional clauses in the new lease would give the Minister of Native Affairs the power to close down a church if he did not approve of the views of the preacher, or even of a member of the congregation or church committee.

ment in the hope that it will be accepted," said Mr. Bunting, "I know that if it were accepted it would make nonsense of the Hon. Minister's Bill, but in my view the Hon. Minister's Bill makes nonsense anyway."

Later in the debate on the same clause Mr. Bunting asked the Minister of Labour to what extent the industrial peace of the country had suffered by the inclusion of African women in the definition of employee in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"African women have been able to take part in collective bargaining any many thousands of African women have been employed in industry. As far as I am aware that position has not led to any deterioration in race relations and it has not affected industrial peace during all these years they were recognised under the Industrial Conciliation Act."

The Minister made no attempt to reply to this question.

MAKES NONSENSE

Mr. Bunting moved an amendment to clause 35 of the Bill which provides for the exclusion of all African workers from the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act. By deleting the latter half of the clause the amendment meant the recognition of all workers under the I.C. Act. "I move this amend-

workers of any race.



Above: The South African choir and drama group performs during one of the cultural programmes at Bucharest.

Below: A corner of the South African photographic exhibition at the World Youth Festival for Peace and Friendship. The exhibition depicted the life, working conditions and struggles of our peoples.

Durban Municipal Workers Elect Officials

DURBAN.

The 19th Annual General Meeting of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society was held here last Sunday at the Magazine Barracks, Durban.

The following officials were elected: Mr. R. K. Gounden, chairman; Mr. T. C. Chetty, vice-chairman; Mr. S. L. Singh, secretary; Mr. B. Somers, organiser; and Mr. George Singh, legal adviser.

BOOK BANNING CHECKED

LONDON.

The recently elected progressive majority in the British Guiana House of Assembly has passed a Bill repealing the Subversive Literature Ordinance under which books and publications were banned from the Colony. The Progressive Party chairman, Mr. Burnham, stated: "We don't want McCarthyism in British Guiana." The Bill goes to the nominated Upper House and the Governor for consent.

Western Alliance Cracking Up

NEW YORK.

"No matter what the expressions of goodwill, the facts about the Western coalition speak louder than words. That alliance is threatened with no less than dissolution, and on both sides of the Atlantic there is a lack of means and will to check the trend," says Marquis Childs in the Washington Post. "What has become apparent after five years is that certain disabilities cannot be cured by American dollars. Or at any rate there are no signs that they will soon be cured."

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON GAGGED BY SWART

Fischer, Q.C., Victim Of Fascist Act

JOHANNESBURG.

LATEST victim of the banning notices of the Minister of Justice is Mr. Abraham Fischer, Q.C., chairman of the Congress of Democrats and a prominent figure in the progressive movement of the Transvaal.

Last week Mr. Fischer was served with two notices under the Suppression of Communism Act. The one required him to resign from 17 organisations, the second prohibited him for two years from attending any gatherings whatsoever.

Of the 17 organisations mentioned in the order, Mr. Fischer is a member of only two: the Congress of Democrats and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The notices were signed by the Minister at the beginning of August and delivered on Mr. Fischer 14 days after their date of issue.

Mr. Fischer has been a member of the Johannesburg Bar Council for the last ten years. His father is an ex-Judge President of the

to establish a national peace movement in the Union.

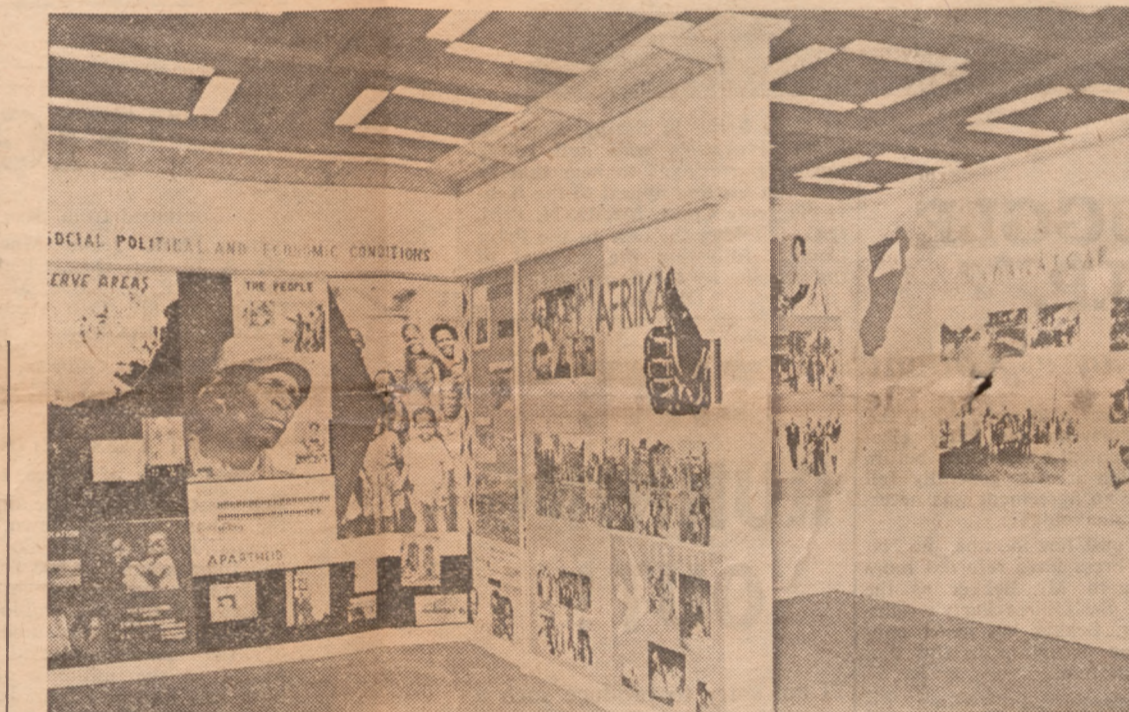
Commenting on his ban, Mr. Fischer said that this undemocratic act had been used once again to attack organisations which most sharply opposed the reactionary policies of the Government, and to stifle freedom of speech at the sole discretion of a single Cabinet Minister.

WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED

He added that it was intolerable that at Mr. Swart's discretion he should be prevented from carrying out what he considered to be the urgent duty of everyone to work for world peace. "I can assure Mr. Swart that his attack on the Peace Council will not intimidate those who believe in peace, nor prevent the movement for peace from going from strength to strength. This movement expresses the true wishes of the overwhelming majority of humanity and is gaining an irresistible momentum throughout the world to-day."

Orange Free State; his grandfather was the President of the Orange River Republic.

REPRESENTED S.A.



REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON GAGGED BY SWART

Fischer, Q.C., Victim Of Fascist Act

JOHANNESBURG.

LATEST victim of the banning notices of the Minister of Justice is Mr. Abraham Fischer, Q.C., chairman of the Congress of Democrats and a prominent figure in the progressive movement of the Transvaal.

Last week Mr. Fischer was served with two notices under the Suppression of Communism Act. The one required him to resign from 17 organisations, the second prohibited him for two years from attending any gatherings whatsoever.

Of the 17 organisations mentioned in the order, Mr. Fischer is a member of only two: the Congress of Democrats and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The notices were signed by the Minister at the beginning of August and delivered on Mr. Fischer 14 days after their date of issue.

Mr. Fischer has been a member of the Johannesburg Bar Council for the last ten years. His father is an ex-Judge President of the

EAST-WEST TRADE BURSTING THROUGH U.S. TRADE BARRIERS

American Businessmen Double-Cross Own Allies

LONDON.

THE immense and profitable market for practically every kind of goods in China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is creating a growing interest in Western business circles where it is regarded as the only possible way of compensating for the declining markets of the "capitalist sector."

Trade channels are being opened up and business is flowing in a small stream which promises to swell into a vast tide despite the frantic efforts of the Americans to build up the walls of a trade embargo around the Eastern countries.

Faced with the fact that official and unofficial missions from dozens of Western states are concluding deals with friendly and businesslike negotiators across the "iron curtain," the United States leaders are threatening more and more drastic action against their "Allies."

Speaking in Washington, Senator Joseph McCarthy announced he intended to introduce a measure imposing severe penalties on all trading activities with the People's Republic of China. He said the proposal would provide for a fine of three times the value of all goods exported to or imported from China in addition to a penalty of one million dollars for every shipload taken in or out of China. Senator McCarthy expressed the opinion that these fines should be deducted from the "United States aid," at present being paid to countries under the American alliance which allow their nationals to infringe the trade embargo.

At the same time, financial circles in Britain are fully aware of the ironical situation that American businessmen are among the biggest traders to China and are conducting a lucrative and increasing commerce with the Chinese mainland through the intermediary of Japanese firms.

The volume of American trade with China is believed to be many times larger than British trade which has been badly hit by the U.S.-imposed embargo and is only just beginning to recover this year.

U.S. DOUBLE-CROSS

The extreme right-wing financial paper of the City of London, The Recorder, shows a marked interest in the possibilities of the China trade, regardless of ideology, and makes some comment on the way in which American business is cashing in on the market behind the backs of its Allies.

The Recorder says: "The country which is in the minds of industrialists in Britain, in the United States, in Germany and in Japan is China."

After discussing the scope of British exports and the fact that America has been quietly building up business with China, the paper comments: "Despite American protests, the United States has been trading with China, mainly through Japan."

The difficulties caused by American restrictions on Britain are illustrated by a remark in the article: "A recent inquiry for blood plasma, for instance, was rejected because of its potential military value."

CREATING MONOPOLY POSITION

American trade policy, hiding under the ideology of "anti-Communism" is in fact designed to bolster the entire U.S. aim of creating a monopoly position in the world's markets which will enable them to "export" their economic crisis to the rest of the world. Prices of commodities sold by America, such as wheat and manufactured goods are kept at artificially high levels while industrial raw materials such as rubber, base metals and other raw materials have been forced down to levels causing real distress in the economy of many countries.

At the same time the Americans hope to cut off the obvious alternative of trade with the East. But

again, they are the first to cash in on that trade themselves.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Examples of how this system is breaking down under the sheer force of necessity are shown in the wide range of agreements being concluded week by week between countries on both sides of the "iron curtain."

At present a Soviet Trade mission is conducting talks in Britain for a greatly enlarged grain exchange agreement. Britain recently refused to sign the American-dictated international Wheat Control pact because American prices are fixed at too high a level. It is now hoped to obtain from the Soviet Union 6 1/2 million tons of grain as against 1 million last season.

British buyers took a big interest in the great annual fur sales in Russia this year.

The little country of Iceland has concluded an important trade agreement with the Soviet Union in which Russian cement, flour, metal goods and oil products will be exchanged for the frozen and salt fish

Denmark has just concluded a pact with the Soviet Union for exchange totalling 145 million Danish Crowns in both directions during the next two years. The exchange will include five refrigeration ships built in Denmark and other industrial equipment in exchange for Soviet wheat, cotton, cattle food, iron ore and asbestos.

Anticipating American objections, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs declared: "This agreement is purely a Danish-Soviet affair."

The Dutch Government has concluded a new agreement with the East German Democratic Republic for an exchange of 8 million guilders in both directions. Holland will export herrings, phosphates and fruit pulps for German potash.

British buyers took a big interest in the great annual fur sales in Russia this year.

The little country of Iceland has concluded an important trade agreement with the Soviet Union in which Russian cement, flour, metal goods and oil products will be exchanged for the frozen and salt fish

Americans Organised Overthrow of Persian Government?

Air Force was in Teheran

LONDON.

STRONG indications are coming to light that the United States Government engineered the coup that overthrew the Government of Dr. Mossadeq in Persia and instituted the military-royalist dictatorship last week. In Britain there is still considerable doubt about the advantages to be reaped from the putsch, as it is known that the new dictator, General Zahedi, is bitterly anti-British and since his pro-Nazi days has become, with the Shah, clearly associated with the American camp.

American intrigue against Dr. Mossadeq has been going on for a considerable time, in fact ever since the United States failed to acquire an interest in the Iranian oilfields under the guise of conciliating Britain and Persia.

ARMY PLOTS

As long ago as last September the Persian newspaper Besouie Ayan-deh warned Dr. Mossadeq that both the United States and British Governments were encouraging army plots to overthrow him.

This information was given authoritatively only a few weeks later when the New York Times said in an editorial that it was to be hoped "sane elements in Persia" would "take action to remove him (Dr. Mossadeq) from office."

After the first abortive putsch by Gen. Zahedi to overthrow Dr. Mossadeq and when the masses in Teheran had rallied to foil the plans of the militarists, the pro-Government press published a statement that the United States did not consider Dr. Mossadeq's Government to be legal. The spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran refused to deny the statement.

PRAVDA REPORT

Relying on well-informed sources in the Persian capital, the Soviet newspaper Pravda reported that the militarist-royalist coup had been brought about by American intervention. It was said to be the work of "reactionary friends of the United States acting through the Shah's Court and of a few politicians who are the agents of foreign powers", the paper said.

The paper openly named the American officer Gen. Schwartzkopf as the organiser of the coup. The General was until recently a United States military "adviser" in Persia and is reported to have had conversations with the Shah a week before the first coup.

An air traveller who arrived in Holland on the day after the street fighting in which some 300 people were killed by the troops supporting the Shah, said when he had left Teheran: "The only thing I noticed was that there was an unusual number of American military planes standing by at the airfield."

The U.S. Press reported that after the military had seized control and the streets were still running with the blood of Persians killed in the fighting, the U.S. Ambassador in Teheran cabled to Washington that a "holiday atmosphere" prevailed in the capital.

In a comment on the coup spokesmen of the State Department in Washington said they had felt for a long time that it was "impossible to do business in a rational manner with Dr. Mossadeq's Government."

LAND TENURE BOARD FOR CAROLINA

JOHANNESBURG.

The Land Tenure Advisory Board is to sit in Carolina on September 8 to hear representations on the group area zoning in this town.

Objections to zoning under the Group Areas Act in Wolmaransstad must be lodged with the Board before September 30.

AFRICANS DENOUNCE RACE POLICIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA

No Place for Apartheid

LONDON.

THE publication of the policies of the European parties to contest the federal elections for the new Central African Federation have confirmed the worst fears of the Africans about the future of the country, declared Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress in his address to the annual conference of the Congress last week. The Congress was attended by 200 delegates.

Mr. Nkumbula said Europeans must not blame the Africans if they took what might appear to be strong measures.

"There is no place for apartheid in this country. If Europeans think they can act like Doctor Malan they will find they are against a different type of African. The policies of these parties must in the long or short run end in disaster for Central Africa. The position of white people will be made very difficult. They shall not live in harmony with us. The time has now come to stop European exploiting African."

AFRICAN EDUCATION

Mr. Nkumbula outlined Congress's future policy of infiltration into the Government and "large-scale expansion in primary and secondary education" so that members of Congress become qualified for top jobs. A special fund is to send exceptional Africans to universities overseas and Salisbury. He said, "we must end government by minority. It can only be maintained by the army, police spies and observers, so that the masses cannot rest".

The Rhodesian correspondent of the Times says the Northern Rhodesia Government view with grave concern the resignation from the vice-presidency of Congress of Mr. D. Yamba who is an appointed member of the Legislative Council and is regarded as a moderate. He said he had resigned because of the "hothead leadership" of Congress which he as an executive member could not criticise.

EUROPEAN PARTIES

The European parties in the Federal elections are the Federal Party which represents the majority interests of the whites in Southern Rhodesia and the Welensky group in N. Rhodesia. Their policy includes the word "partnership" so far as the Africans are concerned but in fact such partnership is put off so far into the unknown future that they stand in effect for permanent white supremacy.

The Confederate Party draws its support from the Afrikaner

elements and extreme white supremacists and its policy is much on the lines of the Malan Government's "apartheid" policy.

A small Progressive Party led by Dr. Alexander Scott has a "liberal" policy and accepts racial partnership as something that will "eventually come". It is not thought likely that the Progressives will make much headway in a white electorate.

The entry of the apartheid Confederates is already producing the well-known South African symptoms of the white parties being led

into a competition on who will be the most firm in "handling the Natives".

Sir Godfrey Huggins, leader of the Federals, has warned that the entry of his opponents on a policy of no partnership is introducing South African racial politics and the result "will be just as damaging".

The Times says the situation is "as interesting as it is disturbing".

PARTNERSHIP HOAX

The paper points out that most Europeans who voted for Federation were "sold" the idea, not on the basis of partnership, but on the hope that they would gain materially from it. In the South they thought they would acquire material and labour resources from the North while the whites in the North wanted to get away from Colonial office control with its "Gold Coast propensities" and bring the country into line with the firmer racist policies of the South.

On the whole there is already a swing towards extreme racism and the African opinion that their worst fears are being confirmed appear all too well founded.

OBJECT TO SCHOEMAN BILL

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Clothing Workers' Union executive, representing over 2,000 African men in the Transvaal garment industry, has objected strongly to the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill.

Far from settling labour disputes among Africans, the Bill will create more confusion and hardship among African workers than ever before, says this union executive's resolution.

The union says it is convinced that the Bill is aimed at destroying African trade unions which represent the interests of African workers. "We maintain that the trade unions serve a very useful purpose in representing the grievances of the workers to employers and we regard the introduction of this legislation as a serious attack on the rights of the workers to organise freely in unions."

The executive asks the Minister to withdraw his measure unconditionally and to take into consideration "the aspirations of the African workers."

INSIDE PARLIAMENT

SHARP STRUGGLE INSIDE U.P.

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

At long last the United Party is coming to grips with its own internal problems. Mr. Strauss has decided that if he is to remain leader, he must fight.

This is the significance of the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the United Party in Cape Town last week. The members of the committee, who are mostly Strauss supporters, were summoned from all over the country to deal with a dispute involving Mr. Strauss and Mr. Bailey Bekker M.P., Transvaal chairman of the United Party.

According to reports in the United Party Press, the disputes between Mr. Bekker and Mr. Strauss has been in progress since shortly after the General Election. It seems that Mr. Bekker is challenging Mr. Strauss on two fronts: On the straightforward issue of his leadership, and also on United Party policies generally.

SHOWDOWN COMING

There is no doubt that the dispute has reached serious dimensions. Mr. Strauss's action in asking the Central Executive Committee to discuss the dispute was taken only when it seemed that there was no way of settling the matter peacefully, and now that the dispute is being publicly aired events are leading steadily towards a "showdown". The United Party has entered a new period from which it is not likely to emerge intact and unscarred.

Mr. Bekker's clash with Mr. Strauss on the purely personal question of leadership is only a secondary matter. The real fight is on how far the United Party should collaborate with the Nationalists.

RIGHT-WING LEADER

One of Mr. Bekker's main complaints against the United Party leadership is that it took part in the United Front in the General Election. Mr. Bekker, it is stated, feels that this was a mistake because it linked the United Party with undesirable left-wing elements.



At their home in Surrey, England, Jomo Kenyatta's wife and young son were overjoyed to hear that he had won his first appeal to the Kenya Supreme Court. Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., is taking the case to the Privy Council following the reversal of the decision by the Kenya Appellate Division.

TIME RUNNING OUT!

"I am sorry to produce such a small amount of 10s. for supporting our paper. It is because I am still schooling, and it is difficult for us scholars to give big amounts. I think it will help when added to other peoples' money, isn't that so? I like the paper more than any other paper. Many thanks."

A young African school-boy wrote that letter to us. His fine contribution probably represents a month's pocket-money. We appreciate his sacrifice a great deal, and hope that the more affluent of our readers will follow his example.

And quickly, too! At the time of writing there is but one week to go to the end of the month, and more than half of that £1,000 still to come in. Last week Johannesburg and Cape Town could only raise £93.8.6 between them.

With the £333.9.11 already acknowledged, that makes £426.18.5. Please make your effort NOW and help us break the tape in time.

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10 for 7d.
20 for 1/2d.
50 for 2/11d.



ON PARADE

By SAM KAHN

THE FARMER AND THE CRIPPLED CHILD

The action of the Nationalist Government in banning publications of "Unesco" on the subject of race prejudice proves that South Africa well knows that the basis of the "race" problem is a gigantic myth. For all practical social purposes, "race" is not so much a biological phenomenon as a social myth exploited by class interests for economic purposes.

The myth of "race" has created an enormous amount of human and social damage throughout the world. In our own country in recent years, it has taken a heavy toll in human lives and caused untold suffering. It still prevents the normal development of millions of human beings and deprives civilisation of the effective co-operation of productive minds and hands.

HIDING THEIR GREED

Many South African whites say that the Africans are naturally inferior to the whites, that they are unfit to be represented in Parliament or to associate on equal terms with whites. As a corollary of this, Africans are employed at near starvation wages, large numbers are convicted annually of statutory offences against the law and used as forced labour at next-to-no pay on the farms. On the gold mines their rates of pay have remained low and almost stationary for over 50 years. To justify this fierce exploitation, its motive is transformed from mercenary greed into high moral purpose. Race hostility becomes a divine necessity, an instinctive reaction, a law of survival.

WHITES NOT SO WHITE

When Van Riebeeck landed at the Cape, racial mixing, far from being frowned upon, was actually encouraged, and it was not until 30 years after his landing that intermarriage between whites and full coloured people was prohibited. Marriage between whites and coloured people of mixed descent were however, not prohibited. Right up to the time of the Great Trek many Boers who did not have wives accepted the "fair" offspring of their slaves as their own sons. Many white South African families could be found to have a "touch of the tarbrush" if they only dared go back far enough.

THE APARTHEID BILL

At the present moment Parliament is debating an Apartheid Bill which gives the Government and Municipalities and private persons and companies the right to apply segregation and the right to make a criminal of any person who contravenes their Apartheid Scheme. This Apartheid may be unequal, unfair and inequitable, but any person who violates the Apartheid pattern set up even by private cafe owners or general dealers may be jailed. Thus is the crime of "race" becoming more deeply inbedded in our law, not even concealed by the pretence of equal or fair treatment with which tender-minded Apartheiders in the past could dull their consciences.

CHAUVINISTIC OBSCENITY

The bus conductors and "Clippies", ticket examiners and waitresses, shop-keepers and bank tellers, are given the power and the right to send to jail anyone who sits out of place, who eats out of place, who queues out of place or deposits his money out of place.

Beneath all this chauvinistic obscenity, the apostles of this evil, unchristian creed of racialism, find that the Non-European is civilised enough to build roads, factories and homes, but he is not civilised

enough for full education or for trade unions or for independence and the vote, all of which are presumably too much for the African to assimilate.

A CRIPPLED CHILD

A white neighbour who regularly travels on a bus whose long route covers many miles, breathlessly told me of an awful thing that happened on a mixed bus one late afternoon in Winter. A Coloured woman with a crippled child in her arms boarded the bus as it was

passing through the congested main streets of the city. There was only one empty seat at the time and it was beside a big man attired like a farmer from the country. He spread himself across the empty seat and said in a loud voice, heavily marked with an Afrikaans accent, "Where I come from we know what to do with hottentots, what you Cape Town people need is apartheid."

ABSOLUTE QUIET

The bus became absolutely

ATTACK ON AFRICAN EDUCATION BEGINS

CAPE TOWN.

THE transfer of African education from the Provincial Administration to the Native Affairs Department, under the Bantu Education Bill, is an attempt to turn education into an instrument which can be used by the Government to further its policy of perpetual helotry for the Africans.

Widespread opposition to the Bill has been expressed by many individuals and organisations.

Criticising the principle of the Bill, Dr. O. D. Wollheim, Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party, states:

"All expert opinion has been against it, and all persons intimately concerned are bitterly opposed to it. Since the new control cannot by any manner of means result in better conditions or more efficiency than could be attained under the present control, and since there are other serious objections to the proposals, one can only surmise that the Government hopes through the transfer to be able to develop a more tractable and docile African labour force thoroughly conditioned and indoctrinated as to its place in the scheme of things."

BASED ON APARTHEID PLANS

The Bill, which seeks to implement the recommendations of the Eiselin Commission, gives the Minister the power to lay down what is to be taught in Government schools for African children. According to the Commission's recommendations, African children should be trained for manual work in order to co-ordinate the work of the schools with the employment policy of the Government.

"The purpose of the proposed transfer would seem to be based, not on educational aims and principles, but on plans regarding the social and economic opportunities for different members of the community. Thus in regard to technical and industrial education the Native Education Commission reported that the great difficulty was the provision of adequate employment for the products of these schools," says the memorandum on the Bill submitted by the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, "But the Native Affairs Department does not determine the uses to which African labour is put.

"The attempt to treat the Africans as a separate community entirely ignores the way in which they are integrated into the economic structure of South Africa and the changed conditions which have arisen as the result of industrialisation and urbanisation."

PRIVATE SCHOOLS HIT

Although the Bill does not give the Minister direct control over what is taught in non-Government or community schools, all these schools will have to be registered under the Bill and it is left to the Minister to lay down the conditions of registration. Even private adult

education classes, night schools and mission schools will be forced to conform.

If the Minister decides that a certain school is not run "in the interests of the Bantu people", he may refuse or cancel its registration.

CRIMINAL OFFENCE

The Bantu Education Bill makes it a criminal offence to run an unregistered African school, which includes any class, college or institution for the education of African children or people. The admission of any African to a school not registered under this Act is prohibited. Anyone who runs an "illegal school" will be liable to 6 months imprisonment or a fine of £50.

The fact that in practice many schools had been started on a very small scale by the local initiative of African parents before being taken over by missions or other official school managers, is stressed in the Race Relations memorandum.

LOCAL INITIATIVE DISCOURAGED

"In the urban locations and peri-urban areas, in particular, it is common practice for schools to start by a parent who has been a teacher, gathering a group of children around her. Such useful action is likely to be discouraged by the provision that anyone establishing a school without Ministerial consent will be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of up to £50 or imprisonment. In present circumstances formal school accommodation and facilities are likely to be inadequate for many years and any local action which keeps children occupied should be encouraged and not impeded."

MINISTERIAL POWER ABSOLUTE

There is to be no Parliamentary check on the absolute power of the Minister of Native Affairs in controlling every aspect of African education. The administration of the funds allocated by Parliament to African education is in the hands of one man, at his own discretion he can suspend, reduce or withdraw a grant to any school. He will have control of discipline, staff appointments, hostels, and bursaries in African schools and the full say over the language medium and the type of religious instruction.

Will Coloured education be the next to suffer? The Commission on Coloured education which is now at work could follow the example of the Eiselin Commission in its recommendations.

quiet. The Coloured woman did nothing but tried to rest the broken body of the child on the back of the seat. The bus conductor was listening and every white person on the bus seemed to wear a look of horrible guilt. One white man said to the woman "Sit here, the child must be heavy" and looked ashamed and afraid as he said it. The woman looked round and saw his white face. No one moved. She did not move to take the seat.

STOOD IN ANGUISH

My neighbour said how he stood in the narrow aisle in anguish, ashamed of being white, in an awful silence. The child began to cry but the mother would not sit down. The Afrikaner farmer (if that he was) said jovially to the man in the aisle "Sit down". The man did not move but said in a low voice that hardly sounded like his own "I would not care to sit beside you".

The silence seemed to become

deeper. No one made a sound on the bus. For some reason the farmer got off the at the next stop. When he had left the bus the conductor said to the man in the aisle "Good for you". The Coloured woman with her child remained standing until she got off, tenderly helped to the exit by several people.

After she left, every one on the bus started talking about the incident. One passenger making the comment "Why doesn't he stop to think that the blacks outnumber us. The Coloured race are a majority and could take over the world". Once again there followed a horrible silence in the bus.

WHO GAINS?

Who gains from these deadly colour bars? Not the mass of white people, most of whom would be decent and human to their neighbours and fellows, as is the natural way of man. Apartheid brings gains to the wealthy exploiters of human labour, the rich who fatten on the labour of others and to crafty politicians who do their bidding.

"It is for us all to support every move — from whatever government it may come — to solve disputes by peaceful means."

(Appeal of the World Council of Peace.)

ROBESON SINGS FOR FREEDOM AND BROTHERHOOD

25,000 Workers Applaud Great Artist

NEW YORK.

OVER 25,000 Canadian and American workers last week heard the great American Negro singer, Paul Robeson, give an open-air concert in a park just on the American side of the Canadian border near Vancouver. Robeson had been invited to sing in Canada but was refused a passport, so the Canadian Mineworkers, who sponsored the concert, decided "if Paul can't come to us, we'll go to Paul." This was the second such "international day of song and brotherhood" at which Robeson has raised the flag of solidarity with the people of Canada, and in his speech at the end he boldly championed the freedom struggle of the African peoples.

After singing favourite songs of the working class, Negro spirituals and other numbers his voice has popularised through the world, Robeson said:

FIGHT FOR PEACE

"I wish I could go on all day. This gathering means much to Americans who are struggling for peace . . . who are facing jail, facing hostile courts today, simply because they fight for world peace and for dignity in my America."

While he emphasised he had not changed—"I remain the same Paul you know—yet", he said, "time has made it so that everyone must fight harder for the freedom we love".

Robeson drew laughter and applause from the predominantly white audience when he said that some people "seem to think that my support for the independence struggles of the peoples of Africa is meddling in the foreign affairs of the U.S. Government. Now that's just too bad, because I'm just going to have to continue to meddle."

"Other Americans," he said, "can choose their Francos and the refusal of Nazi Fascism. I choose to stretch my hand out to the brave peoples in all lands—to Latin America, to Africa, to the people of the New China".

RIGHT TO SPEAK

"I speak," he said, "as one whose roots are deep in my land, as one

whose fathers toiled in cotton, toiled in tobacco, and I say I have a right to speak out on this soil drenched with the blood and sweat of my ancestors.

"I'll go around the world," he continued, "but I'm telling you today, a good piece of that good American earth belongs to me and my people, and we have struggled for too long to give it up now. This is the rock upon which I stand. From that rock I reach out across the world to all peoples, and sing my songs to all peoples."

AFRICANS MOST EXPLOITED

LONDON.

British capitalists are squeezing a greater rate of profits out of the workers of Africa than in any part of the Dominions, according to figures published in a Bank of England survey on "United Kingdom Overseas Investments in 1950 and 1951".

A table of nominal investments and dividends gained from various Empire countries in 1951 shows the rate of profit in Australia was 4.6 per cent. and Canada 5.3 per cent. But in British West Africa investors got an average rake-off of 12 per cent. and in British Central Africa it was 14.5 per cent. on capital invested.

SPORTS PARADE

An All-African Sports Festival

I never was a good geography student. That is perhaps why the map of Africa lying before me looks like a sad cripple, crooked and bent. It will always look so to me until it gets back some of the dignity and a lot of the pride which it lost in the seventeenth century with the invasion of the oppressor. But even the great Julius Caesar depended for much of his popularity and votes on the pleasure he gave to the common man with his colossal games. And any man who is going to set out to get us back our pride and dignity must, like Caesar, first of all please the common man.

Not only ancient history offers us an example of the fascination and patriotic-inspiring power of sport. The more recent Youth Festival in Bucharest, where one of the most important discussions centred around a gigantic youth sports festival, is an illustration. At the recent Olympiad, try as they would, nobody could prevent people from the so-called hostile camps getting together on the friendliest of terms.

SHOULD MAKE EFFORT

There are more solid reasons why the sons and daughters of this great continent should get together at an all-African sports festival greater even than the ancient Greeks thought of. Together with most of the colonial countries in Africa, we suffer the same cruel political disabilities and, as a result, are crippling restricted in every sphere of activity, particularly in sport. Moreover, despite the commonness of our struggle we have made no real effort to get together and discuss our problems and the line of action we could possibly take as an African community.

This, of course, is due to lack of contact, more than anything else. It might sound like a pipe dream, but this all-African games should pave the way for that important and all deciding get-together. Its organisation might be a colossal task, but its a test from which we should come out with flying colours, principally because it will be an opportunity to show up the alleged barbarism tag.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Herculean as it may sound, it's not difficult. We did it here. Out of all the loosely knit and disjointed racial groups we were able

"It is natural for people to understand one another and to be friendly."

—Professor Joliot-Curie.

RUMMAGE SALE

A Rummage Sale will be held on Thursday, August 27th, 1953, at 2 p.m. sharp at 25 Breda Street, "Rosecourt", Cape Town.

NO MORE GREY HAIRS!

Use Roux Oil Tint, Inecto, O'Melia, just received. Roux Crayon Pencils. Get one and make your tint last much longer. Nylon and Bristle Ladies' and Gents' Hair Brushes and Sets.

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40 PLEIN STREET, CAPE TOWN

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is your man!

their colleagues against the policy in cricket, soccer and boxing particularly to cement a common Federation, despite the vapourings of Nats, cock-eyed critics and anti-blacks about the differences between the three racial groups. This is just an idea which occurred to me. But I'd like to see it become more positive. I'm going to put this idea to the men who can do something about it, and if any of them, in all parts of Africa, read this column they are welcome to tell readers of Advance what they think of the scheme.

AN EFFICIENT PRESIDENT

One of the greatest champions of fair-play in all aspects of soccer administration, particularly selection, is hospitable, hard-working ex-champion soccerite, V. Sundra, now president of the Witwatersrand Indian Football Association. Sundra, who scored more goals than the records could accurately keep, and whose delightful performances for Moonlighters are talked about even now with great enthusiasm by the old-timers, was also a victim of the raw deal which even today characterises Transvaal Indian football administration in selection. He was often left out of provincial selection and cruelly robbed of a South African cap against All India.

But this genial man is not bitter. Philosophically he says, "if justice was not done to me, then justice should be done to the younger men". Always vigilant, he is doing his best for the men whom the selection committee has overlooked. In the opinion of footballers, Sundra is one of the most efficient presidents the Wits. has seen in recent years. I agree. Besides the amount of cooking which his wife does for delegates to the Transvaal most times they have their meetings, he has introduced an atmosphere of orderliness at all tournaments conducted on the Indian grounds. A firm chairman, he is loved by the delegates to the Wits.

LOST IN ADVANCE

Transvaal has already lost the Sam China!

I talked about Northern Natal as a danger in the Sam China tourney a few weeks ago. Even though betting is wholly in favour of Southern, I still haven't changed my mind. The Northerners are probably the youngest and toughest side in the tournament. Their goal-keeper is their only worry though. I have seen M. G. Moodley but do not think very much of him. I would have preferred Jar Naidoo. Jar, although he always got a raw deal from national selectors, was one of the most brilliant goal-keepers I have seen in action.

STRONG FORWARDS

But still, their forward line is admirably strong, particularly their right flank; with Bob Pillay and the Springbok captain T. Ram-

FORUM CLUB

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held on
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1953
at 8 p.m.
in the
MITRA HALL
Mount Street, Mowbray
Subject:
THE MODERN ENGLISH NOVEL
Speaker:
MR. PHILLIP SEGAL
Lecturer at the Department of
English, U.C.T.

Bert Williams suggests...

Bert Williams suggests...

path. This is a perplexingly dangerous duo, as they showed in the inter-race match against the Transvaal. Experts in the know here say that they cannot think of any half line to keep these two boys in check once they get going. This makes Northerners' chance of winning very strong indeed.

MADE HISTORY

History was made in the goodwill Transvaal-Natal inter-race match which Transvaal won 4-3, when Pola Hussein was allowed to substitute for the African "Inch by Inch" when he was injured after a few minutes' play. This is an international law which is frequently taken advantage of in English professional games.

I believe this ruling was only because the match was a goodwill affair. But non-white authorities shouldn't stop there. They should allow it to operate even in cup games. After all, why should the team and the standard of play suffer as a result of a few injuries? Immediate replacements would be to the advantage of all. This is particularly necessary in soccer where a player is always in danger of injury.

STILL SILENT

The nine members of the Inter-race Board who saw the inter-race match in Durban at our expense are still silent about the explanation we demanded last week. Is this supposed to be a dignified silence which is the prerogative of the Royal Household when a scandal breaks out?

NEARLY NO CHINA

It's a good thing for Indian sport that Transvaal decided not to stand on principle after the executive of the S.A.I.F.A. had altered a decision of its council about the date of commencement of the Sam China Tournament in the Transvaal. It will now quite definitely be held here on September 2. The T.I.F.A. was furious about the decision.

They wanted to take the matter to court and they wanted to refuse to stage the tournament here, even passing a resolution to this effect, this being subsequently rescinded. The Rev. "B. L. E." and Secretary Ponsamy acted with remarkable discretion when they persuaded

Trade Unionist Candidate
For Council

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. H. A. Wright, chairman of the Western Province local committee of the South African Trades and Labour Council has accepted nomination for the City Council vacancy in Ward 11 (Rondebosch). The vacancy was caused by the death of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. A. A. Ballillie.

World Reads Rosenberg
Letters

NEW YORK.

The "Death house letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg" is rapidly becoming a world best-seller. It is being printed in foreign editions in 11 countries and negotiations are being made for many other translations. In France it is already in its third edition.

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Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by Fred Carneson, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

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An interpreter sits between two South African delegates at the 3rd Youth Conference in Bucharest. Delegates from more than 70 countries took part and expressed their determination to fight for peace and friendship among all peoples.



they were set on pursuing, i.e., "no tournament".

POLICE RULING

Are the police sincere about their ruling that Europeans should not be allowed at Non-European tournaments or are they protecting white boxing interests? In other centres, like the Cape and Natal, where whites are allowed to see non-white boxers in action, white tournaments hardly draw crowds. Many Europeans say they'd sooner see a black man in action than a white because they get more for their money. In any case what justification can there be for such a ban, especially as the greatest harmony prevails in the other centres among white and non-white spectators.

Arbitration Board
Demanded

JOHANNESBURG.

The Independent African Bakers and Confectioners' Industrial Union has urged that the Department of Labour recommend to the Minister the appointment of an arbitration board to settle a dispute in the baking industry, as a result of the members of this union not being represented at the proceedings of the recent Conciliation Board in the industry.

NEW IDEAS ON OIL
RESOURCES

LONDON.

According to the latest available data accumulated by prospecting teams, petroleum deposits in China's North-west oilfields far surpass the resources of the rich Iranian oilfields in Persia. This new data is leading to a drastic revision of strategic thought on the Far East as it had always been taken for granted that China was permanently deficient in oil. It is reported that many other new oilfields are being prospected in Central and South China.

"Only the peoples, by unceasing action, can make negotiation, agreement and peace prevail."

—World Peace Council.

ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the racing at Milnerton on Saturday:

Kenilworth Handicap (A), 1 mile:
Potash, Danger, Greenling.

Kenilworth Handicap (B), 1½ miles:
Clerical Error, Danger, Woodrose.

Kenilworth Handicap (C), 1 mile:
Sandrose, Danger, Tropical Night.

Maiden Stakes, 1 mile: River's Delight, Danger, London Saint.

Sprint Handicap (A), 6 furlongs:
Shortleigh, Danger, Beacon Flare.

Sprint Handicap (B), 6 furlongs:
Parole, Danger, Lalji.

Sprint Handicap (C), 6 furlongs:
Jersey, Danger, Sunspot.

BUDGET WILL HASTEN
DEPRESSION—T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

The Budget was condemned as one of the worst ever introduced by any Minister of Finance at the Trades and Labour Council Special conference held recently.

The Conference adopted a resolution condemning the Budget on the grounds that it introduced deflationary methods at a time of recession of trade, thus artificially creating the conditions for a depression. It bore most heavily on the middle and lower income groups to whom the present high cost of living was already an insupportable burden, but it imposed no additional taxation on the highly profitable production of uranium.

The Railway budget which increased both passenger and freight charges was condemned since it added to the costs of daily travel to work and essential foodstuffs, and made holiday travel prohibitive.

The demand for the consolidation of cost-of-living allowances with basic wages was reiterated by Conference. It called for a completely new investigation of living costs as the basis of the retail price index numbers and the payment of cost-of-living allowances based on the new numbers so obtained. In the meantime cost-of-living allowances should be paid on the consolidated earnings and computed on the present numbers, rising by a reasonable amount quarterly in direct relation to increases in index number.

The placing of a ceiling on the cost-of-living allowance of railway workers and other civil servants was condemned and support was pledged for whatever attempts might be made to resist its application.

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