

# Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1954

PRICE 3d.

## NO APARTHEID HERE

### Nation-Wide Youth Festivals Announced

**YOUTH** organisations all over South Africa have announced preparations for Festivals of Peace and Friendship this Easter.

First off the mark with a detailed programme is the Natal Festival Society. It has announced the sporting and cultural events which will be held at Currie's Fountain, Durban, on April 17 and 18.

The opening of the festival will be preceded by a float procession and mass singing. Through its floats the Natal Festival Society will attempt to depict the development of the people of Natal. Arrangements are also being made to get many organisations to stage a march past.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Among other things, the cultural programme includes national dances, choirs, soloists, instrumentalists, drama and ballet. The best singers, dancers, choirs, dance groups and players will be awarded certificates of merit.

The art exhibition and competition will show the best work in painting, photography and kindred art.

Athletics, weight-lifting, football, tennis and many other sports will also be catered for.

The Natal Festival Society makes an appeal to the people of Natal to prepare for the festival. It calls upon young musicians, dancers, sportsmen and artists, members of cultural groups and members of all organisations—educational, cultural and political—to participate.

Announcements from festival committees in Johannesburg and Cape Town are expected shortly.

### Gloomy Outlook For West

LONDON.

The total production of the Soviet Union is rising more rapidly than in the countries of capitalism, the Minister of Agriculture for the Netherlands told a recent meeting of the Dutch Labour Party in Amsterdam. The Minister, Mr. L. S. Ansholt, described the political situation of the West as "gloomy" and predicted that in 10 to 15 years the standard of living and the average consumption per head in the "Iron Curtain countries" would outstrip the West.

#### STARVATION RULES

He said the Soviet Union was rapidly developing its undeveloped territories and he contrasted this with the countries of South-East Asia "where starvation rules."

The Dutch Minister criticised the attitude of the Western powers represented on the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation, and said: "As soon as the hard cash is needed the founders look the other way."

### CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE TAKES SHAPE

JOHANNESBURG.

**THE** African National Congress is already hard at work on preliminary plans for the "Congress of the People" decided on recently at its national conference in Queens-town. Congressmen have ambitious plans for this event, which is not envisaged as a mere get-together of delegates from organisations, but as the most broad and representative assembly of direct representatives of the ordinary people of this country (of all races and whether or not they belong to organisations) ever held.

Mr. W. M. Sisulu, general secretary of the A.N.C., told "Advance" that he was delighted to read the resolution of the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, reported in last week's issue. He indicated that the A.N.C. would write to this organisation welcoming its formation. Letters would soon be sent to the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, the S.A. Indian Congress and the S.A. Congress of Democrats in terms of the resolution on the convening of a Congress of the People.

### "I Am Not Prepared To Move"

—Chief Lugedlana Ngomane

**T**HREATENED with the removal of his tribe to an arid waste because the railway line to Lourenco Marques passes through their land, Chief Lugedlana Ngomane, of the Tenbosch area, near Komati-poort, has answered the Government with a firm "No!" Interviewed by an "Advance" correspondent last week, he said:

"I personally am not prepared to move. If the Government wants to sell the ground let it sell it to me."

A newspaper report of January 2 stated that "their present site—on Crown land—is to be allocated to European settlers." But according to the Chief's letter of appointment he is not occupying Crown land at all. The letter states that he is chief "of that portion of the farm Tenbosch, No. 234, owned by the South African Native Trust."

Chief Lugedlana described the proposed site on the Lebombo Flats as a dry tract, the nearest water being about 10 miles away. One of his councillors said that

**JOMO KENYATTA**, Kenya African leader, walks to the police van after the Kapenguria trial.

The Kenya Supreme Court has now rejected the appeals of Kenyatta and four other leaders against the Kapenguria sentence of seven years' imprisonment imposed for "managing and aiding the Mau Mau."

The appeal of Richard Achieng Oneko was allowed, but as he left the court he was rearrested under the Emergency Regulations.

A special "Advance" story on the latest developments in Kenya appears on page three.

cattle in that area drink water once a week.

The tribe originally occupied the land now known as Skukuza, which is now part of the game reserve. They were removed at the beginning of the century in order to make place for the animals, and settled in the area from which they are now threatened with removal to the equivalent of Meadowlands, on the dry Lebombo Flats.

## TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

Readers! We have never needed your help as desperately as we need it right now. With only nine days to go to the end of January, we are faced with the bleak prospect of not being able to meet our urgent month-end commitments. We include rent and the salaries and wages of our staff among those commitments.

The men and women who work full-time for Advance deserve your consideration. Year after year, against great odds, they struggle to pay the printer, buy the newsprint and keep the distribution machinery going. It is not an easy task. They should not have the added burden of wondering whether or not they are going to be paid.

Our printer's bill alone, which MUST be paid at the end of this month, comes to £805. We do not have anywhere near that amount, either on hand or in the bank. Unless we can find at least £500 within the next week we are in trouble.

At a time when its continued appearance is an absolute necessity for the democratic movement in South Africa, the very existence of your paper is at stake. Any slackening of

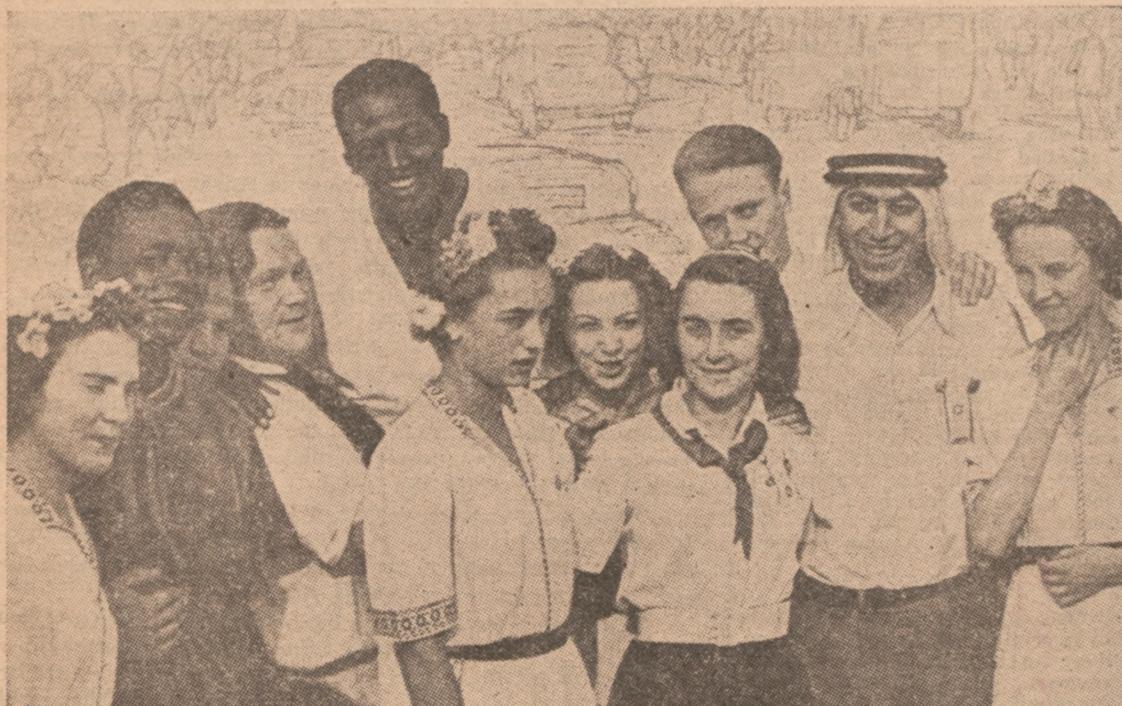
effort at this stage may well prove disastrous. Think how Swart would gloat if there were no Advance. That personal sacrifice from you is required NOW. Tomorrow may be too late.

## STOP that Headache!

**Mag-Aspirin is better.** When throbbing headaches torture you, take Mag-Aspirin at once! Feel how gently the nerves are calmed, the pain soothed away. Mag-Aspirin quickly restores sound, health-giving sleep. It has given thousands of sufferers welcome relief from headache, bladder pain, backache, toothache, lumbago, neuritis and rheumatic pains.

**MAG-ASPIRIN** is not ordinary aspirin

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



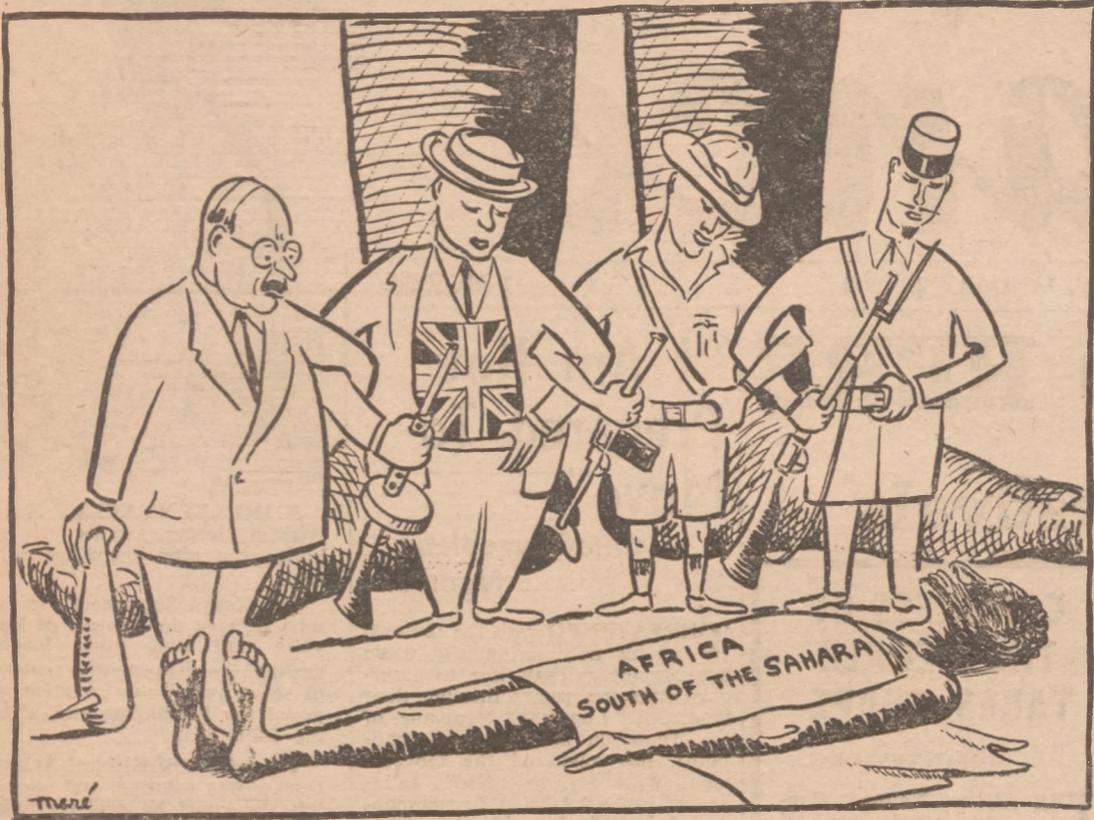
These young people at the World Festival of Youth For Peace and Friendship hate the idea of a colour-bar. Young South Africans of all races were represented at the Festival, which took place in Bucharest, in the Peoples' Democracy of Roumania. This Easter, young South Africans of all races, who were not able to make the long journey to Bucharest will be able to enjoy their own Festival of Youth and Friendship.

27 JAN 1954  
SOUTH AFRICA  
REFERENCE LIBRARY  
INSTITUTE OF RACE RESEARCH



W.C.

## DON'T LOOK BEHIND YOU, BUT . . .



MALANTJIE: "He's asleep! Let's apartheid him!"

Representatives of the Governments of South Africa, the Central African Federation, France, Belgium and Portugal have signed an agreement creating a "Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara."

They think that the African people will sleep quietly while the imperialists co-operate to take away the wealth of Africa. But they underestimate the strength of the people, who, when they are organised are a giant compared with the oppressing pygmies.

## ATTEMPT TO INCREASE BUS FARES

### £70,000 NOT ENOUGH PROFIT?

JOHANNESBURG.

CLAIMING that its profits had dropped from £111,000 in 1952 to £70,000 in 1953, the Public Utility Transport Corporation asked that it be given permission to increase its fares from Alexandra, Sophiatown, Western Native Township and other areas in a hearing before the Local Road Transportation Board last week.

Mr. Oliver Tambo, appearing for the African National Congress, asked that the hearing be postponed as his organisation, together with a number of local organisations in the areas affected, had not been aware of the hearing was to be held, and had not had time to lodge objections. The Board refused this request, and would not allow him to make representations on behalf of Congress. He was, however, permitted to speak against the increases on behalf of an organisation of Alexandra residents.

### AFRICANS PENALISED

He said that Africans should not be penalised for the Government policy of forcing them to live far from their work places, and that they could not afford increased fares. He quoted the report of the 1944 Commission of Enquiry, which rejected increased fares.

Mrs. S. Muller appeared on behalf of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, op-

posing the application and quoting facts and figures to show that the workers could not pay more for transport.

The Board deferred its decision.

## U.S. Strangles a Satellite

LONDON.

The Government of Thailand (Siam) has ordered rubber planters in the South of the country to cut down their rubber trees and plant coffee instead, according to reports in the local press. This desperate measure is designed to extricate Thailand from its economic crisis as a result of the fall in the price of rubber which is now only 20 per cent. of the price ruling in 1951. Rubber exports are dropping heavily and many plantations have ceased production. Thailand is in the military and economic grip of the United States and it is ironical that the crisis is due to the American policy of forcing down prices and its monopoly grip on Thai rubber under a U.S.-Thailand Rubber agreement.

## NOT FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT

Simon Zukas, our correspondent whose articles on Central Africa have received favourable comment by Advance readers, has asked us to point out that we were incorrect in describing him as a former vice-president of the NRAC. (He was a member of the Supreme Action Council and Secretary of the Anti-Federation Action Committee).

## RHEUMATISM?

Don't endure those stabbing pains of Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. Rheumaticuro was made to relieve them fast and ward off further attacks. The wonderful properties of this famous remedy are available as a Liniment, Ointment, Liver Pills or Mixture. But be sure to ask for Rheumaticuro.

## RHEUMATICURO

Trade Enquiries: Graham Remedies Ltd., P.O. Box 731, Cape Town. 8286-9

## "CALL MASS YOUTH CONFERENCES!"

—Congress Youth League

IN response to Mr. W. M. Sisulu's appeal to the youth to save their country from being ruined by the Nationalists, the National Working Committee of the African National Congress Youth League has issued directives to the Provinces to call Regional Mass Youth Conferences to discuss the problems of working and peasant youth, students, teachers and nurses with a view to mobilising all the youth of South Africa into a powerful youth league.

"Mr. Sisulu's appeal has come at a time when the Nationalists have in the last year made a concentrated attack on the youth," says a statement issued by the National Working Committee. "They have suggested the creation of forced labour camps for so-called 'won't-works.' We know that these camps are not to reform or train youth in trades, but that they will, in fact, be reservoirs for cheap farm labour. They have introduced the Bantu Education Act with the declared intention of dwarfing the African's mind; they are threatening to enforce apartheid in the universities and in the nursing profession. The Nationalists will continue to introduce their barbaric laws in their attempts to crush the youth and the people unless they are stopped. And they can be stopped by a powerful organisation of youth under the leadership of the African National Congress.

"We appeal to the African youth to respond to Mr. Sisulu's appeal to meet the challenge of fascism in our country. We appeal to all youth organisations to send delegates to the Regional Mass Conferences; we call upon the youth to join the African National Congress Youth League and to do their duties honestly, diligently and selflessly; this is the only effective answer to fascism," concludes the statement,

## Editorial

## ATTACK IS BEST DEFENCE

NO news is bad news. Scarcity of news of the campaign for democracy in South Africa is a sign of a lull in the work for freedom. Democracy cannot afford these lulls right now. All the time the Nats are consolidating and preparing for their next onslaught.

Too often the people of South Africa wait quietly until a new attack on their rights is under way before mobilising resistance. Defensive battles are not the best way of winning the fight for freedom.

The decision of the African National Congress to join with the South African Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats in convening a CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE to draw up a Freedom Charter gives all lovers of freedom a magnificent opportunity to go on to the attack.

The country can be swept by a clear and united call for freedom. A Freedom Charter can mobilise the people up and down our land if it expresses their most urgent needs and awakens an echo in their hearts.

Let's put the Nats on the defensive! They seem strong, but think how weak and puny they really are. Look around the streets, democrats! We are surrounded by allies. Of every ten men in our country eight nourish a real and burning hatred of the system of oppression foisted on our countries.

But hatred of oppression and love of freedom are not enough—they must be combined with a consciousness of how oppression can be overcome and what freedom will mean.

The Freedom Charter must show the people what freedom will look like. It must inspire them to make any sacrifice for that freedom—for themselves and for their children. Armed with that inspiration, the allies of all races in South Africa, struggling together for democracy—the overwhelming majority of our people—are invincible.

But the longer the people delay, the longer do the hate-makers in our country have time for arming to hamper the fight for freedom. It is true that they cannot keep democracy from South Africa for ever, however hard they try and however weakly we fight for it. But if they fight hard and we fight badly they can delay freedom for a long time. And every day democracy is delayed and fascism is allowed to continue is a day of misery for tens of thousands of South Africans.

Let's not have the Nats one day longer than is necessary. Every day of inactivity is breathing time for oppression.

The people of South Africa are already showing their enthusiasm for the inspiring lead of the national conference of the African National Congress. They are awaiting with keen interest and impatience the practical steps to translate the CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES and the FREEDOM CHARTER into reality.

## You Are The Editors!

NO other newspaper in South Africa can boast as truly as can Advance that we are a paper which belongs to our readers. No one makes a penny of profit from Advance. It is your paper. You read it. You help us to sell it. You send us money to keep it going.

What more can you do? YOU CAN HELP US TO WRITE IT.

Advance only succeeds in being the people's paper because it is part of the people. The news in Advance is news of the struggles of the people, and the opinions it expresses are their opinions. And the more strongly the tie between people and their paper is forged, the more successful will Advance be.

The strengthening of that tie is the job of our readers.

WE NEED YOUR CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVANCE. We need to know what you like and what you don't like in our paper. Is the writing clear and straightforward so that the people can understand it without a dictionary and encyclopaedia? Are the articles interesting and of assistance in helping people to understand the world around them? WRITE AND TELL US!

Some of our readers have written to us that they have found it a good idea to form Advance Readers' Groups. They meet each week, discuss the articles in the people's paper and also pool their ideas for helping Advance.

That is one way of getting the maximum benefit from your newspaper. Another way is by using Advance as an organiser to help you get the people of your neighbourhood or factory united. Advance is an excellent means of getting the people interested in the struggle for freedom.

Have you any ideas for ways to use Advance—or ways to strengthen the struggle for freedom by expanding the circulation of Advance?

LET US HAVE THEM!

# BRITISH REPRESSION IN KENYA

## "Stench of Blood"—BRITISH M.P.

THE British policy of terror, repression and liquidation of African leadership and aspirations in Kenya has so far failed totally, and the only answer of the Churchill Government, through its Colonial Minister, Mr. Olver Lyttelton, is to intensify the same brutal and ineffective policy. This is the charge made by an increasing section of the Labour movement and gaining support among the British people. The weakness of the protest against colonial policy, however, is that it does not attack colonialism as such and admit the right of colonial peoples to self-determination. The whole Labour Party, as a typical example, criticises Mr. Lyttelton bitterly, but never fails to condemn the Africans themselves for resisting Lyttelton's methods.

Two recent developments prove the ruthless determination of the British Government to continue and intensify its drive against the liberation movement. One is the decision of the Tanganyika colonial authorities to uproot the entire Kikuyu population of the northern provinces and turn them into virtual prisoners, on the grounds that they are "infected with Mau Mau terrorism." Already 1,500 African men in this area are under arrest and the remainder will be rounded up and deported.

### SCREENING TORTURE

The barbarous methods used against these people was brought to light in the case against a young Kenya official who was charged with torturing Kikuyu in Tanganyika during so-called "screening." He was found guilty and his sentence consisted of being confined to a hotel, while his fine was paid by the Kenya Government. The other step is the decision to increase mass bombing raids. Although there is no evidence that the raids have done anything of any decisive importance, the Royal Air Force brass hats are "very satisfied" with their performance.

### SMUG SATISFACTION

The Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, of the R.A.F., Air Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, stated last week after his inspection of the Kenya operations: "The impression I carry back with me is that the air operations are worth while. On the whole, I feel very satisfied with the way things are going."

But the "way things are going" was expressed in an open letter to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, from the Labour M.P., Mr. Maurice Edelman, printed in the "left" Labour paper "Tribune."

"To-day, amid all that is obscure in the African scene, one thing is clear. Despite all the ruthlessness which you have employed, you have failed to bring peace and order to Kenya. . . ."

### GALLOWS WORK OVERTIME

"The gallows at Thomson's Falls have been working overtime, and you have successfully imposed collective fines and communal punishments. Indeed, if statistics of killed, imprisoned and mutilated were the measure of success, you might claim that your policy has been vindicated."

"But the fact remains that Mau Mau gangs still operate within 25 miles of Nairobi; brave soldiers die; a stench of blood and fear lies over Kenya; and the achievement of British settlers and administrators is forgotten in the atmosphere of terror, hatred and reprisal."

"In Kenya over a million Kikuyu on 20,000 square miles of cultivatable land confront 12,000 Europeans with 12,000 square miles of land. The Kikuyu are hungry for the means by which to live. That is the situation: fertile for violence and for those who foster violence. . . ."

The central charge against you as Colonial Secretary is that, in

dealing with Kenya, you have turned your back on political and economic solutions, alienated the sympathies of well-intentioned Africans, and in so doing have been obliged to see abuses emerge which you are the first to regret.

### SHOOT TO KILL

Let me recall for a moment some of the developments in the Kenya situation. Replying to a question about the notorious shoot-to-kill order last July, you said: "There is no blanket authority to shoot to kill. The ordinary principles of English law apply in acting under this Regulation, namely, that only the amount of force may be used that is reasonably necessary in individual circumstances to effect an arrest."

"Do you really believe that this interpretation has been consistently carried out in Kenya?"

"Are you prepared to publish the whole transcript of the Griffiths trial, whose revelations—which have already appeared—have shocked the conscience of the nation, so that the evidence of witnesses on the shoot-to-kill order may be generally studied?"

"In the last few days we have heard new and sombre reports from Kenya."

### FIRE TORTURE

"... on the instructions of an officer," wrote "The Times" of December 22, 1953, "four Askaris held a suspected Mau Mau adherent over a fire with his head in the smoke 'to make him talk.' The Askaris held him by the arms and legs, and 'somehow or other' the shirt the man wore came into contact with a stone in the fire burning his stomach badly."

"But justice was done. The Askaris were brought before a magistrate, who gave them a severe talking to and bound them over for two years."

"On the same day a Kenya Police Reservist was fined £50—£10 on each charge—for causing Kikuyu prisoners to be stripped and beaten with a rhinoceros-hide whip. Fortunately for him, a Kenya settler paid his fine, and he was able to report for duty without delay. . . ."

### "WESTERN CIVILISATION"

"Barbarism can never be destroyed by barbarism. The only salvation for Kenya lies in a policy which recognises that the strength of Western civilisation comes from respect for human personality."

"For the present, under your direction, there seems no end to the dismal and unhappy drama in Kenya. Soon a new herd of Kikuyu, Mau Mau suspects separated from their wives, will be driven from Tanganyika and delivered to their uncertain destiny. Yet is it not time for this tragedy to end?"

"Is it not time for you to recognise that in your Kenya policy you are opposed not only by Socialists but by all those who believe that Britain's greatness at home and in the colonies derives from her liberal tradition?"

"I write you this letter and I put these questions because I believe that to tolerate or acquiesce in the tragedy of Kenya would be to share in the guilt of its authors."

Mr. Edelman covers himself in a manner characteristic of the Labour Party by attacks on "Mau Mau savages" and implies that action must continue against them. But he cannot stomach Mr. Lyttelton's openly fascist methods.

## Bankrupt

Chiang-Kai-Shek's puppet "government" on Formosa, which "represents" China in the United Nations, is £893,000 in arrears with its dues, according to figures issued by U.N. Headquarters.

## U.S. KIDNAP PLOT IN KOREA

LONDON

ON Saturday morning, January 23, the United States is planning the mass kidnapping of 22,000 prisoners of war who should, by international agreement, be repatriated to China and North Korea after proper explanations. The kidnapping has been planned down to the last detail as if it were a military operation and it has the danger that it may provoke a resumption of the Korean fighting.

Last week General Taylor, commander of the U.S. 8th Army, arrived in Tokyo from Korea to submit to the U.S. Far East Commander, General John Hull, "final plans" for the kidnapping.

The main fear of the Americans is that despite every precaution there might be a "disorganised rush" of prisoners towards the Indian custodian troops or towards the North Korean boundary further away.

According to United Press, General Taylor has ordered the preparation of miles of "giant barbed-wire tunnels" between the detention camps at Tongjani and the U.S. base at Munsan where the prisoners are to be held.

After the prisoners have been seized from the custody of the Indians they will be herded by U.S. Marines and South Korean troops along the "tunnels" to the holding camps. Searchlights and loud-speakers have been installed along the route to prevent prisoners escaping during the night.

### ORDERS TO KILL

Orders have been given to the agents planted among the prisoners to kill immediately any prisoner showing the slightest sign of wishing to escape.

According to Reuter, preparations have been made to pressgang the prisoners into the Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek armies. Reuter says the "South Korean Army would provide food and transport and take the prisoners to the southern centres of Taegu and Pohang."

The excuse for the kidnapping of the prisoners is that the 90-day

period for explanations under the armistice agreement finishes on January 22 and the prisoners should now be "freed."

### ONLY 10 DAYS

In fact, explanations have only covered 10 days in all and then they were subject to such terrorisation by United States and Rhee agents that prisoners felt in danger of their lives if they indicated in any way their wish to return home. Thousands escaped, however, and many more were murdered in the camps—an exposure of the American lie.

The Majority Report of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission presented on December 28 revealed the full nature of the terror and said prisoners had only been able to attempt escape secretly and in fear of their lives.

### CHINA'S DEMAND

The Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, has demanded the calling of the political conference and the resumption of explanations to the prisoners to the full 90 days provided in the armistice.

India, in order to get out of a dangerous and explosive situation, has demanded the immediate calling of the United Nations General Assembly to consider the whole situation of peace in Korea and the handling of the armistice terms.

It is to avoid these natural and legal developments that the Americans are hustling through their kidnapping plot. They hope to present the world with an accomplished fact, deny responsibility and assume the position that nothing can be done about it. For this they are willing to risk terrible bloodshed and the possible outbreak of fighting.

## CAPITALIST WORLD EAGER FOR COMMUNIST TRADE

LONDON

COMMONWEALTH Finance Ministers meeting in Sydney, Australia, to discuss vital trade and economic problems have been dominated by an almost panic realisation of the storm likely to hit them with full force in the coming year as the effects of the American depression spread over the capitalist world.

A significant piece of political realism has been the unanimous feeling that East-West trade with the Communist countries offers a vital market to offset the rapidly shrinking trade of the West. In fact, there are beginning to be signs of an undignified scramble for the Communist market in which, ironically, America is leading the way.

A shock came to the British countries in the shape of the announcement by Mr. Harold Stassen, U.S. Director of the Foreign Operations Administration favouring greater East-West trade. Stassen said the American Government was now prepared to see restrictions relaxed.

Such increased trade, he said, was now economically as well as politically profitable to the West. It could contribute toward lessening the tensions of the cold war.

This statement made diplomatic observers rub their eyes. But it is in fact no more than a recognition that the United States has been developing trade with China, the Soviet Union and other Eastern states while forcing such loyal satellites as Britain to cut their trade to the bone. In the last year alone American trade to China far outstripped British. West Germany,

under American financial domination, increased trade with China eight-fold, outstripping Britain and all other capitalist countries in Europe.

### POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS

The political repercussions are still a long way behind the hard economic facts. But the New Statesman and Nation reports that there are serious and important changes taking place in American policy. One of these is a first tentative move towards recognising the People's Republic of China.

Straws in the wind on East-West trade matters are the following: The British Board of Trade has given official sanction to a large business mission leaving for Moscow this month.

The head of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal, is visiting Moscow to prepare an East-West Trade Conference for April. French Government representatives are leaving for Moscow in the next few days to take part in French-Russian trade talks aimed at increasing the volume of turnover threefold.

The British Iron and Steel Federation has just concluded a large deal for Soviet pig-iron, according to the Times. The first 100,000 tons of Russian iron "bought at a favourable price" will be delivered in the next few months.

Burma is negotiating a joint China-Soviet-Burma trade agreement and the Argentine has in the last year enormously stepped up trade with the Soviet Union.

Last year the Soviet Union spent over 4,000 million gold rubles on purchasing consumer goods abroad and the figure is expected to increase greatly this year.



## What a wonderful way to banish CONSTIPATION

Know why Partons do so much for you? Let me tell you! In the first place, Partons make sure that you get rid of all the body's waste. In the second place, they regulate the entire nervous and digestive systems. That's a great combination! That's the only way to put the spring back into your step and the sparkle into your eyes. You don't just want to relieve Constipation. You want to make sure of complete elimination—get all those poisons out of your system. You can't expect to be free of Headaches, Depression, Sluggishness, Indigestion and Blotchy skin until you do, you know. And there's nothing like Partons for the job!

## PARTONS Pills

Sold everywhere:  
30 pills 1/- 50 pills 1/6

# GAOL CONDITIONS EXPOSED

## "Savage Assaults" : "Deeply Shocking" - Sisulu : - Troup

**A**N article by Mr. Manilal Gandhi, in the "Drum" magazine, alleging harsh treatment of Non-European prisoners in the Germiston jail, has caused a considerable stir. A visiting magistrate has made a statement "refuting" the allegations. "I have never seen signs of them (the prisoners) being assaulted," he says. "In all the time I have been here, I have had only two complaints, but they were not directed against the warders."

A different story is told by Mr. Walter Sisulu, who was a defiance prisoner in the Boksburg jail for 28 days in June, 1952.

"The first day we were arrested, four members of my team were assaulted in the reception office," he told Advance. "That was Saturday. On Monday I went to the superintendent to lodge a complaint about these assaults. He told me I had no right to complain about other people. For doing that I was punished by being 'isolated' for 15 days. The four who had been assaulted were also isolated, and statements were taken from them. They all identified the man who had assaulted them but up to the time we left no action was taken. Other people were also assaulted in our presence. But according to the pri-

soners, our presence led to a change in the prison; assaults were less frequent than usual.

### VICTIMISATION

"It is difficult for a prisoner to lay a complaint in jail because victimisation invariably follows. That is why the visiting magistrate heard no complaints. Any complaints would have to be made in front of the prison officers, and the prisoners are afraid. The dishes were very dirty and the food, especially for Africans, was unfit for human consumption.

"The conditions in Boksburg are characteristic of South African prisons, not worse than others. One of the worst jails in the country is that at East London, where savage assaults are made on prisoners. I

met one man at Peddie who had been beaten so badly in the East London prison he was unable to speak. Many cases were reported to me of people who had been thrashed at the East London jail."

"It is clear," says the Rand Daily Mail in a scathing editorial, "that when the authorities are about, such as a magistrate or a Director of Prisons, the warders do not go around beating up prisoners. On the contrary, that would be the last moment they would choose for such conduct."

### SWART

Minister of Justice Swart hastened to deny the charges. "It is rarely that we get a complaint," he said. "It is strange that all these complaints come from defiance campaign prisoners."

But informed observers consider it not at all surprising that it should be the most advanced and courageous section of the community—those who participated in the campaign—who would refuse to be intimidated to silence about gaol conditions.

Here, for example, is what European resister, writer Freda Troup, had to say:

"The refutation of Mr. Gandhi's observations on conditions in the Germiston prison makes it evident how little even a well-meaning visitor can know of what goes on inside," Miss Troup said.

When she served her sentence it was apparent that when there were strangers in the prison, such as lawyers, ladies conducting church services, or even the superintendent, the aspect of the place changed.

"Prisoners were neatly aproned and in tidy silent lines, wardresses interrupted their screaming and the whole hysterical key was lowered till the doors closed again behind the visitor.

### WHY NO COMPLAINTS

"Rightly or wrongly, there was a strong feeling among the European prisoners that no complaints about treatment had the slightest chance of a fair hearing and one would imagine that this conviction would be even stronger among non-Europeans. There was a stoic submission to ill-treatment—subtle rather than gross—and to bullying and indignities."

Miss Troup wrote that she saw a wardress fling a baton "with splendid aim" at a cowed African woman who did not answer quickly enough to a question in Afrikaans. She saw a wardress strike a woman four times across the shoulders with the strap end of a baton for the same fault.

### PREGNANT WOMAN

A wardress slapped an African woman's buttocks twice and hard "apparently out of sheer exuberance." She saw a wardress lash a pregnant woman and hit a woman about the shoulders with clenched fish for picking up her food too quickly.

"I heard frequent slapping and occasional crying. I heard a boy of 18 months being unrestrainedly screamed at and intimidated because he wanted to be on his mother's back while she worked.

"I saw a group of women made to strip naked and 'spring' out into



Walter Sisulu, Secretary-General of the African National Congress, who has corroborated stories of harsh treatment of Non-European prisoners.

the open courtyard, and an old woman among them beaten about the shoulders with the petticoat with which she tried to screen herself from a dozen pairs of European eyes."

### NO REDRESS

The European prisoners for the most part got on well with the wardresses but any who were not sufficiently ingratiating could be subject to "quite unfair tyranny, brow-beating and punishment," against which they themselves, with the experience of many sentences behind them, were certain they had no redress, Miss Troup wrote.

She was deeply shocked by the effect which the prison system had of stripping human beings of their remaining shreds of dignity and by the entrustment of large numbers of souls to the power of women, some of whom, she alleges, appeared to be without self-discipline.

### "SCUM OF EARTH"

"I was shocked by the sight of women strutting around with batons and straps which they did not hesitate to use and by the sound of women, many of them very young, directing a more or less unceasing high, nerve-tearing scream of abuse and bad language at other women under their control.

"As for Mr. Gandhi's statement that the non-Europeans were treated like beasts, a wardress's parting words to me were: 'When you know the Natives like I do, you will realise that they are the scum of the earth. They are worse than animals.'"

## Congress Secretary Raided by C.I.D.

**T**WO members of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. last week raided the home of Mr. Freddy Morris, secretary of the Newclare branch of the African National Congress. Armed with a warrant giving them authority to search for Congress documents, they spent over an hour going through his clothes, furniture and suitcases. They took away a number of letters, Congress membership cards, books and pamphlets, an album of photographs and a personal notebook.

## Confession

"I visited courts and talked with lawyers in Burma," said Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court, in a recent address to the American Law Institute. "Trials were conducted with dignity and decorum. A much higher standard governs the admission of confessions in criminal trials in Burma than in any court in the United States."

## INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

# HOW THE YANKS WERE DRAGGED TO BERLIN

**WITH** the banning by the Nats of an ever-increasing number of publications from overseas, the opportunities for South Africans to remain fully informed of developments on the international scene have become restricted.

In response to numerous requests, **ADVANCE** commences this week a regular international summary with **COMMENTATOR'S** analysis of the background to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' meeting in Berlin.

**I**N a few days' time, on January 25, the representatives of the four big Powers, the Soviet Union, United States, Britain and France, will meet in Berlin. This will be the first such conference for over six years—since American Secretary of State George Marshall walked out of the London big four conference in December, 1947, breaking up the Foreign Ministers' Council which had been set up in Potsdam to facilitate the post-war co-operation of the anti-Fascist nations.

The Americans walked out. They did everything conceivable to hot up the cold war. And the fact that they have now been forced to resume at least a pretence of diplomatic negotiation is a measure of the failure of the U.S. cold war policy.

### PEACE MOVEMENT TRIUMPH



The defeat of this cold war policy is a triumph for all who had been working for better relations between the peoples. It is a tribute to the strength of the still growing public demand for negotiations and agreement, to which the peace movement all over the world has made so great a contribution.

The victory of the peace forces is all the more important because of the clear manner in which Washington expressed its determination to torpedo the four-Power meeting and to speed the war mobilization of the imperialist world.

With suave self-assurance they induced Britain and France to join them in sending a note to the Soviet Union laying down incredibly cynical conditions for the meeting. They declared that it was to be understood that, whatever happened, the aggressive "North Atlantic" alliance against the Soviet Union was to continue, and Germany was to be re-armed. They refused to enter into discussions with the representatives of People's China, the Power with the largest population in the world.

But the Soviet Union did what the warmongers had feared most—it refused to be provoked. In a long note it exposed the hypocrisy of the proposals of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union did not reject the meeting!

### CYNICAL HOAX

The war-makers made a last desperate effort. The capitalist Press of the world blared headlines announcing that the Soviet Union had refused to attend the conference. But they published nothing of the actual Soviet note. It was too long, they said.

Their propaganda was too crudely false even for their friends. The "New Statesman and Nation" carried a leading article denouncing this colossal lie. To put matters beyond doubt, the Soviet Union issued a new, short, clear note. They accepted the meeting.

### NO ALTERNATIVE

The war-makers studied the Soviet reply sadly. The U.S. "now have no alternative but to agree to Russia's bid for a conference," commented the "New York Herald Tribune" ruefully.

Having no alternative to what was a fate worse than death to some U.S. leaders—negotiation for peace—the American Press did not attempt to hide its chagrin.

The "New York Journal American" headlined its report: "RED'S BIG FOUR BID SABOTAGE"; the U.S. State Department called the Soviet move another effort to "impede progress on European unity . . . dishonest . . . phoney."

A number of important factors have contributed

to the failure of the United States to split the world into hostile blocs.

Chief of these is the economic crisis developing in the capitalist world. Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" recently, economist Colin Clark predicted a slump in the United States, with six or seven million unemployed, before the end of this year. The U.S. Press, of course, said that Clark was talking bunk. But "Business Week" shook a warning finger. "Clark has been right too often to ignore," it said.

And everyone in Europe is very uneasily aware that even the slightest sign of a slump in America would be multiplied in Europe and set off a real depression there.

Contrasted with this, U.S. economists are being forced to admit that production in the Socialist world—the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies—is growing at a much faster rate than that in the U.S. and the NATO countries.

### SUFFICIENCY TO ABUNDANCE

Soviet economic development has entered a new stage, in which it will pass from "sufficiency to abundance." Consumption by the people is to rise by two or three times in the next few years. There have been frequent price cuts, further raising the living standards of the people.

Washington realises that this new stage of Soviet development, together with China's planned drive for industrialisation, is having a momentous impact on the weakening capitalist world. Already the expected "psychological" effect of rising Soviet and Chinese living standards on the workers of Europe and Asia is being studied by a U.S. Congressional Committee!

Sorely in need of freedom to trade with the Socialist countries, the West is chafing impatiently at the restraining U.S. bit, getting ever more restless at the war policy.

### OPPOSITION TO COLD WAR

This opposition to the cold war by the overwhelming majority of people gets harder to overcome with each new conciliatory move on the part of the Soviet Union. Even in the United States 79 per cent. want talks with Moscow to end the cold war, according to a Gallup Poll.

In the anti-Soviet "New Leader" diplomat George Catlin acknowledged that

... it would probably be political death for any British leader to urge full co-operation with Dulles' policy. . . . The country is unanimously opposed to war. . . . There is no effective public sense in Britain or Western Europe of any danger from Malenkov . . . [but only of] the danger of being dragged unwillingly into a world war by a policy in Washington which they do not control. . . . [They] will see America to hell first.

### ATOM MYTH

Another factor which weakened the hold of the U.S. over its satellites was the exposure of Western "atomic supremacy" as a myth. Said the "Christian Science Monitor": "It should not be at all surprising that the Russians have a lead or may be about to forge ahead. In the atomic field the Russians have been consistently under-rated."

French hatred of the very idea of German rearmament is the biggest bug-bear of Washington



Each of the 53 points marked on this map of West Berlin is a centre for war preparation and spying against the Soviet Union. They include four terrorist H.Q.s, four espionage centres, 11 anti-Soviet organisations, six barracks, eight tank roads, 14 military training grounds and depots.

For example, No. 23 is the premises of the anti-Soviet "Fighting Group against Inhumanity." It includes laboratories, workshops for bombs, incendiary cartridges. No. 53 is the site of "refugee camps" where U.S. instructors train sabotage gangs to operate in Eastern Europe.

domination of Paris. And in Asia International Law Professor D. F. Fleming noted gloomily in the "Annals of the American Academy": "Western imperialism in Asia is finished, especially its remnants on the borders of China."

So, kicking and fighting all the way, the Yanks are being dragged to the Berlin meeting.

### DANGER OF SABOTAGE

That there will be a meeting is a great victory. But the victory is by no means unqualified. The U.S. has stuck to its audacious pre-conditions and pulled its satellites along with it. And they will do their damndest to hamstring and break up the conference itself.

Even now, on the eve of the meeting, the warmongers have not given up hope of sabotaging it. Berlin itself has been one of the centres of the plot to sabotage the conference.

The map of West Berlin (reproduced on this page) shows how the whole area is honeycombed with military spying and propaganda centres, which organise sabotage within the Socialist countries and manufacture the anti-Soviet horror tales which we read in the "Star" and the "Argus."

And, as an obvious provocation, Field-Marshal Kesselring—a Nazi criminal sentenced by the Allied courts to death for his war atrocities, and subsequently released by the British—was scheduled to speak in Berlin just one week before the conference opened.

The Christian Democratic Union paper "Neue Zeit" has published a warning from what it describes as responsible West Berlin circles about the dangerous position in the Western part of the capital.

Under the headline "NO SECURITY FOR THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE IN WEST BERLIN?" it calls for sharp control—preferably four-Power control—on all undesirable elements in West Berlin.

## P.E. Textile Workers

### Open Letter To Swart

From the South African Textile Workers' Ind. Union (S.A.), Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage Branch.

To the Minister of Justice, House of Assembly, Cape Town.

We are convinced that Mr. G. X. Tshume, our ex-secretary, who is ordered to resign his position as secretary for African Textile Workers' Industrial Union by you is a freedom-loving South African, and he is the type of man that the working class liberatory movement needs.

We therefore remind you that Hitler of Germany tried to destroy working class movements in other freedom-loving countries, but the workers stopped him and he afterwards perished. The above-mentioned workers' union calls upon you to lift the order against the people's leaders.

We demand the return of our secretary to continue with his work.

We want you to realise the fact that there is no Government which can succeed to pursue its policy without the co-operation of the majority of the population of the country, and we warn you that your boat is sinking.

## RAIDS PROTESTS

Well-attended meetings were held by the African National Congress at Nyanga and Cocks Bush last Sunday to protest against the repeated police raids on these locations. Among the speakers were Mrs. D. Tamana, Mr. J. Nkatio, Mr. T. Ngenyena, Mr. Tamela and Mr. Msusa.



"West Berlin is to-day the sporting ground of all subversive elements," states the article. There are innumerable thieves and spy organisations, and the West Berlin security forces are in no position to prevent incidents during the conference.

### FUTURE TASK

And now, in the words of the British Peace Committee, "the task is to make the talks succeed. Their success will depend on public opinion."

"The main obstacle is the intention, openly declared, of the Government of the U.S., with British support, to bring Germany into a military alliance with the West. This means reviving German militarism."

"To seek to impose this policy against the wishes of the great majority of the people will endanger the success of this conference"

"We must guard against attempts to poison the atmosphere by 'incidents' or the spreading of highly-coloured stories in the newspapers of one side about the other."

### WIDER QUESTIONS

"Britain's future demands an agreed, peaceful solution to the German problem and the unification of Germany in a way acceptable to all Germany's neighbours and to the German people."

This would open the way to four-Power agreement and to a future of peace for the people of Germany, of Europe and of the world.

It could be achieved only by preventing the revival of German militarism in any form.

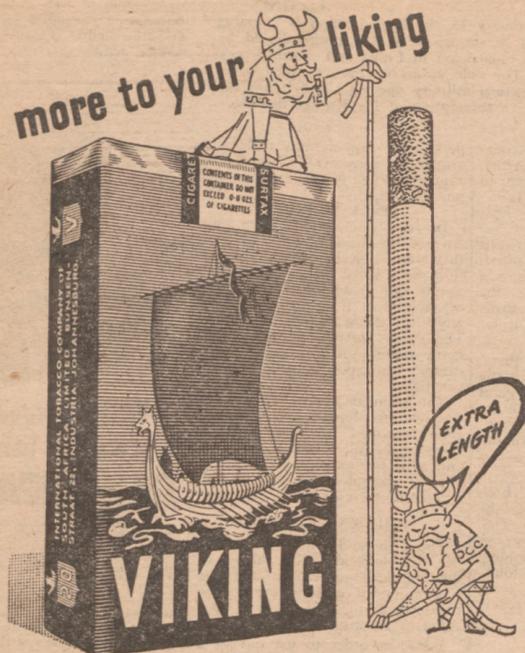
"The four-Power conference on Germany can lead to a meeting of the five Great Powers, including the Chinese People's Republic, at which wider questions causing international tension can be discussed," it says.

## IN ADVANCE NEXT WEEK

- THE WESTERN AREAS BY-ELECTION—PROSPECTS.
- WHAT CRIME WAVE?—By SAM KAHN.
- THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
- COMMENTATOR'S INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY.
- CAPE TOWN SCANDAL EXPOSED—By MARY BUTCHER.

ORDER IN ADVANCE

# VIKING



**MORE tobacco . . .** A Viking gives you good Virginia tobacco—and more of it. Vikings are that much longer and that much better.

**MORE enjoyment . . .** The flavour of Vikings is consistently enjoyable. And, because of their extra length, they are extra satisfying.

**MORE value . . .** Vikings cost only a fraction more than standard-size cigarettes. You'll find Viking, the finest value your money can buy.

20 for 1/3 50 for 3/2  
CORK OR FILTER

The EXTRA-LENGTH cigarette at a popular price

# THE BEND IN THE ROAD

by Katie Hendricks

## SYNOPSIS

Katie Hendricks, the Coloured writer from District Six, tells how her brother Robert is expelled from the convent where they live and becomes a hawker's boy. He is fast becoming a skolly, so father takes him to Rhodesia to stay with Uncle John. In the train father tells Robert that there are no bioscopes in Maranke, the place to which they are travelling.

Robert made a face. "But what do the children do?"

"They go to school and they look after the cattle. And they help their mothers," father added.

Robert was sure that he was not going to like Rhodesia.

When the train steamed into the little desolate Odzi station, Uncle John was there to meet them. Odzi is a village with every building of interest situated a few yards from the station. It is surrounded by hills in a Rhodesia that is a sea of rolling veld; all so very different from Cape Town, hedged, as it is, between Table Mountain and the Docks, that Robert was lost.

Uncle John and father greeted each other warmly with much hand-shaking for they were genuinely attached and delighted to be together again. Father introduced Robert with an arm about his son's shoulder and then instructed him to put the luggage in the taxi.

"What taxi?" Robert asked, looking expectantly into the veld. "There," pointed Uncle John, and Robert's already low estimation of Rhodesia sunk to zero as Uncle John indicated a dilapidated lorry standing beside the railway track.

Robert helped to bundle the luggage into the lorry and they set off through the hills towards the village where Uncle John lived. They saw it, as they turned the corner, as a small group of huts crowned with drifting wood smoke.

"Uncle!" Robert asked apprehensively, "Do you live in a hut?"

"No, I have a house," Uncle John said, not without pride.

They drove past a cluster of thatched pole and mud huts facing an open space on which two jararanda trees had been left standing. Uncle John's house was a little distance from the huts. Its grey rough cast walls faced another dwelling of identical design.

"It is the Samusha's house," Uncle John told father and father knew that here lived the hereditary headman of the village.

When the luggage had been put

into the sleeping room, father and Robert were shown around the house.

"Of course, it is nothing like your houses in Cape Town," Uncle John said with a deprecatory gesture.

Father said nothing. It had never been his fortune to live in a house of his own.

Uncle John's house was simply but comfortably furnished. The main feature were two identical windows for the bedroom and the living room. The kitchen was a thatched hut separate from the house and was in the yard some distance away. The kitchen furniture was as primitive as the house furniture was modern. Two thick logs served as seats and the cooking utensils were a few wooden spoons and two iron pots. Water was kept in pumpkin calabashes around the circumference of the hut; the small calabashes served as extra spoons. In the centre was the fireplace and over this a pot hung suspended from an iron chain attached to an iron bar; from this iron bar strips of meat hung to dry.

It was nearly supper time and the women in the kitchen were busily preparing a goat which had been killed that afternoon in father's honour.

The meal was ready and the men sat around the table in the living room while a piccanin carried a basin of water first to the head of the house and then to the others who washed their hands in it. Another piccanin (in the reserves the term piccanin applies to any servant, boy or girl, man or woman) brought in the food; with wet hands the men began eating. Father ate correctly, with his left hand kept clean the right used for eating. He tried to show Robert how to eat in the same way; he stretched to the plate of thick sadza and tucked a ball of it into the palm of his hand; then he stretched to the second plate and gathered the meat in his fingers. But Robert had not tasted any of the food.

Father said, "Why don't you eat?"

"I cannot eat like that," Robert replied.

"Why not?" Father was bolting his food joyfully. In Uncle John's tiny dining room, he was at home. "I want a knife and fork."

"Ag man, eat up, you are in Rhodesia now."

The meal continued for some



Robert was crouching next to the water calabashes.

minutes and Robert sat sullenly in his place without touching the food. Wrath kindled in father's eye. He saw that Uncle John had noticed Robert's behaviour and this displeased father greatly. He was anxious that on this occasion his son should make an impression so that he might be proud of him. Father had a great respect for his elder brother's opinion; he wanted to show that he too, had come on in the world; he wished to demonstrate the benefits of city life to which he was totally committed. To see Robert's display of bad manners in front of Uncle John made father angry and ashamed.

Suddenly father banged a fistful of sadza in front of Robert and roared, "Eat, man, eat."

Robert's eyes were wet with tears and his chin sunk low on his chest, "I won't."

"Eat," commanded father, holding the sadza under Robert's nose.

Robert rose suddenly to his feet, his head averted. Then he cried in a strange strangled little voice, "I won't eat like a kaffir"

For a moment father stood before the table clenching his fists so that the sadza dropped to the floor. Robert dashed away and stood with his face to the wall.

Father looked at Robert's heaving little frame and said quietly, "I am a kaffir and so is Uncle John."

"I am not a kaffir," Robert breathed very softly into the silence.

"Sit—sit," implored father.

Uncle John rose and walked over to Robert. He took him by the hand and led him out of the house into the kitchen where he told the women to look after him.

Robert had begun his new life badly.

Father sat for hours with the elders in the living room. They talked and smoked their pipes naturally and happily, spitting with gusto on Uncle John's concrete floor.

Robert slept in the hut reserved for young boys. He had been shown how to look after the cattle

and to tell the time by the sun. When he stood upright and there was no shadow, then it was noon. When the sun disappeared it was sadza time—"manera"—and the children would run for their sadza.

Father's home-coming had been spoilt for him and he returned to the Cape sooner than expected. But if Robert—Robert, in whom father had placed all his hopes—had Robert accepted his father's people and their way of life father might have preferred to have lived happily with his brothers in the

land he knew. In Cape Town he was lost in a strange city.

Robert was sent to school at Mount Mokomo. Although he was twelve years old he was put in the first grade because the language medium was Manica. Robert hated being herded together with the small African children and the five miles walk to school every morning over rocks and hills which the others took in their stride was purgatory for him. Soon he ran away from school and found work on a tobacco farm. Here he earned twelve shillings a month and was happier than he had been at school. His master, who had been a down and out Karroo farmer before he turned to tobacco farming in Rhodesia, found Robert very useful to pass on his Afrikaans directions in the native language and in English.

Uncle John, who was now responsible for Robert, was alarmed at his disappearance from school and he made enquiries far and wide.

One day in the Odzi village he met a man who said he recognised Uncle's description of Robert. Robert, he thought, was working at a farm fifteen miles distant from Odzi.

Uncle John, as soon as he could spare the time, went to the farm in one of Odzi's taxis and brought Robert back with him. Once more Robert found himself back in the kraal looking after the cattle and once more he ran away. He could never understand the instant obedience that the Manica children gave to their parents. Nor could Uncle John understand Robert's truculence.

(To be continued next week)

## PAARL COUNCIL CRACKS THE WHIP Workers' Families Broken Up

CAPE TOWN.

AFRICANS living at Langabuye Emergency Camp, Paarl, are faced with a grave predicament. Bachelor quarters which the Municipality built at Mbekweni Location in 1950 have been standing almost empty. Now, in an attempt to get occupants for them, the Council is ordering married men living with their families at Langabuye to move into the bachelor quarters and send their wives and families away. In addition, permits to seek work are only being issued to those men who agree to live in the bachelor quarters.

Some of the families have already broken up and the wives and children have moved to the reserves, but there are at least 48 families who have nowhere to go. Most of them were farm labourers before they came to Paarl and others have been in Paarl for over 20 years and no longer have places to go to in the reserves.

### A TYPICAL CASE

The case of Mr. Kleinbooi Nknobo is typical. He came to Paarl in 1936 from a farm in Sterkstroom, where he grew up. In 1948 he married a woman from the same district and brought her to live with him in Paarl. They moved to Langabuye emergency camp in 1953 when it was established, and built themselves a home. In May last year Mr. Nknobo went on holiday

to Queenstown for six months, leaving his wife at home. When he reported to the authorities on his return he was told that in order to get a permit to return to work he would have to move to bachelor quarters and send his wife away.

"I was offered a bachelor's quarters rent book and ordered to demolish my hut at Langabuye, otherwise I would be arrested," Mr. Nknobo told "Advance." He is now staying in the bachelor's quarters and his wife is living with friends at Langabuye; she cannot leave because she has nowhere to go.

"We have held many meetings, Mr. H. Gila, secretary of the local A.N.C., told Advance, "to decide what action to take. What can the people do? They have nowhere to go."

## Malaya "Emergency" Continues

LONDON.

An increasing number of "incidents" between the Malayan Liberation Army and the British is creating concern among the authorities in Malaya. Despite every attempt, General Templer has not been able to subdue the people and bring the "emergency" to an end. The "Straits Times", leading British-owned Malayan newspaper, expresses alarm at the growth of the Liberation Army. "It is disturbing," it said in a recent editorial, "that young men continue to go into the jungle."

The paper criticised the relative failure of Templer's offensive, stating that the results of 20 weeks of military operations were hardly impressive.

## British Resistance Movement?

LONDON.

In a recent court case, the News Chronicle reported the Chief Justice of England, Lord Goddard, as saying: "The facts reveal a deplorable state of affairs in the Borough of Kings Lynn, due to the presence in the neighbourhood of an American Air Force camp."

In the same issue, the paper reported: "So that teen-age girls can defend themselves if molested, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, police are teaching them judo."

# Clarion Call

THE roll-call of South African justice added two items last week.

A European lassoed an African from a car. The African was dragged 10 paces before falling unconscious on the road. Just before this successful effort the White cowboy had tried to lasso an Indian riding a bicycle.

Guilty of assault. Fined £25. No imprisonment.

Another gentleman burnt an African on the cheek with a welding iron. Evidence was given that the African had not repaired the accused's bicycle.

Guilty of assault. Fined £5.

I'm all for leniency in the courts. But I wonder if justice would have been tempered with the same mercy if an African in a car had lassoed a European on a bicycle.

## DIE BURGER ON CHINA

The fellow-columnist who writes "Van Alle Kante" fir "Die Burger" should watch his step. He has been telling the truth—or at least he's been letting some of the truth slip in to all his other stuff—and you can get into trouble under the Suppression of Communism Act for that.

"The delegation of which he was a member was received very hospitality in the Chinese capital, he reported. They were housed in a modern eight-story hotel. The food and service were of the best.

"Drink can be bought in all the hotels and restaurants, but there are no pubs. All forms of gambling are prohibited, including even the Chinese mah-jong. All prostitutes have been taken into custody and sent to special camps for six months, where they have the opportunity to reform. After the 'course' they are permitted to go wherever they choose and are helped to find work.

## NO BEGGARS

"We were especially surprised by the cleanliness and the absence of beggars, for which the Peking of the past has been notorious," the Japanese report. "The streets are cleaner than those of Japan—one seldom sees paper or cigarette butts lying about. At all main crossings there are spittoons for the people to use. In the hotels and houses that we visited we saw no flies, lice or fleas."

## ENCOURAGING

An encouraging example of support by European workers of the rights of Africans comes from Roan, in Northern Rhodesia.

At a crowded meeting a resolution was adopted reading: "This branch of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union recognises the validity of the claim of the Africans to advancement in the industry.

"Further, this branch demands that all forms of employment shall be made available to any person, irrespective of race, and that the present rate of pay and conditions for categories of work covered by the existing agreement shall be maintained."

Another resolution reads: "This branch affirms that the only possible solution to the problem of the advancement of Africans lies in frank and open discussion between the parties concerned, and that they are at all times prepared to enter into negotiations or discussions with the interested parties."

So if you've come to believe that it's just not possible to convince white trade unionists of the unity of all workers, these men up north have given you something to think about.

PHILOSOPHER.

# PARLIAMENT VERSUS THE PEOPLE

## Listen For The U.P. Death Rattle

(By a Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG.

THE M.P.'s will soon be at it again. And South Africa looks on with grim foreboding as the minority representatives to one of the most unpopular Parliaments in the world gather in Cape Town to enact a new series of attacks on the people. The Nationalist Government is preparing for a new attempt to destroy the Cape Coloured vote. Mr. Swart has announced amendments to the Suppression of Communism Act to deprive its victims of the right to a hearing in Court. Legislation is planned to force apartheid on the trade unions. A Bill to uproot the Africans from their homes in Johannesburg will be brought forward.

Intense pressure is being put on the United Party to collaborate in all these evil measures.

Big financial interests are preparing for another "coalition

squeeze" on the United Party. They fear that a severe Parliamentary clash between the United Party and the Nationalists will depress the stock exchange which at present is hovering on the brink of an artificial boom.

These business interests are aware that nothing they do will persuade the Nationalists to drop their apartheid legislation. They know that their only hope of avoiding trouble, which will undermine the stock market and scare off foreign investors, is to force the United Party to water down its opposition.

## Collapsed U.P.

The United Party, already, is in a state of collapse. Its morale has dwindled to vanishing point and intrigue among its Members of Parliament. It is an easy victim for a "coalition squeeze."

A quick, all-out attempt to force the United Party into a deal with the Nationalists was made at the last session of Parliament. Big

Johannesburg mining and property interests had a hand in it. So did a section of South Africa's Press monopoly.

The "squeeze" failed for two reasons: The squeezers backed the U.P. rebels, who mishandled their rebellion so badly that, instead of ousting Strauss, they were ousted themselves, and also because the proposed coalition is meant to exclude Strauss—Strauss, therefore, is holding the party together and putting up some sort of a struggle because his political existence is at stake.

But big business feels that the situation has become more serious and that the need for a "get together" with the Nationalists is urgent. It wants to avoid, at all costs, another long and bitter Parliamentary struggle on colour issues. Yet it knows that the forthcoming session will be another full-scale apartheid session.

The Coloured vote is due to be discussed again; legislation is being prepared to enforce the removal of the non-Whites from the Western Areas of Johannesburg, a Bill is ready to ban mixed trade unions; and several other racial measures are waiting. The Nationalists are going all out.

Big business sees only one escape: For the U.P. to sell out. This will be the theme of the

coming session: Pressure on the U.P. to sell out so as to preserve financial "peace" and lure foreign investments.

Mr. Strauss, who was thoroughly unhappy during the last session because he felt that the "squeeze" might bring an abrupt end to his political career, is already trying to strengthen his position by offering "co-operation" to the Nationalists. He does not want to be blamed for lack of co-operation when the acrimonious debates begin and the stock market starts going down.

The U.P. refuses to take the obvious course of opposing the Nationalists. It prefers to die a slow and lingering death. The next session will see it advance a further stage down the slippery path to its miserable end.

Democratic South Africa can find its sole salvation in determined and united resistance to the Nationalist attacks outside the walls of Parliament.

## U.S. Occupation of Japan

TOKYO

United States occupation forces in Japan will be granted a further 71 military bases in addition to those already being maintained by them. The new bases comprise 112,200 hectares of land for 34 manoeuvring grounds and 14,554 hectares for 37 airfields.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture this will cause a drop of nearly 5 million kilogrammes of rice per year.

# WORLD TRADE UNIONS BACK KENYA AFRICANS' STRUGGLE

LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL trade union backing for the liberation struggle of the African people in Kenya has been assured in a statement issued by the World Federation of Trade Unions in which demands are made for the ending of military rule and persecution and the restoration of the democratic rights of the people.

The W.F.T.U., representing over 80 million organised workers of every viewpoint and belief, condemns the policy of the Nairobi Government and the big European settlers which condemns millions of Africans to inhuman and degrading conditions.

The Federation "salutes the just and gallant struggle of the workers and African population of Kenya for their most elementary human rights and civil liberties, their right to independence and self-determination."

It calls for an end to the "large-scale repression, imprisonment and the brutal and foul massacres of African men, women and children." The object of the W.F.T.U. is to rally workers, trade unions and democrats throughout the world to a campaign for the halting of the happenings in Kenya.

The statement supports the demands of the workers and the African population in Kenya for: the fixing of a minimum wage for the workers; the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination; the ending of martial law; the lifting of all bans on democratic and trade union organisations, especially on the Kenya African Union.

It supports the right to trade unionism, release of political prisoners and exiled democrats, freedom of assembly and the Press, the reopening of the African schools and the introduction of a compulsory education system. Finally, it backs the people's demands for elections on free, universal suffrage, independence and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kenya.

## "Repeal Group Areas Act!"

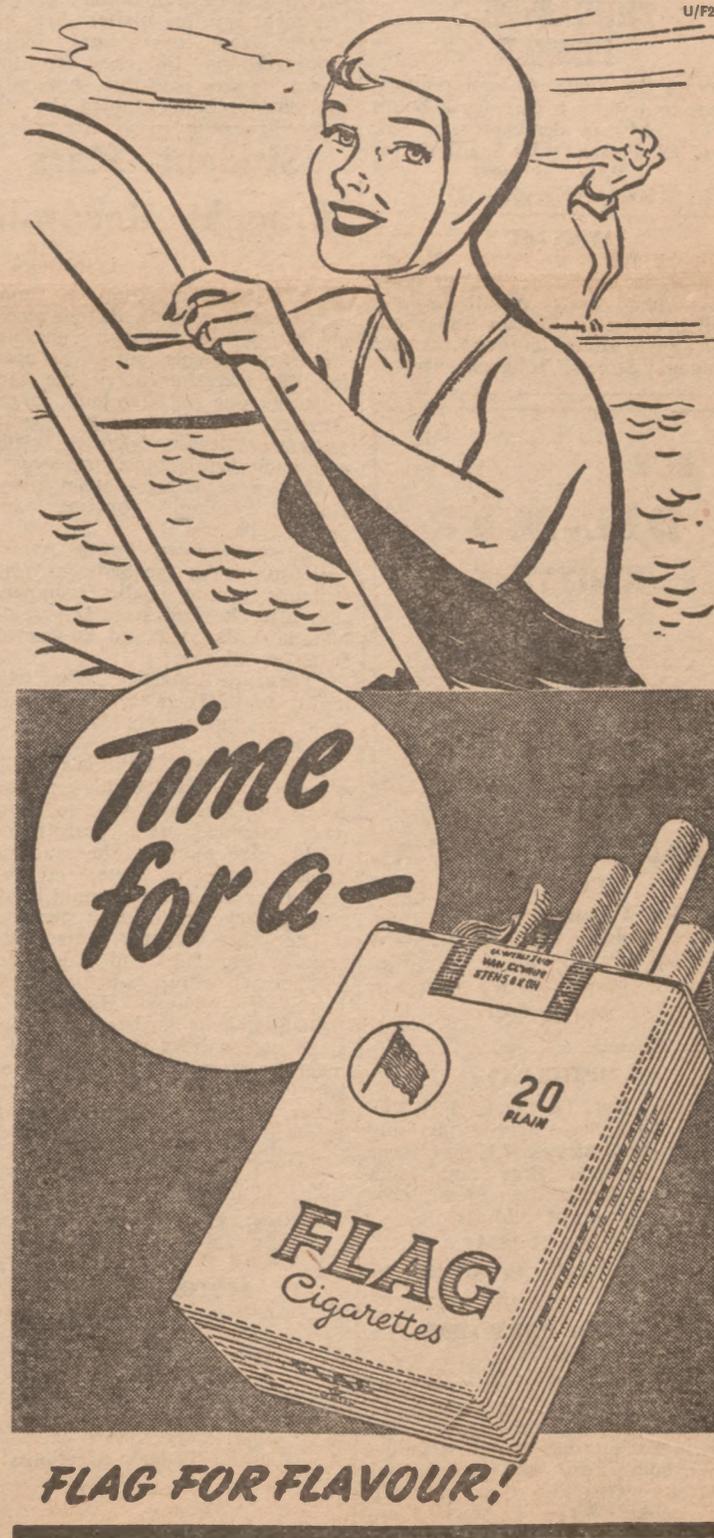
—Mayville Indian Congress DURBAN.

A resolution condemning the Group Areas Act as "a measure designed to impoverish and degrade the Indian people, and ultimately to expatriate them," was adopted by the annual general meeting of the Mayville branch of the Natal Indian Congress.

The meeting expressed its lack of confidence in the City Council's racial zoning plans, "as we have learnt from bitter experience that the Council, representing purely European interests, never takes into account legitimate Indian interest and claims. We are convinced that the Council will relegate the Indians to the least developed outer areas of Durban and will uproot long-settled Indian communities from the present homes and businesses.

The meeting noted with great alarm that over 2,000 boys and girls of school-going age are still without school accommodation in the Mayville area, and called upon the Education Department to establish primary schools in the Mayville area. A high school was also demanded.

Mr. S. Maponya, organising secretary of the African National Congress (Natal), was present at the meeting. His attendance was, he said, "an indication that the African and Indian people were united to oppose the apartheid laws and the Government."



**SPORTS PARADE**

by Bert Williams

The Man in the Street

No. 8

# Spotlight On Natal Cricket

THE Natal Indian Cricket Union resents my attack on communalism in Indian cricket. They have even suggested that I'm too imaginative. Their secretary, C. M. Bassa, says in his reply to me: "My union is composed of four units and works as one big, happy family." But on previous interview Mr. S. Bridgemohan, president of the Inter-district Indian Cricket Union, "one of the happy family," sounds too much like an ill-treated, under-fed member of the family. He stated: "There have been enquiries as to whether Inter-district is satisfied with the privileges as an affiliated unit. I wish to give my personal view on this matter, as the council of my union has not decided the issue. There is dissatisfaction. Inter-district is doing its utmost to keep the prestige of Natal. It pays its levies, affiliations and obligations just like any of the affiliated unions in Natal, but it is denied the liberty which is enjoyed by the other unions, i.e., Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Northern Districts. It is hoped that this dissatisfaction will be eliminated and make Natal Cricket Union free from any blame."

The Pamphlet of 1954

## THE THREATENED PEOPLE

surveys the South African political scene and states a case for a South African democracy.

Send 6d. Postal Order TO-DAY to:  
P.O. Box 4088  
JOHANNESBURG

### WANTED

Books and more books. We are anxious to obtain a stock of good second-hand books of all kinds.—Call or write to African Bookshop, 309 Lenciv House (corner Kerk and Diagonal Streets), Johannesburg.

### BUY

## DEL-MAR KNITTING WOOLS

They satisfy the most discerning and discriminating Buyer

## STANDARD FURNISHING CO. LTD.

30d, 30e, Voortrekker Street (opp. United Building Society), BENONI  
See our Contemporary (Swedish) Furniture Display — It's Different.  
Dial 54-3359

### OPTICIANS

Wolfson and De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.) Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets) Johannesburg. Please note change of address.

Phone 22-3834

— 20% Reduction to Africans —

### WANTED: PART-TIME WORK

by old activist in progressive and labour movement. Secretarial or administrative in progressive organisation or trade union or industrial, commercial or professional concern. Can also type well and do books.—Write Democrat, c/o Advance, P.O. Box 491, Johannesburg.

Doesn't it sound fishy that the Inter-district Union is mainly non-Muslim, while the Natal Indian Cricket Union is Muslim controlled? And, if further proof were needed, the constitution of this worthy body should be a little more carefully examined, especially by the good gentlemen who are too quick to protest their innocence. Clause No. 5 in the constitution reads: "The headquarters of the union shall rotate annually between Durban, Maritzburg and Northern District, except when the South African tournament is played in Natal, in which case the headquarters shall be at Durban. The seat of administration shall be at Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith." How is it that only one member of this "happy family" Inter-district has been left out? And Inter-district is far from happy about this: they, too, want salt in their porridge.

Can Mr. Bassa or Mr. E. I. Haffeejee deny that this has been a very sore point with the Inter-district all along and that these gentlemen are doing all in their power to maintain the status quo, while the Inter-district is fighting them every inch of the way for recognition? Can they deny that already there is talk in the cricket that if Inter-district doesn't get just treatment on this matter they will secede from the Natal Indian Cricket Union? Can they deny that—even as they read this—notice of motion are being tabled by the

## Student Stars Brought Goodwill

LONDON.

LAST week a group of Soviet students, visiting Britain as the guests of the British National Union of Students, put on an evening of entertainment at the Stoll Theatre, one of London's largest theatres. The young people astounded leading British critics with their brilliant performances in a wide range of arts—ballet, piano, violin, singing, juggling and national dances.

The well-known South African ballet-master at the Sadler's Wells, Britain's leading ballet company, said after he had seen 18-year-old Natalia Fillippova and 20-year-old Stanislav Vlasov:

"They are fantastic! What wonderful work. Their style is different from ours but it particularly appeals to me."

Practically all London's ballet schools and leading dancers had heard the Russians were to dance, and attended the performance. Within five minutes the audience agreed they were stars, and brilliant ones at that, and could hardly believe they were merely students.

The other students were voted equally amazing and their performances were punctuated by bursts of applause. Hundreds of British students, artists, critics and stage personalities stayed behind to meet the young visitors, and agreed with the world-famous ballet producer, Marie Rambert, who summed up: "The Russians were marvellous."

## RACING

### METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

Damon's selections:

- 1—Norsel.
- 2—Flash On.
- 3—Minnetonka.

Owen Tudor's selections:

- 1—Noreen's Idol.
- 2—Fontor.
- 3—Snipe.
- 4—Spey Bridge.

Inter-district Indian Cricket Union on this and other matters vitally affecting them as a result of the policy of discrimination the Natal Indian Cricket Union has been pursuing all along?

### ELIMINATE DIVISION

I want to suggest again that it is more than necessary, especially in cricket, for the complete elimination of racial division among non-Europeans. All non-White cricket bodies, with the exception of the Board of Control, are exclusive racial units, and time and again bigotry and fanaticism come to the fore, especially when players are asked to produce birth certificates to prove their nationality. This is a very common feature in Indian cricket. It sounds so much like Macarthy was around.

The difficulty is greater through mixed marriages. A very large number of the offspring of such marriages suffer unnecessarily as a result of this vicious racialism. Often they're denied membership by both Coloured and Indian bodies. I know of a case in the Transvaal where a boy was denied membership of an Indian union on the ground that he was Coloured and denied membership of a Coloured union on the grounds that he was Indian. This sort of thing must stop. It looks as if the opponents of racialism are arch-champions of it.

### NOTE ON BOXING

BACK at his training is South African welter-weight champion Les Mackenzie. Les did some limbo-loosening at Sonny Moodley's gymnasium the other day under the watchful eye of his brilliant trainer, Kid Abrahams, once an outstanding fly-weight. He fights Fondy Mavuso, who recently beat the Black Hawk on points in Durban this month. Les, who refused to talk, saying that his manager did the talking for him, reluctantly admitted that he planned to go overseas. He wouldn't say when or with whom. His new manager is Daddy Naidoo, a former fly-weight. Naidoo, who was trained by Seaman Chetty, won his first amateur fight on a one-round K.O. and, to everybody's surprise, quit boxing after that. Even to this day no one knows what prompted this sudden decision.

Incidentally, Leslie Mackenzie, who said he had retired from boxing, tells me that he never did retire. He only wanted to rest, he said. I told Les that that was a mighty fine way of deciding to rest. He replied: "Well, I never retired, because I never wrote to the Boxing Board of Control relinquishing my title." Clever Les. This boy doesn't appear to be such a hot number to me. He looked stale and worn out when I saw him, and he will certainly have to do a great deal against Fondy Mavuso to convince me that he's still right on top.

### READERS' FORUM

#### Politically Dangerous

From Thomas Ngwenya, 45, Mount Street, Cape Town.

At the recent fifth annual conference of the Anti-C.A.D. held in the Woodstock Town Hall, Cape Town, on 6th and 7th January, 1954 according to the newspaper reports, the conference was attended by 120 delegates claiming to "represent 70 organisations." The conference passed numbers of resolutions, including one on the Group Areas Act, "Boycott the Group Areas Act." It is beyond my understanding how a mere "boycott" can bring any desired results or make the working of the Act ineffective. What I and many others are entitled to know is when will such a "boycott" take effect?

The authors of these resolutions must come out with some clear explanation otherwise the whole thing seems to me ridiculous and politically dangerous.



"It is only three years until I turn 60," Mr. S. D. Fisher, Cape Town Docks labourer, told the Advance reporter, "and then I hope to get a small pension."

"I've worked on the docks for seventeen years—most of the time on the heavy work of rail-shifting. Lifting those rails is a very big strain on the whole body, and you go home with your back aching.

"It's not safe work either. I've been injured seven times, and spent months in hospital on and off. After the last accident I was transferred to lighter work.

Mr. Fisher came to Cape Town in 1935 from a farm in Stellenbosch and he is now living with his wife and five children in a little tin shanty in Vasco.

"The worst menace to Coloured people on the farms is the tot system," he says.

Asked what he thought Parliament ought to do in the coming session, Mr. Fisher replied, "It must raise our wages. While the bosses are getting more and more money, our wages are getting lower and lower. And we should be given better houses to live in."

## Try This Crossword

From: F. E. Peters, 5 Anemone Close, Athlone.

I am a regular and ardent reader of Advance and have nothing but praise for the outspoken articles...

Let me compliment you on giving us readers "The Bend in the Road." What a treat for a ticky when many of us that appreciate good reading cannot afford the high prices.

Enclosed is a crossword puzzle which I have compiled and would esteem it a favour if you would include it in your widely read paper. I am an ardent crossword fan and so are many of your readers. How about giving us one every week?

### ACROSS

1. This people's newspaper goes forward.
6. Sappers Unit (abbreviated).
7. It is always in another.
8. In grain (anagram).
10. Before.
11. 50 follows a short South America.
12. Steamship (abbrev.).
14. Sixth of the syllables used in solarization.
15. American petrol.

17. Sounds like you must see the boy.

### DOWN

1. Always take place in S.A. after a police raid.
2. Reads (anagram).
3. Sixteenth of a rupee without the first letter.
4. Artificial watercourse.
5. Elizabeth's Country.
9. That is abbreviated.
13. It is used at cricket.
15. Red you stop, green you do.
16. With head and tail only, he will still be holy.



Published by Competent Publishing and Printing (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and 420, Empire Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock.

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

This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation of South Africa Ltd.

**Collection Number: CULL0001**

**ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

©2014

**LEGAL NOTICES:**

**Copyright Notice:** All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

This document is part of a collection held at the William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.