

Advance

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SAVE ADVANCE!

Dear Readers,

The time has come when we must once again appeal to you to make a special effort to save your paper.

For several weeks we have been warning you that the gap between revenue and expenditure has been increasing dangerously. Now the gap has widened to the point where we can no longer continue on the present basis.

We have always kept you informed about the finances of the paper. As you know, it costs us about £2,000 each month to produce and distribute the paper. About £1,000 of this is for printing and newsprint, about £500 for distribution expenses, including postage and railage, and about £500 for the salaries of editorial and administrative staff in Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. We have tried to reduce this amount to its absolute minimum, and cannot go much lower than £2,000 without reducing efficiency and giving you an inferior paper.

To make up the necessary £2,000, we have up till now received an average of £200 a month in advertising revenue, £700 a month in sales revenue; the balance of £1,100 has had to come in donations from our readers.

DECLINING REVENUE

But in recent months our revenue from all sources has been declining. As you can see from our pages, we now carry practically no advertising at all. Political prejudice and fear of possible Government reprisals have combined to prevent many firms from advertising their products in our columns. Those few advertisements we have carried up till now have, in many instances, been withdrawn. For these reasons we can obviously not hope for a vast increase in advertising revenue in the future.

Although the circulation of Advance has been higher during the last six months than it was at the beginning of the year, and remains steady, our income from sales has decreased slightly because our distribution machinery costs more to maintain, and also because of an increase in bad debts by agents and other sellers.

But above all, our income from donations has not come up to the mark. Needing £1,000 a month from this source, we have just not been receiving it, and our shortfall in some recent months has been as much as £400. This is our biggest source of income, and we cannot go on like this.

There are two reasons for the decline in donations revenue. In the first place, revenue from functions, dances, lectures, etc., has declined because of police intimidation. Many people who normally support us have been driven away by the police raids—and we have no doubt that is one of the reasons why the secret police have been present on every occasion that an Advance function has been held during the past year.

Secondly, far too many readers and supporters are now saying to themselves: "What is the use of helping Advance when it is going to be shut down by the Minister of Justice?"

To these people the answer is that they are playing Swart's game. To be shut down by Swart is to be shut down by force. To be shut down by our own weakness would constitute a bloodless victory for Swart and an everlasting disgrace for the progressive movement in South Africa.

Furthermore, it is by no means certain Swart will shut down the paper. If protest is sufficiently widespread and sufficiently sustained, we have no doubt the Nationalist Government can be forced to retreat on this issue. In any case, the procedure which the Government must follow in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act before it can suppress the paper may still take several months. During these critical months to come—and for as long as it may be necessary—we must appeal to our readers

not to lose heart, but to rally to our defence and see that our paper is kept going despite every obstacle.

But we must warn again that failure to meet our target will have disastrous consequences. **We must raise £5,000 by the end of the year to cover all our immediate needs and wipe off old debts.** We cannot make do with less.

If we fail we will be compelled, as from January, 1955:

- To close down our Durban office and reduce staff in other centres;
- to reduce the size of the paper to four pages.

Once we are compelled to take this backward step, we could not guarantee to keep the paper going for very long.

Need we emphasise to you again the importance of Advance? It is the only newspaper which, week in and week out, has campaigned for the abolition of the colour bar in South Africa, and the maintenance of world peace and friendly relations with other countries abroad. You get news in Advance about home and foreign affairs which no other paper will print. Without Advance, South Africa would be a desert of silence on the crucial issues of the day.

Readers, it is up to you! We are confident you will answer our appeal. Disappoint the Minister of Justice and SAVE ADVANCE.

SAM KAHN, Director.

FRED CARNESON, Director.

BRIAN BUNTING, Editor.

WOULD THE D.R.C. APPROVE ?



American racists and white supremacists are fighting in many areas of the South to defeat the recent Supreme Court ruling that segregation in schools is unconstitutional. But the children, when left to themselves have no race hatred, and are perfectly happy to study together as shown in this class-room scene when Negro and white children for the first time sat together in the Seaton Elementary School, Washington. In other schools in Washington and through many Southern States, incitement led to ugly race riots in which the police had to intervene against hate-maddened teen-age students. Racist pressure groups including the "National Association for the Advancement of the White People" and the Ku Klux Klan incited opposition and the KKK in Georgia at cross-burning meetings of hooded gangsters referred contemptuously to the Supreme Court as "blacked-robed buzzards."

C.O.P. LEADERS ARRESTED IN GEORGE

CAPE TOWN.

EXTRAORDINARY scenes were witnessed in George over the week-end when leaders of the Congress of the People from the Eastern and Western Province who had come to the town for a meeting of the Provincial Action Council were arrested by the special police.

The meeting was due to take place in the George location, but delegates found they were trailed by the police from the moment they arrived. Squads of special branch police from Port Elizabeth and Cape Town had been drafted to George specially for the purpose, and one by one the C.O.P. leaders were arrested and taken to the police station for questioning.

Among those arrested were Mr. Ben Turok, Cape Town organiser of the Congress of Democrats, on a charge of illegally transporting Africans in a motor car. He was stopped by a police van which drew up suddenly in front of his car. Special branch men opened the doors of his car, one removed the ignition keys, another ordered his passengers into a police car, a third jumped in beside Mr. Turok and, flipping back his jacket, warned him he was armed.

POLL TAX

Also arrested were Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, Cape Town organiser of the Congress of the People, and Mr. John Mtini, A.N.C. delegate, who were charged with not having paid their poll tax. Several African delegates from Port Elizabeth were also arrested on this charge.

After spending Saturday night in gaol Mr. Turok was released on Sunday morning on bail of £25.

The Africans, who were arrested on Sunday, were kept in goal until they appeared in court on Monday morning.

Also questioned by the police were Mrs. Gladys Smith and Mr. R. September, of the Cape Town branch of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, and Miss Chrissie Jason, member of the Port Elizabeth branch.

Questioning Mr. September, one of the detectives warned him menacingly: "This is war." Mr. September replied that he believed in peaceful settlement of all international disputes.

(Continued on page 2)

Crowded Meeting Opposes Bantu Education Act

JOHANNESBURG.

The Darragh Hall was packed to the doors last week when, under the auspices of the Education League, Father Trevor Huddleston, Mr. W. B. Ngakane and other speakers explained the implications of the Bantu Education Act.

Stormy applause greeted Rev. Huddleston's announcement that St. Peter's Mission School was closing down rather than co-operate with the Government in implementing the Bantu Education Act.

"I believe," he said, "that apartheid, both in its conception and its application is an evil thing. Not just a mistake, but an evil; not just a political catchword, but an evil."

Resolutions backing the stand of the school and pledging opposition to the Act were moved by Senator Ballinger and seconded by Mr. Robert Resha of the African National Congress.

Editorial

MALAN DEPARTS

HIS retirement has given Dr. Malan the unusual privilege of being able to read his own obituary notices. Naturally those in the Nationalist press are couched in terms of nauseating adulation. "Father, Friend and Counsellor," Die Transvaler calls him, exclaiming "The **volk** thanks God for a Daniel Francois Malan."

Mr. Strauss, the so-called leader of the so-called opposition, also felt impelled to come forward with a "tribute" to Malan's "single-minded devotion to the ideals for which he stood." He reveals that "our personal relationships and those of our wives have always remained cordial and friendly." And the Rand Daily Mail "would also like to pay a tribute to him as a remarkable character . . . great Parliamentarian . . . a model of courtesy and clarity in debate."

Of course, Strauss and the Mail add that they disagreed with Malan; rather, one gathers, as one disagrees with one's wife over the breakfast table.

Not a word in these graceful "tributes" about the fact that the six years of Malan's Premiership have been the blackest and most disgraceful in South African history. These have been the years when the most cherished liberties of the South African people have been one by one trampled underfoot. Week after week we have seen, and still see, private citizens condemned to deportation, political excommunication and social death, by banning orders issued without charge or evidence, trial or hearing.

Dictatorship

Under the Malan regime the complete structure of a dictatorship has been established by such legislation as the Suppression of Communism Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Public Safety Act. The Bantu Education Act has slammed the door of learning in the face of the African people. Unbridled racialism has been inflamed, finding its legal expression in such measures as the Group Areas Act and the Western Areas plan, the Population Registration Act, the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

In implementing these Acts and taking action against the resistance of the people, the police have been assured by the Minister of Justice that they have his backing in anything they care to do.

Dr. Malan's South Africa, as it has taken shape and shown its ugly face since 1948, is a vicious prison house for the people; an emergent police-state of the Hitler-type reaching out to crush the press, the trade unions and every free institution.

Why does the United Party and its newspaper press seek to conceal and cover up these facts, notorious throughout the world? Why instead do we get these ridiculous panegyrics about the "model of courtesy" and the beautiful friendship between Mrs. Malan and Mrs. Strauss?

The answer is not difficult to find. The United Party and the big business interests behind it have made their deal with the Nationalists. Political controversy is bad for business and bad for foreign investments, and criticism of the Government also has an "unsettling" effect on labour and the Non-European population. Best to come to terms.

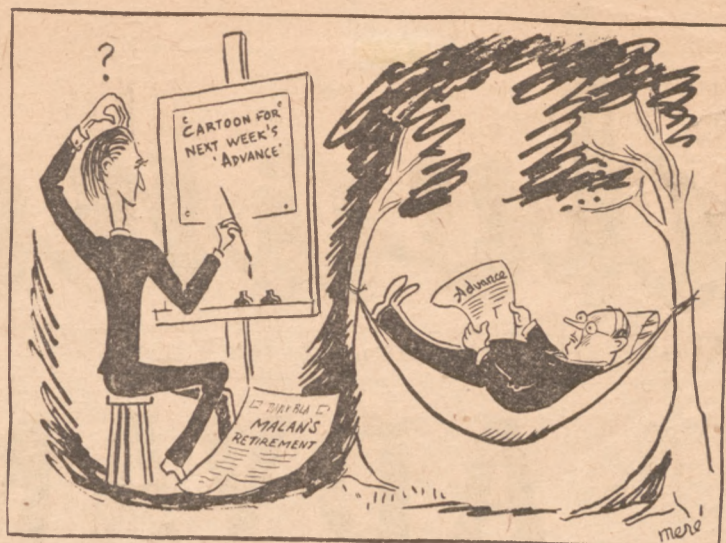
By Arrangement

The Nationalists will cater for the priority interests of the gold mines and other big U.P. backers. The United Party will refrain from any sharp or radical criticism of the Government, though it is still allowed to "agitate" for a State Lottery or grumble about the coal shortage.

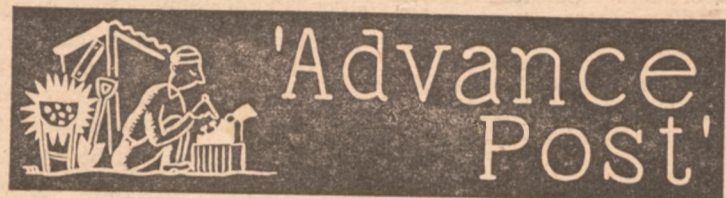
The English-language press, which at least had something to say editorially some time back when the Guardian was threatened, now has nothing to say about the threat to Advance. The police raid homes and offices, harass clergymen, serve banning notices at the rate of three or four a week, deport men without trial, intimidate public meetings and children at camps. The English press politely looks the other way.

The lesson, also, for those who are seeking it, is not difficult to learn. For leadership in the struggle to save our country from the fate that befell Germany in the 'thirties, we shall look in vain to the big money boys and the scared yes-men of the United Party. The leadership of the real opposition to Nationalism has passed to stronger and more worthy hands. The salvation of South Africa lies with the people's congresses and their allies in the great campaign, now under way, to launch the Congress of the People.

So, while Malan and Strauss fall on one another's necks and exchange polite if hypocritical compliments, let the people fall in behind their true leaders and start building freedom in our lifetime.



Wanted — A New Subject



A.N.C. SECRETARY WON'T BE INTIMIDATED

From B. M. Tonjeni, organising secretary, A.N.C., Victoria St., Umtata:

While I was at a meeting recently I was taken by the police to the pass office. There I was asked if I knew it was a crime to remain in the municipal area of Umtata without a permit. I said it was no crime if I did not remain for more than 72 hours.

The official then asked me if I remembered that I wrote a letter of protest about the non-granting of a work permit to a man, although he was born in the Umtata district.

My reply was "Yes," but I said I did not want his answer verbally but in writing. The official said he was not prepared to reply in writing.

After this a policeman told the official to tell me that if I made any trouble I could be given a warning not to enter the municipal area of Umtata for two years, so I must not make any trouble.

I did not know what he meant by trouble, and only told him that no amount of threats and intimidation would ever stop me from fighting for freedom.

After this the police took me back to the meeting.

Militant Fighter of Umtata

From T.N.T. Mbuzo, Secretary, Umtata African General Workers' Union, Umtata.

The introduction of an employment office and service contracts for Africans here in Umtata has, as we expected, had the most serious repercussions on the daily life of the African.

But Umtata has a politically conscious and disciplined Congress which cannot be destroyed.

Recently the Labour Bureau refused to give a local African a permit to seek work in the Municipality and ordered him out of the town. After I protested about this I was ordered to the charge office, where threats were made against me. I took this as a compliment to my tenacity in my fight for my people's rights, and am in no measure intimidated.

We have shown up the tactics of the Native Commissioner and the Labour Bureau, and as long as we live we shall claim our rights in these so-called Native Territories.

M.R.A.—Secret Organ of Malan?

From Puxley S. Mokhudi, 426 Mokhesi Avenue, Roodepoort Location.

I am not surprised that people like Mr. Golding visit Caux for the Moral Rearmament gatherings without having difficulties about passports. There are many others, like the Rev. O. D. S. Mooki, President of the Advisory Boards Congress of S.A., Mr. Holefe, a principal and well-known resident of Port Elizabeth, Dr. J. M. Nhlapo, an editor, and Dr. W. Nkomo.

All these men have been failures as far as the struggle of the oppressed non-whites in this country is concerned.

To me this M.R.A. is a secret organ of the Government. The Malan Government is using it to break the struggle of the non-whites who are so united in their fight for freedom.

We must see that no man who visits Caux is given any responsible position in the struggle for freedom in this country.

May I ask anyone in M.R.A. if Mr. Walter Sisulu, Chief Albert Luthuli, Moses Kotane or Dr. D. Mji would be able to obtain passports to attend a M.R.A. meeting at Caux, should they wish to do so? And would they even be able to do so without being followed by Swart's boys?

C.O.P. LEADERS ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

For the remainder of the weekend George location was swarming with police in uniform and plain clothes, and all the roads leading to George were kept under observation.

Also in George over the weekend were hundreds of delegates and officials to the Cape Nationalist Party conference which opened there this week. So far as is known at the time of going to press, no Nationalist Party officials were followed, arrested or questioned by the police.

Greetings to all our Hindu readers on the occasion of DEEPAWALI

NON RACIAL TRADE UNION CENTRE TAKES SHAPE

JOHANNESBURG.

SWIFT action is being taken by trade unions which fought the dissolution of the Trades and Labour Council to implement their Durban pledge to maintain trade union principles by establishing a new co-ordinating council free from racial discrimination.

The committee, elected by the minority unions for the purpose, has already met and begun discussions on such matters as the formulation of a draft constitution, preliminary arrangements for the convening of a national conference of anti-apartheid unions, and suggestions for a name for the new body.

While avoiding certain defects of the Trades and Labour Council, which led to that body's eventual dissolution, the new council will, it is intended, carry forward the basic principles embodied in the T.L.C. constitution. It will work for genuine unity in the trade union movement based on the common interests of all workers whatever their race or colour. It will aim at co-operation with the S.A. Trade Union Council or any other trade union bodies to achieve immediate common objectives.

AMALGAMATION

It is also understood that there is general agreement that the new body will open negotiations, on an equal basis, with the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions with a view to bringing about amalgamation.

Mr. Morris Kagan, whose resignation from the National Executive of the T. & L.C. last March first drew public attention to the plan of the right-wing leaders to dissolve the T.L.C. in favour of a new body which would exclude African unions, told Advance that he had been elected in his absence to the organising committee for the new non-racial trade union centre. "I feel very honoured and have gladly accepted," he said.

"At the time I resigned from the T.L.C. Executive I said that I refused to be a party to what has now actually come about," he said. "The right-wing leaders hotly denied the charges I made. Now we can all see what their denials were worth."

"I am convinced that the policy of abandoning principle in favour of expediency can only prove disastrous to the trade union movement, and to European and Non-European workers alike. I sincerely trust that those leaders who have made the mistake of abandoning the principle of working class solidarity will realise their mistake in time to correct it, and will rejoin the ranks of those who are ready to put up a common struggle against Schoeman's proposed law to destroy free trade unionism."

SECRETARIES

The joint secretaries of the preparatory committee are Mr. L. Masina, secretary of the Food, Canning and Allied Workers' Union and also of the C.N.E.T.U., and Mr. O. A. Olsson, secretary of the Southern Transvaal Committee of the T. & L.C.

It is understood that, in order to obtain as broad a unity as possible, no obstacles will be placed in the way of unions wishing to affiliate both to the S.A.T.U.C. and to the proposed new anti-apartheid trade union centre.

(See story on page 6)

NEHRU MOVING TOWARDS ALIGNMENT WITH CHINA?

Congress Party Losing Ground

LONDON.

AS the Indian Premier Nehru moves on his historic diplomatic mission through Burma and Vietnam towards his meeting with the Chinese Government in Peking, political commentators throughout the "cold war" areas are weighing up the possible changes that may be coming in the destiny of Asia and in the world balance of forces.

Behind Mr. Nehru's mission are two key factors—the tremendous and daily growing impact China is having on all Asia and particularly on the Indian Premier himself, and secondly, the political disintegration of the Indian Congress Party and the rapidly advancing inner crisis of India's affairs.

Mr. Nehru bewildered his supporters when he hinted he was eager to resign the office of Prime Minister. He followed this with a series of statements on foreign affairs, the main subject of which was China.

All correspondents in India have been noticing the increasing pre-occupation of Nehru with China. His interest was greatly intensified by his meeting with Chou En-lai and he has lost no opportunity of commenting on India's mighty neighbour and the relationships between the two countries.

PEACE WITH CHINA

As the representatives of big business in Congress have become more and more reactionary, Nehru has tended to defend more sharply his policy of good neighbourliness with the Chinese and the "five principles" of mutual benefit compiled in Peking.

China, he said, will inevitably become one of the three most powerful countries in the world. He hinted that his task would be to work out the future relationship of India with this giant on whom the eyes of all Asia are fixed.

During the recent floods in both India and China, Nehru bitterly compared the victory of the Chinese flood fighters with the failures and calamities that befell India's masses. "If they can do it, why can't we?" he asked.

This sent cold shivers down the backs of the reactionaries, who noted that Indian policy has already moved from "non-involvement." India is involved at many points in the clash of world politics. The catch-word is now "non-alignment." But even this is being abandoned as Nehru more violently attacks American war moves, such as Seato, and as he becomes absorbed with thoughts of China. Is he moving towards "alignment"?

CONGRESS CRISIS

A clue to Nehru's insoluble political problems can be found in India's growing crisis. In political terms, this is reflected in the disastrous decline in the fortunes of Congress. As the Government Party reveals itself as the representative of big business, it is rapidly shedding its mass political following. The one link between Congress and the masses is Nehru himself.

The London Times correspondent in Delhi says: "There are now only 71,000 active members (of Congress), compared with 300,000 a year ago. In spite of its enormous majorities in Central Parliament and most state assemblies, Congress has only a few more thousand active supporters than the Communist Party, and judging from appearances they are not nearly as hard-working. That is not all, for inside the legislatures most Congressmen are silent, if not inarticulate, and give the impression that they are bene-

ficiaries of a patronage system concerned only with paying for past services."

The Times of India remarked that most of the 360 Congress members of Parliament are passive and a good many do not understand what is happening in Parliament.

POLICY FAILURE

Nehru is in the position that he frequently announces and defends

British Goodwill to East

LONDON.

Gaps appearing in the "iron curtain" are seriously worrying American directors of the Cold War who find their neurosis of hatred for the Soviet Union and her allies is not shared by growing masses in Europe. Two important gaps appearing this week were the statements of British parliamentarians, scientists, artists and others in favour of peace, friendship and understanding between East and West.

An all-party delegation from both the House of Lords and Commons is at present making an extensive study tour of the Soviet Union. All their statements have appreciated in increasingly warm terms the sincerity and friendliness of their hosts.

Leader of the delegation, Lord Coleraine, said on return to Moscow after an extended tour of the country: "The Russians have enough construction to keep them busy for 100 years, which leads to the conclusion that the Soviet Government does not want war."

"On our tour the immense friendliness and warmth of the people themselves, as well as the kindness and hospitality of officials impressed us."

Col. Ralph Clarke, Conservative M.P., commented on the thousands of people he had met: "Their friendliness is not the synthetic thing; it is from the heart, not the head."

An important delegation of Britain's top scientists, scholars and artists on a visit to China has presented to their Chinese counterparts a friendly letter signed by 28 Fellows of the Royal Society, 70 professors and 574 other British intellectuals. The London Times Hong Kong correspondent quotes the letter as saying the West still has much to learn from China.

"We need more information about cultural and scientific activities in present-day China. We believe that the exchange of ideas and information between Britain and China can be fruitful for the future development of art and science in both countries, as in the past."

Adenauer Apes Hitler

LONDON.

Returning from the London Conference which agreed on the remilitarisation of West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer authorised the biggest raid on the Communist Party since the days of Hitler. Over 100 police raided the headquarters of the Party and the premises of the paper Freies Volk in Dusseldorf, while hundreds of houses were raided and literature criticising rearmament was confiscated.

progressive political policies but his Government either fails or refuses to put them into effect. Land reform is as far away as ever. Untouchability remains an unsolved problem with more than 50 million untouchables suffering a detestable and hopeless bondage. For the sake of party unity Nehru himself often finds himself in the position of defending those in power although they may have lost popular support or are notoriously corrupt.

But his "one-man party" and "one-man Government" carry on until he is forced to admit that breaking-point is near.

A vital turning-point in the policy of Congress came recently with the resignation of Labour Minister Giri. A Labour Appeal tribunal had made an award in favour of bank employees in a dispute with the big banks. Going over the heads of the tribunal, the Congress Central Government reversed the award. Giri resigned.

Although he was a tame labour leader heading the Congress-sponsored Trade Union Council he was the last direct link between the Government and organised Labour. In shedding him, the Indian Government shed the mask of a popular national Government and came out as the instrument of big business.

But big business cannot get along without Nehru for long, and Nehru feels that India cannot get along without China.

U.S. PLANS MASS ARMY FOR WAR AGAINST SOVIETS

NEW YORK.

THE U.S. Government, speeding up the process of converting America to a fully-fledged fascist war state, is planning to tackle the last and greatest obstacle in the next session of Congress after the elections when President Eisenhower has announced he will call for a law to begin universal military training.

Universal training, or conscription, has been successfully resisted by Americans in peace-time since the founding of the country, but with the state of terrorism and hysteria induced by ruling circles, the war party is satisfied it now has the best chance ever. It will be "number one item submitted to the Congress next year," President Eisenhower told the convention of the American Legion in Washington.

The last occasion when the U.S. Government attempted to introduce conscription was in 1952. The Truman administration drafted a Bill for an annual call-up of 800,000 men and the building of a massive organised Reserve of 6½ million men. Although this was done at the height of the Korean War, when it came up for discussion Congress was flooded with protests from every conceivable kind of organisation.

Fearing for their seats, Representatives in the House threw out the Bill by 236 to 162.

WAR DRIVE

Even though the Republican Party faces defeat in the coming congressional elections, the war drive is not expected to halt and the draft for the new conscription Bill is well advanced.

The outline of the plan endorsed by Defence Secretary Charles Wilson shows it to be a modified version of Truman's unsuccessful scheme. It provides for a call-up in the first stages of 300,000 a year at the rate of 25,000 a month. This

Petrov Case Boomerangs On Menzies Government

Security Chief Contradicts Prime Minister

SYDNEY.

THE backfiring of the Petrov spy scare commission has struck some stunning blows at Premier Menzies and his conservative Government and it will now take the three judges some astute legal quibbling to cover up the discreditable role of the officials and ministers concerned in the scandal.

Their report will also have to explain why Petrov could produce nothing better than the dubious "Document J" and will have to meet the charge by Dr. Evatt, Labour leader, that in the whole Petrov case, Premier Menzies perpetrated a fraud that will "rank with the notorious Zinoviev Letter and the Reichstag Fire frame-up."

So much lying was done by the Petrovs and other witnesses that their testimony could only be described by counsel addressing the Commission as "worthless." Even Premier Menzies himself has been caught in a web of contradictions throwing the gravest doubt on his veracity.

FRAME-UP

The chain of circumstances pointing to a "Zinoviev Letter" frame-up have emerged dramatically (though unintentionally) from the commission hearings.

On February 5, 1951, Petrov arrived in Australia and was, according to Security Chief Richards, of "immediate interest" to the Australian secret service.

Five months later, a spy, Bialoguski, reported he had made contact with Petrov and was given a special "Petrov Assignment." Between that time and April, 1954, the spy met Petrov 200 times.

It is of interest that the first contacts with Petrov took place shortly after the general election in which Menzies was returned with a majority. The bursting of the Petrov scandal by Menzies was on the eve of the next general election.

By June, 1953, Richards said he had made a "final conclusion" about Petrov, namely about the likelihood that he would defect.

FURTHER EFFORTS

On July 16, 1953, just after the exposure of Beria, the Security police decided to intensify efforts to have Petrov defect.

In November the spy Bialoguski took Petrov over a £3,000 chicken farm and the Security Service paid a £50 deposit for him.

On December 1 the Security Service Director-General, Col. Spry, called a full dress security conference to discuss the likelihood of Petrov turning against the Soviet Union.

In January Mrs. Petrov came into the discussions which had by then come to deal with the actual amount Petrov was to be paid.

IT LEAKS OUT

On January 28 the News Weekly of Melbourne hinted that it had knowledge of some of the Petrov events. On the night of February 27 Richards met Petrov to discuss his defection. He testified: "I told him I was empowered by the Commonwealth to deal with these matters."

At this meeting (Petrov was sweating with anxiety) the figure of £5,000 was agreed on and a week later Richards got the Government's approval for drawing £5,000. He only cashed the cheque on March 18, however, and kept the money in his possession for two weeks before handing it over to Petrov on April 3.

Richards testified under oath that on the following day he and Col. Spry went to Menzies, who is the chief of their department, and told him of the transaction.

It was only on April 13 that Menzies sprang the surprise of the Petrov case on the astonished Australian Parliament.

Parliament was in its last days but a Bill was rushed through appointing the Commission. The Commission staged its first session 12 days before the General Election on May 26 and sat for only one day—long enough to allow the Government counsel to smear the Labour Party.

Yet on August 12 Menzies told the House the fantastic story that before April 10 he had never heard the name of Petrov and even up to April 13 he had heard nothing of the £5,000.

But even the Sydney Morning Herald knew about the Petrov events, and on April 6 published its notorious article about Premier Menzies "needing to pull a rabbit out of the hat" to win the elections.

"The whole thing is geared to the day of active war with the Soviet Union. Everyone up to the President agrees that we must have an effective reserve to meet the requirements of war with the Soviets—and that is the only war that counts."

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

THE ITALIAN SCANDALS

THE history of the Montesi scandal, which has been rocking Italy for many months now, is of more than ordinary significance. True, the scandal has all the ingredients of a good newspaper story—the discovery in April, 1953, of the half-naked body of pretty 25-year-old Wilma Montesi on a beach near Rome; the rumours of drug and sex orgies; the implication of highly-placed personalities.

But the Montesi scandal has already reached such proportions that it threatens the fate of the present Italian Government, in particular the career of the Prime Minister, Scelba, and the power of the ruling class, which has been running the show in Italy since the end of World War II. Where the balance between Left and Right is so delicately poised as in Italy, where the fall of a Christian Democrat Government can lead to the triumph of the Togliatti-Nenni alliance, the Montesi scandal has become an important factor in the cold war.

The Facts

Let us briefly recapitulate the facts in the Montesi case. Wilma Montesi's body was found on the beach near the shooting estate of one Ugo Montagna, who calls himself a "marquis" but whose claim to the

battle were given, and the police chiefs who had led the operation basked in national glory.

But something went wrong. A little later another "bandit," Gaspare Pisciotta, former right-hand man of Giuliano, was arrested by a different branch of the police and charged with the murder of Giuliano. In court he claimed that, by personal arrangement with Scelba, he had killed Giuliano in his sleep. He produced a letter signed by Scelba promising him a free pardon in return for the killing.

The chief of Scelba's anti-bandit army confirmed that he had given Pisciotta the letter but claimed the signature of Scelba was a forgery—in other words, that Scelba had not known about it. Nevertheless, the trial revealed strange connections and links between the Mafia and the police, and all Italy was alive with gossip about the case. In the end Pisciotta was sentenced to life imprisonment, beginning on May 4, 1952.

He had served just over a year and a half of his sentence when Scelba became Prime Minister. On that very day, January 8, 1954, Pisciotta died in prison of strychnine poisoning, found to have been contained in a medicine he took for tuberculosis. All the prison staff was changed, but a little later another material witness died in the same way. Several other prisoners became violently ill but recovered.

Naturally, there were stormy scenes in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and demands were made that the police chiefs involved should be brought to book. Scelba—himself, incidentally, a Sicilian—refused to discuss the matter, forced a vote of confidence in himself, but promised an inquiry at some future date into all forms of graft in Italian politics and administration.

The Explosion

He hardly had time to recover from this shock when the Montesi scandal was reopened following the publication in an illustrated weekly by journalist Silvano Muto of an article suggesting the authorities had intervened to smother a proper inquiry into Wilma Montesi's death the previous year because a Christian Democrat politician and his son were involved.

For this article Muto was charged with criminal libel; but now the scandal was out, and one by one the lurid details were brought to light. One young woman who gave evidence for the defence, Anna Maria Caglio, daughter of a wealthy professional man, accused her ex-lover, Ugo Montagna, of being the leader of a band of drug traffickers who made use of girls like Wilma Montesi to attract custom to the cocaine market. She also accused Piero Piccioni, son of the Italian Foreign Minister, jazz band leader and playboy, of being implicated in Wilma Montesi's death.

Montagna, she said, had protected himself by a vast network of shady relationships with leading personalities in politics, the army and the Italian and Vatican Civil Service, and had obtained the intervention of the Chief of Police, Polito, to suppress the inquiry.

Confirmation

These revelations were partly confirmed by a report on Montagna drawn up by the Carabinieri, a different branch of the police. The report showed that Montagna had been a fascist spy, an informer for the Germans, one of the first to run to the Allies



Mario Scelba



Wilma Montesi

title has been disputed by the heraldic authorities. This Montagna, it appears, has built his fortune in the post-war period by speculation in building plots and real estate. In a normal society he would have been known as a black market operator, and would have been dealt with by any administration zealous for efficiency and honesty in its public affairs. In Italy, where the connection between Government and private enterprise has been extremely close, where the misuse of Marshall Aid funds has led to the making and breaking of great fortunes in the post-war period, Montagna had intimate associations with leading Christian Democrat politicians and Government officials. He enjoyed what could be called "protection."

Though Rome was seething with rumours after the discovery of Wilma Montesi's body, no official action was taken. Rome's police chief at the time was Saverio Polito, who conducted an "inquiry" and came to the conclusion that her death was "accidental, while she was paddling." Minister of the Interior at the time, and thus responsible for the police, was none other than Scelba himself, the present Prime Minister.

It looked as though nothing more would emerge from the case, and, despite the rumours, the public began to forget about it. After all, it was nothing new in Italian life that the law should be unable to "get at" people in high places. Corruption and bribery were the order of the day, and in this sense the Christian Democrats were no better than the fascists.

The Milan Scandal

Running side by side with the Montesi scandal, though attracting much less attention, has been the Milan scandal, in which 148 persons were accused of defrauding the State of millions of lire at the time of the Korean war by speculating in dollars on the strength of import permits which they never used.

The noted anti-fascist author, Salvemini, in a recent essay, pointed out that "the clergy, who are now everywhere in control, and particularly the higher clergy, cannot distinguish crime from sin; they condemn sin as though it were crime, and absolve crime as though it were sin." It looked as though the criminals in the Montesi case, as in so many others, were to be "absolved."

In January, 1954, Scelba became Prime Minister of Italy. He had built up a reputation for himself as the man who had created the Italian riot squad, the "celere," the man who had taken a tough line with the workers during strikes and demonstrations, the man who had declared war on the Communists—in other words, a worthy representative of the bourgeoisie, whose interests he so ably promoted.

The Sicilian Scandal

Scelba's reign opened with another scandal. In July, 1950, Scelba's special "anti-bandit" army in Sicily announced they had finally succeeded in killing Turridu Giuliano, the leader of the Mafia, who had terrorised the island since the end of the war. At a police press conference details of the final



Ugo Montagna



Saverio Polito

when the tide turned. It also showed he had business and social relationships with a large number of persons hitherto considered of unblemished respectability.

It was just at this period that the Left-wing Press published a photograph of the wedding of the son of the Christian Democrat leader, Spartaco, in which Scelba and Montagna appeared side by side as witnesses for the bridegroom. Never before could a Prime Minister have appeared in such compromising company.

The criminal libel case was abandoned, and Scelba was compelled by a rising tide of public opinion to reopen the inquiry into Wilma Montesi's death.

The investigation this time was in the hands of Magistrate Raffaele Sepe. After questioning 500 witnesses he turned over 16,000 pages of evidence to the public prosecutor. But nothing happened. Magistrate Sepe then took action himself, and early last month withdrew the passports of four people—Montagna, Piero Piccioni, ex-Police Chief Polito and



Opposing the dissolution of the Trades and Labour Council at the recent conference in Durban were Miss Dolly Fox (NUDW), Mr. Coombs (Jewellers and Goldsmiths), Mrs. K. le Grange and Mr. R. Altman (NUDW).

NATS. MUST NOT CRITICISE NATS.

—DIE BURGER

CAPE TOWN.

IT is all very well for Nationalists to criticise each other within their own circle, but it is highly deplorable when one Nationalist body publicly and openly criticises another—so stated Die Burger in an editorial last week.

Die Burger was particularly upset about the criticisms levelled recently against the South African Railways by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the organisation of Afrikaans businessmen.

In the past, said Die Burger, Nationalist-minded organisations developed the habit of "talking towards the inside and not towards the outside if certain things did not please them. The broad national interest (breë volksbelang) came first, and this dare not be exposed to any danger."

Not that criticism was always a bad thing, said Die Burger, adding (the leader appeared the day before Dr. Malan's resignation was announced): "The leadership of the Nationalist party is also still in such strong hands as long as Dr. Malan is there, that it will hardly want to discourage criticism as harmful."

But, stated Die Burger, some of the Handels-instituut criticism, which received very much publicity, was of such a nature that one would never have expected it from that quarter.

The paper therefore found it desirable to remind "friendly critics, especially those in the finance world" of their duty to see every matter against the background of the "breë volksbelang."

If friendly critics want to accuse the Government today of political interference and political promotions in the Railways, they should choose a platform other than the Handelsinstituut, Die Burger stated.

NATAL C.O.P. FIGHTS RENT INCREASES

Miss Hetty McLeod Banned

CAPE TOWN.

Miss Hetty McLeod, executive member of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, was last week served with a notice ordering her to resign from various organisations, and another prohibiting her from attending gatherings for the next two years.

Miss McLeod was ordered to resign from the S.A. Garment Workers' Union, the Congress of Democrats, Federation of South African Women, S.A.C.P.O., and a large number of other organisations, including the Institute of Race Relations, New Era Fellowship and the Cape Night Schools Association.

DURBAN.

AS the result of angry protests from the people against rent increases, the Natal Action Committee of the Congress of the People is calling a conference of all organisations to discuss plans for the co-ordination of opposition to higher rents.

The campaign against higher rents started last week with successful protest meetings in several areas.

The first meeting was held at Cato Manor where, despite heavy rain, the 60 Indian tenants of the sub-economic houses attended the meeting to express their determination to oppose the Government's instructions to the local authorities to increase rentals in respect of all tenants whose incomes exceed £20 per month.

Speaking on behalf of the C.O.P., Mr. M. P. Naicker said that the new rent scheme to force tenants to pay 3/- in every 10/- in excess of an income of £20 was the most wicked form of taxation yet instituted against the people.

It was clear, he added, that the Government intended turning the municipal housing schemes into profitable concerns although they were originally built for the purpose of providing homes for the lower income groups.

Mr. N. T. Naicker, representing the Natal Indian Congress, told the meeting that if the new rent plans could not be upset as the result of legal action, the people would organise opposition to higher rents.

HARDSHIPS

Tenants who spoke at the meeting condemned the Government's new rent policy for not taking into consideration the terrible hardships which it would cause the non-European people.

A resolution calling upon the local authorities not to implement the rent proposals was unanimously adopted, and officials of the Tenants' Association were instructed to take all necessary steps to oppose any rent increases.

The meeting pledged to "co-operate with all sections of the S.A. people who have been affected by the Government's rent policy."

The second protest meeting was held at the Springfield Indian Housing Scheme where over 500 tenants turned up to one of the biggest meetings ever held in the area.

One after the other the tenants rose to voice their hostility and determined opposition to the proposed new rents.

Speakers said that only the united opposition of all the people could end this attack by the Government, which would create greater misery and suffering for the non-Europeans.

A statement issued by the Springfield, Mayville, Sydenham, Overport and Clare-Estate branches of the Natal Indian Congress calls on the Indian people to organise in order to resist rent increases.

According to the statement, Indians who pay £2 5s. 0d. per month may, if the new scheme is implemented, be forced to pay rents of £7 1s. 0d.

The statement goes on to say that the non-European people are finding it extremely difficult to make ends meet, and the additional burden of increased rents will make it impossible for the lower income groups to maintain their meagre standard of living.

"This callous disregard shown by the Government in its attitude to the important question of the standard of living of the people is shown by the Government's action in raising rail rates, the tax on bread, and the increase in railway passenger fares.

"While all these increased costs have been thrown on to the working people the Government has added to its record the pegging of the cost-of-living allowances for workers."

Huddleston Banned From A.N.C. Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

The Germiston Location Superintendent declined to issue a permit to Father Trevor Huddleston, who was due to open the East Rand Regional A.N.C. Conference on Sunday. Great indignation was expressed by the 500 delegates to the conference from Springs, Kwathema, Brakpan, Boksburg, Benoni, Natal-spruit, Elsburg and Germiston.

Mr. Moretsele, the newly re-elected Transvaal President, opened the conference stressing the grave responsibility of the present period of all-out Government attack on the Congress.

Mrs. Ida Mntwana addressed the conference on the rent increases, and Mr. Robert Resha on the Bantu Education Act.

The delegates responded with great enthusiasm to these addresses; also to speakers on the Congress of the People and the Western Areas Removal Scheme.

Resolutions were passed endorsing A.N.C. policy and pledging an all-out effort for the Congress of the People.

THREATENED WITH EJECTMENT

DURBAN.

Twenty-four families who for 25 years have lived on land owned by the South Coast and District Sports Ground Association, an Indian sporting body, have been ordered to abandon their homes or be ejected.

Two hundred and forty-eight men, women and children are involved. Since 1947 these families, who have leased the land from the Trust Board of the Association, have lived in fear of being evicted from their homes.

Some time ago a number of families were asked to break down their homes and rebuild them on a new site offered by the Sports Ground Trust Board. The tenants protested that it would cost them a considerable sum of money, but after being

promised that their new homes would be permanent and that a road would be provided, they complied with the request.

A year later all the tenants were issued with notices to vacate the land. They refused to leave as there was no alternative land or accommodation for them.

Then came the final notices of eviction. The tenants still refused to go and formed themselves into the South Coast District Indian Sports Trust Tenants Association. A petition appealing to the Sports Ground Trust Board to reconsider its decision was signed by all the people.

The Board have so far ignored the appeal.

Ngwevela Backs Len Warden

CAPE TOWN.

"THIS is not the time for the Liberals. We African people need a fighting representative who can, in clear, unambiguous terms, tell the Government and the world as a whole what Africans think and want as citizens of this country. I therefore appeal to all African voters in the Western Cape to vote for Len Warden on December 1," Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, veteran African leader, said in a statement to Advance this week.

Mr. Ngwevela, who has been elected chairman of Mr. Warden's election committee stated further:

"The Cape Western Vigilance Associations and Advisory Boards, the body which is sponsoring Mr. Warden's election, have never misled our people. It has always chosen the right person from the day Sam Kahn was elected.

"All its candidates—Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting, Fred Carneson, Ben Levitas and Ray Alexander—were real people's candidates and were elected with very big majorities."

The Government was so frightened by the African people's militancy in returning such staunch fighters for freedom, that it passed special laws and banned most of them, said Mr. Ngwevela.

"However, in order to stop the stories which are being put out by the enemies of the people, I want to make it clear to the voters that the Government will not be able to eject Mr. Warden from Parliament as it ejected Kahn, Bunting, Carneson and Ray Alexander.

"Mr. Warden has never been a Communist, nor has he been named." He therefore cannot be kicked out of Parliament.

A FIGHTER

"Len Warden is a man of experience and a determined fighter," Mr. Ngwevela continued. "To him all men are the same. He believes in equality, irrespective of colour or race.

"He is not new to our struggle, unlike his opponent, Mr. Gibson, the Liberal Party candidate, who only discovered last year that we are oppressed in the country of our birth.

"As a leader of the Congress of Democrats and holding high office in the Congress of the People, Mr. Warden has identified himself with our cause under the leadership of the African National Congress.

"We have no time for the Liberal Party policy of conditional franchise rights. The franchise 'step by step' is nonsense. We want immediate equal voting rights. The African people are politically conscious—an African does not need to be literate to be able to tell you what is good for him and what is not.

"We also have no time for the Liberals because they never put our opinion across in a straightforward manner. They are afraid of being threatened by the Government if they speak the truth and of being labelled Communists.

"We cannot afford to be represented by waverers. Africans, vote for Len Warden!"



Piccioni Sen.



Piero Piccioni

Millions of Italians are unemployed to-day, millions more work short time or try to cope with high living costs on inadequate wages. Huge landed estates lie idle while the people go hungry. And the Christian Democrat Government with their lickspittle Saragat Socialist allies, are seen by all to serve the interests of big business and black marketeers at home as well as abroad.

The time has come for a change in Italy. And when the change is ushered in it will be the Montesi case which has made no small contribution towards bringing it about simply by tearing the mask from the hideous face of capitalism.

A Fight For Life

The Scelba Government, and the whole class it represents in Italian politics, are fighting for their

C.I.D. at Youngsters' Camp

JOHANNESBURG.

Aged from 11 to 17 years, and representing every racial group of South Africa, 30 young people gathered for a very happy camp at Wilgerspruit, near Roodepoort, over the recent long week-end.

The camp site and amenities were kindly made available by Rev. A. Blaxall. "The camp, supervised by a few elders, was a great success, and we all lived together in peace and friendship and racial harmony," one of the participants told Advance.

The occasion was marked by the activities of the special Branch of the C.I.D. They sent detectives to photograph the children at their assembly point in Johannesburg, and visited the camp the next morning.

GROUP AREAS VICTORY FOR T.I.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

In the Supreme Court, Pretoria, last week, Mr. Justice De Wet set aside the ruling of the chairman of the Land Tenure Advisory Board refusing to grant a hearing to the Transvaal Indian Congress.

"Any person whose rights to live or conduct business where he pleases are affected is entitled to be heard," said the Judge. "In the same way an organisation representing a group whose interests are affected is entitled to be heard."

The Board, he concluded had no right to hear only those whom it wished to hear. It was compelled to hear any interested person unless there was good reason for not doing so. It could not advance as such a reason the fact that objections were irrelevant "any more than a judge would be entitled to refuse to hear counsel on the grounds that on past occasions counsel concerned had advanced irrelevant arguments to the Court."

Following the judgment, the Land Tenure Advisory Board indefinitely postponed its sittings to consider the application of the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg.

FLU is serious

For each hour you walk about and work with an attack of Flu on you, at least an extra day will be spent either in bed or in a state of half health. Flu damages and weakens the system—don't underestimate or try to ignore Flu.

What to do

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Powders 2/- and Mag-Aspirin Tablets 2/6 everywhere.

Trade Union Movement Must Be Open To All Banned Unionists Stand By Racial Unity

CAPE TOWN.
THE new South African Trade Union Council, which excludes Africans, is a gross betrayal of the South African working class as a whole, and it now remains for those progressive trade unions which unsuccessfully fought against the dissolution of the South African Trades and Labour Council to form a new council embodying the true principles of trade unionism.

This briefly summarises the opinions gathered by Advance from a number of former leading trade unionists who, owing to Swart's fascist banning notices, have been forced out of their unions.

"The future belongs to an organisation embracing all workers," said MR. ISSY WOLFSON, ex-treasurer of the S.A.T.L.C. and former secretary of the Tailoring Workers' Union.

"History will prove correct those who voted to maintain the T.L.C. as an organisation of all workers, irrespective of colour and political affiliation.

"There can be no real opposition to the Government by the new Trade Union Council because it excludes vast numbers of African workers, both skilled and unskilled, who are permanently employed in South African industry.

FREEDOM FOR ALL

"The strongest opposition to the Government will emerge from powerful African unions hand in hand with those trade unions aiming at the freedom of the workers and democratic rights for all in South Africa."

MISS RAY ALEXANDER, banned secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, pointed out that the dissolution of the T.L.C. was carried by a slender majority of delegates present at the conference, and the two-thirds majority was only obtained by a card vote of the big battalions.

"There is evidently a strong section of the organised workers which has not succumbed to the pressure of the Government and the racialists," said Miss Alexander.

"To this section I say: 'Do not be afraid, have courage, the future lies with you! Go forward!'"

What now remains to be done, Miss Alexander went on, is to build up the trade unions of the unorganised workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. The development of South Africa's economy will bring them to the forefront of the trade union movement.

"Even those who voted for the exclusion of the African workers from the Trade Union Council showed in their speeches an awareness of the role of the African workers," said Miss Alexander.

UNITY ESSENTIAL

"I am certain that the time will come when even those workers, whose representatives vote today for the exclusion of the African workers, will return in their own interests to the traditional policy of a united workers' organisation—united irrespective of race or colour.

"Long live the unity of all workers!"

MR. MOUMAKOE, formerly secretary of the Milling Workers and vice-president of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, said:

"The McCormicks and the Rutherfords have succeeded in organising racial divisions in the trade unions, but this will only serve the interest

of Government circles. It is a step towards the transformation of the present trade unions into Government-controlled bodies under police supervision.

"It is urgent that the workers establish a trade union movement reaffirming the basic trade union principle which fundamentally conflicts with apartheid.

"Trade unions must fight for the right of workers to elect their own leaders and must achieve by united action, equal work, equal pay, a living wage, better conditions, proper housing and transport for all workers."

MISS NANCY DICK, banned Cape Town secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, said:

"It has always been the policy of the rulers to divide the workers, and they have scored another success by engineering the dissolution of the S.A.T.L.C. with 30 years of tradition behind it, and the formation of the new body which will exclude the majority of South African workers.

A TRAGEDY

"Those who voted for these measures have done so with their eyes open," said Miss Dick. "Their resolution, were it not so tragic, would be laughable.

"Whilst accepting that unity of all workers is the true principle of trade unionism, they did not have the guts to stand by this principle. Having seen the light, they prefer the dark."

But the 14 trade unions who fought to preserve the T.L.C. and against the formation of the new racial body, have come away with honour, Miss Dick went on.

"They have surely gained the respect of the international working class movement and have shown the as yet unorganised workers whom to follow.

"Together with the masses of African and other non-European workers, and the courage inspired by genuine unity, they can do more to raise the living standards of the workers of South Africa, than the empty 'unity' of the so-called 'powerful and well-organised registered unions.'

"Good luck to them in their future hard struggle!"

BETRAYAL

MR. SAM ROSENBLATT, former bakers' leader, and former member of the national executive committee of the S.A.T.L.C., said the decision to dissolve the T.L.C. was a betrayal of a long-standing principle of trade-unionism.

"This step will make the workers vulnerable to attacks on wages and conditions. It plays into the hands of the Government seeking to destroy the trade union movement," said Mr. Rosenblatt.

MR. ARNOLD SELBY, banned textile leader, said:

"It is a cowardly capitulation to the Nationalists who are out to break the trade union movement. History proves that the workers' true interests are served only by the unity of all workers, regardless of colour, race or creed. Posterity will judge those who have betrayed this principle."

MR. ELI WEINBERG, banned secretary of the National Union of Commercial Travellers and former executive member of the S.A.T.L.C., said:

"The dissolution of the T.L.C. is an achievement of the reactionary section who have endeavoured during the past few years to appease the Malanite race theorists. It was only possible through Government aid in removing many of the devoted and experienced leaders."

ENCOURAGING

Mr. Weinberg said that while the conference decisions were a blow to trade union unity, it was nevertheless encouraging to note the

spirit and numbers of those voting against this shameful betrayal.

"New brave determined leaders are arising in the trade union movement," he said. "In the long run the Nationalists and their lackeys, the splitters, will be defeated."

MR. JOHN MOTSAZI, former executive member of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, said:

"The Durban majorities at both conferences voted capitulation to apartheid. Parallelism is basically equivalent to apartheid."

Warning Coloured and Indian workers that their turn will come, Mr. Motsabi said last week's decisions were a step towards collaboration in the Government plan of special employment for the separate racial groups.

"It is notable that the new T.U.C. says nothing about fighting the Native Labour Act," Mr. Motsabi said.

"It is imperative that the non-European trade unions come together with the democratic progressive white trade unions to form a militant workers' federation, free from the opportunism which has hitherto crippled the struggle."

COLOSSAL SELL-OUT

MISS JOEY FOURIE, banned Cape Town secretary of the Hairdressers Employees' Union, told Advance:

"To me the formation of the new trade union council is one of the most colossal sell-outs of the working class of this country.

"The remarkable part of it is that our trade union leaders have not learned that appeasement of fascism and fascists has never yet paid dividends.

"The men who are at the head of the new trade union council are men who have shown us right from the outset that they were prepared to play ball with Schoeman, Swart and company," said Miss Fourie. "When the trade union leaders were attacked and banned, George McCormick and the others were very conspicuous by the absence of their protests against the attacks on those leaders."

Miss Fourie said she was also surprised that unions like the Garment Workers' Union, "who have always been progressive, should actually have voted to exclude the Africans."



JOE SLOVO BANNED

JOHANNESBURG.

Advocate Joe Slovo, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Congress of Democrats and C.O.D. representative on the National Action Council for the Congress of the People, has received notices from Mr. Swart ordering him not to attend "gatherings" for the next two years, and to abstain from participation in the activities of 35 organisations.

Among the organisations listed is the Anti-Banning Committee and the "Conference for the Rights of Women."

An outstanding fighter for democratic rights, Mr. Slovo served as a signaller in the U.D.F. in Italy and Egypt during the last war and was an executive member of the Springbok Legion.

M.P. NAICKER BANNED

DURBAN.

Mr. M. P. Naicker, vice-president and organising secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, last week received a notice from Minister Swart ordering him to resign from the Congress as well as a number of other organisations and prohibiting him from attending any gatherings for a period of two years.

Since 1946 Mr. M. P. Naicker has been one of the most active and courageous organisers in the liberatory movement. During the 1946 passive resistance campaign he served two terms of imprisonment, one of 4 months with hard labour.

SWART BANS TEACHER

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. R. C. Swart, has served Mr. Arthur J. Simpson, a Non-European teacher of Port Elizabeth, with a notice ordering him to resign within 30 days from the following organisations: The Teachers' League of South Africa, the Port Elizabeth Parent-Teacher Association, the Anti-Coloured Affairs Department Committee, the Non-European Unity Movement and the Port Elizabeth Educational Fellowship. He is also prohibited from taking part in the activities of any trade union.

A second notice prohibited Mr. Simpson from attending any gathering within the Union or South West Africa for a period of two years.

Mr. Simpson holds official positions in most of these organisations, chief of which is the Secretaryship of the local Anti-Coloured Affairs Department Committee.

In a statement, the Executive Committee of the Teachers' League strongly condemns this action of a Minister "whose sole aim is to silence all opposition to the police state rule of his Government. Freedom of association, of movement and of speech is one of the pillars of democracy, but the Government, in their frenzied fear of the demands and aspirations of the Non-European people, are trampling this underfoot, regardless of the consequences."

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-EUROPEAN NURSES

Association Subjected To Government Pressure

DURBAN.

AT the biennial conference of the South African Nursing Association held here last week, Non-European delegates were not given the opportunity to discuss fully the decision not to allow Non-European members to be elected to the Board of the Association.

The decision taken some months ago was that the Board should consist of 16 Europeans, 14 elected by European nurses and midwives, one by the Junior European nurses, and one European elected by the Non-European nurses.

Until this decision was taken, Non-European members had the right to be elected to the Board.

A separate "standing committee" is proposed for the Non-European members, with a European chairman. Through this body the de-

mands of the Non-European members will be conveyed to the Board, on which they will be denied direct representation.

DISCUSSION CLOSED

When the Non-European delegates objected to the decision, the discussion was closed by the chairman of the Conference.

They were told that the decision was taken in order to prevent the Government from amending the Nursing Act to make compulsory

the existence of two separate Nursing Associations—one for Europeans and one for Non-Europeans.

The Board will ask the Government to withhold its amendments in view of the fact that Non-European members have been denied direct representation on the governing bodies of the Nursing Association.

The Board is afraid, however, that the new procedure will affect its relationship with the International Council of Nurses, for it will be the only Nursing Association in the world to deny its Non-European members equal rights.

The feeling amongst Non-European delegates was that if the Association submits to the Government's demand for discrimination in the Association, then the Non-European nurses should form another body offering nurses of all racial groups equal rights and seek affiliation to the International Organisation for Nurses.

A resolution from the Witwatersrand Private Nurses' Branch demanding that Non-European nurses wear different distinguishing devices and uniforms was unanimously rejected by the Conference.

Verwoerd's Laws Cripple S.Africa's Development

African Families Lose Their Homes, White Businessmen Their Profits

CAPE TOWN.

THE Verwoerd pass and labour laws are not only creating havoc in urban African family life, they are also setting the clock back as far as South African industrial expansion is concerned.

On the one hand, as in the Western Cape, Africans and their families are driven out of the towns, causing periodic labour shortages; and on the other hand, as in Boksburg recently, Minister Verwoerd places a veto on further industrial expansion, because he is afraid of bringing more Africans to the town to man the new industries.

Despite the claim by the authorities that "influx control" in the Western Cape is working satisfactorily, it has created serious labour problems for industrialists.

In Worcester, for instance, there was recently a severe shortage of African labour as a result of the ruthless application of Verwoerd's policy, and the authorities were forced to reverse their policy and import workers to fill the gap.

In the past, when an African worker left the Cape on a visit to the Transkei, he could always return if he carried a letter from his employer, saying he was needed in a particular factory.

IN PRACTICE

While this circumstance may still hold good in theory to-day, in practice it hardly ever works out that way. For the Labour Bureaux control the movement of all African workers, and an African worker with a letter of recommendation from a Stellenbosch factory, say, may be directed to the building trade in Worcester instead.

And when the Stellenbosch factory applies to the Labour Bureau for workers, it will in most cases be supplied with "raw labour" from the Reserves, because Verwoerd's policy does not allow for the building up of a stable labour force in Stellenbosch.

The end result of this for the manufacturer, therefore, is that he loses money. It takes some time to train an unskilled labourer, even for unskilled work, and a number of manufacturers have attributed to this position a lower productivity and a worse product.

South Africa as a whole loses by it because the workers are not being allowed to make use of even the little skill they have been able to acquire.

AFRICANS SUFFER

But by far the greatest sufferers under this system of forced labour, are the African workers themselves. Not only have they no possibility of permanent employment, but it is Verwoerd's express aim to see that they have no permanent home, either.

Their wives and families are no longer allowed to enter the Western Cape, and those who are here are being ruthlessly pushed out. Verwoerd's laws make it almost impossible for an African to acquire "urban status" and thus, if he loses his job, he and his family are ordered out of the town.

Boasting of the Minister's achievements, a recent article in Die Burger states that during the past year 200 African families and about 100 African women were expelled from Paarl; about 25 families from Stellenbosch and about 80 from Wellington.

IN BOKSBURG

Boksburg's clash with the Minister of Native Affairs follows a different pattern but stems from the same Verwoerd policy. Dr. Verwoerd has opposed the town's application for a new industrial area for Boksburg of some 1,600 morgen and the Town Councillors have de-

clared that Dr. Verwoerd's veto is the death-knell of the town.

The Minister says that of the present approved industrial area of 800 morgen, only half is as yet developed. The African location is overpopulated and there is an urgent need for 2,500 houses. The industrial development of the remaining 400 morgen, says the Minister, would raise the Native population from 33,000 to 66,000 and thus double the housing problem.

With an additional 1,600 morgen developed, Boksburg's African population would increase to about a quarter of a million. To the Minister, this is a terrible prospect. "Do the white inhabitants of Boksburg consider that in their interests?" he asked. If Boksburg expanded, other Rand towns might make similar demands, and there would be no fewer than 5½ million Africans on the Rand.

"The location land for these people will be so great that it will encircle the Rand," said the Minister, very much afraid of this "dangerous consequence."

The interests of the Boksburg inhabitants, he said, would not be advanced "by such half-baked and impracticable schemes."

BUSINESSMEN WORRIED

But businessmen are not silenced where the pockets are concerned, and Mr. K. Gibson, the chairman of the Boksburg Council's Native Affairs Committee took up Dr. Verwoerd's point that there can be no further industrial development in the municipality so long as Native housing was inadequate.

"The Council fails to see how this view can be supported," he said. "When Native development itself has been retarded and, in fact, entirely stopped in Boksburg by him during the past three or four years."

Every attempt by the Council to discuss its most pressing problems with the Minister had met with a negative reply, he complained.

How long will Verwoerd be able to maintain his oppressive policy? It becomes clearer every day that his frenzied efforts to "preserve white supremacy" are hampering the progress not only of the African people, but also of the very Europeans he wants to protect—in fact of the country as a whole.

ARNOLD SELBY ACQUITTED

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Arnold Selby, banned secretary of the African Textile Workers' Union, was acquitted in the Benoni Magistrate's Court when he appeared on a charge of participating in the affairs of the union after he had received a banning notice from the Minister of Justice ordering him to resign.

It was alleged that he had distributed leaflets issued by the Workers' Action Council, the prosecutor maintaining the leaflet was in reality issued by the Union as it bore the same post office box number.

The magistrate found "discrepancies" in the police evidence and accordingly found Mr. Selby not guilty.

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS

SYNOPSIS

Katie and Willie have just arrived at their new house in Rusapi, Rhodesia, but Katie is not too lonely, because her favourite cousin, Sarah, has come to stay with her until her baby is born.

Sarah's eyes were grave, "My father will be very sad," she said. I enquired about Uncle John. "He is well."

"And the young couple whose wedding we went to together?"

Sarah gave a little giggle—"They had twins."

It was grand to have the cheery, warm-hearted Sarah to chatter to. I had seen so little of Willie and there was so much I wanted to ask and to tell because everything was strange and new.

Sarah told me she had been working in the office of a bakery in Salisbury, but now Uncle John found he needed her at home to help with all the correspondence that came to the missions.

Joe, who knew Uncle John very well, had suggested that Sarah come to stay with me until the baby was born. Sarah had welcomed the idea because she guessed that Willie would be running around a lot at first and I would find everything very strange.

"Now that I'm here," said Sarah, "I suppose I'd better get down to work. Where shall I start?"

She might well have said that; it was difficult to know where to start. But I suggested that we both tackle the dust that had settled everywhere in thick layers.

Late the next day Willie had not arrived back, and I was getting worried. But I reassured my-

self by telling Sarah that if Willie could take care of himself in Cape Town he could certainly keep out of harm's way in Salisbury.

We had only started to think about cleaning the windows when the midwife arrived.

She was a plump, motherly African with an enormous air of efficiency, which I afterwards discovered to be something of a camouflage. She made notes about my health, my weight, my name, my mother's name. Then she tucked her little book away and asked—How did I like Rhodesia? Did I have a baby bath, a stove, nappies? Had I had a baby before and did I speak the Native language?—all in one breath. I answered the last question first. It would be better if I spoke English to her, at least until I had learned Manica well. I did not want to make any mistakes about the baby.

The midwife explained where she lived, and together we walked to the top of the hill so that she could point out her house to me.

"You see, I'm almost around the corner, so there is nothing to worry about. Now, there are a few things you will have to have for the confinement." She pulled the stub of a pencil and a notebook from her coat pocket and set about writing down a long list of requirements—nearly enough to stock a chemist, it seemed to me.

"You can get these things from Mr. Mar's shop."

"Will he give us credit?" I asked doubtfully.

We were back in our little house, and the midwife took in its bareness with an obvious expression of distaste. "You will have to ask him."

Youth League Pledges Full Support For C.O.P.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Cape Provincial African National Congress Youth League meeting in conference in Queenstown recently, pledged fullest support for the Congress of the People and undertook to implement all directives from the Provincial Action Council.

At the same time, the conference called upon all A.N.C.Y.L. members and all Freedom Volunteers to preach the gospel of the Congress of the People and to build up the trade union movement.

On the rent increases, the Conference said it was a further means to strangle the workers economically so as to provide a plentiful supply of cheap labour for the farms and the mines.

The conference further protested against the Bantu Education Act, labelling it a satanic Act and declared its solidarity with the first victims of the Native Resettlement Act, the people of the Western Areas, Johannesburg. Conference pledged to resist the implementation of this Act non-violently, "but holds the Government responsible for whatever may happen if it is enforced as the Government has decided."

Protesting at the "brutal deportation orders" against the people's leaders, conference called upon all branches to intensify the struggle for freedom.

In his presidential address, the acting president, Mr. T. T. Tshume, declared:

"The youth of South Africa demand their citizenship rights!"

Amongst these rights, Mr. Tshume listed the following: free, compulsory and equal education for all children, irrespective of colour or race; equal pay for equal work; the right of Africans to be

appointed to and hold office in the civil service and all branches of public employment on the same terms as the Europeans; security of home ownership for all people.

Speaking on working youth, Mr. Tshume said it was of the greatest importance that the working youth joined the trade unions.

"Without the trade union movement there can be no strong and powerful national liberation movement," he said.

Concluding his address on the Congress of the People, Mr. Tshume said:

"Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy will be routed. Victory will be ours. Afrika! Mayibuye!"

Nkadimeng Discharged

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. John Nkadimeng, organiser of the African Brick and Tile Workers' Union, who was recently arrested by the owner of a Natal-spruit brickfield and detained for two weeks without a charge being laid, was discharged last week, at the Germiston Magistrate's Court.

He was accused of contravening a 1904 ordinance relating to trespass. After a Mr. Vinoker had given evidence for the Crown the prosecutor withdrew the charge. Mrs. S. Muller appeared for Mr. Nkadimeng, who is now contemplating a civil action for wrongful arrest.

"The furniture will be arriving in a day or two," I commented, thinking that here at least was one occasion when it would be useful to convey the impression of wealth.

The midwife prepared to leave with a great show of industry. "Do you know anyone else here?"

"No one except our Uncle Joe, who lives in Rusapi."

"Well, you know where to find me. When you need me I'll be right on the spot."

I thanked her and accompanied her to the road, while Sarah carried on with the window cleaning.

When I returned Sarah and I finished the windows between us. At four o'clock I put on a clean smock and set out for the store, leaving the floors for Sarah to do. I thought it would be just as well to get the things the midwife required for the confinement right away; in any case, we needed some food in the house.

Mr. Mar did not prove to be difficult, for once more Uncle Joe had paved the way. He had told Mr. Mar I was a teacher from the Cape and that Willie and I had come to settle. The fact that I was Uncle John's niece pulled most weight, however.

Mr. Mar stalked ponderously from behind the counter to shake hands with me—he would be very pleased, most pleased, to give me credit. With a regal gesture he summoned a piccannin, who smartly fetched the things I wanted.

I went home laden with parcels to find Sarah entertaining Mrs. Mar.

She was a short, middle-aged, dried-out-looking woman with a flat face, round, red eyes and the acerbic tongue of a born scandal-monger. She seemed to consider it a duty to make every other woman feel ill at ease.

"Well, Mrs. Marangha," said Mrs. Mar with a little leer, "welcome to Rhodesia." She cocked her head upwards to examine me more closely. "I see that your husband has left you already!"

"He is very busy," I replied coldly. "He is coming back tomorrow."

Mrs. Mar chuckled throatily—"Never mind, my dear, we will keep an eye on you. You are a long way from home, and Willie's parents are no longer alive . . . a girl needs a friend."

To me Mrs. Mar sounded more like an inquisition. I wondered if she knew all about my parents as well.

"I suppose you will find it quiet here after the city life," Mrs. Mar continued.

"I suppose I shall, but I'll get used to it," I replied civilly.

"Yes, I know, the city girls have a good time. A little friendly advice won't be taken amiss, eh! my dear?"

I said, "No," and wondered what advice Mrs. Mar could give me.

"Here in the village the girls do not get away with their sins"—her eyes were cold and her lips set in a firm little line. "If a girl goes with another man after she has become pregnant she will always be found out."

I was affronted and angry, but nevertheless curious. "How are they found out?"

She wagged a skinny finger severely—"Because her child cannot be born until she has admitted her sins. And if she refuses to admit anything"—Mrs. Mar dropped her voice to a dramatic whisper—"then she and the baby will die."

I could not keep the hostility from my voice as I handed out the tea and some cake I had bought at her husband's shop—"Why do you tell me all this?"

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

U.S. Propaganda Lower Morale

LONDON.

Because they "lower the morale of the Indian Defence Forces," all publications issued by the American Embassy and the U.S. Information Service have been banned from circulation among the armed forces, says a notice from the Indian Press Trust.

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SOCCER

For the second time in succession the final for the £500 Kajee Cup between the S.A. Indians and the S.A. Africans has been postponed. This is due to the waterlogged condition of Curries Fountain, Durban, after three days of rain.

The original tournament ended in a three-way tie and a replay of all the matches was decided upon by the S.A. Soccer Federation—for the first time since the inception of this tournament. All three matches were to be played at Curries Fountain, which is the best Non-European football ground in the country.

The first match between the Coloureds and Africans ended in a draw. Previously the Africans had beaten the Coloureds 2-1 in Cape Town.

In the second match the Indians avenged their 7-5 defeat

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at Durban with a well merited 4-1 win.

The final now is between the Indians and the Africans. On paper the Indians seem likely to capture the cup this year. The Africans have already lost to them earlier on at Johannesburg and their no-score draw with the Coloureds has lowered their stocks considerably.

Still, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and anything can happen next Sunday when both sides meet in the final. My bet is still the African eleven.

ATHLETICS

Vladimir Kuts, the Russian athlete who holds the world three mile record, has been presented with a gold ring set with diamonds by an anonymous British donor on behalf of British sportsmen.

After the recent hammering Britain has received at the hands of Continental athletes in international sport, Kuts must have won British hearts by losing to Chris Chataway in the record-breaking 5,000 metres race at London recently.

Brother, what will happen when the Russians learn to play cricket?

BOXING

They are saying that "Spider" Kelly, the Irish featherweight, will deprive Roy Ankarah of his Empire Crown. In their first encounter last April Ankarah was given the decision much to the disapproval of the crowd. From all accounts the once-formidable Black Flash is slowly fading out and Kelly seems just the man to ring down the curtain.

In America Paul Andrews is being touted as the new Joe Louis. So far Paul has won all his 29 fights, knocking out Bobby Hughes, 10th ranking Cruiserweight, in the second round in his last fight.

Fight fans are anxiously awaiting the clash between Jerry Moloi and Enoch Nhlapo to determine the leading contender for Elijah Mokone's national crown. This should be a hectic battle between two boxers who have come to be recognised as the country's leading featherweights. It's a great pity that Willie Towel cannot meet either of them to verify the above statement.

The announcement that Mr. Frank Ashe of the Natal Boxing Board of Control may be the next chairman of the newly formed South African Boxing

Board of Control gives us some hope that our boxing may yet be saved from the clutches of the Government, which seems to be trying to cripple Non-European boxing in this country.

Mr. Ashe has always been a staunch supporter of our boxing and he will be remembered for refuting the allegation made by a

leading Cape official that Non-European boxers behave like children and need the strictest supervision.

APOLOGY

Advance unreservedly and unconditionally withdraws the statements about Mr. Kharwa, in his personal capacity, and in his capacity as manager of the Natal Indian Cricket Team which participated in the Christopher Cricket Cup Tournament at Cape Town in 1953, which appeared in this column of the issue of "Advance" dated 8th April, 1954. We tender to him our full and sincere apologies for the said statements, which are incorrect.

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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