

Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1953

PRICE 3d.

A.N.C. SUPPORTS PLAN FOR PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Luthuli's Presidential Address

QUEENSTOWN.

THE African National Congress was already interesting itself in the proposition of a Pan-African Congress, said Chief A. J. Luthuli in his presidential address to the A.N.C. conference here last week.

"We must regard our liberatory movement in the Union as part of the liberatory movement in the whole of Africa," he said. "We welcome the interest taken in this matter by the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Mr. Nkrumah; the President of Egypt, General Nguib and the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru."

Reviewing the achievements of the defiance campaign, Chief Luthuli said it had produced a sharpening of political consciousness among all sections of the South African people, "much heart-searching among some people and much ire and violent reaction with others."

CLAIM FOR FREEDOM

"One has to accept the justice of the claim of the non-whites for freedom and work unreservedly and openly for its realisation or be guilty of directly or indirectly assisting the Nationalist Party in its relentless and unmitigated oppression and suppression of the non-white peoples in their claim for free democratic rights."

Chief Luthuli added: "We must keep up the spirit of defiance and thus keep ourselves in readiness for any call to service in the interests of our liberatory movement."

Chief Luthuli expressed appreciation for the co-operation between the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C. and also expressed the willingness of the A.N.C. to co-operate with other bodies "on the basis of equality and mutual respect for the individual identity of our organisations."

THE BOYCOTT

There was a heated debate at conference on the 1949 decision to boycott elections held in terms of the Native Representation Act. There were those who urged conference to rescind the decision and those who wanted to see it fully implemented.

Conference finally resolved to refer the matter back to the provincial conferences.

The view was expressed by some leading A.N.C. officials, including Professor Matthews, Dr. Njongwe, Mr. Mda and Mr. Gwentshe, that if there are A.N.C. members who want to take part in elections they should be allowed to do so, but not in the name of the A.N.C.

The constitution committee recommended that the draft constitution be referred back to the provinces for study, because it is a long document with many new ideas and involving fundamental changes in administration.

Explaining the conference decision to call a national convention of the people of South Africa to work out a Freedom Charter, Professor Matthews said South Africa belonged to all its inhabitants and the A.N.C. believed all the inhabitants should take part in shaping its destiny.

"We want a gathering to which ordinary people will come; sent there by the people. Their task will be to draw up a blueprint for the free South Africa of the future."

Other resolutions condemned the Western Areas plan, high taxes on peasants, the Native Labour and Bantu Education Acts. The A.N.C. executive was instructed to draw up a roll of honour of defiance volunteers and issue certificates of merit to them.

You, Jack, I'm All Right

NEW YORK.

"Pres. Eisenhower spent eighteen minutes with Mamie and members of his staff in a new 750,000-dollar White House air raid shelter during a mock A-bomb raid. Afterwards, Civil Defence officials reckoned that, had the raid been real, the President would have survived, although 120,000 Washingtonians in the neighbourhood would have been casualties."

—Time, November 16.

Sydney Elections

SYDNEY.

The City Council elections held here earlier this month resulted in the return of the first Communist councillor ever to be elected in this city.

The Australian Labour Party polled heavily, receiving more than half the first preference votes, and maintained its majority on the Council.



"SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WANT PEACE"

Sisulu Reports On His Visit

JOHANNESBURG.

"WHAT impressed me most in the Eastern European countries, Russia and China, was the abolition of unemployment and the tremendously sincere desire for peace," said Mr. Walter Sisulu, secretary general of the African National Congress, in an exclusive interview with Advance.

Mr. Sisulu was greeted with an ovation when he reported to the A.N.C. conference at Queenstown last week on his overseas tour. The Rev. James Calata, Sisulu's predecessor as secretary thanked him on behalf of the Congress following his stirring report.

Mr. Sisulu told Advance:

"I was invited by the World Federation of Democratic Youth to attend their Bucharest conference and accepted with pleasure because it would enable me to visit various countries and put the case for my people."

SYMPATHY

Everywhere Mr. Sisulu went—Israel, Rumania, Poland, China, the

U.S.S.R. and Britain—he found a warm sympathetic interest in the problems of the African people. At the Bucharest festival Mr. Sisulu met Petru Groza, the President of the Rumanian Republic, and many other international celebrities and leaders from as far afield as Japan and Latin America.

All promised to inform their countrymen of the facts of the situation in South Africa.

Mr. Sisulu, as the elected leader of the African people, was regarded as an honoured guest abroad.

Whilst in Bucharest the International Union of Students invited

(Continued on page 8)

McCarthy Defied

NEW YORK.

An American engineer, Mr. Albert Shadowitz, a former War Department employee, defied Senator McCarthy's Senate investigating subcommittee earlier this month by refusing to answer questions. He said he did so on the personal advice of Dr. Albert Einstein.

Dr. Einstein, through an observer, told pressmen that he had in fact seen Mr. Shadowitz a week before the enquiry and that he had advised him personally not to co-operate with "this or any other investigating committee." He had advised Shadowitz he said, to invoke the First Amendment to the Constitution and refuse to answer questions on politics, thinking or personal associations.

This incident recalls Dr. Einstein's open letter to a New York school teacher several months ago, when he stated that intellectuals interested in preserving freedom should go to gaol rather than co-operate with Congressional investigating committees.

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FIGHT TO END SEGREGATION IN AMERICA

MORE MURDER IN KOREA

PANMUNJOM.

Four more North Korean prisoners who insisted on repatriation were murdered by specially planted terrorists in the Tongjangni Camp here on December 12. This was announced by the Indian custodian force recently, and brings the total number of known murders to 19. During an investigation into the latest murders, the Indian troops arrested 17 suspects, and segregated 21 p.o.w.s who volunteered to be witnesses.

Since the suspension of the explanations, the American-controlled Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek agents have intensified their intimidation of prisoners. Prisoners who have escaped the reign of terror state that beatings and torture have become every-day occurrences.

Advisory Boards Congress

JOHANNESBURG.

The Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, will open the Advisory Boards Congress to be held in Orlando on January 4.

Negro Parents Bring Court Action

NEW YORK.

THE legal battle against educational segregation in America entered a new phase earlier this month when Negro parents in five Southern States brought an action against the school authorities.

They are being backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, an organisation pledged to fight all discrimination against the Negroes in the United States.

The parents claim that segregation violates the American Constitution, and particularly the 14th Amendment thereto, which was specifically designed to protect the interests of the Negroes.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, arguing the case on behalf of the parents in the Washington Supreme Court, said that segregation in the school system could only be maintained on the principle that Negroes belonged to an inferior race. Since no one had dared to avow such a thing in open court, there was no just alternative but to end segregation, he maintained.

The Negroes, said Mr. Marshall, were fighting segregation because it offended their racial prestige. They wanted to enjoy the same status as all other American citizens.

"Why should the Negro alone, among the many races that are found in the United States, be singled out for special treatment and segregated in schools?" he asked. "It cannot be because the Negro was once a slave, since some kind of economic enslavement can be found somewhere in the history of other groups before they came to this country. It cannot be because the Negro is coloured, since there are fair-haired and blue-eyed Negroes and they too are segregated. It must therefore, be, because the Negro is held to be permanently inferior."

THE CASE OF RACE

It was impossible, said Mr. Marshall, "to take race out of this case." He had seen Coloured and White children in the South playing games together and no one seemed to mind, yet the alarming whisper had been heard that a White child "would somehow fall apart" if it had to sit in the same classroom with Negroes. What about the feelings of his own race when it was compelled to endure segregation?

Mr. Marshall said that most of the experts who claimed that segregation was good for the Negro took this stand because they believed in segregation and not because they were consumed by a desire to advance the status of the Negro.

The principle of racial inferiority concluded Mr. Marshall, was so alien to American ideals that no one defended it publicly. He urged the Supreme Court to remove the injustice to the Negro people by outlawing segregation.

He could not agree that the Supreme Court should stay its hand in these cases because segregation had a long history in the South and it would be unwise to disturb customs so deeply rooted in the fabric of these states.

That, said Mr. Marshall, would mean that injustice would never end providing its pedigree was long enough.

Serious Decline in Hongkong's Trade

HONGKONG.

Sir Alexander Grantham, the Governor of Hongkong, said recently that the Colony's trade had fallen to a low level because of the United Nations embargo on trade with China, and restrictions introduced by the United States and other countries.

Trade with the United States had fallen in a few years from about 20 per cent. of the total trade to 5 per cent in 1952 with serious effects on employment in the Colony. Other countries which had introduced restrictions on the Colony's trade included Pakistan, Indonesia and Siam.

Clarion Call

Kelly's Home

EXCEPT for the period when the Russians were our brave and gallant ally during the war against Nazism, an anti-Soviet story is always assured of prominence in the daily Press. Take the case of Private Frank Kelly, which ranked as front-page news a few days ago.

Kelly, released after seven years in Soviet "captivity", accused the Russians of "brutality, barbarism and cannibalism". According to the reports, Private Kelly looked very emaciated at the Press conference arranged for him. The strain was "clearly so great that the medical officer attending him . . . gave him several sedatives in front of the reporters and said that he must return to hospital immediately". He was grimacing with pain and panting for breath as he was brought into the conference room, in a wheel-chair, straight from a British military hospital in Germany. Reporters were so shocked by his condition that they refrained from questioning him.

The Daily Telegraph special correspondent, who attended the Press conference with Kelly, was not, however, very impressed.

"I understand", he writes, "that when Kelly was brought to the hospital the doctors expressed the view that there was no need to keep him there at all. He was admitted on the insistence of higher military authorities. Both the doctors and other officers who had been seeing Kelly daily were surprised at the way he succumbed to the strain . . ."

On the evening following the conference, Kelly's condition was reported to be good.

The London Times correspondent stated that "reporters had to rely for a connected account of his experiences on an unofficial, though believed reliable, report of the court of inquiry held earlier by British military authorities".

A War Office spokesman, asked about this inquiry, said that the details would be kept secret "unless, of course, somebody in the House of Commons asks for them . . ."

Both the War Office and Kelly himself admitted that he was sentenced to imprisonment by the Soviet authorities only after charges had been properly preferred against him. Kelly states that they were framed-up charges . . . but says nothing about what the charges were. Why?

Kelly said he had not heard a word of his own language during the whole of the period he was in Russian custody . . . and at the same time claimed that he was under interrogation for seventeen months. In what language was Kelly questioned then? Chinese, perhaps?

The Kelly story is damned fishy, to say the least of it. Something is being hidden by the British War Office. Was Kelly merely a spy who was found out? What was he doing in Russia in the first place? Why did the Russians release him?

Acid Baths

THESE and other questions that arise from Kelly's story may never be answered. But I would like to tell you the story of another "victim" of the Soviet "terror" which shows how careful one must be before accepting any of these reports one reads in the capitalist Press.

During October, a fifty-two-year-old man, named Fritz Jaedicke, was introduced to newspaper correspondents at a Press conference in West Berlin. Jaedicke said he had worked on buildings in the Stalin Allee in East Berlin, but was arrested by security police for no reason at all two days after the riots in East Berlin last June.

He had been brutally tortured, he said. He rolled up his sleeves and showed horrid scars on both arms. Photographs were distributed showing that his whole body was covered with such scars. He alleged that his body had been painted with acid which ate its way into his skin and caused him excruciating pain.

Finally, he said, he was able in July to escape from the torture chamber and make his way to the "sanctuary" of West Berlin.

Next day the West Berlin Press came out with banner headlines about "Inhuman Tortures", "My Skin Fried", and so on. The "Illustrierte Berlin Zeitschrift" published a whole page of pictures of Jaedicke and the headline "This is a Case for the U.N." Western propagandists were delighted, and the story was cabled all over the world.

Then suddenly the story died. On October 21 several West Berlin papers reported in a few lines that Fritz Jaedicke had been arrested by Western Berlin police, who were conducting investigations to see whether the details he gave "corresponded with the truth".

What had happened? East Berlin journalists had checked Jaedicke's story. They found he had never worked in the Stalin Allee, but in the Chaussee Strasse, nearly two miles away. He had never been arrested by the East German police—during the whole period of the riots and his supposed torture, from June 19 to July 10, he had punched the time-clock every day at his place of work. He had also drawn his pay for the whole period.

And finally Professor H. Redetzky, chief of the Clinic for Skin Diseases in East Berlin, testified that Jaedicke had spent five weeks in his hospital from January 8 to February 14 this year, under treatment for a skin disease, which Jaedicke said himself he had had since 1942.

"As a result of our treatment, the sores healed, leaving scars, and on February 14 he could be discharged", the report stated. "The black discolouration of the freshly healed wounds was due to previous treatment with silver nitrate solution".

Cold War Casualty

FURTHER investigation proved convincingly that Jaedicke was a common swindler and trickster, who had served a sentence in 1951 for stealing scrap metal.

But he was good enough to create a scandal for a few days in the West, and to help bamboozle readers of Western newspapers about the real nature of the regimes in Eastern Europe.

Truth has been one of the first casualties of the cold war—perhaps the most serious of all. If the peoples of the West were fed more on truth and less on sensationalism and propaganda, harmony between the nations of the world would be greatly stimulated.

And the danger of war would be more remote.

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BLACK AND WHITE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

In this exclusive feature article **SIMON ZUKAS** former Vice-President of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress until arrested and deported by the British authorities, analyses the recent election results in the Central African Federation.

THE way for the recent Central African Federal elections was paved by ruthless repressive measures against the African people. At least 15 Africans were shot and several score wounded in Nyasaland; at least 100 leaders were gaoled in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; many traditional chiefs were deposed for opposing federation by passive resistance; new political crimes and penalties were added to the penal codes; White police reserves were formed and the Black military and police forces reinforced with armoured cars and aeroplanes, and, more significantly, with large complements of White officers and non-commissioned officers.

By December 15, the interim Federal Government felt the Federation sufficiently secure to hold a general election for the first Federal Parliament.

No Victory

The results of the elections are no victory for the people of Central Africa. They are a victory for foreign Anglo-American mining and finance capital. They pave the way for large-scale capitalist investment and unbridled exploitation. They have been enthusiastically applauded in the "city" of London and in New York by the very forces that were responsible for the imposition (against the wishes of the people) of the White-supremacy strait-jacket labelled Federation.

Yet, the results are significant in that the vast majority even of the White electorate voted for a policy which, though generally reactionary and conservative, advocated a large degree of racial integration on the economic level and token integration on the political level. The Europeans rejected total segregation as a doctrine: the fascist pedlars of Apartheid were routed, obtaining only one seat.

In the new Parliament of 35, the "Federal Party" (the Central African version of the South African U.P.) led by Sirs Godfrey Huggins, Roy (now Roland!) Welensky and Malcolm Barrow, commands more than

a two-thirds majority. Theoretically it faces a combined Opposition of eleven: in practice the real opposition will be only four.

The successful member of the Confederate Party (the Rhodesian counterpart of the Malanzis but seasoned with fascist-minded elements of the British retired-officer class) can be relied on to support the Government in all undemocratic measures against the people.

Can Expect Little

From the three "European Representatives for African Interests"—in Central Africa unlike in South Africa, not elected by African voters—only mild criticism of the Government can be expected. All three, indeed, are very close to the Federal Party and one, Dr. Haslam from Northern Rhodesia, even a member of it!

The one independent M.P. (Dr. Scott), leader of the temporarily dissolved Progressive Party (progressive only in terms of capitalism—and even in that sense, only slightly) is likely to do no more than urge the provision of a few more loopholes for African advancement—sufficient to buy off the African intelligentsia.

Of the six Africans in Parliament, only four (those elected by African bodies in the Northern Territories) can be relied on boldly to oppose the Government. They are all prominent members of the African

National Congresses and opponents of the present form of federal structure. The other two, Messrs. Savanuhu and Hove of Southern Rhodesia, both elected, not by Africans, but by the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia, both officially endorsed and supported by the Federal Party, both M.R.A. converts, will continue to play their cap-in-hand role and attempt to sell Huggins's policies to the African people.

Thus the African people can look to four M.P.s—at most ten—to fight for them in a Parliament of thirty-five. Clearly, they will be well advised to seek advance and self-protection through organised mass action. And they must start organising immediately, for a major blow is likely to be dealt soon after this first Parliament meets in February: it is the proclaimed intention of the Federal Party to make its first task the definition of Federal citizenship and the right to vote.

Undemocratic

For this Parliament two M.P.s were appointed—one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The remaining thirty-three were elected. Of these, four (Africans) were elected by electoral colleges which were constituted on a semi-democratic basis; four more were elected by members of European (and Indian, but mainly European) organisations in Nyasaland, and the remaining twenty-five on the common voters' rolls of the two Rhodesias. The present Southern Rhodesian roll includes 400 Africans and the Northern Rhodesian only one!

Now while, within the constitution, the Federal Parliament cannot concern itself with the election of the four Africans and the two appointed Europeans for the Northern Protectorates, it has complete freedom—there are no entrenched clauses and no other real brakes—to decide who will vote for the twenty-nine elected and specially elected (three for African Interests in Southern Rhodesia) members.

The leadership of the Federal Party deem the Southern Rhodesian common voters' roll sufficiently guarded by economic and statutory barriers against dilution by Africans. They see, however, some loopholes in the common roll of Northern Rhodesia and in the electoral system in Nyasaland, and intend to secure them against African and Indian dilution—all, no doubt, in the spirit of "partnership"—the central issue round which the contest for the White seats was fought.

It is not surprising—it is only typical of British imperialist chicanery—that while the African people were assured that the Federal Parliament will have nothing to do with "affairs affecting their day-to-day life", the whole approach to the White

electorate, by the two parties and "independents", was based on the future position of the African in the Federation!

The Federal Party stood for "Partnership" between the races: the Confederates for Apartheid. "Partnership", to be sure, is not Apartheid but "Partnership in our opinion does not mean equality between Europeans and the broad masses of the Native population" (Federal Party statement on October 5). "It means that the door to political advancement is not locked . . ." The door may not be locked: the price of admission is made high enough to exclude all, except those Africans "who give evidence of a sense of responsibility". The "good" Africans, especially those that join M.R.A., those that betray the struggle of their people, are to be given the chance to say "Yes Bwana".

Mining Interests

Huggins and his party are no liberals even in the very-capitalist eyes of the Financial Times of London. However, the Federal Party, while dominated by the large mining interests (Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson, a former high colonial official of the Northern Rhodesian Government and now a director of several copper mines, sits on its executive) and large farming interests (Sir Malcolm Barrow is the plantation owner in the Cholo area in Nyasaland where there was recent mass African resistance to slavery) does contain a "left wing" representing the White professional class. Mr. Graylin, a Livingstone solicitor, and Mr. Eastwood, a former member of the Rhodesia Labour Party, are in this group in the new Parliament.

With a franchise (for 29 seats) confined almost entirely to Whites there was no hope of success for any candidate standing for equality. In the event, none stood—except for the six African seats.

Whereas in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the African people were able to use their vote to choose four militant Africans and were therefore correct in avoiding boycott, the system of electing the two Southern Rhodesia Africans was such that only stooges could get in, for they were elected on the common roll and therefore by a mainly-White electorate. While this remains the basis of election for these two seats the African people of Southern Rhodesia must resort to boycott, as Charles Mzingeli, leader of the Reformed I.C.U., foresaw.

The Federal Party has not waited for Parliament to meet before launching an attack against the African workers. Sir Roland Welensky and Rex L'ange, both now in the Federal Parliament, recently condemned the Dagleish Report which recommended some advancement for Africans in semi-skilled

trades and on which the African mineworkers were basing part of their demands. The Northern News, jointly owned by Welensky and the Argus Group (this Group has a monopoly of the printed word in the Federation and is the backbone of the Federal Party), recently launched a series of attacks on the N.R. African Mineworkers' Union demanding more Government interference ("supervision") in union affairs.

The immigration of a group of Indians into Northern Rhodesia was recently blocked by the Northern Rhodesian Authorities—a departure from previous practice and proof of the new Federal spirit!

The Non-European people must close their ranks; the African trade unions must mount guard, if Federation is not to set them back in their struggle for peace and a decent life.

Progressive Europeans in the Rhodesias—and there are many—must come forward, transform the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party (which is already multi-racial and has Charles Mzingeli as its vice-president) into the Progressive Federal Party and organise the Black and White workers within it on the basis of peace, African emancipation and socialism. The mass struggle against federation awakened the African people of Central Africa. Its imposition finally discredited British imperialism in the eyes of the African masses. It can bring the downfall of White-supremacy much nearer if it is now used by the African Liberatory Movement to advance the unity of the people on both sides of the Zambezi to face their common enemy together.



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African dancers who recently toured Italy form a striking contrast to the background of classical architecture.

DEMOCRATS' DIARY FOR 1953

JANUARY

4,000 Johannesburg laundry workers strike in protest against the expulsion of their secretary, Miss Betty du Toit, from the union by the Minister of Justice.

Port Elizabeth City Council introduces pass laws for Africans.

Crown appeals against acquittal of Bunting in Cape Town Magistrate's Court. Bunting charged with becoming an M.P. after Swart had told him not to. Later Bunting makes maiden speech in Assembly.

Johannesburg Civic Guards, formed to protect people against tsotsi menace, banned by police.

First mass police raid against people of Windermere, Cape Town. Over 1,000 Africans arrested.

Americans conduct day and night pickets outside White House while President Eisenhower considers appeal for clemency for Rosenbergs.

Thirty-five thousand Africans welcome A.N.C. President General Albert Lutuli in Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Patrick Duncan and his group of defectors charged in court with incitement under new proclamation.

FEBRUARY

Swart introduces Public Safety Bill and Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Parliament to crush defiance campaign and give Government sweeping executive powers in "emergency." February 8—People's Day of Protest.

U.P. and Torch Commando decide not to oppose Public Safety Bill and Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Johannesburg's City Council, with U.P. majority, accepts Verwoerd's Western Areas plan. Solly Sachs leaves South Africa.

British Government publishes White Paper setting out plans for Central African Federation.

Duncan sentenced to £100 fine or 100 days, others in same batch to £50 or 50 days.

South Africans celebrate Colonial Youth Day on February 21.

Although Eisenhower rejects Rosenberg clemency appeal, American Court of Appeals grants temporary reprieve for case to be reviewed by Supreme Court.



Peace in Korea was hastened by the heavy defeat administered to the United Nations forces in the last offensive launched by the North Koreans and Chinese forces. Here the remnants of the South Korean Capital Division, pride of Rhee's army, are seen trying to regroup after being scattered to the four winds

MARCH

British Government announces final refusal to allow Seretse Khama to return to Bechuanaland.

International Women's Day celebrated on March 8.

World-wide protests increase against U.S. plan to murder Rosenbergs.

America re-opens large-scale germ war attacks in Korea. Details confirmed by high U.S. officers in statements to Chinese captors.

Joseph Stalin, great leader of Soviet people, dies. Georgi Malenkov elected to head new Soviet Government.

Native Affairs Department starts to issue Verwoerd's new pass books for Pretoria Africans. Labour Bureau opened in main centres.

Soviet Union breaks diplomatic relations with Israel following bomb attack on Tel Aviv legation.

President Gottwald, of Czechoslovakia, dies.

British House of Commons passes Central African Federation Bill.

George Lusu wins train apartheid appeal in Bloemfontein. Court holds S.A.R. facilities for Non-Europeans inadequate.

APRIL

Trades and Labour Council conference rejects Schoeman's apartheid policy, demands repeal of Suppression of Communism Act, calls for defeat of Nats. in general election.

Nationalist Government wins general election with increased majority in House of Assembly. Majority of electorate, however, voted against Nats.

Thousands arrested in new wave of repression in Spain.

Resistance of Africans in Kenya stiffens and fighting spreads as British policy of land theft and mass murder becomes apparent.

Millions of Italians go on strike in protest against fake electoral law passed by Italian Parliament to weaken Left parties.

Death of Labour Party leader, John Christie.

Jomo Kenyatta and others convicted in Kenya and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for "managing" Mau Mau. After case is over Magistrate Thacker flees the country. Kenyatta appeals.

McCarthy witch-hunt in U.S. gathers momentum, begins to threaten even churches.

India-Africa committee formed in Delhi to mobilise material and moral support for African freedom movement.

Farouk kicked out of Egypt. General Naguib takes over dictatorship.

Korea wounded prisoner exchange begins. North Korean prisoners leave Koje death camps in emaciated condition.

Chamber of Mines increases wages of African miners to attract greater supply of labour.

Non-European railway workers, leaders of their trade union, sacked in Union-wide purges ordered by Nat. Government.

MAY

May Day meetings in South Africa and throughout world.

U.S. Government plans to kill Rosenbergs on their wedding anniversary. First execution date, however, postponed because of new appeal to Supreme Court. This appeal rejected, despite defence proof that vital new evidence never considered, and Rosenbergs murdered in electric chair.

Despite U.S. intervention and threats, Italian working-class makes striking gains in general election. "What has happened is a Communist success," reported the Manchester Guardian.

U.S. provoke riots in East Berlin.

June 26 observed by A.N.C. and S.A.I.C. as national day of commemoration.

Huge people's conference in Johannesburg protests against Western Areas scheme. Dangerous police provocation misfires.

Rev. D. C. Thompson attends World Peace Council in Budapest. Call for negotiation between big powers to settle international differences.

Third world congress of women meets in Copenhagen.

JULY

A.N.C. issues programme for economic advancement, demands minimum wage of £1 a day.

More police raids on offices and homes of African leaders in Johannesburg.

British delegation visits China to negotiate £30 million trade deal.

Opening of parliamentary session, with announcement of further Bills to deprive the people of their liberties. Joint session of Assembly and Senate to remove Coloured voters from common roll.

Schoeman's Native Labour Bill outlawing strikes, described as a dangerous experiment with a



The event of 1953 which most brought the American administration into disrepute was the murder of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This picture is of their orphaned children, Robert aged 6 and Michael aged 10, still the victims of persecution in the United States.

Liberal Party holds first conference, lays down Std. VI franchise policy.

Johannesburg baking workers strike for 5-day week.

Strong Peace Council formed in Natal.

Transvaal A.N.C. and T.I.C. launch campaign against Western Areas removal plan, new pass books, apartheid and new barriers on railway stations, and Native Labour Act.

Diplomatic relations between Soviet Union and Israel restored.

After two years of negotiations, Korea truce finally proclaimed and 3-year war brought to an end.

Memorial to African leader Johannes Nkosi unveiled in Durban.

Women launch campaign against Government's "dearer bread" Budget, interview Havenga.

AUGUST

After calling for top-level talks with Russia, Churchill gets mysterious diplomatic illness. Bermuda conference postponed.

Strong South African contingent attends Fourth World Youth Festival for Peace in Bucharest.

Havenga announces reduction in bread prices as result of people's protests against higher price.

In historic speech before joint session of Supreme Soviet, Matenkov pledges Soviet power for international friendship.

European citizens in Johannesburg form Western Areas Protest Committee under chairmanship of Rev. Trevor Huddleston.

hydrogen bomb by delegates to special T.L.C. conference, which decides to reject Bill in toto and lodge complaint with U.N.O. against Bill.

Delegates from 33 organisations in Cape Town decide to form national organisation to fight Coloured Vote Bill and act as mouthpiece of Coloured people in all matters.

Mossadeq Government in Persia overthrown by military dictator Zahedi, with British and American connivance.

Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., banned by Swart just before he was due to open South Africa's first National Peace Conference in Johannesburg. 275 delegates from three provinces at conference recorded their opposition to use of Africa as war base, called for negotiation instead of war to settle international disputes.

French workers call mass strikes in protest against Government's economic policy.

Reservation of Separate Amenities Bill introduced in Parliament.

Two thousand three hundred delegates attend mass conference on Rand called by A.N.C. and T.I.C. in protest against Government's policies.

Trade unionists M. A. Muller and Arnold Selby banned from Textile Union.

SEPTEMBER

Government fails to get necessary two-thirds majority at third reading of Coloured Vote Bill before joint session. Leadership crisis develops in U.P. with emergence of "rebel" element.

Cecil Williams, national chairman of Springbok Legion; Dan Tloome, acting secretary-general of A.N.C.; Nelson Mandela, Transvaal president of A.N.C.; Alan Lipmann, executive member of Peace Council; Yusuf Cachalia, joint secretary of S.A.I.C. and John Mavuso, executive member of Transvaal A.N.C., all banned by Swart.

S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, aiming at full democratic rights for all, formed in Cape Town and constitution adopted. E. A. Deane elected chairman.

After winning West German elections with U.S. support, Chancellor Adenauer calls for "liberation of those 18 million of our cousins living under Soviet oppression."

Further Swart bans imposed on V. C. Berrange, Hilda Watts, Julia Wolfson, Piet Huyser, Willie Kalk, Cassim Amra, Joe Matthews, S. V. Reddy, Nancy Dick and Ray Alexander. Swart's chief target is the trade union movement.

Natal African and Indian Congresses, in joint statement, deplore Cato Manor riot, and call for racial co-operation.

Thousands of canning workers in Western Cape strike in protest against expulsion of their secretary, Ray Alexander. Textile workers in Cape also strike against expulsion of Nancy Dick.

Bantu Education Bill, providing for transfer of African education to Native Affairs Depart-

ment, introduced in Assembly. Select Committee finds Bunting guilty of Communism, Parliament adopts report and Swart informs him he is no longer an M.P. Session ends with appointment of commission to go into Coloured Vote Bill again.

Inspiring Youth Festival camp held in Johannesburg.

OCTOBER

Strike of sugar workers in British Guiana, supported by People's Progressive Party leaders, results in British Governor's suspension of constitution and deportation of democratically elected Government.

Jan Venter, president of Trades and Labour Council, dies.

Reign of terror in U.S. prisoner camps in Korea leads to murder and mutilation of North Korean and Chinese prisoners who express wish to return to Communists.



The Ngwevela judgment of the Appeal Court liberated over 100 people's leaders who had been banned by Swart from attending gatherings. Here Johnson Ngwevela, the man who proved Swart's banning notices were illegal, is welcomed by the crowd at a meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town.

Attempts of Transvaal platteland towns to expel Indians to undeveloped areas in veld fail. Mr. Juan Lapunte, former Spanish Republican consul, dies in Cape Town.

Bafabigeya group soundly defeated at Transvaal conference of A.N.C. attended by record number of delegates. E. P. Moretsele elected President in succession to banned Mandela.

Gladstone Tshume, A. P. Matl, Haydee le Roux, John Gomas and Samuel Rosenblatt banned by Swart.

British and Americans provoke international crisis when they announce unilateral decision to hand over to Italy the international port of Trieste and surrounding territory known as Zone A.

Equality of all South Africans is objective of newly formed S.A. Congress of Democrats established at national conference in Johannesburg.

W.F.T.U. Conference, attended by a number of South African trade unionists, issues programme for unified labour struggle and restoration of working-class unity nationally and internationally.

after hearings of Land Tenure Board.

Kenya fighting intensified— at end of first year 5,000 Africans had been killed, 28,000 imprisoned and hundreds of thousands fenced into controlled camps.

Israeli army murders Arab villagers in Kibiyah border clash.

NOVEMBER

South Africa loses U.N.O. battle over South-West Africa and treatment of Indians.

Patrick Duncan and two others in his batch of defectors abandon appeal and elect to serve gaol sentence.

In a broadcast over Peking radio, A.N.C. secretary-general, Walter Sisulu, says China is an inspiration and Chinese people building a new life in most impressive manner.

At Natal A.N.C. Conference, Chief Lutuli calls for formation

pass round-ups by police on Africans in Western Cape.

Bishop of Johannesburg says Suppression of Communism Act "attacks all basic human rights."

Government announces new plan to remove all Africans living in Alexandra, Pimville, Kensington B and other areas in Johannesburg.

Hungarian soccer team defeats England 6-3, voted finest team in the world to-day.

Evidence presented in trial of Captain Griffiths in Kenya exposes brutality and savagery with which British trying to subdue African people, and leads to international outcry.

Johnson Ngwevela acquitted by Appeal Court on grounds that the Minister of Justice had not given him a hearing before banning him from attending gatherings. All notices banning people under Suppression of Communism Act from attending gatherings thus rendered invalid.

DECEMBER

Britain continues reactionary policy in Africa by deposing Kabaka of Buganda for demanding independence of his country.

Basutoland African Congress issues manifesto demanding self-rule.

Signs of "recession" begin to appear in United States—production falls, unemployment increases, wholesale prices drop.

Banned speakers in all Union centres receive an enthusiastic welcome from the people when they break 18-month silence imposed on them by Swart.

Indian custodian troops in Korea find proof of U.S.-sponsored murders, torture in Korea prisoner camps.

Schoeman circulates new draft Bill to impose apartheid on trade union movement to employers and stooge trade unionists.

A.N.C. conference in Queens-town decides to call mass people's conference to formulate a Freedom Charter and draw up a plan for a "New South Africa." Conference also decides on economic boycott of anti-African firms.

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THE BEND IN THE ROAD

by Katie Hendricks

SYNOPSIS

Katie Hendricks a young girl, living with Aunt Mattie and Uncle Henry in their home in Bryant Street, at the foot of Signal Hill, discusses some of the neighbours.

From a personal point of view, I got to know the Cottel's clothing over the high wall better than the Cottel family; but from the retailed gossip, I knew just as much about their lives as the rest of Bryant Street. Lena Cottel was coloured and her husband was a white man—everyone called him Mister Cottel.

I envied their children greatly because Mister Cottel doted upon them so. I thought how inexplicably wonderful it would be to have a father like Mister Cottel. The Cottel children lived in a world apart—a far grander world than mine. Mr. Cottel fondled and kissed and hugged his children affectionately. He had no complaints—he liked their smooth, firm, brown skins and was fond of his pretty brown wife.

But then a little bug bit Lena Cottel. She got the notion that she wanted to be white as well.

She took to wearing long-sleeved blouses and never went out without gloves. She bleached her hair and then began to bleach her skin with the most potent creams and powders. The gossip about Lena Cottel fairly hummed and from afar we watched Lena get whiter and whiter and more and more like a ghost. She became such a legend that children were frightened of her, and when she walked down the street they gathered in little groups to watch her. Even Mr. Cottel could stand it no longer and he left her and the children and ran away to England.

Then for the first time Lena Cottel had to go to provide for her children. The gossip about them was forgotten and I no longer envied the children. They became a normal family, and the children scrambled to the foot of the cableway with us on Sundays to sing Afrikaans songs for the visitors until the police chased us away.

As the eldest I had to look after Louisa and Robert, and hard and fast routine occupied most of my day. Every morning at six I lit the stove and then went to fetch milk from the Cape Dairies, which was a long way down the hill. In the winter it was dark and the narrow winding passageway which led into Jordaan Street terrified me. It was wet and slippery and little animals brushed past my feet among the rubbish piled ankle high; sometimes I kicked against a dead cat or squeezed past a drunk seeking shelter from the wind.

Uncle Henry got up to make the mealie meal when Aunt Mattie had already left for work. He added fat to the porridge to save milk, which had to last for the

day's tea, and I served the porridge to Uncle and the children. Aunt Mattie ate at the hotel where she worked.

One morning I was about to light the old coal stove and had already put in the paper and the wood, when I remembered that Aunt Mattie always added a little paraffin when she lit the stove herself—it was her privilege. Paraffin worked wonders with the obstinate old stove and that morning I was guiltily poised over the stove with the paraffin bottle in my hand when Aunt Mattie walked in. She stopped at the door to watch me while I replaced the bottle and set a match to the paper with clumsy fingers. A big yellow flame shot up and a piece of burning paper soaked with paraffin fell out of the stove on to the floor.

"Pick it up before I kick you," she shouted suddenly.

As I hesitated, panic stricken before the soaring flame, Mattie bent down and thrust my hand into the fire.

For two days I hated Aunt Mattie and my hand was raised with fierce blisters. Tight lipped I glared into her face at every op-

"You like Sister Nannie, don't you?"

"I won't live with all those babies."

"Ag, come."

"No, I won't go," and Robert burst into tears as Aunt Mattie turned into Jordaan Street from the hill. As she approached she stared hard at me and then at the parcel of clothes I clasped firmly in my arms.

"What are you doing in the street? Huis-toe. Run, get along home."

We turned and ran into our alley, into the courtyard and I disappeared into the lavatory with the emptiness of dread and despair in my heart.

Aunt Mattie was calling for me. She called repeatedly so that I could delay no longer and when I crept out I found tea and cake waiting there on the kitchen table. When I had drained my cup Aunt Mattie produced bandages and ointment and she began to dress the blisters on my hand.

In the evening, Aunt Susie's children who usually ate breakfast and lunch by themselves, had sup-

placing my feet in his footsteps inches behind him.

When the adults arrived home they fried some chops and eggs and then there was tea.

I asked timidly for tea.

"No tea," said Aunt Mattie finally.

"Robert needn't have any," said Louisa.

"Ag, don't worry me children, you know that Robert has a weak bladder and that he can't drink tea at night. And if Robert has no tea at night, none of you can have any. Katie, take the children away and wash them. You must all go to sleep."

It must have been about this time that there was a final break between mother and father and after that they never became reconciled to each other again.

Sometimes months elapsed before they saw one another and their association was never one of husband and wife. Perhaps the fault was not theirs; there was no home and they both worked long hours miles away from each other. They had no language in common other than English which was difficult for both of them. When mother wrote a note in Afrikaans, father had to take it to a coloured friend to have it explained.

I shall never really know what caused that final estrangement but it was to do with us, I know. Father no longer came to Aunt Mattie's house; when he did soon after Robert was born, Mattie had gone straight out to the telephone box on the corner of Bryant Street to summon the police.

When father threatened to steal us away, mother said she would tell the police.

"It is bad to live so," father said, "In the kraal it could not be so."

"Cape Town is not a kraal," said mother scornfully.

"Why do you give my children to that sow of a woman?"

"Because if my sister did not look after them," mother retorted, "they would have no place to live."

"They should be in their own place," father persisted doggedly.

"Where is there a house? Who will pay the rent? Who will buy the food?" mother sneered, "You say that you want to make a home for them! I know you! I know you better than that."

"They must come to live with me."

"Where?" said mother scornfully.

Father spat upon the ground at mother's feet, "I have a room."

"Ag, voetsak."

"Don't say voetsak to me," the pride of the Mandisodzas burst into his eyes so that he cared for nothing only his pride.

Mother dismissed this protest with a shrug and father, his fists clenched, his body rigid with fury, glared into mother's face.

For such a thing his grandfather would have killed a woman.

I got to know about these things several years later when I was at the convent. At that time, however, I was aware only that, whereas before mother and father had tolerated each other, they now began to hate each other. But we saw so little of mother and father that it meant very little to us then. Father's second son, Naartjie, was not yet born to become the focus of mother's animosity.

Meanwhile one day followed the next in the same regular pattern. Only Sunday broke the monotony of our routine. On Sundays the adults were usually at

home and they did the cooking; there was oats instead of mealie meal and in place of bread there would be one or two little doughnuts called "koesisters" which are made by the Malays. Sunday dinner was the highlight of the week; we had roast meat, potatoes, yellow rice with raisins in it and curry beans; on Sunday everyone was happy; we had second helpings and full tummies.

In the afternoons we went to Sunday School at St. Paul's English Church. Susie's children refused to go because of the mixed attendance of coloureds, slightly coloureds, a few natives, some Malays and a sprinkling of Chinese children. Instead of going to Sunday School, Ivan, Bertie and Jane would sit on the mountain side above the High Level Road and wait until the class was over; or they would go to the docks when the fishing boats came in and help to sell fish; with the money they earned they went to the bioscope on Saturday.

On Riebeeck Square there is an old building, built in accordance with the instructions of Sir George Yonge, a governor during the first British occupation, as the first theatre at the Cape. When, about one hundred and twenty years ago, the authorities became convinced that the theatre was ruining the morals of the young people of the Cape, it was converted into a church. Then it became St. Stephen's School and it was there that I started my schooldays.

"Why are you so black," a little boy with a dirty off-white complexion asked me on my first day at school.

My wit, sharpened by many encounters with Ivan and Bertie, was equal to the occasion:

"You cannot have black parents and expect to be white," I retorted stunning my adversary.

But I complained bitterly to Aunt Mattie, "Why do they call me a darkie?"

"Don't worry about them," Aunt Mattie replied, "Your mother is a coloured. Isn't she my sister?" Aunt Mattie may have meant to imply that she could not help my father's origin.

"But I don't like the school." "You must like it. It is a lot of trouble to send you to school."

"I want to go to an English school, Aunt Mattie."

"Run away."

"And," I said searching for a subject that would get under Mattie's skin, "they hit me at this school."

"They won't hurt you," said Aunt Mattie.

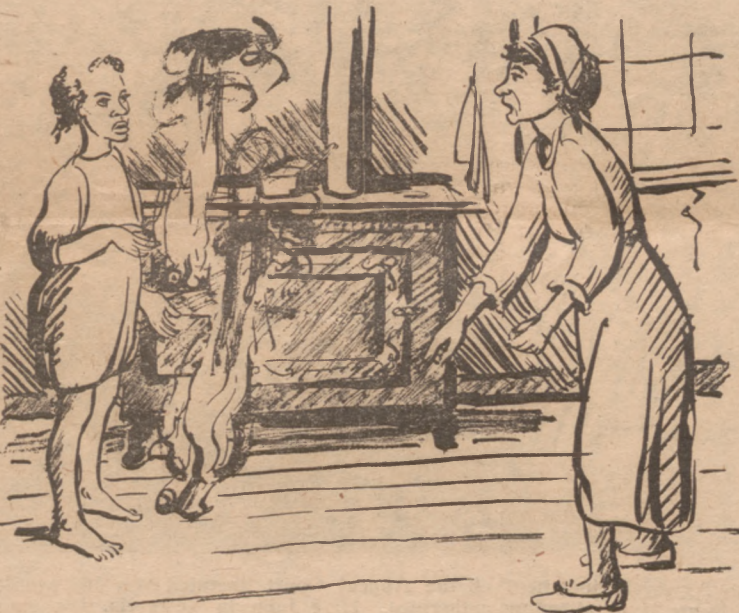
It was up to me to prove that she was wrong. I found an onion on the vegetable market which was so conveniently situated on our school doorstep.

The little boy with the dirty off-white complexion sat in front of me and I said to him, "Why don't you wash." Then I pinched his trousers wedged invitingly through a crack in the seat.

The little boy leapt into the air with a full sized roar and I furiously rubbed the onion on my hands. The teacher sailed down on me with a swishing cane.

"Hold that hand out. Now that hand." The cane crashed down on my oniony hands with numbing whacks and immediately the onion went to work and my palms puffed up to alarming proportions. Then I blubbered and nursed my hands until I was sent home.

(To be continued next week)



"Pick it up before I kick you," she shouted suddenly.

portunity and when the pain was at its worst I called Louisa and Robert into the little alley outside the courtyard.

"Come with me, we are going," I announced.

"Where are we going, Katie?" Louisa asked.

"You will see, come. I will get your clothes and mine also."

Robert said excitedly, "Are we going to stay with Daddy?"

"No."

I led them into Jordaan Street and a little way down the road towards "Die Nannie Huis" which was kept by a very strong, very fat and very good woman called Sister Nannie. Sister Nannie collected unwanted coloured children and unmarried mothers and cared for them in her two houses in Jordaan Street.

When I made my decision to take the children away from Aunt Mattie I had had no idea where we would go; but now we were in Jordaan Street almost on the stoep of "Die Nannie Huis" and I made my decision.

"We are going to 'Die Nannie Huis' I announced.

Robert stood stock still and said surlily, "I won't go."

"Why?" I asked in exasperation,

per with us because Aunt Susie arrived home late from work. Ivan and I had to walk to the hotel where Aunt Mattie worked, to collect a pail of soup for all the children. As we left the alley and turned into Jordaan Street, Ivan would suddenly begin to walk very fast.

We followed the same routine every evening, "Why are you walking so fast?"

Ivan was particularly sensitive about his European appearance.

"Shut up!"

"Why are you running?" and my legs would twinkle to catch up with him.

Suddenly Ivan would stop dead on some street corner and he would make as if he did not know me while he muttered viciously, "Walk, walk."

I would walk on a little and turn to call him. Then he would accelerate once more and pass me at high speed.

This kind of leap frog continued the whole way to the hotel. I do not know what kind of savage pleasure I took in tormenting Ivan but it was very difficult to resist. On the way back to Bryant Street, Ivan struggled along splashing the soup around his knees rather than accept my help. Usually I walked back the whole way carefully

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RAY ALEXANDER'S TRADE UNION COLUMN

LET'S TAKE STOCK

It is a good practice to stop every now and again during the daily rounds and think back in order to weigh up the things that have been done against the things left undone. With the old year drawn to an end, this is as good a time as any to draw up a balance sheet for 1953.

I am more inclined to make such a survey because of several long talks I had during the past week with a great friend of mine who has just come back from Europe where he attended the third World Trade Union Congress and afterwards visited some of those countries about which we in South Africa are not allowed to learn through books, let alone through personal visits.

Impressed

My friend is not only impressed, he is tremendously enthusiastic over what he has seen. From his accounts, as well as from the official reports, I know the Trade Union World Congress was the biggest international gathering of trade unionists ever held, and also the most representative. Even Africa, where trade unionism is in its infancy, had no fewer than 37 delegates.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is a genuine workers' organisation. It does not preach or practise collaboration with the capitalists. It gives wholehearted support to the workers in socialist countries as well as those struggling against imperialism. It stands four-square in defence of working class rights, trade union democracy, international solidarity and peace.

It is very bad that the right wing trade union leaders in Great Britain and the United States, who persist in the policy of class collaboration, refuse to co-operate with the World Federation. In spite of their opposition, the Federation has definitely established itself as the leading international force in trade unionism. That achievement is one of the great things which 1953 witnessed.

Advances

The progress of the World Federation is to a large extent a reflection of the advances made by the working class in a number of individual countries. I am thinking of the great achievements of the working people in Italy, shown in the defeat of the reactionary government during the year, and in France where were seen the biggest and most successful strikes that have taken place in any country since the war. Less widely known but just as significant was the growth of the trade union movement in India and some of the South American countries.

I am sure that the growth in the strength of the working class in Europe, Asia and elsewhere was largely a product of the growing will for peace which has inspired the most powerful peace movement that the world has even seen. Who of us, thinking back to those dark days of 1952 which followed Eisenhower's election as President of the United States, would disagree with the statement that the most outstanding achievement during this year was the defeat inflicted upon the warmongers in the United States, Great Britain and the other imperialist countries?

It is no doubt the political stability, the economic progress and the military might of the Soviet Union, China and the other peace-loving countries that constitute the major obstacle to the plans of the people who are trying to force the world into another war. But the will to peace expressed by large sections of the population in all countries and reflected in the great world peace rally of December, 1952, and in the activities of the world peace movement, the third world congress of women of June, 1953, where women of 70 countries resolved to take their place as mothers to fight for peace—all this greatly helped to hold back the monsters who are working for war.

Democracy and peace go hand in hand. Every defeat inflicted upon the aggressive powers or upon the politicians who stand for war makes it more difficult for them to impose their fascist, police state under the pretence of war emergency and the "fight against communism".

I therefore believe that the progress made by the working class is one of the fruits of the peace movement, while at the same time a more united and vigorous working class movement will still further strengthen the forces of peace.

South Africa

Events in South Africa have, unfortunately, moved in the opposite direction. Here is a government which, in defiance of world opinion, rejects every democratic principle and violates the most elementary human rights in order to guarantee the profits and privileges of the ruling class.

Peace Council
Condemns
Kenya Cruelty

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council, at its meeting last week, passed a resolution expressing its horror at the "increasing cruel and indiscriminate manner in which hostilities are being waged in Kenya." The Council called upon "the peoples of the whole of Africa to unite in an irresistible demand for the ending of this futile and barbaric war."

A further resolution condemned the Government's demand for the incorporation of the Protectorates "as an imperialistic ambition which represents a grave menace to the peace of Southern Africa." Expressing its solidarity with the people of the Protectorates in their resistance to this proposal, the Council called upon all peace-loving people to support their resistance.

The incoming executive was instructed to launch a new and vigorous peace campaign early in the new year, "in which the question of peace will be linked as closely as possible with South African affairs." The executive is to concentrate on establishing new Peace Councils in the Eastern Cape Province, the O.F.S. and the Protectorates, as well as other areas where no peace movement now exists.

It was in 1953 that the Nationalist Government was returned to power with a greater majority, after it had put on the Statute Book two Acts, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, which go a long way towards introducing full-blown fascism in the Union.

Insolent with the success of the vicious racialism employed in its electioneering campaign, the Nationalist Government stepped up its attack on the trade union movement, violated elementary trade union rights and drove some of the most experienced and able officials out of their trade unions.

Unlike our fellow-workers in Italy, France and elsewhere we were unable to defend the workers' organisations against these attacks.

Democratic Front

The weakness of the democratic and working class front arises from the colour bar and the race prejudice prevalent amongst the Europeans.

It is by stimulating and encouraging racial animosities, by preventing any movement that makes for inter-racial unity, that the Government means to keep its grip upon the country and push forward towards a fascist dictatorship.

The Native Labour Disputes Act of this year was a typical example of this policy of isolating the Africans from their fellow workers and keeping them in an inferior position.

The Nationalists, of course, are fighting a losing battle. They have most of the world against

First Steps in
Western Areas Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

The first moves to "whitewash" the Western Areas of Johannesburg have been made. About 28 stand owners in Martindale and Sophiatown have been informed that their leases will terminate at the end of May, 1954, and that they will have to vacate their premises in terms of the Western Areas Clearance and Development Scheme.

Dated the 27th November, 1953, and signed by the Secretary for the Advisory Committee of the Western Areas Clearance and Development Scheme, the letter states: "As you are aware, the premises which you are occupying have been acquired by the Government in connection with the Western Areas Clearance and Development Scheme."

"The Government has undertaken to re-house all Natives who are required to vacate premises they are occupying, inter alia, in Sophiatown and Martindale in connection with this scheme. It is hoped to have the necessary accommodation available for the housing of the Natives in the near future."

"In so far as other races are concerned the necessary representations have been made to the Land Tenure Advisory Board for an early decision on the Group Areas of Western Johannesburg. It is hoped that the residential areas for the various races will be made public soon by that body".

them as well as the overwhelming majority of South Africans. Segregation finds no friends at the United Nations, not even amongst the American and British imperialists, who dare not antagonise the non-white people of the Middle East, Asia and South America.

We should take stock of our weaknesses and make up our minds to fight the Government with more energy and determination. There is no need for us to despair. The Nationalists after all represent a small, although dangerous, group of people who are desperately clinging to an outworn, wasteful and inhuman social system that has aroused the contempt and hatred of the overwhelming majority of the world's population. Let us be strong and resolute in our determination to abolish it and we, too, shall be able to take our place with the working people in other countries who are moving towards freedom, friendship and peace!

Higher Wages
for Canning
Workers

DURBAN.

A Conciliation Board Agreement was arrived at between Messrs. Hind Bros. and the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Durban Branch. The wages and conditions of the Durban food workers are regulated by wage determinations of 1943 and 1945.

The new agreement comes into operation on the first pay day in February and grants wage increases from 1/6d. to 4/9d. per week.

The negotiations on behalf of the Food and Canning Workers' Union were conducted by Miss A. M. Coe, Port Elizabeth Branch Secretary.

When, after the Conciliation Board meeting, Miss Coe reported to the workers after work on an open space outside the factory, she was taken by the C.I.D. to the Rossburgh charge office for alleged contravening of municipal regulations. Thirty workers went to the charge office to see that Miss Coe was safe. Miss Coe was not charged.

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S.A. INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS FORMED

Pledges Support For Dadoo And Naicker

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE Indian people of the Union will not be party to any misguided individuals who may request India and Pakistan to withdraw the Indian question from the Agenda of the United Nations", declared the main resolution adopted at the first conference of the South African Indian Youth Congress held in Durban recently.

The resolution referred to reports of manoeuvres by officials of the South African Indian Organisation to persuade India to withdraw the question of racial discrimination from the U.N. Agenda and to re-establish diplomatic and trade relations with the Union.

"We cannot tolerate individuals who want to place their own interests before the interests of the community and before the interests of democracy", continued the resolution. "This Conference strongly believes that not only must the Indian Government continue with the present policy, but is of the opinion that the time has come when the Government of India must seriously consider whether the practice of racial discrimination in the Union is consistent with India's continued membership of the Commonwealth".

APARTHEID AT UNIVERSITIES

After lodging its "strongest protest at the outrageous move made by the Malan Government" to close the doors of the Wits. and Cape Town Universities to Non-Whites, the conference declared: "What South Africa requires is not the erection of more fences between the White and the Non-White people, but the bringing together of all peoples on a basis of equality for the common good of the country. Consequently we call for the total abolition of segregation in all universities in South Africa so that they may

U.S. Judge Hits Back

LONDON.

Chief Justice Clark, the American Judge who has flatly refused to recognise the legality of the State Department's order for his dismissal, continues to take his seat on the Bench of the High Commission Court in Germany.

He has told the State Department that its cable suspending him is "insulting," adding that the last person suspended was an attorney who protested because the U.S. High Commission in Germany did not prosecute a lower court judge who was guilty of bigamy.

"The department," declared Chief Justice Clark, "compounds felonies and apparently prefers bigamous to independent judges."

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SUPPORT FOR CANNING UNION

WOLSELEY.

During the recent dispute at the canning factory here, an official of the canning company told the workers that if they left the Food and Canning Workers' Union he would "look after" them. He told them they should form a new union, with a committee consisting of himself and four other employers' representatives and six representatives of the workers. This committee would take up the workers' complaints. It would not be necessary for the workers to pay subs. He gave the workers 24 hours to make up their minds.

Last Thursday night, a general members' meeting of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Wolseley Branch, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing full confidence in the Food and Canning Workers' Union and undertaking to work under the leadership of the Union for the complete unity of all workers and for the achievement of higher wages and better living and working conditions of all workers of the canning company.

Asked by an Advance reporter how they felt about the bosses' "Union", the workers replied, "Ons sal nooit, nooit na daardie Unie gaan". One woman stated: "Al verlaat my man my, ek sal nie ons Voedsel en Inmaak Werkers Unie verlaat nie".

The workers said that bad as conditions were to-day, they had been worse in the past, and it was only through the efforts of the Union that the workers had been able to fight and win better conditions.

develop fully as true seats of learning. We call upon the entire youth of South Africa of all races and colours to organise united and effective protests against the Government's move".

Another resolution appreciated the "great services rendered to the cause of democracy by Doctors Dadoo and Naicker" and pledged that the Indian youth would continue to follow devotedly in their footsteps.

Finally a resolution was passed pledging the support of the South African Indian Youth Congress to the world peace movement and strongly condemning the imperialist bloodshed in Malaya, Vietnam and Kenya.

HEADQUARTERS

The conference decided on Johannesburg as the headquarters of the South African Indian Youth Congress and elected the following officials:—President, Dr. H. Moosa; General Secretary, Mr. A. M. Kathrada; Treasurer, Mr. M. Mitha.

STUDENTS AND WOMEN CALL FOR PEACE

JOHANNESBURG.

"We respectfully request the Government to use its influence to bring about an early meeting of the five great powers in the interests of peace", declares a resolution recently passed by the Women's Association of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa and Rhodesia, as reported in the S.A. Peace Council bulletin "South Africa for Peace".

The full text of the resolution is as follows:

"We, the members of the Women's Association of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa and Rhodesia, give thanks to Almighty God for the efforts that have been made to maintain Peace in the world. We pray that God will give wisdom, guidance and courage to all leaders the world over, for we are convinced that the only way to lasting Peace is through the practice of that way of life made known by Jesus Christ. We respectfully request the Government to use its influence to bring about an early meeting of the five great powers in the interest of peace.

"As members of the universal Christian Church, we pray for the removal of distrust, jealousy and suspicion from our hearts, and from our own nation, as well as from the hearts of the citizens of other countries, and from their governments. And we pray that the Church as a whole

may, by bearing faithful witness to the example and teaching of her Master, be used to promote the spirit of goodwill and confidence among the nations, and obtain justice and equity for all people".

STUDENTS CONDEMN WAR

A recent resolution adopted by the Students' Representative Council of the Witwatersrand University also condemns war. The resolution reads:

"This S.R.C., recognising that war contains a threat to the cultural and intellectual development of humanity through:

- The perversion of science for ends of human destruction instead of constructive purposes;
- The diversion of state moneys for military defence to the detriment of the educational needs of the community;
- The erection of intellectual barriers between scientists, writers, musicians and philosophers in different parts of the world;
- The destruction of universities, laboratories, schools and general retardation of cultural and educational progress;

expresses itself in support of any attempt to ease international tension".

"SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WANT PEACE"

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Sisulu to the World Student Congress in Warsaw. "Even the most anti-Communist Western delegates couldn't help admiring the great work accomplished in rebuilding the city destroyed by the Nazi barbarians," he said. "The restoration of Warsaw has been a great inspiration to the Polish people."

CHINA

He was also invited at Bucharest to visit China. "It was a wonderful experience visiting a great country which has recently emerged from the position of a semi-colony with terrible conditions of poverty and malnutrition."

He was in China over a month travelling extensively in the north-east and southern provinces of the country. He attended the vast demonstration in Peking on the anniversary of the liberation on October 1—"the greatest demonstration I've ever seen in my life. People of all classes and all parties took part, and applauded with enthusiasm the address by army leader Chu Teh, who was with Mao Tse Tung on the platform.

"I visited the great undertaking of the Kwantung water reservoir, their second largest construction project still being built. It is a magnificent project and will be of great significance to Chinese agriculture and industry.

"I mixed with factory workers, peasants and intellectuals from the universities. One thing is quite clear—almost all the Chinese are united in devotion to their country and acceptance of the leadership of Chairman Mao. They curse Chiang Kai-shek and the American Government.

"While anxious about Taiwan (Formosa) and Korea, they are supremely confident of the future."

RUSSIA

At the close of his tour of China Mr. Sisulu was invited to attend the November 7 celebrations in Moscow. "I was impressed by the high living standard of the people of the U.S.S.R.," he said. "The people are well-fed and well-clothed. There are magnificent new buildings in Moscow over 30 stories high.

"It is impossible to describe the new Moscow University adequately. It is said to be 15 times the size of Columbia University, in the United States, formerly regarded as the world's largest. I visited the students' restaurant, luxuriously equipped with a menu equivalent to that of a first-rate hotel. There was no black bread.

"I stood near the leaders of the U.S.S.R. taking the salute at the November 7 celebrations. It is the greatest day in the Soviet calendar, with dancing and music lasting throughout the night.

"I visited the Republic of Azerbaijan which enjoys great benefits in association with the other republics, including economic development and defence.

"The people of the republics are happy to be members of the Soviet family of nations on the basis of complete equality.

"What impressed me most in the Eastern European countries, Russia and China, was the abolition of unemployment and the tremendously sincere desire for peace.

"The U.S.S.R. has today taken a leading place with regard to the economic progress of Europe. It is heading for world economic leadership. It can only achieve this if peace is preserved. Their economic achievements make the people hate the very idea of war with its threat of the destruction of their beautiful new buildings, great ship-

ping canals and the other fruits of their labour."

S.A. FUTURE

Asked whether his experiences had affected his views about the future of South Africa, Mr. Sisulu said: "The immediate task of the people of South Africa is to win the right to determine what sort of society they are going to live in. When democratic rights have been won, we can discuss what type of social system we are going to have. Meanwhile democrats of all shades must unite to win political equality."

Asked whether he had not thought his trip to Eastern Europe, Russia and China might have antagonised the supporters and well-wishers of Congress, Mr. Sisulu said: "As far as the non-whites are concerned, certainly not. They look upon these countries as their nearest friends who have unreservedly supported their case at UNO.

"My visit was a goodwill visit on behalf of democratic South Africa, both white and black, South Africa needs friends both in the East and in the West."

Mr. Duma Nokwe also reported to the conference on his travels and presented to the A.N.C. some gifts from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, including a cap, scarf, American shell-case, wooden tea tray, wooden cigarette case and wooden note holder, all inscribed with peace symbols.

The gifts were enthusiastically accepted and are to be preserved as articles of historical value.

Reply to Bert Williams

From C. M. Bassa, Secretary, Natal Indian Cricket Union:

The attention of my Union has been drawn to an article in your issue of the 10th December, 1953 entitled "Sport and Politics," written by Bert Williams.

The article, purporting to deal with unity in non-European sport in South Africa, contains inter-alia, certain allegations against my Union which are figments of the author's mind and cannot go unchallenged.

I do not know the source of your correspondent's information but it is sheer nonsense to suggest that "the Inter-District Cricket Union is not very popular because it's mainly Tamil, and the Natal Indian Cricket Union is controlled by Muslims." My Union is composed of four units and works as one big happy family. It is completely non-sectarian and all those who are connected with the administration of its affairs are only concerned with fostering the grand game.

The story of the omission of Ted Chetty from the first South African Indian XI is completely unfounded. A selector's task is no bed of roses and there is hardly any team selected which meets with unanimous approval. Ted Chetty has rendered meritorious services to my Union and I am sure that he would be the last one to suggest that he was omitted from any team because he is a Hindu.

The article gives a completely false account of the affairs of my Union and in the interests of sport and to clear the good name of my Union, I must ask you to publish the full text of this letter.

Peace Conference

LONDON.

A Peace conference held in Manchester recently decided to organise a mass petition against German rearmament. Amongst those who attended were delegates from 27 trade unions.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by Brian Bunting, 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

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