

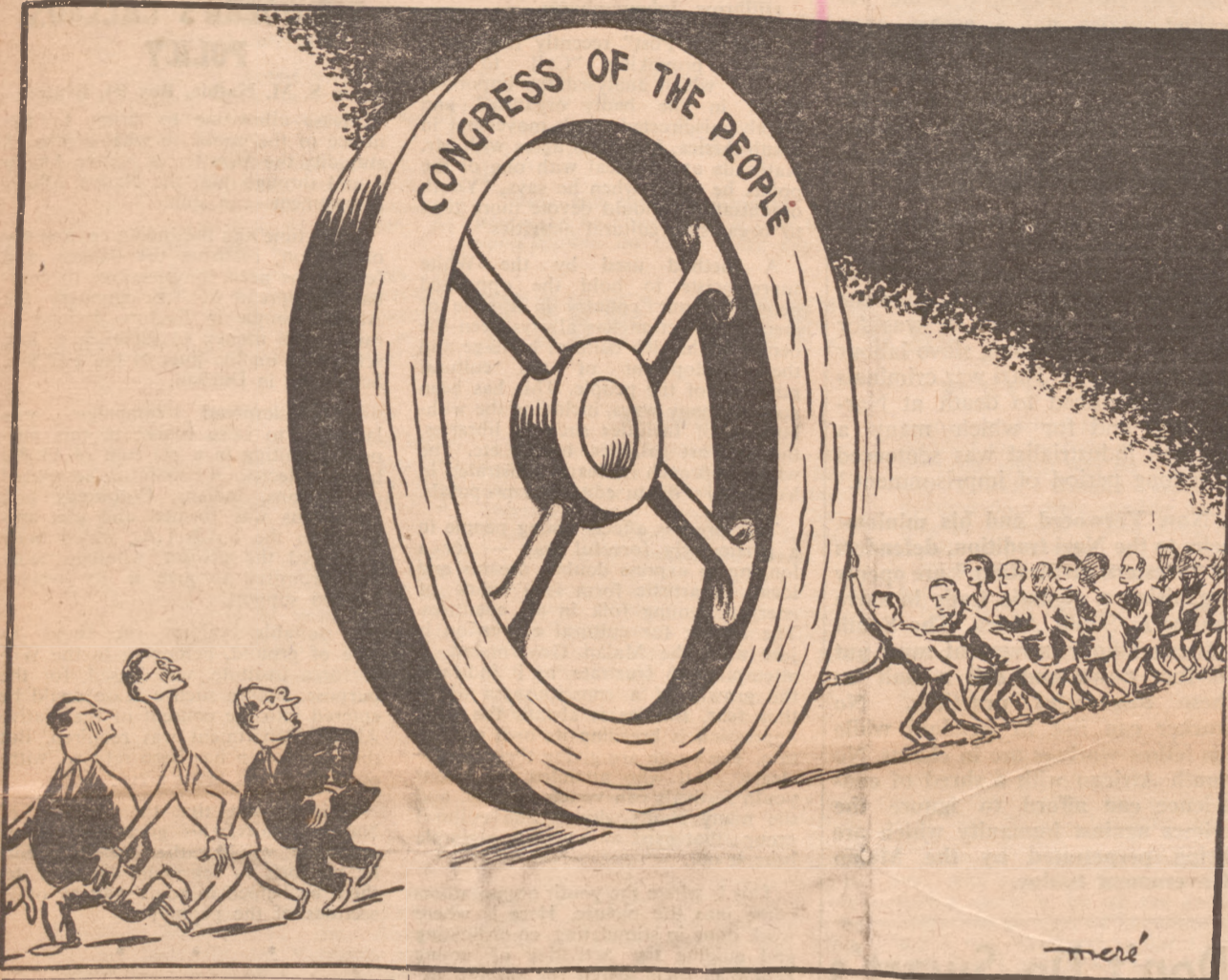


# Advance

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PRICE 3d.



## “Death Has Become Our Daily Bread”

LONDON.

A dignified and moving letter from the African people of Kenya has been sent to the people of Britain through the Kenya Committee in London appealing to them to end the killing and terror.

The letter, signed on behalf of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes, says:

“Because death has become our daily bread, sorrow and poverty have increased. Very few are alive. All our leaders have been arrested and many others have been killed. Many homes have been burnt out. Many homes are no longer in existence.”

The writers complain of being driven with their women and children from the land, and say, “We have nowhere to sleep.”

“This letter has been written by old people, who are the only ones still alive, and even they expect to be taken for deportation at any time.”

“We ask you to remember us, because it is in you that we have placed our trust, to raise us up when we fall. We ask you once again not to forget us.”

Another document received in London was sent to British Labour M.P.s who attended the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Nairobi. It was drawn up by the Kenya African Political Committee, and charges the authorities with responsibility for executions without proper trials, shootings of innocent people, terror methods, including denunciations of innocent people by unidentified hooded informers, rape of African girls during so-called “security measures” and other offences.

## Cape Youth to Meet

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town youth will meet in the Mitra Hall, Mowbray, on Friday, September 24, to express their demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter.

Some 50 organisations have been invited to the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Modern Youth Society.

## “Marching Together To Freedom”

### Natal For Congress of People

DURBAN.

ONE hundred and sixty-five men and women—European, African, Coloured and Indian—signed up as Luthuli volunteers at the first Natal conference of the Congress of the People held in the Kajee Hall last week.

Three hundred and nine delegates, representing over 168,000 people, participated in the conference, and unanimously resolved to give whole-hearted support for the convening of the National Congress of the People to formulate the Freedom Charter.

In his opening address to the conference, which was read by Mr. Debi Singh, Chief A. Luthuli, president-general of the African National Congress, said:

#### FREEDOM FOR ALL

“The time demands that we think courageously together, plan boldly together in an effort to bring freedom to all in our land. For the achievement of this purpose we invite all progressive people and leaders to join us in mobilising the people of Natal to rally to the Congress of the People.”

“Shall it be freedom for all in our land or for Whites only? Shall it be an indefinite continuation of the status quo or a marching together to freedom?”

Chief Luthuli said it was no exaggeration to say that in the mass banning, deportation and imprisonment of Non-White leaders the Government is unwittingly confessing to a fear it has of the leaders of the people.

#### NO HATRED

Speaking on the Congress of the People, Mr. I. C. Meer said the Non-Europeans must have no hatred for the Europeans—they must hate only oppression.

He said the historical importance of the campaign for the Congress of the People was that Europeans and Non-Europeans would work together to lay the basis for a democratic South Africa.

### Congress Revival In O.F.S.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

The forthcoming Congress of the People has led to a wide revival of A.N.C. interest and activity in the Orange Free State. Crowds of people from as far afield as Ficksburg and Thaba Nchu attended the court recently when Walter Sisulu, banned general secretary, and Freddy Morris, Transvaal provincial secretary, appeared on charges of being in the Bloemfontein location without a permit (Morris) and infringing the Suppression of Communism Act (Sisulu).

Mr. Morris was fined £3 and Mr. Sisulu's case was remanded until 28th September.

“The spirit is high in Bloemfontein,” Mr. Morris told Advance. “Although dogged by C.I.D. men throughout my stay, I was able to observe the tremendous support that exists for Congress.”

## Sisulu Rejects Rent Inquiry

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Walter Sisulu, banned secretary of the African National Congress, has sent back to the manager of the Municipal Native Affairs Department forms requesting income details in connection with the forthcoming rent increases, on the grounds that he supports the decision of the African people to reject the increases.

Acknowledging receipt of the forms, Mr. Sisulu writes: “You inform me that from 1st October I am expected to pay increased rental in terms of a ruling of the Minister of Native Affairs.

“In my case I pay £1 8s. a month. I am now to pay £2 5s. if my family income is less than £20 a month, or £3 7s. 6d. if it is over.

“You also enclose a form for my employer to fill in, disclosing my earnings and other details.

“You also refer to the residents' meeting of August 22, where the increases were explained by a Council official. Your official doubtless reported the unanimous decision of the residents totally to reject the increases in view of the desperate economic position of the people in the township.

“I fully support this decision of the people, and I am accordingly returning your forms.”

## Alexandra Supports Congress of the People

JOHANNESBURG.

Full support for the calling of the Congress of the People as the only way “in which South Africa can look for future democratic government” was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Alexandra region of the A.N.C. Supporting the recent appeal of Mr. E. P. Moretsele, provincial president, the meeting contributed over £4 to Congress funds and planned campaigns against the Bantu Education Act and the Native Resettlement Act.

Speakers strongly condemned the banning of Messrs. Nokwe, Sisulu and others, the deportation of African leaders from East London and other recent manifestations of the police state in action.

Die Transvaler, local Nationalist daily, prominently featured last week the Advance report on the plan of campaign for the Congress of the People. A full translation of the Call, which the paper says is drawn up in poetic language to appeal to Non-Europeans and Europeans, was printed in the paper, together with a reproduction of the emblem of the Congress of the People, the four-spoked wheel.

## ACHES and PAINS!

Mag-Aspirin is better. Take it and feel how quickly and gently it soothes away your aches and pains. Mag-Aspirin has relieved thousands of sufferers from the agony of rheumatism, backache, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pain, headache, toothache, earache and neuritis. Mag-Aspirin calms your shattered nerves and restores sound, health-giving sleep.

## MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

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

## Editorial

# THIS IS SLAVE LABOUR!

THERE is an acute shortage of African labour in Worcester. Not surprisingly, because it has for some time been Government policy to regard the Western Province as a Coloured labour area and to keep the Africans out.

During the last year or so it has been impossible for unmarried African women to come to any urban area in the Western Cape, and in some cases even married women have been put on the prohibited list. As for African men, they have been shunted out of the towns in their hundreds, their homes and families broken up, their future destroyed—all because of Verwoerd's mania to play chess with human beings. Paarl, Stellenbosch and Worcester, in particular, have become notorious among the African people on account of the harshness of their "Native administration."

And now there is an acute shortage of African labour in Worcester. The canning and building industries in particular have been hard hit. Their normal supply of labour has been stopped, and they have been compelled to make do with untrained labour wherever they could get hold of it. Now even these sources of supply have dried up.

To the complaints of the African people the Government has always turned a deaf ear. But when the bosses cry that their profits are affected the Department of Native Affairs jumps to attention. According to a Press report last week, Verwoerd's labour bureaux are now to prevent any African from leaving Worcester, and to compel unemployed Africans seeking work in other centres to go to Worcester.

"Worcester will also be allowed to recruit Natives in other towns," says the report, "and the department is willing to recruit in the reserves. Natives so recruited will be sent under escort. Employers will be required to pay rail fares, but they may be deducted from wages."

Wages in the building industry are lower than in the canning industry, so naturally the Africans prefer to work in the canning factories. To circumvent this, "bureaux will refuse to issue a Native employed by a contractor with a permit to work in a factory. Those who desert the

building trade in Worcester to seek employment in other towns will be traced and sent back."

This is slave labour. Africans under this scheme will be press-ganged into working for employers who pay low wages, will be recruited under police escort, even forced to pay the cost of their rail fares to Worcester, forced to remain in the specified industry for an indefinite period and hunted down like criminals should they try to seek work elsewhere.

Hitler and his gang of Nazi cut-throats used similar methods to compel the workers of the countries they over-ran in Europe to man the German war industries. It was for the crime of organising slave labour that many of the Nazi war criminals were condemned to death at Nuremberg, and for which many a German industrialist was sentenced to a long period of imprisonment.

Now Verwoerd and his minions, heirs to the Nazi tradition, defenders of "Western civilisation," are openly organising a gigantic trade in slave labour in South Africa. The South African labour movement must put its foot down and call a halt to these disgraceful practices. No worker can live in freedom while his fellow-workers are in chains. No South African with a shred of conscience can afford to ignore the crimes against humanity which are being perpetrated by the Malan Government to-day.

## Don't Do Swart's Dirty Work For Him

There are two dangers facing our paper to-day. The one is the fascist attack launched against us by the Nationalists; the other is our ever-mounting deficit. Of the two, the second is the more immediate.

In fact, unless you give us the money we need, there will be no need for Mr. Swart to do his Hitler act — there won't be any Advance left to take action against. The position is just as serious as all that.

We simply cannot afford to see our paper close down. Not now, nor at any other time. Far too much depends upon it — the freedom of the Press not least of all. There is very little use in talking about defending Press freedom if the free Press isn't there to defend.

The fate of our paper will be decided just as much by the amount of money we have in the bank at the end of the month as by Swart's star-chamber inquisitors.

Your duty is clear. Your paper has difficulties enough without having to worry about finance. Give every penny you can spare—and more. Resist fascism by keeping your paper alive.

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.



## S.A. Youth Demands Cultural Facilities

From Alan Lipman, Wolmarans Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg:

"Advance Post" recently featured a thought provoking "Call to the Youth," which analysed the important faults in the badly organised and largely misdirected youth movement in South Africa. I want to agree with Mr. Kathrada and to deal with one of the points he raises when he says, "Youth organisations should devote more time to organising cultural activities."

A method used by the White supremacists to hold the oppressed people of our country in a state of mental subjection has always been the denial of the rich cultural heritage and the development of the cultural potential of the people. This has been done in many ways, including the withholding of facilities such as libraries, theatres, art galleries, books, etc. The whole approach is clearly illustrated in Verwoerd's Bantu education proposals.

This process affects young people in a particularly forceful way — for a longing to express doubts, dreams and ideals in artistic form is a mark of energetic young folk in all countries. The hunger for cultural expression is just what the Malan Government is attempting to frustrate, as it indicates the growth of a consciousness which they fear. But, as is always the case, oppression is breeding its own opposition. The youth are giving their answer clearly. All who attended the recent youth festivals can vouch for this, and the many choirs, drama and cultural groups that exist among young people bear it out.

This is where the youth organisations come into the picture. Here is where work done in stimulating, co-ordinating and guiding the activities of young people in their search for cultural expression will have a significant effect. Work in the field of culture is being done, but it is certainly no thanks to the youth organisations. If this work is not given political significance and put into its true context in the general struggle for political, economic and social rights it will inevitably degenerate. Cultural work will then become the sole field of activity of exclusive little groups and thus lose both its force and link with the people struggling for a better life. This is exactly what the White supremacists are aiming at.

What, then, are the tasks the leadership should be initiating in this regard? The holding of many youth festivals such as we have seen in the last year; effective encouragement of artistic works from young people; stimulation of the study and development of worthy local art traditions; vigorous opposition to attempts to stifle the proud national heritages of our national groups; and, particularly, campaigns must be run exposing all lying racialist propaganda that the Non-European people are culturally 2,000 years behind the Whites. Demands for adequate cultural amenities must be included in the general political demands of youth bodies. In all this work attempts will have to be made to enlist the active support of those groups already doing cultural work.

The oppressed youth of South Africa are calling for cultural advancement—the national youth movement must lead and guide the struggle for the realisation of this just and progressive demand.

### To Correspondents

Please note that all letters to the editor must be accompanied by the sender's name and address, not necessarily for publication but as a sign of good faith.—Editor.

### VERWOERD'S CALLOUS POLICY

From S. M. Nathie, Box 94, Evaton:

Please allow me to bring to the notice of the public to what depths of stupidity the Minister of Native Affairs—and through him the Native Affairs Department—can sink.

Some time ago the Indian community of Evaton, realising the danger and feeling the need for measures to combat the spread of T.B. amongst the African people in Evaton, decided to raise some money to establish a T.B. settlement on the lines of the F.O.S.A. Settlement in Durban.

A widespread campaign was launched to raise funds for this purpose, resulting in a net sum of £1,300 being collected. A committee composed of Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Europeans was formed and was affiliated to the S.A.N.T.A., which body welcomed the project wholeheartedly and promised to give it its wholehearted support.

A suitable building on about an acre of ground, belonging to the Wilberforce Institute, was leased for the purpose. Before such a lease could be entered into the consent of the Native Affairs Department was required. But this permission has been refused, without any reason being given.

Is it possible that the Minister of Native Affairs, this great apostle of apartheid, would rather see the people he purports to represent die than let them be helped in some way by other sections of the people?

### TRIBUTE FROM LIVERPOOL

From Bill Donaghy, 3 Roache Street, Liverpool, England:

I have read your paper for the first time, and want to pay tribute to it and to all the workers in South Africa who are fighting back against terrific odds.

I would like you to pass on to the dock workers our congratulations on their recent victory of the wage increase and tell them they are not alone in the fight. Your fight is our fight and vice versa. More often than not it is the same "boss," as it were, who is exploiting all the dock labourers and workers throughout the so-called "free world."

When I saw your headline "Dockers' Victory Over Nat. Labour Policy" it was like a tonic. We progressive dockers in Liverpool (and I speak for those who think like me, and there are hundreds) are pleased to hear of any victory that is gained from the employers, as we appreciate that all victories that are won by hard struggle and sacrifice are a good contribution towards the freedom of all of us and towards the cause of peace.

More power to your elbow. Long live the workers of South Africa!

### APARTHEID OR SLAVERY?

From Tozamide Dyubeni, Lawrence Road, Athlone, Cape:

Yours is the people's paper, because that is where we send our grievances. Could any apartheid supporter tell us—is it apartheid or slavery? We are to have apartheid on buses, but the Non-Europeans will not pay half-fare. We will all pay the same, but for different treatment.

There will be no peace in this land under apartheid.

## CONSTIPATION



that's where you are getting that **BLOTCHY SKIN**

While there is poison in your system, it's going to show in your skin . . . and in your eyes . . . and in your looks. If you want to tone yourself up from head to toe, leave it to Partons. Take a couple tonight and see the sparkle in your eyes tomorrow. Here's the simple little secret. Gently, safely but thoroughly, Partons sweep all the poisonous wastes away. You keep completely fit when you keep regular with Partons.

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# U.S. GERM WAR EXPERTS GO MOUNTAINEERING

LONDON.

AMERICAN activities in the Himalayas along the southern border of Tibet, where numerous camouflaged expeditions have been active, and where some centres have been described by Premier Nehru as "nests of spies," are creating growing tension in this key strategic area. Most of the American expeditions have concentrated on Nepal, the little state between India and Tibet, but there are also swarms of suspicious agents in such Indian towns as Kalimpong and Darjeeling.

The latest American expedition to arouse intense suspicion and protests by progressive groups in Nepal itself was disguised as a mountaineering party aiming to conquer the 27,790-foot peak Mt. Makalu, close to Everest. The Americans were unsuccessful in climbing the mountain, fourth highest in the world. This was not surprising, since there was not a single known mountaineer among them.

## SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

Nevertheless, the party, passing through Calcutta in a U.S. military transport plane, announced they were "highly satisfied" with their results.

They were clearly following different aims from those of Hunt, Hilary and Tensing. Heading the U.S. Makalu expedition were two experts in germ warfare, Dr. William Siri, medical physicist, and Dr. Nello Pace, professor of physiology.

Dr. Pace is a former lieutenant-commander in the U.S. Navy and is now a specialist in plant and animal pigments and environmental physiology. He was reported to be in Korea during the time the U.S. forces made their bacterial attacks on North Korea.

Another member of the party was a "survival instructor" attached to the U.S. Air Force. A fourth was Dr. Lawrence Swan, entomologist.

## ATTID SPIDERS

Dr. Swan gave pressmen in Calcutta a clue to the work of the team when he said they had collected several thousand insects, including spiders, and hundreds of specimens of plant life. One of their "important discoveries," said Dr. Swan, was that they found a species of the "attid spider" living on the bare rock at a height of some 20,000 feet up the mountain.

The importance of spiders in germ warfare was brought out in the bacterial attacks on North Korea, where millions of spiders were dropped from planes in specially built canisters. These spiders were used as carriers of virulent disease germs, but the attack failed, largely due to effective counter-measures and to the inability of the spiders to survive the severe winter temperatures of Korea and North China in 1952.

The attid spider might be important in the sense of solving the question of survival in conditions of extreme cold.

The U.S. magazine Popular Science, reporting on the Makalu expedition, said—"As you may expect of a party of scientists, the most careful preparations were made for attacking Makalu." But it added that the party were "not interested in finding a route up the mountain."

What they were interested in the paper did not say, but the same issue had an article on the activities of the Physiology Department of the University of California, from which the bogus mountaineers came.

## NERVE GASES

One of their activities, linked with the U.S. War Department, is the continuation of research on the deadly nerve gases developed by German chemists in 1936. One branch of the nerve gases, says the magazine, is used to kill insects and another to destroy human life.

The effect of the gas weapon, it says, is to "blind and choke humans, cause tremors and violent convulsions, stimulate nerve endings and leave water and mucous in the lungs. Death usually follows."

Members of the Makalu party have announced a return expedition to a peak in the Garhwal Himalayas in 1956.

Meanwhile, there are numerous other doubtful foreigners and American "tourists" in the spy nests denounced by Nehru. One of them is Prince Peter of Greece, who has headquarters in Kalimpong.

Four other big U.S. "scientific" expeditions have explored the region in the

past few years. Significantly, two of them, financed by the Smithsonian Institute and the Geographic Society, were headed by Dr. Sidney Ripley, United States Director of Intelligence in South-east Asia.

The extent of anti-American feeling in Nepal can be gauged from a recent demonstration by 5,000 people in Katmandu, the capital, in which burnt and blackened effigies of President Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles were carried through the streets, while the crowd shouted slogans: "Hands off Asia," "Yankees, Go Home."

## UNIVERSITY OF CRIME

NEW YORK.

With the rate of juvenile crime higher than ever in America's history, and still rising, anxiety has even reached congressional level.

Senator Robert Hendrickson, of New Jersey, chairman of a special sub-committee on juvenile delinquency, is conducting an inquiry into causes and recently published results of a survey of 3,500 high school students in New Jersey. It showed:

Twelve per cent. did not consider stealing particularly wrong.

Fifteen per cent. saw nothing reprehensible in wanton destruction of property.

One-fifth saw no harm in unnatural sex violations.

Three-quarters of the group brushed aside lying and cheating as not considered delinquent.

As a pointer to American child morality, facts revealed that the average American child buys 10 to 12 comics a month and trades them for others. In one month he is likely to have absorbed at least 300 scenes of beating, shooting, strangling, torture or bloodshed.

The proportion of the total of U.S. comics devoted to "crime" has risen from 10 per cent. in 1946 to 80 per cent. in 1952. Children who were six in 1948 are likely to have absorbed 18,000 scenes of violence, brutality and death from their comics.

# FEAR-CRAZED U.S. CONGRESS RUSHES FASCIST LAWS

NEW YORK.

IN addition to the "monstrosity" Bill outlawing the American Communist Party, the U.S. Congress has passed and sent to the White House for signature a string of fascist laws more reactionary and tyrannous than ever before proposed, let alone enacted.

One Bill suspends the protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination by forcing witnesses to talk under a grant of "immunity." Thus the legal principle of the Middle Ages comes back to the United States by which a person can be condemned on his own "confession" wrung from him by torture.

## FEAR

The only vote cast against this measure in the Senate was that of Senator Herbert Lehman, and even he had to qualify his opposition owing to the atmosphere of fear prevailing. He said his action was "not necessarily because I am against the Bill but because of the manner of its passage."

This Bill is considered by many to be a "rape of the Constitution." In a letter to the New York Times, the legal authority, Leonard B. Boudin, said: "One is appalled at the moral, constitutional and practical implications of the Bill."

Other measures sent to the White House provide harsh penalties for har-

# NEHRU WILL STUDY CHINA'S FLOOD CONTROL SYSTEM

DELHI.

WHEN Prime Minister Nehru visits China on his 14-day official journey next month he is expected to discuss with the Peking Government the key question of flood control. This year's unprecedented rains found the Chinese river control organisation ready to tackle and win the greatest flood battle in human history, while in India the battle was disastrously lost.

A feature of mutual interest is the fact that the turbulent Brahmaputra River, which has laid waste large areas of India, runs for several hundred miles through Tibet before entering India.

## LIVES LOST

China's flood battle has not been without its casualties, and, although the fight has now lasted for two months, the danger is not expected to be over for another month. During the first two months 67 men lost their lives in the critical and dangerous task of taming the three mighty rivers, the Yellow, the Huai and the Yangtse, according to Chinese reports.

But this was a battle that raged over an area as large as the whole of Europe. Throughout this huge and densely populated territory the struggle has gone on unceasingly with flood levels higher than ever recorded in history, with violent monsoons adding new threats by whipping up towering wave crests and with the waterlogged dykes, weakened in many places, slowly sagging.

Centre of the battle has been, and still is, the key triple cities of Wuhan, where the victory has so far been complete. But the cost in effort has been tremendous. Over 200,000 workers entered the battle for the cities, many of them army men. Their supply organisation included 30 engines and 1,650 railcars, 55 steamships and over 1,000 barges and boats. Five million sandbags, hundreds of thousands of huge logs and other material went to raise walls and plug danger spots in the dykes.

## FINAL STAGE

In some reaches of the Yangtse and its tributaries dykes were breached, and the openings had to be sealed by super-human efforts. Control work has meant that only a small fraction of the areas inundated in 1931 have been affected. And of those areas over 60 per cent. had been drained by last week and replanted with autumn crops.

Leader of the Wuhan flood prevention headquarters, Chang Ping-hua, announced last week: "The battle of Wuhan is now in its final stage. Although the general situation has taken a turn for the better, the battle is still a very hard one."

# Bob Hepple Back From Moscow

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Bob Hepple, a final year B.A. student of the University of the Witwatersrand, returned to South Africa last week after spending a fortnight in Moscow, where he represented the National Union of South African Students at a meeting of the International Union of Students.

The purpose of his mission was to negotiate associate membership of the I.U.S. for N.U.S.A.S.

Together with over 200 visitors attending the Council meeting from 73 countries, including Britain, Scandinavia and many other Western countries as well as Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, Mr. Hepple stayed at the magnificent new Lomonosova University. The building is "overwhelming" in scale and splendour, says Mr. Hepple.

In addition to attending Council sessions, Mr. Hepple found time to visit the theatre and ballet and to tour Moscow and Kiev and visit a collective farm. He was deeply impressed by the Moscow agricultural exhibition recently opened covering over 500 acres and housed in 300 buildings of varying architectural styles of the different Soviet republics.

The exhibition, planned as a regular summer feature contains examples of the achievements of collective and state farmers designed to create closer bonds between town and country and also to act as a practical university for thousands of farmers sent by their fellows to learn the latest techniques.

Mr. Hepple, whose father is the Parliamentary leader of the South African Labour Party, brought home a strong conviction of the will to peace of the Soviet people. Soviet students and public displayed the greatest warmth and friendship towards the visiting students, he said, and everywhere the people expressed their desire to live peacefully with the outside world.

Mr. Hepple described a moving personal talk with the rector of Kiev University, who said: "Tell your people and students in South Africa that we in the Soviet Union long for world peace."

## Gap in Cold War

LONDON.

Over 26,000 students, half of them women, enter Soviet medical and pharmaceutical schools each year, says an article in the current British Medical Journal. The article is written by Dr. S. V. Kurashev, Soviet Deputy Minister of Health, and is the first occasion since the war-time exchanges of information that the official British paper has printed a contribution by a Russian writer.



## Head-aches?

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## “WE WANT UNITY, NOT TRIBALISM”

### URBAN AFRICANS REJECT VERWOERD PLAN

CAPE TOWN.

**T**HE urban African people will strenuously resist all moves to divide them into ethnic groups, because such moves were only aimed at their further enslavement, was the verdict of three African leaders in the Western Cape, asked to comment on the statement last week that the Department of Native Affairs had accepted as a general policy that urban African residential areas should be planned on an ethnical basis.

“The industrial development of South Africa and the subsequent urbanisation of large numbers of African peasants has unified the urban dwellers and destroyed the tribal system,” Mr. D. H. Mgugunyeka, member of the Langa Advisory Board and vice-chairman of the Langa A.N.C., told Advance.

Forced ethnic grouping, said Mr. Mgugunyeka, would be contrary to the historical development, not only of the urban workers but also of the tribal system itself.

“In any case, tribal society is based on the family unit, and since it is the Government's declared policy to break up the African family unit in the cities, it is clear that the proposed ethnic grouping is merely a dangerous attempt to oppose natural development and to foster disunity and friction among the different sections of the people.”

Describing forced ethnic grouping as uncivilised and un-Christian, Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, veteran African leader, said it was common knowledge that such division led to tribal strife.

“It also seems to us that our farming-minded Government wants to divide us like cattle, keeping the different breeds apart,” Mr. Ngwevela said. “We are all human beings and insist on our right to live together in peace and harmony.”

“If this is such a good system, why does not the Government apply it to the Europeans so that they can be an example to others?”

The Government was trying to divide the people into racial groups to prevent them forging a united front against the

Government, said Mr. Oscar Mpetha, secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. “But the people are on the march. They know that their strength lies in their unity, and they will not be deterred one iota from their struggle for freedom by this attempt to divide them.”

“I Am Deeply Touched”

—Dadoo

JOHANNESBURG.

Thousands of messages of goodwill from people of all sections of the population, both White and Non-White and in all parts of South Africa, were sent to Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, banned president of the S.A. Indian Congress, on the occasion of his 45th birthday on September 5.

“I am deeply touched,” said Dr. Dadoo in a statement to Advance. “I take it as a tribute to the growing strength and solidarity of the movement for peace, democracy and freedom. These messages are but a manifestation of the rising political consciousness of the masses of the people and their determination to liberate our beloved country, South Africa, from the ever-tightening grip of the Malan police state.”

“More and more of our leaders are being ‘caged’ by the banning orders and proscriptions of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart. But it is gratifying to note that for every leader banned at least one new leader has come forward to take his place in the vanguard of the struggle for liberation, the greatest and noblest of all struggles that history has called upon all patriots to participate in.”

“We face a grim and bitter battle against the forces of apartheid, but provided we all stand together and wage a relentless fight, the forces of evil must inevitably crumble before the power of right and justice.”

“It is this prospect that makes me believe firmly that I shall see, in my own life-time, the dawn of freedom in South Africa.”

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress organised an all-day picnic to celebrate Dr. Dadoo's birthday, and also marked the occasion by recruiting 100 new volunteers for the Congress of the People.

Many individuals and groups of workers from all corners of the country also sent gifts in the form of money to be donated to progressive causes.

Sophiatown A.N.C. to Meet

JOHANNESBURG.

The Sophiatown branch of the African National Congress will hold its annual general meeting this Sunday, September 19. Among important matters before the meeting will be the situation in the Western Areas and other political issues facing the country.

Speakers are expected to raise, in addition to questions raised by the secretary, Mr. Z. L. Ntseke, such as the economic boycott and the draft A.N.C. Constitution, many other pressing matters of immediate concern, such as the Congress of the People, the Western Areas removal scheme, the banning of Congress and other leaders and the threat to Advance.

A new executive committee is to be elected at this annual general meeting to carry out the vital tasks of strengthening A.N.C. organisation and carrying the policy of the organisation to the people in this important area, the heart of the Western Areas.

### Kathrada Sentenced

UITENHAGE.

Mr. A. M. Kathrada, well-known Indian youth leader, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, suspended for a year, when he appeared in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court last week. He was charged with being in the Cape Province without a permit on the occasion of the recent Congress meeting here.

As a South African of Indian origin, Mr. Kathrada is forbidden by law to travel from one province to another unless in possession of a special permit from the Government. Such permits are not readily granted; in fact, they have been repeatedly refused to Indian Congressmen and others known to be opposed to apartheid.

### “Klipin Should Resign”

JOHANNESBURG.

The Bellevue branch of the Congress of Democrats is calling a public meeting at St. Aidan's Hall next Tuesday to demand the resignation of Cllr. J. Klipin, Bekkerite representative for the ward. Cllr. Klipin supports the Nationalist plan for removing the people of the Western Areas and has accepted Verwoerd's invitation to serve on the “Resettlement Board,” which is being boycotted by the United Party.

Pointing out that Klipin was elected to the Council as a U.P. candidate, the leaflet calling the meeting, addressing him directly, declares:

“You have supported the Nationalist plan for forcibly uprooting 58,000 of Johannesburg's African residents from established homes against the outspoken opposition of all decent citizens,” and calls upon him to attend the meeting, “at which we will demand your immediate resignation from the City Council for your patent failure to represent the views and interests of your constituents.”

## THREE CITIES AGAINST THE BOMB

LONDON.

Three of the world's cities hardest hit by the horrors of the last world war, Coventry, Stalingrad and Hiroshima, are aligned in a new plan to demand the outlawing of the hydrogen bomb. Between Coventry and Stalingrad a close working arrangement has been established, while Hiroshima citizens have sent a vast scroll containing 1,010,000 signatures to the United Nations demanding that the calamity of atomic bombing should never be repeated.

The Stalingrad City Soviet has invited the Lord Mayor of Coventry and a delegation of city councillors to visit the Soviet Union in the next few weeks to work out the joint plans for an appeal on the banning of the bomb. This was in reply to a letter from the Coventry Council sent through the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Malik. The British letter suggested a joint appeal to the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

ENTHUSIASM

On reaching Stalingrad the letter was made known to the city's workers, who discussed it before it was considered by the City Soviet, which accepted the proposal with enthusiasm.

Commenting on this friendly unity, Alderman Sidney Stringer, leader of the Coventry Council, said:

“This shows a genuine desire to get the British and Russian people closer together. I hope it will lead to some kind of concrete achievement towards disarmament.”

The Hiroshima letter asked the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to unroll the signatures before the representatives of all countries at the U.N. when the General Assembly meets this month. It appeals on behalf of the first victims of the atom bomb that all atomic weapons be banned. The Japanese signatories also call for an international conference to conclude an agreement controlling atomic energy.

## INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

## U.S. SPOILING FOR WAR WITH CHINA

I WONDER how the Malan Government would feel if the United Party were to occupy Robben Island, call in the assistance of the Russians and start naval and air bombardments of Cape Town in preparation for an eventual invasion of the mainland?

No, I haven't gone out of my mind. True, the idea is so fantastic that you automatically dismiss it as an absurdity. But an equal "absurdity" is the occupation by Chiang Kai-shek, protected by his American masters, of Formosa, the Pescadores (in the Formosa Straits) and Quemoy, the latter a bare five miles from the Chinese mainland port of Amoy. (Robben Island is seven miles from the mainland.)

And the absurdity takes on a criminal character when Chiang's forces start bombing the mainland, leaving a trail of death and havoc in their wake.

In the recent fighting on Quemoy two American officers were killed. What were they doing there? Protecting America from "aggression"? One wonders what the reaction of the Americans would be if Russian or Chinese officers were found to be sitting on Long Island taking part in a bombardment of New York.

## War-time Promises

Formosa belongs to China. It has always been Chinese territory, except for a period of 50 years when it was occupied by Japan. Its restoration to China was promised in the Cairo declaration during the second world war, which said: "All the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to China."

This promise was confirmed in the Potsdam declaration, which said: "The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out." Five months after Potsdam the communique issued by the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain "reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China."

When Chiang was pushed out of China by the victorious advances of the Communist armies he fled to Formosa, accompanied by forces variously estimated to number from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men, and was immediately taken under U.S. protection. Yet still the U.S. political leaders paid lip-service to their war-time pledges.

In a statement issued on January 5, 1950, President Truman declared that Formosa would be returned to China and promised that "the United States Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China." On February 9 of the same year the State Department issued a statement explaining that "the statement of the President of January 5, 1950, is a confirmation of the Cairo declaration by the United States of America as a settlement of the Formosa question."

## Interpretation

The statement admitted: "Since 1945 Formosa has been administered by China," and went on that if the U.S. were to create a puppet administration in Formosa "this would be interpreted by everybody in China and in all of Asia as an attempt by our Government to separate Formosa from China, violating our obligation and contradicting our traditional policy of respect for the territorial integrity of China."

Well, of course, everything that has happened in the Far East during the last four years has indeed convinced everybody in China and in all Asia that the United States has violated all its war-time pledges and has involved itself in the Chinese civil war on the side of Chiang Kai-shek.

The first open step was the declaration by President Truman in June, 1950, ordering the U.S. Seventh Fleet to "prevent any attack on Formosa." This was said to be a temporary measure necessitated by the outbreak of the Korean war, but U.S. fleet protection has not been withdrawn since the end of the war. As recently as August 17, 1954, President Eisenhower repeated that the U.S. Seventh Fleet had orders to stop the Communists from liberating Formosa, and announcements by the State Department indicate that the U.S. will even prevent any attempt to clear the Nationalists out of many of the smaller islands in the Formosa straits from which operations against the mainland are conducted.

## Aim Is War

U.S. intentions in the Far East are clearly warlike. The basic aim is to reconquer the Chinese mainland and restore Chiang Kai-shek to power as part of the world-wide plan to destroy Communism and make the world safe for capitalism. The very refusal of the U.S. to recognise or even trade with the Government of People's China reveals this.

As justification for its stand, the U.S. keeps on accusing People's China of planning aggression, citing Korea as an example.

But the whole world now recognises Korea as an example of American aggression, and no country in Asia fears aggression from China.

Proof of this was the failure of the Asian nations, apart from Pakistan, Siam and the Philippines, to attend the Manila conference last week to bring a South-East Asia Treaty Organisation into existence. The other signatories—the United States, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand—have, in the eyes of Asians, no business to be in Asia anyway, and thus the whole SEATO pact is seen to be nothing more than a device of the imperialists to maintain their grip on Asia.

Even the three stooges—Pakistan, Siam and the Philippines—tried to eliminate this conception of the pact by pressing for the inclusion of a clause calling for the right of the people of South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific to self-determination. But, according to the Cape Times correspondent in Manila, they were compelled to give way to "vigorous Australian and United Kingdom opposition."

In other words, "aggression" will not merely be interpreted as an attack by one state upon another but will in-



clude any attempt by a colonial people to win their independence, as for instance in Malaya, or by any oppressed people to win social reform, as for instance in Siam, Burma or the Philippines.

It is in this sense that the American imperialists have regarded the mere accession to power of the Chinese Communists as an act of aggression, and have determined to do everything in their power to resist it.

## The Dog Barks

Armed and equipped by the U.S., Chiang Kai-shek has, in the meantime, not been idle. His planes (made in U.S.) have constantly been conducting operations over the mainland of China, dropping bombs (made in the U.S.) and spies (trained in the U.S.) over strategic targets. Chiang's warships have been interfering with the shipping of all nations plying Chinese ports, and British ships, which carry the bulk of cargoes to and from China, have been repeatedly molested.

The United States forces have taken part in operations which threaten peace in the area. The recent shooting down of two Chinese planes by U.S. carrier-based planes greatly increased the tension in the Far East, but the only wonder is there have not been more frequent clashes.

Between June, 1950, and February, 1954, according to Chinese sources, U.S. aircraft intruded over Chinese territorial air in 7,632 groups with a total of 32,997 sorties, while U.S. ships invaded China's territorial waters 336 times with a total of 704 ships.

U.S. Press reports indicate openly that war against China is being planned. On February 6 last Constantine Brown, a columnist in the Washington Star, foreshadowed a U.S. invasion of Hainan (an island off the China coast near Hong Kong). He said Chiang could seize Hainan if "provided with necessary logistic means," that is, weapons and transport. Chiang's army could then, added Brown, start major raids from Hainan and Formosa against southern China.

Another columnist, Fred Sparks, in the San Francisco News on May 6, said the U.S. Army chiefs had perfected "Operation Bleed"—"an unpublished blueprint for the greatest commando operation in history." In the coming autumn (that is now), he said, U.S. Admiral Radford planned to stop all China sea traffic, while U.S.-trained Asian commandos "tortured" the coast and harassed the interior with parachute raids.

In the August 23 issue of the American magazine Look the U.S. airman, Brig. Chennault, openly boasted that he would organise a so-called "international volunteer group of airmen" to fight against the Chinese people. He said he had already "drafted organisational and operational plans for the group."

## American Pilots

Last week, as the SEATO delegates were arriving in Manila, it was announced by high officials in Formosa that the U.S. and Chiang had drawn up a plan to station on the island "a certain number of American interceptors wholly manned by American pilots," and it is known that jet air bases have been constructed on Formosa with U.S. technical aid.

On August 29 U.S. Ambassador to Formosa, Karl Rankin, returned to Taipeh, capital of Formosa, from Washington via Tokio with the declaration that discussions for a "bi-lateral defence pact (between Chiang and the U.S.) will enter a new phase." Rankin also announced that while in Tokio he had had talks with interested parties on the formation of a North-East Asia Treaty Organisation to include Formosa, South Korea and Japan.

Finally, and most sinister of all, last week the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles—the man who was in the front-line trenches in Korea two days before the war broke out—flew to Formosa from the SEATO conference in Manila to put the finishing touches to the proposed military pact between the two countries.

Clearly, in this atmosphere, it can be seen that the illegal Chiang-American occupation of Formosa is a dangerous threat to world peace. The patience of People's China in the face of these provocations has been extraordinary but, as Premier Chou En-lai declared recently, it cannot last indefinitely.

When the Attlee delegation was in Peking recently it asked Chairman Tse Tung what could be done to ensure world peace. Mao placed first on his list the withdrawal of the American Seventh Fleet, which was patrolling Chinese waters and threatening the Chinese mainland.

The whole peace-loving world must back this demand if World War III, starting in the Far East, is to be avoided.

## "WE SHALL END IN A PRISON OF OUR OWN MAKING"

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Cecil Williams, well-known play producer, who is currently engaged in preparing an open-air production of "The Tempest" for Children's Theatre, has expressed his disgust at the Government's threat to Advance in a special statement to the paper.

"I am disgusted at the Government's continuing heavy-handed attempts at the suppression of thought," he writes, "for the raid on Advance is nothing short of that. It is a foul attempt to intimidate readers and writers who oppose the explosive 'White supremacy' policy.

"We must view these raids in relation to the banning of countless books and periodicals produced overseas, to the Commission of Enquiry into the Press, and in relation to recent inspired statements on the need for internal censorship. Soon South Africa will be sealed off from all scientific inspiration which runs contrary to the rancid pseudo-philosophies of the Nationalists.

"Apartheid starts off as a barrier dividing people from people. Every day we see how it demands the erection of more and more barriers. We end in a prison of our own making."

## S.A.C.P.O.'S PROTEST AT POLICE RAID

CAPE TOWN.

"We regard the raid on Advance newspapers by the police as an unwarranted attack on the freedom of the Press," says a statement issued this week by the South African Coloured People's Organisation.

"We call on all people to oppose this move, which is obviously a prelude to banning. A setback to Advance will open the way for similar moves against other democratic organisations and freedom-loving persons.

"We call upon everybody to rally to their organisations as never before," the statement concludes. "Forward towards unity in the democratic camp!"

## Esitang Acquitted Of Trespassing

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Thomas Esitang, trade union secretary, and his brother, Theodore Esitang, were acquitted on a charge of trespassing when they appeared in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court last week.

The case followed their arrest on 8th August at the Koelenhof Location. The magistrate gave as chief grounds for their acquittal the fact that the premises were not completely enclosed.

At the same time Thomas Esitang was fined £1 and his brother 10s. for poll tax offences. Mr. Sam Kahn appeared for them.

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## Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills

## WHITHER AFRIKANER NATIONALISM?—3

## FEAR FOR THE FUTURE

THE Afrikaners have performed Herculean feats. They have survived three centuries of struggle against nature and man. They have developed a language, supple and rich and readily adaptable to the conditions of a changing society. They have established themselves in a dominant position in government, administration and law, are making rapid advances in science and technology, and are fast making the field of education their special province. There is no discrimination by law or in public life which they can be said to suffer.

Yet with all these triumphs and great exploits to their credit, victory still eludes their grasp. They have not seized the final bastion, which is also the most important. They have not yet made themselves the masters of the economic order, the world of finance, mining, industry and commerce. These continue to be the domain of the uitlander.

Elaborate calculations are made from time to time to discover the Afrikaner's share of the national income and the degree of his participation in economic enterprise. Writing in 1940, Professor G. G. W. Schumann estimated that in the year 1934-35 the net income of Afrikaans-speaking Whites stood at £117 million, or about £116 per head; of non-Afrikaans-speaking Whites at £126 million, or about £148 per head; and of Non-Europeans at £62 million, or about £8 10s. per head. The lower income of the Afrikaner was understandable, he said, when one considered that practically all the poor Whites were Afrikaners and that in mining, industry and commerce the Afrikaner figured almost exclusively as employee and not as employer. (*Die Ekonomiese Posisie van Die Afrikaner*, pp. 127-28.)

## Self-help

Large-scale efforts have been made to accumulate capital through donations from nationally-minded Afrikaners with the aim of financing Afrikaner enterprises in commerce and industry. The Reddingsdaadbond came into existence shortly before the war for this express purpose, and it appears to have stimulated enterprise and assisted individuals on a significant scale.

By such means, and mainly as a result of the favourable conditions for capital investment during and since the war, the Afrikaner has undoubtedly improved his economic position. In view, however, of the limited supplies of local capital available and the importation of large amounts of capital from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., it is doubtful whether the Afrikaner owns a greater proportion of the total capital invested, or obtains a greater share of the national income, than he did in the 1930s.

The economic expansion of the past two decades has made many changes in the life of the Afrikaner, as in the life of other sections of the people. Farmers experience prosperity of an unprecedented kind, land values have risen greatly, and the poor-whiteism endemic in many areas of the platteland has ceased to be a problem to the national leaders. The migration to the towns has probably increased, and there has been a corresponding growth in the number of Afrikaners in the Civil Service, professions and skilled trades.

These changes have had their effect on South African politics. With the rural areas firmly in the grip of the Nationalist movement, the cities and towns remain as the last stronghold of the United Party. As the Afrikaans-speaking population of the towns grows in size and influence, however, the urban area ceases to exercise as much anglicising influence as it did in the earlier period of urbanisation. The tide of Afrikaner nationalism, therefore, penetrates steadily into what at one time were largely preserves of the more liberal and progressive streams of thought in South African life.

## The Hollow Men

The small community of 26,000 Afrikaners who formed the White

## BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

population of the Cape in 1806 has expanded to the present size of 1,500,000 by absorbing aliens, as well as by natural increase. The intake from immigrants alone is estimated to account for about half the total increase. The group has changed biologically as well as culturally in the past 150 years. But it survives as a distinct group.

This is the great triumph of Afrikanerdom. It is the feat that fills the Afrikaner with pride and enables him to suppress the doubts that haunt him as to his future.

The suppression can never be complete, as may be gathered from the title of the recently published work by G. D. Scholtz: *Het die Afrikaanse Volk 'n Toekoms?* Indeed, we may be sure that the doubts will multiply as the social tensions which are so largely of the Europeans' making increase and intensify.

Afrikanerdom faces the dismal prospect of seeing its triumph turn into a pyrrhic victory. To ensure its separate existence it cultivated qualities of insularity, dogmatism and sectarianism. These made it single-minded and gave it intensity and determination. But the resulting narrowness and rigidity are likely to prove its undoing.

The movement has shut itself off from the broad stream of progressive thought. The intellectual leaders, the writers, teachers, scientists dare not draw from a world culture which

moves steadily towards a democratic and classless society.

## Nothing Left

What is left to them? The old hackneyed themes of the pioneering period or of the wars against the Bantu and British, the story of the Boereplaas and the trek to the towns, the inane life of urban pleasure-seekers, crime and sex in the American tradition.

Our society presents rich and exciting material awaiting the pen of a Zola, a Gorky or a Dickens. What we get from the Afrikaner is the theme of death or legends of dictator-poets from the classical world. Is it not significant that, in contrast, the English South Africans, whose contribution to our national literature has hitherto been meagre and mostly of indifferent quality, should now be producing a literature dealing with our race complexes in the tradition of the great realists?

There are Afrikaner thinkers who are aware of the dangers of an excessive parochialism. But none has yet been able to identify himself with the broad sweep of progressive ideas. For they appear alien to the Afrikaans tradition. In that tradition liberalism appeared only as a brief interlude in the patriot Beweging of 1778 against Jan Compagnie. Thereafter liberalism was too closely identified with British rule to become part of the Afrikaner's heritage.

A people that denies the liberal, humanist background of our civilisation, that opposes the broad sweep of our world towards a free and equal society, not only becomes incapable of advancing culturally but must acquire the techniques and attitudes associated with the use of brute force in human relationships. Such a people will have difficulty in adapting itself and therefore surviving in a world which is moving towards a more rational and humane basis of social living.

(Concluded)

## WHEN IS A GATHERING NOT A GATHERING?

## Argument in Sam Kahn Case

CAPE TOWN.

THE party which Mr. Sam Kahn attended on the night of July 10 and at which he was afterwards arrested, together with Mr. Brian Bunting and Mr. W. Kodesh, was not a "gathering" in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, Mr. D. B. Molteno, Q.C., submitted in the Magistrate's Court last week.

Mr. Molteno was appearing for Mr. Kahn, who was charged with attending a gathering after having been served with a notice from the Minister of Justice prohibiting him from attending any gathering for two years from May 26.

Messrs. Bunting and Kodesh, originally charged with Mr. Kahn, were remanded to October 4.

Mr. Molteno said that in the Act a gathering was defined as a gathering of "any number of persons having a common purpose, whether such purpose was lawful or unlawful."

Mr. Molteno said the party at which Mr. Kahn had been arrested had no objective. The prosecutor had led evidence of three people who had been invited to come to the party, and who came, but there was no evidence that it was anything but an ordinary social gathering.

To fall within the provisions of the Act a gathering would have to aim to achieve something. It was not enough to say that people had a common purpose merely if they came together, because then it would be illegal for a banned person to go into a crowded restaurant, to stand in a bus queue or even to work in a factory.

Mr. Molteno maintained that his argument was borne out by the Afrikaans version of the Act, which defined a gathering as "n byeenkoms wat 'n gemeenskaplike doel voor oë het." In other words, the common purpose applied to an objective which it was hoped to achieve in the future.

Secondly, Mr. Molteno argued that

there was an onus on the Minister to give listed people a hearing before banning them in terms of section 5 of the Act. No such hearing had been given to Mr. Kahn, and therefore the notice served upon him was invalid.

## CROWN'S REPLY

Replying for the Crown, Mr. S. J. Smith said the object of the Act was to place restrictions on people who had been members of an unlawful organisation. "There is no doubt it is strict and harsh," he said. He contended that it would indeed be unlawful for a banned person to join a bus queue, go to a rugby match or a cinema or attend a party.

The Magistrate (Mr. P. J. Steynberg): Would you go as far as that, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: Yes, I would go as far as that. It was the intention of the Legislature that these persons should not be given the opportunity to spread the doctrines of Communism. Instead of deporting or internment persons listed under the Act, Parliament had decided to give them a certain amount of freedom, but in a very restricted form.

Mr. Smith argued, on the second point, that there was no provision in the Act requiring the Minister to give a listed person a hearing before banning him.

Mr. Molteno appeared with Mr. I. J. Bleiman (instructed by Messrs. T. H. Snitcher & Co.).

Judgment will be given on September 27.

## Three Cape Africans Banned

CAPE TOWN.

Minister Swart struck at the African National Congress, the A.N.C. Youth League and the trade union movement in Cape Town last week by serving banning notices on three prominent Africans—Joseph Nkatlo, Thomas Esitang and Alex Bono.

Mr. Nkatlo is an executive member of the Cape Western Region of the A.N.C. and Cape Regional vice-president of the S.A. Congress of Democrats.

Mr. Esitang, who is secretary of the Stevedoring and Dock Workers' Union, was given 30 days to resign from the union and also from the A.N.C., A.N.C. Youth League, the Modern Youth Society and the Africa Club.

In addition, he is forbidden to become a member of 18 other organisations and prohibited from attending any gathering for two years.

Mr. Bono is an executive member of the A.N.C.Y.L. and of the African Commercial and Distributive Workers' Union.

At its annual general meeting last week-end the Cape Town A.N.C. Youth League issued a resolution strongly protesting against Minister Swart's dictatorial action in banning people from organisations of their own choice, and demanding the withdrawal of all banning notices and the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act and all other fascist laws.

The meeting further extended a warm welcome to the Congress of the People movement, and the resolution stated that plans were being drawn up to meet the Luthuli 50,000 Volunteer Call.

## T.U.C. CONCERNED WITH WHITES ONLY

LONDON.

A resolution by the Electrical Trade Union to refer back the report on the T.U.C. delegation to South Africa was defeated by the official platform at the Brighton Congress. The E.T.U., a progressive union, maintained the report was concerned only with unions catering for White workers and made no serious attempt to solve the terrible problem of discrimination against Africans.

A speaker from the Engineering Draughtsmen asked delegates to support the Fund for African Democracy, which had been opposed by the General Council of the T.U.C. "A million African workers wait to be organised," he said.

Mr. J. Crawford, for the General Council, said efforts were now being made to bring about unity within the South African trade union movement and that therefore no action should be taken at present.

## AFRICAN YOUTH DEMAND RIGHTS

PORT ALFRED.

"Nothing will stop the oppressed African youth from demanding their rights as citizens in their fatherland despite the banishment of their leaders," said Mr. T. T. Tshume, acting president of the African National Congress Youth League, at the opening of a new Youth League branch here last week.

"The African youth is the cheap labour force reservoir of South Africa, and the time has come when the youth must resist this sort of exploitation. The youth demands must be written into the Freedom Charter. Therefore, the youth must come forward as freedom volunteers and prepare for the Congress of the People. Wherever we gather let us speak together of freedom."

"Even an infant must get to know the filthy conditions under which the African youth lives in South Africa. More than 100 Youth League branches must be established before the Cape Youth Conference to be held early in October, and all other youth organisations are invited to send guest delegates because this is a preliminary conference to the Mass Youth Conference to be convened as soon as possible."

The president was accompanied by the Grahamstown ANCYL local president, Mr. Z. Manyube.

The Women's League regional conference was also held at Port Alfred on September 5 and 6.

# STEEP RENT INCREASES IN LANGA AND NYANGA

## "How Can People Be Quiet?"

CAPE TOWN.

**S**TEEP increases in rental, in line with Government policy that every African whose income exceeds £15 a month must pay an economic rent, will come into effect in Langa and Nyanga on October 1, according to circulars to the residents there. In addition, the sub-economic rentals have also been increased.

A number of protest meetings have already taken place in the two locations and more are scheduled to decide on residents' action.

In Langa, in the married quarters, the minimum sub-economic rental will be £2 10s. a month, while the economic rental has jumped to £4 a month. At present tenants pay £2 3s. 3d.

In the older houses in Nyanga the sub-economic rental has been increased by 2s. 6d. a week, while the maximum economic rental has been fixed at £7 4s. 10d. a month, against a present rental of £1 12s. 6d.

### EXTRA 3s. IN EVERY 10s.

The sliding scale of rental has been so fixed that each tenant must pay an additional 3s. a month on every 10s. by which his income exceeds £15 a month.

In calculating the income of tenants, half the fixed income of each child residing with the tenant and the full amount paid by each lodger for his board and lodging, up to a maximum of £4 per child or lodger per month, has to be included in the income of the tenant.

The Government has laid down that all tenants of sub-economic dwellings will be regarded as falling into the economic group, and that the onus will be on the tenants to prove that they should not fall in this category.

### LOW WAGES

Protesting strongly against the new increases, Mrs. Annie Silinga, of Langa, executive member of the African National Congress, the Vigilance Association and the Women's Federation of South Africa, pointed out to Advance that the size of a tenant's family or the number of his dependants was not taken into consideration at all.

"The people of Langa are poor and the men's wages—those who are working—are low, and most married people have big families," said Mrs. Silinga.

"In addition, the cost of transport has also risen recently; the third class monthly fare from Langa has jumped to 16s. from 12s. 8d.

"The people of Langa cannot even afford the present rent, and have time and again asked the Council to decrease the rent," Mrs. Silinga went on. "People

## COPPER MINERS WALK OUT

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia.

Protesting at the inclusion of company union representatives, the delegates of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union walked out of the inquiry into the advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt recently.

The chairman of the inquiry, Sir John Forster, insisted that the African salaried staff association should participate in the talks. Mr. Robinson Puta, vice-chairman of the Mineworkers' Union, demanded that they be allowed to attend solely as observers.

When this was refused Mr. Puta and his fellow-delegates gathered up their papers and walked out.

Mr. Puta told the chairman: "We represent the majority of the workers on the mines and we shall see whether the mining companies will run for long with these five representatives of the association."

The workers accused the mining companies of making trouble among the Africans by encouraging some groups to form themselves into salaried staff societies and associations.

are daily in court for being in arrears with their rent.

"How can we make ends meet? How can we feed our children and clothe them?"

"How can the Government expect people to be quiet when it puts burden upon burden on them every day?"



Carrying banners bearing the word "Enosis," the inhabitants of Thessaloniki march in procession demanding the union of Greece with Cyprus.

# THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS

### SYNOPSIS

Katie and her husband, Willie, are all set to go to Rhodesia. But Katie's father and her little brother Naartjie have disappeared. She wants to see them before she leaves, and goes looking for them.

No trace of father or Naartjie could be found, although I had reported their disappearance to the police. I racked my brains to think of a place that father might have gone to—perhaps to a friend, but I was forced to admit to myself that I knew none of father's friends; if, indeed, he had any friends in the Cape. Then it occurred to me that there is one place in the Cape above all others chosen by outcasts and fugitives for the protection it offers. It was possible that father had taken Naartjie to the mountain for safety. Yes, the mountain; why had I not thought of it before! The more I considered the idea, the more firmly convinced I became that father was living on the mountain.

Then I remembered Japie, the bergie, who lived in his little shack on the mountain, and who, Robert had told me, sometimes went to father's room. How vividly I remembered the man crouching against the wall outside Aunt Mattie's house waiting for Robert. On that night I had sent him away to give Robert a chance to live honestly and respectfully, and I had felt I had saved Robert from a life among the outcasts.

If father was living with Japie I was determined to see him before I left. Since father and Naartjie's disappearance I had become more and more troubled and anxious about their fate. Now I was leaving the Cape I felt this to be my last opportunity to do something for them. I even had a faint hope that I might be able to persuade father to return to Rhodesia and to his own people.

That night in the kitchen, after Japie had gone, Robert had told me where he had lived with Japie, and, acting on these directions, one week before Willie and I were due to leave the Cape, I caught a bus to Kloof Nek and walked along the mountain road. Soon I left the road and picked my way along a rocky path up the mountain.

The path was rough, and I stumbled frequently, my heart pounding with the effort and with apprehension, for I recalled stories I had heard of accidents to girls who walked alone on the mountain. I tucked my handbag, into which I had put ten pounds in case I should find father, more firmly under my arm.

When I was out of breath I stopped to gaze around me. I hardly noticed the city and the northern suburbs in the mist below, for my attention was absorbed by a tiny iron shack on the crest of a steep incline to my right. Perhaps that was the place where Japie lived, for it answered to Robert's description well enough—father might even be there now. I began to stumble through the shrub towards it. Through the opening that served as a doorway I could see a shrivelled, woolly-haired

woman crouched in its shadow. She watched me furtively as I rounded the fowl-run, which was no bigger than a dog kennel. Without warning two mongrel dogs were snarling and snapping at my heels. I bent down to arm myself with a stone.

"Take these dogs away," I cried to her.

Still hidden behind the doorway, the woman shrieked: "Rex, Frikkie—down, down. Frikkie, Rex, come here." The dogs slunk back a few paces, their bellies on the ground, but then straining forward as if held back by an invisible rope, they continued to snarl and paw the ground before them. I stole a glance inside the shack to satisfy myself there was no one there, and then walked hurriedly over the crest of the hill.

Aimlessly I continued to climb. I was sure now that I would not find Japie's shack so far up the mountain. There was no sign of habitation at all and I had wandered so far from the path that I was afraid of getting lost. Suddenly my heart gave a little leap of excitement; such a thrill as a botanist might experience when he sights a rare mountain flower.

There, nestling beneath a tree, was a little tin house. At its side was an empty fowl-run, but two small hens scratched at the door of the shanty. As I approached the inevitable mongrel dog crept from the shade of a bush and retreated with many a terrified stare.

Not a leaf stirred, nor was there the sound of any living creature. In the bay far below a liner was being manoeuvred into position in the Duncan Dock; a haze hung over the city—it was a world apart.

Then the vast mountain silence was shattered by the shriek of a fowl as it scuttled away in the shrub at my feet. I stood still to quieten my fluttering heart; and then I saw Japie.

He lay fast asleep in the sun upon a rusted iron bedstead. I crept closer. The mongrel, which stood a little distance off, bristled and showed its teeth in a silent snarl. I stopped uncertainly, with my eyes on the sleeping Japie. His lips were parted in a grotesque smile, his head stretched back on his scrawny neck and the wind rattled in his throat. His legs were drawn up like an infant's and between them his arms stretched like the sticks in a scarecrow. Cradled in his limp hands was a bottle.

I stepped back. Suddenly I was terrified that Japie should awake and find me prying.

"Hullo, Katie."

I spun round.

"Robert! My God! What are you doing here?"

"Nothing." Robert lay propped up against the shanty of rusted, flattened petrol tins. His words were thick and slurred and his neck lolled upon his chest.

"Robert, it's the devil . . ." The mountain suddenly became menacing and evil. I was afraid and I wanted to run—run wildly to the road. But I did not move. The scene kaleidoscoped dizzily before me; the wretched Japie

curled up like some shrivelled insect in the bright sunlight; the mongrel dog, its eyes fixed unwinkingly upon mine; the hens scratching in the caked earth; and Robert, my brother, now staggering to his feet.

"Robert, you are drunk."  
"Ja, I am a little drunk, but what else can a man do. Help me, Katie, I am just a little bit drunk."

I stood rooted to the spot.

"Come here," he cried in a strangled voice as he raised himself to lean heavily against the shanty. With his chin on his chest, Robert glowered at me, his heavy-lidded eyes were blood-shot and he controlled his jaw with difficulty. "Look at you," he spat out bitterly; "you always wear the best clothes, you always have the best out of life. You are a teacher and I—I can just be a skollie. That is all that is left for me . . ."

I began hotly, "If you had—"

"Shut up, shut up," Robert screamed. The spittle stood upon his chin, his moist face glistened in the sun. "You always have the money to travel up and down . . . You always have the money."

I backed a few paces: "I am going now."

"Give me money!"

"There is no money," I gasped as I clutched my bag firmly under my arm.

Japie grunted and rolled from his bed. "Man, don't make so much noise. Let a man sleep."

"It's my sussie," Robert whined shrilly. He pushed himself away from the shack and took a few unsteady steps in my direction. "It's my sussie. She has money there in her bag and she won't give her brother . . ."

Japie shook his head. "That is no good." He stood at the edge of the bed, suddenly awake.

"Good-day, suster," Japie grinned slyly. "Ag, suster, give your brother the money, now. Give it to him, suster." He began to walk with a mechanical, rocking gait.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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# From Ring And Track

BY GUS



## SOCCER

On Saturday next at Wynberg the South African Coloureds meet the South African Bantus in the final of the much-coveted A. I. Kajee Federation Cup.

These inter-racial matches are arranged by the South African Non-European Soccer Federation, which was created recently with a view to fostering inter-racial sport in this country. The trophy, a handsome cup costing £500, has been presented by the Kajee family in memory of the late Mr. A. I. Kajee, who was a prominent Indian politician and businessman.

The Coloureds defeated the Indians at Durban by 7 goals to 5, while last Sunday the Indians beat the Africans by 6 goals to 4 at Johannesburg.

This match should prove an interesting one, with both sides putting the emphasis on speed. The Africans play neat soccer and may be upset by the Coloureds' robust tactics. They are particularly adept at dribbling, but an inclination to overdo it may lead to their downfall. On many occasions I have seen the Africans wasting golden opportunities by dribbling in front of the goalmouth. The Coloureds, on the other hand, shoot at the first chance they get.

In the event of the Africans beating the Coloureds the three teams will become joint holders of the cup, as the Federation does not provide for a replay.

## THE INDO-AFRICAN ENCOUNTER

The Indians sprang a major surprise with their 6-4 defeat of the Africans at Wembley Stadium last Sunday. The Africans, who are last year's champions, were expected to trounce the Indians after the latter's poor showing against the Coloureds at Durban.

It was contended the main reason for the defeat of the Indians by the Coloureds was that the Indians lacked stamina.

## INDIA AFTER FACTS

DELHI.

A group of 15 prominent Indian businessmen and agriculturists, invited through the United Nations Asian Economic Commission, have arrived in Moscow on a fact-finding mission backed by the Indian Government.

## OPTICIANS

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If sufficient tickets are sold buses will also leave for Kliptown and Noordgesig, via Block B Langlaagte Estates and Crown Mines.

Thus they were given very little chance against the Africans, whose physical standard on the sports field has proved to be the best among the Non-White groups. To take an obvious example—to-day all the national boxing titles are held by Africans.

However, the Indians showed the good sense to engage the services of a competent coach in Mr. Barry Nieuwenhuys, the ex-Liverpool, ex-Springbok player, who coached the Transvaal Indians to victory for the first time in 25 years in the Sam China tournament.

It is reported that some 3,000 spectators—a comparatively small number—were treated to some fast and entertaining soccer by the Indian and African teams.

The score was 1-1 in the first half, and the next half saw some quick scoring, with the Indians eventually taking the lead.

This should be a pointer to the Africans and Coloureds—give your boys proper coaching and your soccer will soon reach international standards.

## WORLD CUP SERIES

Talking about international standards, the newly-formed Federation has been entertaining the idea of entering the World Cup series. At a recent meeting in Durban this matter was discussed a good deal, with no definite decision being made.

I am sure this move will be appreciated much by the thousands of soccer fans all over the country who would like to see our soccer being placed on the map.

Of course, we don't expect to come out on top with such giants as England, Hungary and Sweden in our way, but we will learn much by playing against such countries. The United States of America, to whom soccer is a comparatively new sport, have not fared badly in these tournaments. In fact, they secured a victory over England a few years back.

Remember, it was through sheer perseverance that the South African European Cricket XI achieved the honour of sharing the rubber with the formidable Aussies, and, to take a more recent example, the Pakistan XI, playing international cricket for the very first time, confounded the critics by sharing the rubber with England.

# BRITAIN PREPARES TO LAUNCH NEW NAVAL ARMS RACE

LONDON.

**BIG** British ship-building and armament firms close to the upper ranks of the Conservative Party are expecting vast business orders when new estimates for naval expansion are put through. Government papers are already preparing the public for the "shock" they will receive at the prospect of almost unbearable new armaments burdens, and one of the lines being dishonestly exploited is that the Soviet Union is outstripping the West in a naval arms race.

The British Admiralty's fantastic figures of alleged Soviet naval building have been received with almost total disbelief throughout the world. Typical comment is that of the neutral Swedish Dagens Nyheter, which says the British Admiralty "seems to need a fair wind for its own programme of naval construction."

The British weekly Peace News quotes Soviet defence budget figures to show expenditure has been falling and not rising. The Soviet defence budget for 1954 fell by £939 million. For the last three years the defence budget was—1952, £10,160 million; 1953, £9,839 million; 1954, £8,900 million.

## RELIABLE

This indicates a gross cut of over 12 per cent. in military expenditure in the last two years. Peace News says: "There is no reason why the figures given above should not be regarded as a reliable indication of a decline in Russian military expenditure."

This disbelief is backed by a categorical statement issued through the official Soviet Tass news agency, which describes the British "appraisal" as a gross invention.

Tass commented that, as if by command, some British newspapers, the radio and other agencies launched a campaign around the Admiralty's absolutely groundless data, piling up one invention on another.

## SOVIET STATEMENT

"All this leaves no room for doubt that the statement of the British Board of Admiralty and the subsequent Press campaign have been initiated by the quarters who are trying to bolster up the discredited 'policy of strength' and stand for the continuation of the arms drive.

"At a time when the Soviet Union is doing all within its power to relax international tension and promote co-operation among the states, the advocates of the 'policy of strength' are endeavouring to aggravate the situation and complicate the possibility of agreement on outstanding international issues.

"It is characteristic that the campaign is being accompanied by demands for increased appropriations for the British Navy, and some of the papers are browbeating the British taxpayers with a 'threat' to Britain on the part of the navy of the Soviet Union."

## RACING

DURBAN

The following are Owen Tudor's selections:—

First Race: 1 MOONEEN, 2 Lively Lass, 3 Iris.

Second Race: 1 LE MONT, 2 Eastern Sun, 3 Braemar.

Third Race: 1 CLERGYMAN, 2 Derrydown, 3 Singapore Sam.

Fourth Race: 1 ELFLAND, 2 Fallen Idol, 3 Astrite.

Fifth Race: 1 FIRS LAUD, 2 Dan, 3 Puccini.

Sixth Race: 1 COSMIC, 2 Pugmill, 3 Chal Roano.

Seventh Race: 1 ACE OF CLUBS, 2 Orthodox, 3 Ballad.

Eighth Race: 1 FLORA FRENCH, 2 Lenafalls, 3 Offer.

Ninth Race: 1 SAINT EASTON, 2 After Midnight, 3 Torero.

## Cape Laundry Workers To Raise Demands

CAPE TOWN.

Over 500 members of the Cape branch of the National Union of Laundry, Dry-cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union attended a meeting in Crawford Hall, Cape Town, last Saturday afternoon to demand more militant action in the dispute with their employers.

A resolution moved from the floor, and unanimously adopted, declared that the members viewed with great resentment the refusal of the employers to agree to the union's demands, and resolved to reject the employers' offer, "as the increases offered were not sufficient to counteract the ever-rising cost of living."

The resolution further instructed the executive committee to withdraw the present proposals and to submit new and higher demands should the employers fail to agree to the present demands within 21 days.

Factory action committees will meet on Saturday to discuss future action.

Speaker after speaker got up from the floor to press demands for higher wages, three weeks' leave, a five-day week and increase in overtime pay. Workers came from Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Somerset West and the Strand.

Miss R. Lan was guest speaker. Other speakers were: Mr. W. H. Ross, chairman; Mr. B. January, secretary; Mr. A. Gordon, treasurer; Mr. D. Byneveldt, vice-chairman; Mr. O. Mpetha, secretary of the African branch; Mr. A. Mangise, chairman; and Mrs. S. Kulsen.

## TWO INDIANS SUMMONSED

JOHANNESBURG.

Two well-known Indian Congressmen who were present at the recent meeting of the joint executives of the A.N.C., S.A.I.C., C.O.D. and S.A.C.P.O. in Natal have been summonsed to appear in court on August 21 to answer charges of giving false information when applying for permits.

They are Mr. Goolam Pahad, well-known businessman, and Mr. Amien Kajee, whose summons was delivered in hospital, where he is undergoing treatment.

## New Peace Branch Formed

JOHANNESBURG.

Replacing the former Doornfontein Peace Committee, which was recently dissolved by the Transvaal Peace Council because, among other reasons, it was not composed of residents in the area, a new Doornfontein-Hillbrow Peace Committee has been formed.

An inaugural meeting, addressed by officials of the Transvaal Peace Council, showed great enthusiasm to get down to work, and an ambitious plan of peace and fund-raising activities was drawn up.

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

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