

Swart's Tally For The Week

ARRESTS

The following people were arrested last week:

1. **Arnold Selby**, banned trade unionist, on a charge of attending a gathering in Benoni in contravention of Swart's ban. He appeared in Benoni Magistrate's Court, represented by Mr. Lewis Baker. No evidence was led and the case was remanded, Mr. Selby being allowed out on bail.

2. **John Nkadimeng**, organiser of the African Brick and Tile Workers' Union, while visiting a brickyard at Natalspruit, Transvaal, to take complaints of workers. The arrest was made by the foreman, who produced a pair of handcuffs and took Mr. Nkadimeng manacled to the Alberton Police Station. After being held incommunicado for two days in Germiston gaol, Mr. Nkadimeng was allowed to call his lawyer, Mrs. Shulamith Muller. Charged with refusing to leave private premises, he was allowed bail of £5 when the case was adjourned.

3. **Mr. J. L. E. Ball**, a European, and **Mr. Debi Singh**, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, who refused to give their names to police raiding a Durban conference on the Western Areas removal scheme. They were taken off to the police station but later released on their own recognisances.

RAIDS

Police raids were carried out last week on:

1. A Congress of the People conference in the Banqueting Hall, Cape Town, where individuals were searched and documents removed.

2. The National Action Council of the Congress of the People in Natal. The names and addresses of delegates were taken and documents were removed.

3. A Western Areas protest meeting in Durban. Names and addresses of all present were taken.

4. The homes of two Durban members of the Congress of the People, **Mr. J. Hoogendyk** and **Mr. R. Arenstein**. Documents were removed, including pamphlets published by the Institute of Race Relations and a bank deposit book belonging to the C.O.D.

5. The home of a Kinross Indian, **Mr. Malek Rasool**. The police asked him when he had last seen **Dr. Y. M. Dadoo**, whose biography **Mr. Rasool** is writing. Though they searched both **Mr. Rasool's** bedroom and the shop of his employer, the police removed no documents.

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PROTEST AGAINST POLICE RAIDS

"Same Kind of Weapon Hitler Used"
—Huddleston

IN A NEW WAVE OF POLICE ACTION AGAINST THE PEOPLE, TWO CONFERENCES IN DURBAN AND ONE IN CAPE TOWN WERE RAIDED OVER THE WEEKEND, AND A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED.

But the people refuse to be intimidated. "The element of fear that the Nationalists are attempting to create by police raids is the same kind of weapon as Hitler used," said **Father Trevor Huddleston** at a Western Areas Protest meeting in Durban.

"The mere fact that this meeting is being held is a great thing because it demonstrates that we are not going to be intimidated by fear," he added.

At the National Action Council of the Congress of the People a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the Minister of Justice for using the police "not as guardians of law and order but to further the political aims of the Nationalist Party."

C.I.D. FOLLOWED LUTHULI'S CAR

DURBAN.

THE National Action Council for the Congress of the People was raided on Sunday by members of the Special Branch of the South African Police from Durban and Johannesburg. The raid was carried out under a warrant issued by **Captain Lamprecht**, of the Durban police. The names and addresses of delegates were taken and documents were seized.

The police found out where the meeting was being held by following **Chief Luthuli's** car.

Representatives of the African and Indian Congresses, the S.A. Coloured

People's Organisation and the S.A. Congress of Democrats attended, and there were observers from the South African Liberal Party. Delegates had come from all parts of the country.

The conference was held on the north coast of Natal to review the campaign for the Congress of the People.

The warrant to search stated that the documents which the police sought may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of treason, sedition and contravention of Act 27 of 1914, Act 44 of 1950, and Act 8 of 1953.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution that the Minister of Justice was "utilising the police not as guardians of law and order but to further the poli-

tical aims of the Nationalist Party. It is ridiculous to suggest that our peaceful meeting whose purpose was to advance the cause of democracy in South Africa, had any criminal ends or motives.

"The documents taken by the police demonstrate our objectives clearly—a peaceful campaign for the convening of a Congress of the People at which all the peoples of South Africa will have the opportunity of formulating a Freedom Charter."

At the end of the meeting **Chief A. J. Lutuli**, who presided, said: "The National Action Committee is most gratified at the progress made in our campaign in different parts of South Africa. I appeal to all organisations in the Union who believe in democracy to join us now as active participants in making the Congress of the People the mightiest assembly ever held in our country."

GREAT TASK

"The sponsoring organisations have a great task before them. I appeal to them to work with all their resources to rally the people behind our call and to recruit freedom volunteers—our organisers and propagandists—from all parts of South Africa so that we can even exceed the target of 50,000 we have set ourselves."

The Liberal Party has not yet agreed to co-sponsor the People's Congress.

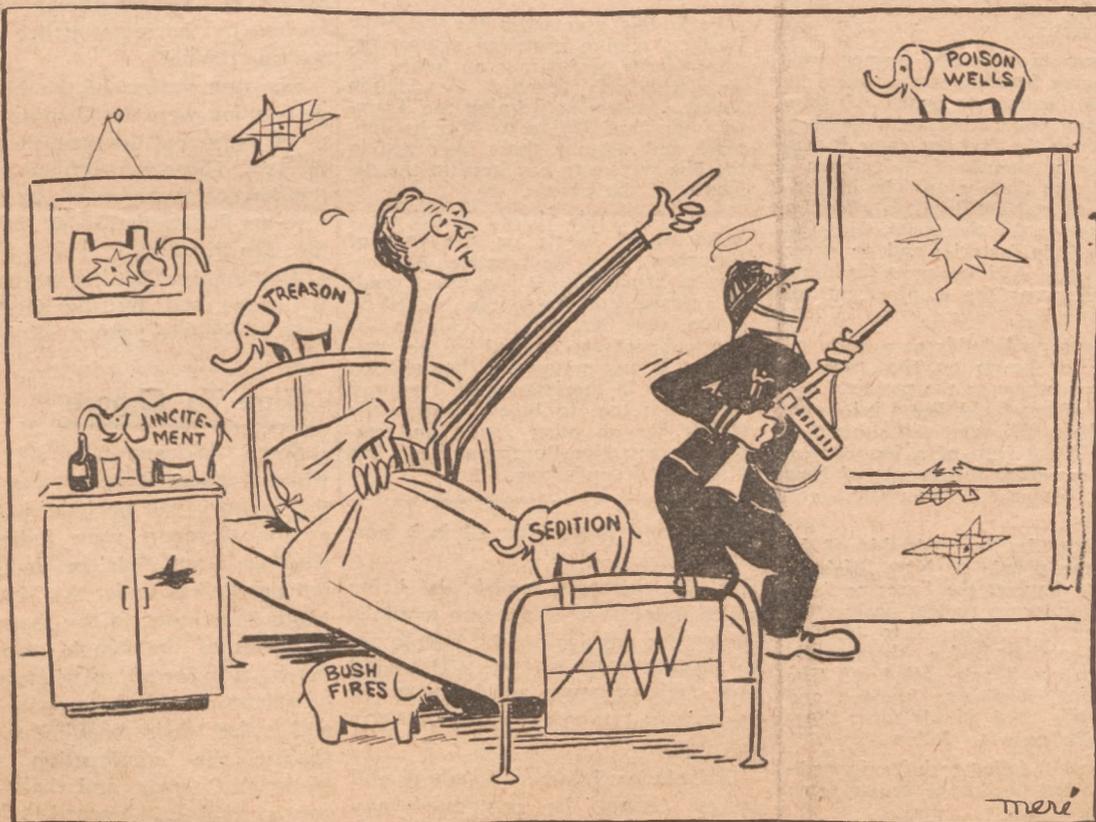
(For reports on the Cape conference of the Congress of the People and the Durban Western Areas protest meeting see page 8.)

Britain Could Not Suppress This Book

LONDON.

Attempts by the British Government to suppress the publication of a book describing the activities of the German Nazis failed when **Lord Russell** of Liverpool, the author of the book, resigned from the civil service in order to free his hands. **Lord Russell**, Assistant Judge Advocate General and for three years legal adviser to the British Army of occupation in Germany on all trials of war criminals, wrote "The Scourge of the Swastika" as a factual account of the Nazi record.

Realising that the publication of this damning book would strengthen opposition to the remilitarisation of Germany, the **Lord Chancellor** refused to allow publication while **Lord Russell** was in office. The book appears this week.



HE SEES RED ELEPHANTS EVERYWHERE



'Advance Post'

A CALL TO YOUTH

From A. M. Kathrada, 27 Market St., Johannesburg:

Throughout the country young South Africans suffer oppression, exploitation and indignities of a most brutal and harsh nature. They are denied a proper education even at primary school level, prevented from utilising to the full their skills and talents, frustrated in their search for decent employment and restricted in their leisure-time activities by the absence of sports fields and cultural amenities.

Here, surely, is a rich field for the growth of mighty organisations which will give expression to these burning grievances of young South Africa. Yet, in practice, our youth movements continue to limp along year after year without any mass membership, without any roots among the thousands of potential recruits who could easily be drawn into the youth organisations if the correct methods of work were found and applied.

Weaknesses

What accounts for the shocking state of the present youth organisations? To my mind the reasons lie in the many shortcomings and weaknesses, two of the most important of which, in my opinion, I will attempt to list below:

1. The main weakness is the failure among youth activists to sufficiently realise the necessity and potentialities of a youth movement with specific youth tasks and youth work as distinct from the general political movement. At present our youth organisations are merely carbon copies of the senior bodies, holding very little, if any, attraction at all for the young people who are not already drawn in by the Congress movement.

2. To a very great extent the above weakness flows from the lack of sufficient interest in the youth movement by the national organisations themselves. The youth organisations are regarded as sort of stepchildren, who are left alone to trample along, without the parental care and guidance so necessary for healthy growth and development.

Tasks

While it is absolutely correct that the youth bodies must not only subscribe completely to the policies of the parent organisations but do everything possible to constantly strengthen them, we must always bear in mind that with an active youth movement with youthful activities we can reach and draw in masses of young people not yet reached by the Congress movement. Therefore, by building the youth movement we are at the same time providing the training ground for the Congresses of to-morrow.

When applying ourselves correctly to youth work we will find that we

are doing Congress work, with an emphasis on youth and in a youthful manner. Take, for instance, the following points, which I consider should be the primary tasks of the youth organisations in South Africa:—

1. We must evolve special slogans and campaigns which will attract the masses of young people.
2. We must branch out more and more into activities such as youth festivals, youth camps, picnics, etc.
3. Youth organisations should devote more time to organising sporting and cultural activities.
4. A campaign on education, taking into special consideration the "Bantu Education Act," will arouse enthusiasm amongst youth.
5. If the problem of the growing unemployment and discrimination in employment is taken up we will succeed in rallying large numbers of young people.

I believe that at this time, when the country is preparing for the Congress of the People, the youth organisations should take full advantage of the opportunities provided by reaching the masses of young people, studying their conditions and taking into consideration their problems and demands. We must ensure that youth demands are incorporated in the Freedom Charter.

I am confident that if youth work is tackled in this youthful manner a truly mighty youth movement can be created in our country, a movement that will give great impetus to the whole progressive struggle and play a large role in the liberation of the people of South Africa from the oppression which to-day frustrates youthful hopes and dreams for our future in our land.

P.E. AFRICANS AS BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS

From G. X. Tshume, 92 Aggrey Rd., New Brighton, Port Elizabeth:

Sunday, 1st August, 1954, was a day of great joy for African people of New Brighton, when the Bay Transport Bus Service, an offshoot of the Tramway Company, took over from the S.A.R. and H. bus service with African crews.

A group of men and women joyfully singing freedom songs waited at Embizweni Square to watch Africans driving and conducting double-decker buses. When the first bus came it was greeted with shouts of "Mayibuya i Afrika!" with thumbs up. The Methodist Church at New Brighton offered a special prayer for the crews. For the whole week in factories and on street corners where Africans meet the topic of the day was the employment of Africans as bus crews.

Some regarded this as a sign of softening of hearts on the part of Europeans, others as the practical application of apartheid. But a brief outline of the background will show that this is a direct fruit of a long-drawn struggle, in which the people of New Brighton suffered financially and physically.

In 1949, under the leadership of the A.N.C., the people of New Brighton decided to boycott the buses as from Easter Monday in protest against the increase in fares from 3d. to 4d. The boycott continued for three solid months before it was called off. The slogan "Azikwela" was founded and subsequently used in all other boycotts which were to follow.

The boycott failed to bring immediate results but taught the people some lessons for a future boycott.

In 1952 another boycott of buses

Readers Were Terrified

YOUR weekly appeals for money are not falling on deaf ears. As a result of the size of the last two issues we were terrified. Consequently we went out visiting all our readers in the area. The response is most heartening.

"M..... has just come back with 8/9d. He tells me of one worker who gave twopence. In all we have collected nearly £3. We have been promised more next week.

"You must remember that the majority of our readers are workers and a great many are unemployed or being ejected. Yet with all such difficulties they give willingly.

"I must tell you of one of our staunchest readers. She is Mrs. J..... who is 66 years and she promised to give 2/- every week. In addition to that she is prepared to bake cakes at her own expense so that we could raise more money for Advance."

That encouraging letter came from a young Johannesburg worker who, with a group of friends, has been selling our paper for many years among the workers. What they can do you can do—and they won't mind if you do it better.

And we shall certainly have to do better if we want to break square at the end of the month. Although we climbed £222 nearer to our target last week, we still have to raise £1,118 within the next fortnight.

That takes some doing, so please get cracking straight away.

FRED CARNESON.

P.S.—Our office addresses are:—
CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.
JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.
DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

Editorial

"We Cannot Go On Like This!"

AFTER the last war, the majority of Germans claimed that they knew nothing of the atrocities which had been perpetrated against humanity by the Nazis, and were therefore innocent of blame. Even those who lived within a few miles of the death camps in which millions of Jews, Communists and other anti-Nazis were exterminated pretended they had throughout been ignorant of what was going on.

But the rest of the world knew what was going on. That was why they took up arms to destroy the Nazi monster and wipe its evil memory from the face of the earth and the conscience of mankind.

To-day the war-time admirers of Hitler and his Nazi practices are in the Government of South Africa. It is no longer fashionable to proclaim one's adherence to the Nazi "New Order", so Malan, Strydom and Co. now claim, when outlining their foreign policy, they stand for democracy, Western style.

But that the nature of their ideals has not changed is revealed by every act they have taken since they came to power to enforce their religion of White supremacy.

Police State

South Africa has never been a democracy, and acts of tyranny and oppression against the people have been perpetrated by all its governments. But never has South Africa so closely approximated to a police state as now.

Dare anyone claim there is freedom of speech in South Africa today? Or freedom of assembly and organisation? The truth is, there is freedom for none who oppose the Nationalist dictatorship, and this truth is daily being driven into the minds of all our citizens.

When week by week the newspapers carry reports of peaceful meetings being invaded by armed police, dare anyone criticise a Canon Collins for drawing attention to what is happening? Or a Father Huddleston for protesting against being followed around by the secret police as if he were a criminal?

The first victims of the Nationalist persecution were the Communists but, as we warned at the time, they are not the last. Those who refused to defend the democratic rights of the Communists are finding that today their rights, too, are threatened. The Suppression of Communism Act is a weapon which is being used by the Government indiscriminately against all its opponents.

Time To Choose

South Africans who sit idly by while freedom is being murdered in this country will be judged in future as the Germans were judged who, whether from fear or indifference, remained silent under the Nazi terror. More so as now, in the shape of the Congress of the People, there is an opportunity for all, of whatever shade of opinion or colour, to come together and voice their unanimous protest against the continuation of the Nationalist terror, and their demand for the road to be opened to freedom. (Continued at foot of prev. col.)

equality and justice for all in a new South Africa.

In the struggle which is being waged today there can be no neutrals. Those who are against the people are for Malan. AND THOSE WHO ARE FOR THE PEOPLE MUST GET UP ON THEIR HIND LEGS NOW AND SAY SO.

The choice between freedom and slavery cannot be postponed any longer.

CONSTIPATION

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BRITISH KILL 500 A MONTH IN KENYA

LONDON.

THE British authorities in Kenya are now killing Africans at the rate of 500 a month, according to the latest figures given by the Chief of Staff, General Heyman. He said up to July this year 2,500 Africans were known to have been killed in operations, but it was quite probable that a more accurate estimate would be in the region of 3,000.

In addition, according to the Colonial Office, 521 people have been hanged in Kenya of whom 279 were put to death for offences not punishable by death in Britain.

The direct cost to the British taxpayer of carrying on this policy of bloodshed is now over £1 million a month while the balance of the money to pay for the "emergency" is found in Kenya itself.

100,000 PRISONERS

In addition to the cost of military operations, the swollen police and security forces, there is the cost of keeping 100,000 prisoners behind barbed wire.

According to the British Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, before the mass arrests of Africans in the so-called "Operation Anvil", 191,587 people had been arrested, of whom 77,794 were detained. The result of Operation Anvil was the detention of another 22,553 people.

According to the Kenya Settlers' leader and Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Blundell, the policy of the Government is as follows: "We do not detain people for what they have done—we detain them for what they intend to do."

This openly Nazi policy on concentration camps is confirmed by the Church Missionary Society in a report recently saying: "A number against whom no specific charges have been proved will be sent to various prisons. On release, prisoners will be sent to a work camp." The report added that it was impossible to forecast how long the process of "rehabilitation" would take—perhaps several years."

The correspondent of the *Sunday Observer*, revealing the indiscriminate activities of the police, reported from Nairobi: "Unable to apprehend criminals, the police have decided to arrest all the unemployed."

SLAVE LABOUR

There is a hard-headed calculation in filling the concentration camps with prisoners. The aim is to secure virtual slave labour for work for which ordinary labour is unprocurable at the usual wages offered.

Thus the report of the Native Commissioner, Rift Valley, states: "The main consideration in siting the camps has been the value to the Colony of the work their inmates can perform. This was the reason for the siting of the Makutano camp since the inmates are able to perform work on the Uganda main trunk road."

Prison labour is also being hired out to private employers including white farmers. Typical is this recent advertisement appearing in the *Kenya Weekly News*: "200 acres offered in Gilgil on a three-year contract for wheat; contract labour available from a near camp for light clearing."

"VILLAGES"

A further measure to try and suppress the resistance by force has been the Malaya policy of "villagisation." This means the driving of people from the land into "villages" which they are compelled to build and which are surrounded by barbed wire and kept under armed guard. The policy is strongly resisted by the Kikuyu and other peoples and was one of the points on which they wanted guarantees when the abortive truce talks opened in April this year.

The villagisation is being pushed ahead, however, and the Kenya Government claims there are now over 100,000 people in this type of concentration camp with an average population of some thousand each.

The Kenya authorities are using religion as a weapon in their attempts to subdue the resistance and have called in missionaries to soften up the populations driven into "villages" and concentration camps.

According to the *Kenya Weekly News* a Moral Rearmament group has been planted on the Athi River detention camp to work among "those detained

under the emergency regulations who the police know to be active but are unable to procure sufficient proof to secure a conviction in a court of law."

Crazy Bill To Ban Communists

NEW YORK.

War-crazy U.S. Senators surprised themselves when last week they unanimously passed a Bill to outlaw the Communist Party. Nobody in the Government had expected or planned such a move when the obscure Senator Humphrey, of Minnesota, and other Opposition Senators proposed the Bill as an amendment to a Bill endorsed by the President aiming to exclude Communist leadership from certain trade unions. The Humphrey Bill was carried and the Government's Bill was added to it as an amendment. Both Bills now go to the House of Representatives.

STRONGER ISRAELI TIES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LONDON.

IN the face of the grave dangers now facing the Government of Israel, a new element of realism has entered into their foreign policy, reflected in a growing friendship and cordiality with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

With the signing of the British-Egyptian agreement on Suez, Israel's relations with the West have reached their lowest ebb and it is now seen that Zionist attacks on the Socialist countries are a luxury that cannot be afforded. At the same time, from the side of Soviet Russia has come a consistent initiative for the improvement of relations.

Britain's pact with Egypt leaves the United States free to fill the imperialist vacuum in the Middle East. America is already sending economic "aid," armies of technicians and military advisers to Egypt and has promised to supply arms.

Britain failed to insist on an Israel-Egypt peace as a condition for the Suez pact and the Americans are supplying arms regardless of Egypt's aggressive intentions.

Both the leading Soviet papers *Pravda* and *Izvestia* have denounced the British-Egyptian pact as a "threat to the peaceful co-existence of Egypt with other countries."

Pravda said the pact was a move towards inclusion of Egypt in American plans for a Middle East—"a direct threat to peace."

Since the Jewish State resumed relations with the Soviet Union in July last year there has been a series of friendly tokens strengthening ties between the two countries. The diplomatic missions have been raised to Embassy rank; a trade agreement supplies Israel with crude oil while Russia takes an unprecedented volume of citrus shipments; cultural relations have vastly improved and the Israel-Soviet Friendship League has been reactivated with a cabinet minister, Prof. Ben Zion Dinur, as president.

EXIT PERMITS

The Soviet Union has resumed, after many years, the granting of exit permits to elderly Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel while the Israel Government has sent its deputy minister of Agriculture to visit the great agricultural exhibition in Moscow.

Relations with Rumania have also improved and the Rumanian Government has proposed the resumption of trade with the Jewish State. By this gesture,

the Rumanians have agreed to waive any bitterness created by the recent violent and unjustified attacks by Jewish extremists.

Behind these attacks was the fact that many European Jews from the People's Democracies had become disillusioned with economic conditions in Israel. Hundreds of immigrants have clamoured for and are still demanding the right to return to Rumania. Zionist circles countered this by working up an agitation that Rumania was persecuting its Jews. Now little is heard of this propaganda.

LONG QUEUES

Two recent reports reflected the situation: The Israel correspondent of the *Paris Weekly Marches Coloniaux* stated: "In front of the Rumanian Legation in Tel Aviv, as well as outside the Legations of other East European countries, endless queues are to be seen of people anxious to repatriate themselves. In many cases Jews misled by Zionist propaganda had left the countries of their birth for Israel, only to become a prey to unemployment and disease on their arrival, huddled together in tents. These people now wish to return to their own countries. The Press here reflects Government anxiety over the problem of emigration of Israel's inhabitants. Surprisingly, most concern is directed to Rumania."

The recent British Trade Union delegation to Rumania included Mr. Sam Waggenheim, a Jewish worker, who met Rumanian Jews in every walk of life. Back in London he reported: "Everywhere I went I found not a sign of discrimination and no tendency on anyone's part to hide their nationality such as might be expected if there were indeed anti-Semitism in the country."

"WOULD HAVE SHAMED ADOLF HITLER"

Rhodesian Workers Attack Fascist Labour Law

BULAWAYO.

FACED with the consequences of their unpopular action against the railway rank-and-file leader, Mr. Charles Taylor, the Southern Rhodesian Government have pulled out of the hat the well-tried red bogey. Although the Premier, Mr. Garfield Todd, has in the past only made vague hints that he had "secret information" against Mr. Taylor, he burst out, when hard pressed in a Parliamentary debate, that Mr. Taylor was "a Communist." Apparently he was satisfied that the red smear was enough to justify any action against Mr. Taylor, his wife and family.

In the debate, Mr. Todd was under attack by the only Labour member, Mr. Jack Keller, who had denounced the iniquitous Peace Preservation Act of 1953. Mr. Keller exposed the whole shabby trick by which the Act had been rushed through without opposition because of the Government's assertion at a private meeting with Opposition M.P.'s that they needed wide powers to deal with an expected strike of African workers at the Wankie Colliery.

"It was a Fascist measure introduced by backdoor methods," said Mr. Keller. "It is the most dictatorial, drastic measure yet placed on the statute book of any Parliament in the British Commonwealth. . . . It extends to the local, political and industrial spheres measures which would only be considered justified in extreme national emergency, such as war."

Mr. Keller revealed that when the Wankie strike actually broke out the

Garfield Todd Government pretended they had no foreknowledge of any labour unrest. Yet they had put this "iniquitous Act" through three months before specifically to deal with the Wankie workers.

Another of the shameful tricks by which Premier Todd had got his Act through was revealed by Mr. Keller. He had promised that the Act "would never be used against the European workers of this country."

When the railway strike occurred, however, the Prime Minister issued regulations "which would have shamed Adolf Hitler."

WANTED LIVING WAGE

All this dictatorship and injustice had been used, said the Labour member, "because the strikers demanded a living wage. They were men who had been imported into this country on false pretences." The Prime Minister had not wanted the strike settled in any but his own despotic way.

Replying to the debate the Prime Minister, in addition to smearing Taylor as a Red, claimed that he had the right to deport him "because he had made a false declaration on his immigration form."

The friends and fellow railwaymen who worked with and knew Mr. Taylor have not been impressed by the Prime Minister's allegations. Action in support of him is being taken and protests are being made both in Rhodesia and Britain.

A circular being signed by Rhodesian railwaymen says:

"We feel that Mr. Taylor has been the victim of a gross injustice. With a wife and three children, he has been deprived of his job and deported simply because he exercised the elementary Trade Union right to engage in strike action to increase wages and improve conditions."

The circular calls on the British and all other Unions to back up the action of their Rhodesian fellow workers; to protest to the Rhodesian Government; to demand the reinstatement of Mr. Taylor in his job; to urge the British T.U.C. to send a mission of investigation into conditions on the Rhodesian railways; and to demand the repeal of "the law that reeks of Hitlerism" under which the Rhodesian firemen were victimised.

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MFT23

GRIM FARCE OF GROUP AREAS STARTS IN JO'BURG

JOHANNESBURG.

A PART from small pockets in the Marshalltown-Vredeoord area, where Indians may retain their present properties, the whole of central Johannesburg and its suburbs are to be set aside as a "white group area" according to proposals of the Government-appointed Reference and Planning Committee to the Land Tenure Advisory Board which has begun its sittings in Johannesburg.

Over 3,600 objections have been made to this inhuman plan, and the seventy-five lawyers representing various objectors occupy about a third of the space in the Selborne Hall, where the sittings are being held.

The proceedings, like all those of the Board, have an element of grim farce. The Government-appointed Board has to advise the Government. In order to assist it to do so, the Government—in the shape of the Government-appointed Reference and Planning Committee—puts before the Board a detailed plan which it "suggests" be presented to the Government.

Then, on behalf of the Government, Mr. T. H. van Reenen objects to the presence of representatives of 42 organisations who have come to object to the plan. His standing as an objector is challenged, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. de Vos Hugo, replies that he has asked Mr. van Reenen to go through the list and lodge these objections, to "assist the Board." "Some of the objections," said Mr. Hugo, "are opposed to the principles of the Act, and it would be better for Mr. van Reenen to make his objections so that we shall consider them with an impartial mind."

HUMAN BEINGS

The nature of the whole proceedings was criticised by Dr. G. Lowen, who, with Advocates Slovo and Wolpe, is appearing for about 500 objectors. He pointed out that all the neat paper plans with red lines and different coloured areas on maps were very impressive—but it was not papers but hundreds of thousands of human beings who were involved.

"Has the Reference and Planning Committee considered these people? How many are involved? Who are they? Where will they live? How will they make a living?"

He demanded that the Committee should answer these questions, and bring

evidence to support its answers. Mr. van Reenen replied that "this portion of our case cannot be supported by evidence because it is based on Government policy. . . . Those affected will be able to know how they are affected. We do not know."

COLLABORATORS

Great anger has been caused among the Indian community by the collaborationist tactics of the Transvaal Indian Organisation, who are accepting the principle of ghettoisation by advancing alternative proposals for Indian group areas.

"The T.I.O. Sells Out," is the title of a leaflet widely distributed by the Transvaal Indian Congress. The leaflet, in part, reads:—

"The T.I.O. is out to save the vested interest of only a very small section of our people—not that it will by its sheer opportunism and selfishness save this. . . . The T.I.O. by asking for certain areas will antagonise people of other racial groups living there—and thus arouse racial bitterness and strife."

The Transvaal Indian Congress reiterates that the Group Areas Act must be opposed at every stage, not only for Indians but for all racial groups, and calls for a united front of all people in the fight against apartheid.

JAP ARMY TAKES OVER

LONDON.

United States ground forces are to be withdrawn from Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan, and replaced this year by between 35,000 to 50,000 men of the new Japanese Army, armed with the latest U.S. equipment. United States Air Force, anti-aircraft and radar installations will remain indefinitely on the island, which is the nearest Japanese territory to the Kuriles, belonging to the Soviet Union.

NO CO-EXISTENCE

NEW YORK.

The U.S. Congressional Committee on "Communist Aggression" has reported to President Eisenhower that peaceful co-existence is a Communist myth.

The report called for severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet and all her allies and the formation of military units in America composed of emigres from the socialist countries.

U.N. GENERAL INSULTS U.N.

NEW YORK.

Mobilisation of the United Nations against the Soviet Union and the cutting of diplomatic relations was urged by General Mark Clark, former U.N. commander in the Korean War. "I haven't much respect for the U.N.," he said in Washington, adding that it was wrong to allow the Soviet Union to "have spies and saboteurs spawning around United Nations headquarters in New York."

Dutch Hero Free

LONDON.

Huge crowds gathered in the streets of Amsterdam, Holland, when the heroic Dutch labour leader Piet van Staveren was released from prison after serving seven years of a sentence for refusing to fight against the people of Indonesia in the unjust colonial war of 1947.

"WE DON'T WANT TO MOVE"



Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. Abrahams.

Mrs. Meer.

The first immediate threat of forced removal of thousands of Coloured people under the Group Areas Act has come in the form of an application by the "Danie Malan Branch" of the Nationalist Party to the Land Tenure Advisory Board to proclaim a large part of Woodstock and Salt River for European occupation and ownership.

At its next public sitting in the first week of September the Board will investigate 34 areas in the Cape Peninsula from Woodstock to Kuils River and eight in the Strand. Most of these areas are occupied by people of different races, and proposals have been made by both Coloured and European people.

"It's all nonsense," Mrs. M. Mitchell, of 52 William Street, Cape

Town, remarked when she was told of the proposal to move all Coloured people from the area where she lives. "I've been living here for 18 years and I don't intend moving now." All the people living in William Street were Coloured, as far as she knew.

Mrs. Mitchell's husband is pensioned. He does a light job in town, but is only earning £3 8s. a week. "As it is we can hardly live," remarked Mrs. Mitchell. "If we had to move far out of town he would be working to support the bus company." The bus fare from Woodstock to Cape Town is only 3d.

Church Street, where Mrs. Annie Abrahams lives, is also in the heart of the area which the Nationalist Party branch wants to be declared European. Mrs. Abrahams owns the

house she is living in and has lived there for eight years. "I don't want to move," she said. "Coloured, Malay and European people live in this street and we get on well together." Mrs. Abrahams had just been to show her new grandchild to her neighbour, who is European.

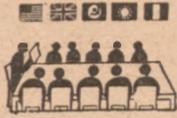
After waiting for a house seven years Mrs. G. Meer managed to get a house in Devon Street last year. "We had lived with my husband's parents since we got married," she told Advance. "It's so nice to have a home of our own at last, and we certainly do not want to move," Mrs. Meer, who has five small children, said. "There are many Europeans living in this street," she told Advance, "but we all greet one another and they have never shown that they want us kicked out."

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

U.S. BIG BUSINESS SCARED OF PEACE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER last week dismissed the idea of a "preventive war" against the Communist Powers as "ridiculous, completely unthinkable and impossible." He said that if the "free world" intelligently built up "a structure impervious to Communist assault" there would be no war.

President Eisenhower also said United States interests would not be served by breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In his view, the world's only hope was to improve the United Nations Organisation, "bringing it closer to the great thoughts which inspired it."



On the surface, Eisenhower's statement appears greatly to strengthen the forces for peace throughout the world. It should certainly do something to lessen international tension, and from this point of view alone is a welcome change from the bellicose utterances from the White House ever since the end of World War II.

On the other hand, Eisenhower's recent statements on international policy, in their very moderation, have reflected the growing alarm of the President of the United States at the strength of the war-like elements inside his country, which he is finding it more and more difficult to keep under control.

I don't want to suggest Eisenhower is developing into a fellow-traveller, a peace-monger or anything like that. He is as anti-Communist as the rest of them, an inheritor of the Truman doctrine, a worthy representative of American big business in all its anti-democratic aspects. His calous refusal to reprieve the Rosenbergs showed to what lengths he was prepared to go in the cold war.

But there is no doubt that in recent months Eisenhower has been forced to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay the United States to get involved in a war now.

First of all, internationally, her prestige is at an all-time low and she is practically bereft of allies.

Secondly, Eisenhower is no longer convinced that, in the event of war breaking out, the United States would be able to muster sufficient force, including atomic weapons, for victory.

Thus, without departing from any of the fundamentals of his policy, Eisenhower has had to back-pedal a great deal.

Background to Eisenhower's statement is simply the increasing fascisation of American life. The organised hard core of warmongers is becoming more and more reckless, trying to force the President's hand before he is ready. The strength and power of those who want war now is one of the most alarming features of the American scene to-day.

Economic Structure

In its economic structure the United States shows the same fusion of finance and industrial capital with government power that was the chief characteristic of Nazi Germany.

In 1952, the last year for which there are adequate statistics, there were 660,000 corporations in the United States. But 66 of them held directly 28.3 per cent. of the total assets of all the corporations. Through interlocking directorships and other financial inter-connections, they controlled directly or indirectly over 75 per cent. of all corporation assets.

The financial oligarchy which controls American big business consists of only 127 men, each of whom is a director of two or more of the largest companies.

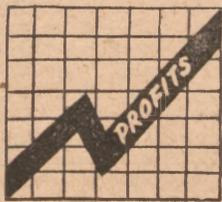
Eisenhower's Cabinet represents the most open rule of monopoly capitalists in U.S. history. Members of his Cabinet have held directorship or official connection in 86 corporations, with total assets exceeding 20 billion dollars.

Among them are Secretary of Defence Charles E. Wilson, former president and director of General Motors; Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, formerly a director of over 30 companies, including Pittsburgh-Consolidation Coal Co.; Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens, formerly director of General Electric, Mutual Life Insurance, New York Telephone Co. and chairman of J. P. Stevens and Co., a leading textile company; Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, formerly director of International Nickel, chairman and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dulles' law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell handles Rockefeller, Morgan and other big interests.

Bigger Profits

In the words of Senator Wayne Morse on August 3, 1953, the Eisenhower appointees are staging "a crusade for more Cadillacs for more bankers" and are engaged in "the great business of making life pleasant for the upper classes."

U.S. corporations are making bigger profits than ever before in history. Dividends paid by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange totalled 1,518 million dollars in the first quarter of 1954, a record for the period. But the biggest companies, according to the Magazine of Wall Street, gained at the expense of the smaller ones.



In other words, the tendency is for still further increase of wealth, power and influence at the top.

Despite the increase in profits and all the claims of the Wall Street propagandists, business in the U.S. is not healthy. Many companies made increased profits on lower sales—because of increased prices. General Electric, for example, had a sales drop of 8 per cent. in the first quarter of this year, while net profits rose by 42 per cent.

There is something like a slump in the steel industry, which is operating at only 65 per cent. of capacity. According to a report by the New York correspondent of the Times on August 1, steel "will be produced in the United States at a lower rate in the second half of this year compared with the first half."

Motor car sales are in the doldrums, and some sellers have been offering free fur coats with their cars to get rid of their stocks.

Lower Wages

At the other end of the scale, the workers are getting a smaller slice of the national cake than before. The purchasing power of the dollar in March, 1954, was 54.7 cents, compared with 100 in January, 1939, and 56.3 cents a year ago.

Unemployment in July totalled 3,347,000—one in 20 workers is jobless. Democratic spokesman Leon Keyserling predicts 7½ million unemployed in the first quarter of 1955 unless the Administration takes drastic action.

What has kept the U.S. economy ticking over in the last five years has been rearmament. The Korean war saved the U.S. economy from depression. Every war scare, from Germany to Indo-China, sends the U.S. stock market booming. U.S. defence expenditure rose from 22.1 billion dollars in 1949 to 51.8 billion dollars in 1953.

"U.S. productive capacity was immensely stimulated by rearmament," reported Thomas Balogh in the New Statesman on July 10. . . . "The increase in military expenditure and aid more than matched the deterioration in trade."

This is the basic source of the American drive to war. Just as in Nazi Germany, so in the United States to-day, the very contradictions of the capitalist system are driving its defenders to seek a solution of their problems in war. However much he may now try to back-pedal, Eisenhower is a prisoner of the whole U.S. war machine.

Bold As Brass

Big business and the military in the U.S. are also inter-linked. General Lucius D. Clay, former U.S. commander in Germany, is now chairman of Continental Can and a director of Marine Midland Corporation and General Motors, of Lehman Corporation and Newmont Mining Corporation.

General James Doolittle, of the U.S. Air Force, is vice-president of Shell Oil. When General MacArthur left the army he was made chairman of Remington Rand, which pays him 68,600 dollars a year.

Other U.S. military men with business connections are Admiral Ben Moreel, General Joseph T. McNarney, Rear-Admiral Walter A. Buck, Admiral Jonas Howard Ingram and many others.

In no other country in the world do the military play so large a part in political life as in America, and from MacArthur to Mark Clark (whose outburst last week Eisenhower was trying to answer) most of them want to "get going and shoot the works" as soon as possible, and few of them have any inhibitions about saying so.

They are supported by such big business voices as the magazine Time, which last week confessed itself "impressed" with the logic of Rhee's call for war against People's China. "There are weighty objections to Rhee's plan, but its general argument is difficult to dispute: there will be no better time than the present to take the offensive against Communism and no better place than Asia."

The Drive Continues

And, side by side with the war plans abroad, the Administration plans for war at home by stepping up the witch-hunt, clamping down on progressives, steadily reducing the area of personal liberty for U.S. citizens. Measures sponsored by Eisenhower during the last year include one to provide the death penalty for "peace-time espionage," one to deprive witnesses called up by Congressional committees of the protection of the Fifth Amendment, one to authorise telephone tapping in "subversive cases," one to outlaw the Communist Party and give the Government power to dissolve trade unions "infiltrated by Reds," one to give the Government power to dismiss any "security risk" in a defence plant.

The total of Communists arrested under the "thought control" Smith Act nears the 150 mark. Leading scientists like Oppenheimer are declared "security risks" and sacked from their jobs. A growing stream of progressives (like Charles Chaplin and Dr. Cort) are leaving the United States and seeking asylum abroad.

But let me end this brief survey of the United States scene by recording that the fight against MacCarthyism and war in the U.S. is not yet lost. A gallant band of heroic men and women have stood their ground and fought back, and slowly they are winning support from wider and wider sections of the American people.

Here is the message of Paul Robeson, the great Negro singer and freedom fighter, who is now forbidden to leave the United States:

"The fact is that every day brings new proof that the great cause of peace and liberation—in which I am inseparably united with the vast majority of mankind—is invincible. The doom of imperialism has been sounded in all Asia, and soon Africa and other colonial lands now straining against their chains will rise in mighty freedom.

"And here at home it is beginning to look as if those who want to 'go it alone' into the new world war cannot count on having the American people go with them—and everybody else has already said 'No.'"



CHARLIE CHAPLIN HITS OUT

LONDON.

An appeal for the ending of the cold war and outright condemnation of atomic weapons were made by the world-famous film comedian and Peace Prize winner, Charlie Chaplin, on the ninth anniversary of the dropping of the first atom bomb on Hiroshima. The interview first appeared in the Canadian paper Peace Review.

"The sorry efforts to make the peoples accept atomic warfare are a crime against the spirit of man," Chaplin said.

"But perhaps there is something worse—cold war. For the manufacture of terror weapons is no longer a secret, and in a short time they could be manufactured in every country, big or small. And so they will cancel each other out.

RUIN OF MANKIND

"But the cold war can go on indefinitely, bringing moral, spiritual and economic ruin to mankind.

"There is no folly greater, no monstrosity more enormous, than that daily



poisoning of millions of beings who are being systematically taught to hate by creating in them artificial fears.

"That mad work must be prevented, and this horrible cold war must be stopped."

In another dramatic warning against atomic weapons, the American organisation, Contemporary Issues, has brought out a pamphlet entitled "Stop That Bomb" in which it emphasises not only the menace of destruction by warfare, but points out that the experimental explosions are endangering the life of the entire human race.

DANGER NOW

"While a war in the long unforeseeable future may result in the destruction of cities and whole populations, the poisoning of the land, ocean and atmosphere is occurring here and now," say the scientists who compiled the pamphlet.

"Long before nations meet in battle, with all the horrors of modern weapons, the air and soil, the water and food supply of the world, indeed, the health of mankind and all living things may be undermined irreparably by 'mere' experiments.

"The gravity of this threat can hardly be over-estimated. If the present explosions in the Pacific Ocean are continued or graduated further in intensity they may simply make the earth uninhabitable for life."



Head-aches?

Feluna can give you so much help, so simply. Why put up with disorders? You see, Feluna is the tonic plus. It's a treatment—a specialised treatment for the special requirements of women. Make pain and disorders and sleepless nights things of the past. Use Feluna regularly and enjoy a new life of health and happiness. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

FELUNA Pills

for regular feminine health

TRADE UNION COLUMN BY RAY ALEXANDER

TRADE UNIONS MUST STAND BY BASIC PRINCIPLES



AFRICAN SWEET UNION HITS BACK

JOHANNESBURG.

The African Sweet Workers' Union has reacted sharply to the formation of a rival breakaway union by Mrs. Bergsteed, local branch secretary of the registered Sweet Workers' Union. A leaflet issued by the union to all Africans in the industry challenges Mrs. Bergsteed's statement that the new union was launched "to form closer relationship with the European union and to have better discipline among the workers."

The African union has always worked closely with the European workers' trade union, says the leaflet, and until the arrangement was recently terminated by Mrs. Bergsteed, always shared the same offices. "Did we not stand by the White workers during the strike in 1948 by not working?" asks the leaflet. "Did we not also stand with the White workers in 1942? Have we not always helped fight for wages and conditions that all workers are receiving at present?"

"There has never been any trouble between us and the European workers, ever."

The leaflet goes on to detail certain financial differences which, it alleges, arose between the African union and Mrs. Bergsteed.

A letter from Mr. Joel Legobya, secretary of the African Sweet Workers' Union, is published in this week's Saamtrek protesting emphatically against its publication of Mrs. Bergsteed's article last week. "We certainly did not expect it from the official organ of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council," reads the letter. "There is no excuse for your paper, because we are a well-known organisation and have been in existence for many years. . . . We demand that this matter be rectified immediately and that you fully and unconditionally withdraw your support of the new organisation."

An editorial in Saamtrek, while expressing its grief at "the discord which has apparently developed in the ranks of the sweet workers," and stating that "we certainly do not approve of the moves to split the African Sweet Workers' Union," justifies its article of the previous issue on the grounds that "it is our duty . . . to keep our readers informed as to what is happening."

Easily irritated? take a warning from Nature

If you're getting irritable and edgy, finding work tedious and tiring, it's time you knew the reason. Those are sure signs that your nervous system is running down. You need Virata. Virata is not just a tonic. Virata nourishes the whole nervous system. Its unique restorative properties are specially processed in these pills so that they can be completely absorbed by the system. Take a course of Virata and f-e-e-l the difference a strong, healthy nervous system makes to living. Start today!

take

VIRATA

2520-2

The splintering of the trade union movement has reached a point where the continued existence of the movement itself is threatened.

This position has come about directly as a result of the Nationalist Government's attacks on democracy and the working class as a whole. These attacks would not, however, have reduced the working class movement to the weak position in which it finds itself to-day if leaders had not surrendered principles in order to obtain security for themselves.

I have in mind the failure of the trade union movement to rally round those who have been banned and to put up a solid front of resistance to the attacks on free trade unionism made by the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act and the Industrial Conciliation Bill.

The workers will never be able to defend their interests adequately. If they base their actions on the principles laid down by the ruling class to express its own interests.

That is exactly what is involved in the proposal to divide the trade union movement into two camps, the registered and the unregistered. It is this that Schoeman, the Nationalist Party, the Botha Commission and all the other racialists have been trying to do for the past 17 years.

Their Argument

Let me examine the arguments put up by Mr. Rutherford and others who are in favour of two federations, one for registered, the other for unregistered (that is, African) unions. Their contention is that it is impossible to bring together in one organisation all the unions irrespective of race which oppose the Industrial Conciliation Bill. If the African unions come in, powerful and potential allies in the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions will stay out.

Mr. Rutherford, in a recent statement on the proposed merger, spoke of a "solid wall" being created against the Industrial Conciliation Bill. The achievement of this wall justifies, in his opinion, the exclusion of Africans from the new Trade Union Centre.

It is not mere size alone that will enable a new trade union centre to constitute a "solid wall." Resistance will be effective if there is a will to resist, and that will must arise from a recognition of the true needs and interests of the workers and the tasks facing the trade union movement.

The needs and interests of the workers are shaped by the economic structure, which without a doubt has created an enormous inter-dependence between the workers of all the racial groups.

Even if the European worker has a near monopoly of skilled jobs, he cannot put up a fight on his own. African workers cannot be disregarded at any level of economic activity. One need only point to the garment and engineering industries — typical of secondary industry and craft trades respectively—for examples of the Africans' significance in the economy. I would like my friends in the engineering and garment trades to give their honest opinion as to the possibility of the European worker succeeding without the full co-operation of the African.

The Foundations

I fully understand the need for unity. I also want to see the S.A.T. and L.C., the S.A. Federation and the Western Province Federation come together in a single powerful organisation.

But I cannot agree that any good can come out of such a merger if it is to take place at the cost of fundamental principles by excluding the Council of Non-European Trade Unions and all African unions generally

By fundamental principles I mean here firstly the unfettered right of the workers to organise, to elect their

leaders and to use the strike weapon.

Secondly, I mean the principle of open trade unions, that is to say, unions having the right to take into their ranks men and women, adults and youth, Black, Brown and White.

The test of membership must never be sex, age or race; the only proper test is the work that the worker does, the industry in which he works.

A healthy trade union will never accept the racial barriers in the Industrial Conciliation Act or any other law discriminating against any section of the workers and keeping them divided.

Rules of the Rulers

These are the rules laid down by the ruling class. They express the interests of the ruling class and do not form a basis on which the workers should frame their policy.

This basis is just as unacceptable to the workers as the distinctions between Catholic and Protestant unions found in Holland and some other countries.

It is the ruling class, that is to say, the employers taken as a whole, who made the legal distinction between the registered and unregistered unions. The Nationalists have made it abundantly clear that their aim is to destroy free trade unionism, and that for this purpose they are determined to force segregation on the trade unions.

Splitting the trade union movement into registered and unregistered federations will, therefore, not appease the Nationalists. They will demand the full pound of flesh and insist that Coloured and Indian unions should also be isolated. Those who accept the exclusion of unregistered, i.e., African unions, will find themselves committed to the exclusion of registered Non-European trade unions. Isn't that precisely what the Industrial Conciliation Bill is intended to achieve?

There is no need to speculate on this. Schoeman only last week said at a Nationalist Party meeting at Booysens "that the Nationalist Party wanted to remove the unhealthy situation where Non-Europeans could belong to the same unions as Europeans."

The trade unions dare not regard common membership of all races as

"unhealthy." The practical policy of the best and far-sighted trade unions will bear me out.

Organisation

The weak spot in the trade union movement is the absence of organisation for the great masses of African workers who are forced to live on starvation wages and who face victimisation when they organise, and when they go on strike against victimisation for the right to be organised they face police terror such as could happen only in a fascist country. If organised labour recognised its duty the African tobacco workers in Durban would not be compelled to live on strike pay of 6s. per week, which is all they receive to-day. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to the trade union movement!

When registered trade unions give assistance to African workers on strike the principle of working class solidarity is being expressed in a practical way. It is this kind of tradition which existed in our trade union movement and which we must preserve at all costs.

The European, Coloured and Indian worker cannot afford to lose the goodwill of the African workers. He must never place himself in the position where he can be accused of being a tool of the ruling class and of applying apartheid against his fellow African workers. He must keep his hands clean by keeping the door open to complete workers' unity.

Keep Hands Clean

I realise that the African unions have not made their full contribution to unity. I regret the weaknesses that have kept many of them out of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council. But this failure does not entitle the S.A. Trades and Labour Council to become a party to the introduction of racialism.

Let the S.A. Trades and Labour Council keep its hands clean. The proper thing to do is to help the African workers to build powerful trade unions and to encourage these unions to affiliate to a single all-inclusive trade union centre.

NEW MOVE TO BREAK TOBACCO STRIKE

DURBAN.

AS all attempts to break the solidarity of the Tobacco workers have failed, the Native Administration has now stepped in to help smash the strike by refusing to renew Tobacco strikers' permits so that they can be deported.

All pass registration offices in Durban have received lists containing the names and numbers of strikers with instructions to clerks not to renew the permits of any African who has participated in the strike.

The United Tobacco Company states that all strikers have been dismissed, but has intimated that many of them will be re-employed if they apply for jobs, so apparently the Native Administration hopes the strikers will return to work if they are threatened with deportation. If they do not go back to United Tobacco Company, then their permits will have to be renewed, which the Native Administration will refuse to do. Arrest and deportation of the strikers would then follow.

COURT ACTION

According to legal opinion, however, the Influx Control Officer might not be able to succeed with such action against the Tobacco workers.

Mr. G. Doorewaard, national organiser of the Tobacco Workers' Union, told

Advance that if attempts are made to deport any striker, the action will be tested in the courts of law.

No such action can be taken against the strikers at present as they are to be subpoenaed as witnesses in the forthcoming trial of the 26 Tobacco workers on August 23.

As the strike enters its fifth week, the workers remain determined to continue until the employers are prepared to negotiate with the Union.

France Looks East

LONDON.

The chief departure in the new economic policy by which the French Premier, M. Mendes-France, hopes to re-organise the country's economy is a proposal to shift the buying of raw materials where possible from dollar and sterling sources to Iron Curtain countries, says the Manchester Guardian.

AFRICAN UNIONS REJECT APARTHEID

"Unity" Plan Condemned

JOHANNESBURG.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of practically every African trade union in the Transvaal including all those affiliated to the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, all those affiliated to the South African Trades and Labour Council, and some which are unaffiliated, has unanimously rejected the proposal made by Mr. Rutherford, on behalf of the Unity Committee, that the Trades and Labour Council should be dissolved and that there should be two parallel federations of registered and unregistered unions with a liaison committee comprising representatives of the two organisations.

A statement issued to all trade unions by Mr. L. Masina, secretary of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, says: "The Council of Non-European Trade Unions is in favour of trade union unity. It would like to see the establishment of a single co-ordinating trade union body on the basis of complete equality, irrespective of race or colour. This is the only sound trade union principle.

"The Council of Non-European Trade Unions completely rejects the principle of apartheid or race discrimination in the trade union movement. This is the basis of the Council's objection to Nationalist legislation. The Council urges the whole trade union movement to join in rejecting 'separation' and 'parallel' principles which divide the working class and help the employers.

"The Council of Non-European Trade Unions will not be a party to any proposal along apartheid lines. It therefore rejects the proposal of the Unity Committee.

EQUAL BASIS

"The Council of Non-European Trade Unions is prepared to meet and discuss trade union matters with any other trade union bodies on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It urges the Trades and Labour Council leaders not to dissolve the T.L.C. which, whatever practical failings, has at least always maintained basic trade union standpoint in its constitution.

"The Council of Non-European Trade Unions propose that its representatives be invited on an equal basis to join the Unity Committee, which should be kept in being to co-ordinate common trade union efforts and campaigns against:

The Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act.
The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill.

Measures which reduce the real wages of workers, mainly the refusal to increase C.O.L.A. while failing to keep the cost of living down; increases in rents and train fares arising from measures taken by the Government.

The influx-control regulations, which by denying freedom of movement, deprive the African worker of the opportunity to seek better paid work."

CONFERENCE

The so-called "Unity Conference" due to take place in Durban on October 4 and 5 will not be able to claim any support from African unions for the "parallel" constitution which it had been intended to submit. A major question which faces the trade union movement at this conference and at the postponed Conference of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council which immediately follows it (also in Durban, beginning on October 6) is whether the right-wing leaders of the Federation and the T.L.C. will persist in their plans in the face of opposition, not only from African unions, but also from many registered unions which continue to stand by the principles embodied in the non-racial constitution of the Trades and Labour Council.

PRISON FOR GUIANA LEADERS

LONDON.

Two people's leaders in British Guiana, ex-Minister of Health Dr. Lachman Singh and Mr. Rory Westmaas, were each sentenced last week to fines of 300 dollars or three months' imprisonment under the dictatorial emergency orders.

Dr. Singh was sentenced for reading a publication of the World Federation of Trade Unions and Mr. Westmaas for breaking a restrictive order. Both chose to go to prison.

SAM KAHN'S NEXT ARTICLE
ON HIS VISIT TO THE SOVIET
UNION WILL APPEAR NEXT
WEEK.

LAUNDRY WORKERS WANT HIGHER WAGES

CAPE TOWN.

GROWING unrest is developing amongst laundry workers in the Cape as a result of the protracted negotiations for a new agreement with the employers. The present agreement expired on 10th February and has since been extended three times because no compromise could be arrived at.

Demands by the Cape branch of the National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers for increased wages, three weeks' annual leave, a five-day week, a pension fund and free overalls for depot assistants have been refused by the employers. Their only offer has been three extra paid holidays.

A meeting of the branch executive last Saturday decided to press ahead with the formation of committees in the factories to further the demands of the Union and to raise money for a strike fund if necessary. A number of these committees of African and Coloured workers have already been set up.

Mr. Leon Levy, general secretary of the Union, is in Cape Town helping to press the demands of the local branch for a new agreement. The general secretary of the African Laundry Workers' Union, Mr. Leslie Masina, was also in Cape Town last week helping to organise African workers in the factory committees.

Since the campaign for a new agreement started many new workers have come forward to join the Union, especially from the receiving depots.

Wages in Cape Town are lower than those paid to laundry workers in Johannesburg. The highest basic wage for labourers and general workers is £1 13s. 6d. a week. If a worker is under 18 he has to work for a year at £1 2s. 6d. before he receives an increase. A qualified spotter in the laundry section is paid £2 and a qualified sorter £1 17s. 6d. In the dry cleaning section a qualified marker is paid £2 2s. 6d. and a wet cleaner £1 14s. 6d. A mangle hand earns £1 12s. 0d. a week basic wage.

A special general meeting of all workers in the industry has been called by the Union on Saturday, August 21, in the Crawford Hall, 350 Victoria Road, Salt River, at 3 p.m. The proposed new agreement and the demands submitted by the Union will be the main item on the agenda.

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

SYNOPSIS
William Marangha, Katie's boyfriend, is building a house in Rhodesia. But as Katie is pregnant they plan to get married as soon as they can find a place to live in Cape Town. In desperation Katie visits Aunt Mattie, with whom she grew up, to see if they can board with her.

I detected a trace of affectionate banter and said quickly, "Do you mean that? May we have the wedding in your house?"

"Ag, but he won't marry you."

"If he does may we have the wedding in your house?"

"Ja, ja," Aunt Mattie pinched me suddenly on the cheek so that I blinked. She was very unpredictable. "Ag, my naughty Katie." She stretched out a hand impulsively.

"And may we come and live here for a little while after the wedding?" I said quickly, remembering how Willie had asked the architect for a plan of the house in Rusapi.

"Yes, my child, there is a room, but it will cost you money, my naughty Katie."

I took the bus out to Sea Point and hurried to Willie's boarding house to tell him the good news.

Willie's face was one broad grin. "I also have wonderful news for you and for him." He patted me on the tummy.

"How do you know it will be a boy?" I said rather crossly.

"It might be a girl," he conceded.

"What is your wonderful news?"

"The house at Rusapi is finished."

"That's marvellous. What do you think we should do now?"

"I don't know."

"Maybe you can let it," I said, thinking in terms of my triumphant visit to Aunt Mattie and the concessions I had wrested from her.

"Perhaps," said Willie, and he added as an after-thought, "I met your brother last night."

"Robert!"

"Yes."

"Where? I haven't seen him for ages."

"He was visiting one of the other waiters here."

"But how did he know who you were?" I asked in amazement.

"September told him—that is the name of the waiter he came to see," Willie explained.

"Did he want anything?" I asked with a twinge of alarm.

"Yes," Willie said bluntly, "he wanted money."

"I know Robert," I said; "he always turns up when he wants something."

Willie was looking glum, and I exclaimed: "What! You didn't give him any money, did you?"

"I gave him five pounds because he was your brother. He said he will pay it back next week."

"You'll never see it again," I said in disgust. "You don't know my brother. To give him money is like pouring water into a sieve."

"I will get it back," Willie said grimly.

It was unfortunate that this little incident should have occurred just before the wedding.

CHAPTER 14

We fixed the wedding date for the 16th of August, which was a Saturday night a fortnight later. There would be no sense in delaying things, and Aunt Mattie might change her mind at any time.

Willie and I sent out the invitations. I had felt a sneaking inclination to invite father, for at Maranke we had things in common which none of mother's family could share. But father's presence at the wedding would have been an invitation to open hostilities with mother and Aunt Mattie. Father did not receive an invitation. But all our friends and family in Rhodesia did. Naturally they would not be able to come, but we knew that they would be thrilled to get our invitation cards. Many of them sent presents. From Uncle John I received a Parker fountain pen, which, he wrote, would make it easy for me to write him many letters. It must have cost at least four pounds and I was very proud of it. Until the wedding mother kept the pen and the other presents in the office of the hotel where she worked.

Mother had begun to take some part in the wedding preparations and I saw more of her. If she had any misgivings because I was marrying an African and not a Coloured she never mentioned them. On one occasion when we were talking mother shook her head sadly and muttered, "What will happen to all the education that I have given you?"

The remark vexed me and I retorted—"Please, mother, do not speak of that. It was my own education. I paid you for every penny of it, and I am free to do what I like with it."

For once mother did not answer back.

Willie and I were married in the registrar's office on Saturday morning, the 16th of August, when I was five months pregnant and very self-conscious. I spent the hours before the marriage on tenterhooks. I was terrified that Willie might fall sick, that the registrar's office might close, that some world calamity would rob me of this great moment. But the little ceremony passed off quietly and Willie became truly my husband by law. I could not help recalling nostalgically the full-blooded marriage ceremony I

had attended with Uncle John and Sarah on my visit to Rhodesia.

After the ceremony, with the exception of Willie, who had been unable to get the day off and had to rush back to serve lunch at the boarding house, we all went to Aunt Mattie's house in Bryant Street and began to prepare for the party.

The partitions in the dining-room were taken down. Aunt Susie loaned us two tables. She had been deserted by her three white children, who had gone to Johannesburg, and was once again living in the house next door, where she found her brief spell of happiness with Ginger.

I brought one table and, together with another from the kitchen and Aunt Susie's, we formed one long table. Although this varied in height in different places like the hump of a camel, it stretched from one end of the dining-room to the other.

Aunt Mattie was in her element preparing for the party, but it would be too bad if some of the guests were to get tipsy in her house. She swore it was drink which had killed Uncle Henry—although everyone else knew that it was consumption.

I grew more and more apprehensive about the party as the afternoon wore on. I was bitterly disappointed that Willie would be late for the reception. He had to serve supper at his work.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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BANTU CONGRESS FAILS TO GET AN AUDIENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

An attempt by the Bantu National Congress to hold a meeting in Alexandra Township last Sunday was a complete flop.

The Bantu National Congress chairman and three of his henchmen stood on a lorry in Alexandra's main square awaiting the audience, but apart from policemen sitting in squad cars not one person came to their meeting.

Hundreds of Africans streamed past the men on the lorry en route to an A.N.C. meeting nearby, making loud comments about traitors—but, obeying the A.N.C. appeal for discipline, none of them actually molested the Ngubane outfit.

After vainly attempting to shout loud enough to reach the audience at the A.N.C. meeting the four men, apparently the entire membership of the Bantu National Congress, drove off in the lorry.

LEAFLET

A Bantu National Congress leaflet attacking Jews, Indians, Chinese and European churches for "exploiting" the Africans is being distributed here. The leaflet, which is printed by the Afrikaanse Pers, states: "The Union Government must not allow Indians, Chinese and Jews to trade in Bantu areas." It hails the Group Areas Act as "the most noble Act ever passed by the Union Government" and expresses full support for the Western Areas Removal Scheme. It declares that African-owned stands in the Western Areas "are bonded to the Jews of Johannesburg."

The leaflet continues: "We hope the Union Government will soon remove our people to decent houses at Meadowlands where our Bantu people will have their own shops. We hope our people will get better health at Meadowlands, unlike the filthy squalors of the 'Western Areas'."

Attacking the Indians, the leaflet says: "The Indians are preaching political unity with our people today. Why did they not preach this unity in the regime of the United Party Government under General Smuts? Today, because the Nationalist Party Government has passed the Group Areas Act, which will bleed the Chinese, Indians and Jewish merchants to death, now they want to hob-nob with us."

Durban Racing

The following are Owen Tudor's selections for the racing on Saturday:

First Race: 1, Chili Feast; 2, Faint; 3, Hermenia.

Second Race: 1, Shacky Boy; 2, Favourable; 3, Examiner.

Third Race: 1, Juggernaut; 2, Chianti; 3, Feverton.

Fourth Race: 1, Montagu Pass; 2, Lucky Evans; 3, Idyllic.

Fifth Race: 1, King's Rhapsody; 2, Press Gang; 3, Bamboo.

Sixth Race: 1, Blackbird; 2, Battle Line; 3, Beacon Flare.

Seventh Race: 1, Good Gracious; 2, Fighting Fit; 3, Dark Warrior.

Eighth Race: 1, Neuron; 2, Shu Shu Baby; 3, Kilo.

Ninth Race: 1, How; 2, Gold Mine; 3, Good Fibre.

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300 VOLUNTEERS SIGN UP AT CAPE CONFERENCE

Clear Answer to Police Intimidation

CAPE TOWN.

CLOSE on 300 people signed the Volunteer forms at the Cape Western Regional Congress of the People conference held in the Banqueting Hall, Cape Town, last Sunday.

This was the delegates' clear and unmistakable answer to the police intimidation earlier in the day, when 10 plain-clothes policemen, armed with warrants, entered the conference hall and spent some 40 minutes there, taking names and addresses and searching delegates present.

The volunteers, queueing up after Mr. G. Ngotyana's call for fighters for freedom, signed the following pledge:-

"Believing that I must fight until apartheid is defeated, and that the voice of all who love freedom must be heard at the great Congress of the People, I, the undersigned, Freedom Volunteer, do hereby solemnly pledge and bind myself to serve my country and my people to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the policy and programme of my organisation."

The C.I.D. entered the hall some two hours after the conference had started. A photographer who came in with them immediately took pictures of the speakers on the platform and of the audience. When asked whether he was also from the C.I.D., he said he "would not commit himself."

AT RANDOM

The detectives apparently selected men and women for searching at random. Amongst those whose pockets and brief cases were turned out were advocates, a medical specialist, trade-unionists and housewives — Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Indians.

Some trade union leaflets, agendas, copies of news-sheets and bulletins were among the papers taken away. During the raid the audience, undeterred, sang songs of liberation, giving the Africa salute.

The conference was one of the most enthusiastic and representative gatherings held in Cape Town in recent years. Twenty-seven organisations were represented by over 300 delegates. In addition to representatives of branches of the sponsoring bodies—the African National Congress, S.A. Indian Congress, S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the S.A. Congress of Democrats—representatives of six trade unions, a number of vigilance associations, the S.A. Federation of Women, the Cape Peace Council, the Modern Youth Society and the Worcester United Action Committee were also present. The Liberal Party had six delegates at the conference.

BELONGS TO PEOPLE

In his opening address, Mr. L. Lee-Warden, national vice-chairman of the Congress of Democrats, said amidst applause:

"The four sponsoring bodies of this conference are unanimous in their demand that South Africa belongs to its citizens, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

Mr. Leon Levy of Johannesburg, representing the National Action Council, explained how the Freedom Charter would be drawn up, based on requests and demands by the people of South Africa.

During the afternoon session, when Mr. T. Ngwenya, Cape Western Regional chairman of the A.N.C., presided, some 30 delegates rose to put forward demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter. These included the abolition of all colour bars, freedom of movement, women's rights, housing, food, work, education.

Speaking from the floor, Mr. J. T. R. Gibson offered the assistance of the Liberal Party in the drafting of the Charter, "which must take its place in history alongside all great freedom charters."

Mr. J. Alwyn of Worcester said it was not enough to change this or that law, the Constitution of South Africa had to be changed to suit all citizens.

The meeting ended with the election of 15 additional members to the Action Committee of the Congress.



Mrs. Louisa Mtwana, from Nyanga, a member of the South African Federation of Women, who was one of the delegates to the conference of the Congress of the People in Cape Town last Sunday.

BEER HALL PLAN CONDEMNED

JOHANNESBURG.

A strong protest against the erection of yet another beer hall in Johannesburg was expressed by a meeting of the Central branch of the A.N.C. last Sunday. Pointing out that beer halls are invariably a focus for trouble and police violence, the meeting condemned the commencement of a new beer hall near Wolhuter Hostel.

The meeting also resolved to support Chief Luthuli's call for 15,000 Transvaal volunteers.

DR. DADOO'S 45th BIRTHDAY

JOHANNESBURG.

An attractive programme has been arranged by the Dr. Dadoo Birthday Committee to celebrate Dr. Dadoo's 45th birthday on 5th September. Thousands of messages of greeting are expected to be received by Dr. Dadoo from all over South Africa.

"This is a day of rejoicing and celebration for all those who cherish the ideals of freedom and a happy future," said Dr. H. W. Moosa in a statement to Advance on behalf of the Dr. Dadoo Birthday Committee.

ADVISORY BOARD VICTORY

JOHANNESBURG.

A striking victory was won by the progressive group of A.N.C. supporters in the first Advisory Board election in Dube village, when Messrs. Leslie Masina, S. R. Moeka, T. Mohalefela and D. Monvani defeated a bloc strongly supported by the anti-Congress Mpanza group. Mr. Masina and his colleagues were elected on a programme of demands for improved transport, schools, clinics, lights and other amenities for the residents.

WESTERN AREAS SCHEME "ROBBERY"

DURBAN.

A WESTERN AREAS protest meeting held at the Kajee Hall last Saturday and addressed by the Rev. J. Huddleston, was raided by members of the special branch of the police.

About 300 Europeans, Indians and Africans were present. As the meeting ended, uniformed police barred the entrances and would not allow people to leave until they had given their names and addresses.

Father Huddleston said, referring to the police raid on the People's Congress meeting in Johannesburg recently, that the police had brought sten guns and rifles to a perfectly peaceful meeting.

"We know very well how deadly dangerous provocation of that sort can be. It was a great tribute to the people who attended that meeting that there was no bloodshed," he said.

DESTRUCTIVE

By implementing the Western Areas removal scheme, he said, Verwoerd would break a community and all that it had built over many years and smash it into pieces, destroy freehold rights and never restore them, because he was going to show the people of South Africa that Dr. Verwoerd's word was law simply because it was Dr. Verwoerd's word.

All that was built up in the Western Areas over years was to be destroyed in the interests of a fantastic ideology. The Western Areas scheme, which is inherent in the evil of apartheid, is an insult to God, declared Father Huddleston.

He said the scheme was not a slum

clearance. "There is only one word to describe it—it is robbery."

Father Huddleston said the people were going to have a very difficult struggle, because the Native Resettlement Act was now law, but "we must not feel that the battle is lost for it has hardly begun."

"It must be the people of the Western Areas themselves who bear the chief burden. Those of us in every part of South Africa who care for the principles of justice—when the crisis comes—must give our full support."

A resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting condemning the scheme and declaring wholehearted support for the Western Areas Protest Committee and the people they represent, and pledging every possible support for the people of the Western Areas. Other speakers were from the African and Indian congresses, the Congress of Democrats and the Liberal Party.

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