

3 CONGRESSES CALL BOYCOTT OF UNITED TOBACCO

Sequel to Durban Strike
JOHANNESBURG.

The African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats have called a boycott of the products of the United Tobacco Company throughout the country.

The decision follows a discussion of the strike in a Durban factory at an interview between a delegation representing the three Congresses and the directors of the United Tobacco Company in Johannesburg.

(Continued on page 6)

Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1954

PRICE 3d.

Nation-wide Opposition To Rent Increases

Europeans and Coloureds also Affected

CAPE TOWN.

RESENTMENT against the new economic rentals decreed by the Government is rapidly mounting throughout South Africa. The date from which the new rates become payable is October 1.

While the African people are hardest hit in this cruel new onslaught on their living standards, and many have decided not to pay the increases, European and Coloured workers are also very perturbed, as the Government has laid down that Europeans with an income of more than £30 a month, Coloureds over £20 and Africans over £15 will have to pay the economic rental.

Europeans living in a sub-economic housing scheme in Simonstown have stated that they cannot afford the increases, and are holding a meeting to-night (Thursday) to discuss representations to be made to the National Housing Office in the matter.

REFUSE TO PAY

Protest meetings against the new rentals were held in African locations throughout the country last Sunday, and in many areas the people decided to refuse to pay what is being called the Verwoerd rentals, but to continue payment of the current rental.

On the Rand thousands of Africans attended meetings held under the auspices of the African National Congress in Alexandra, Western Native Township, Jabavu, Klerksdorp, Randfontein and other areas.

The meetings adopted resolutions declaring that the African people through-

(Continued on page 4)

TEXTILE UNION TO CO-SPONSOR C.O.P.

JOHANNESBURG.

The National Union of Textile Workers has decided to become a co-sponsor of the Congress of the People.

This is the first national trade union to give a favourable reply to the invitation of the National Action Council, but the matter is under consideration by many other unions.

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois, famed American Negro scholar and leader, has sent a message to the National Action Council wishing the Congress of the People "every success." "I am overjoyed," writes this veteran democrat, "at the courage and persistence" of the oppressed people of South Africa.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has written from London also wishing the Congress of the People every success. "You are fighting not only for justice for the peoples of South Africa but for the freedom of the whole of humanity," writes Mr. Douglas Rogers, the secretary.

The International Organisation of Journalists has also sent a message welcoming the call to the Congress of the People, "which will become an important stage in the fight of the people of South Africa for their rights."

Throbbing Headaches GO!

Mag-Aspirin is better. It calms your angry nerves and gently soothes away those stabbing pains. Mag-Aspirin's safe, sedative action has given thousands of sufferers speedy relief from backache, bladder pain, neuritis, lumbago, headaches, toothache, sleeplessness, and rheumatic pains. Get Mag-Aspirin to-day!

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

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

6560-3

SISULU CHARGED WITH ATTENDING TEA PARTY

JOHANNESBURG.

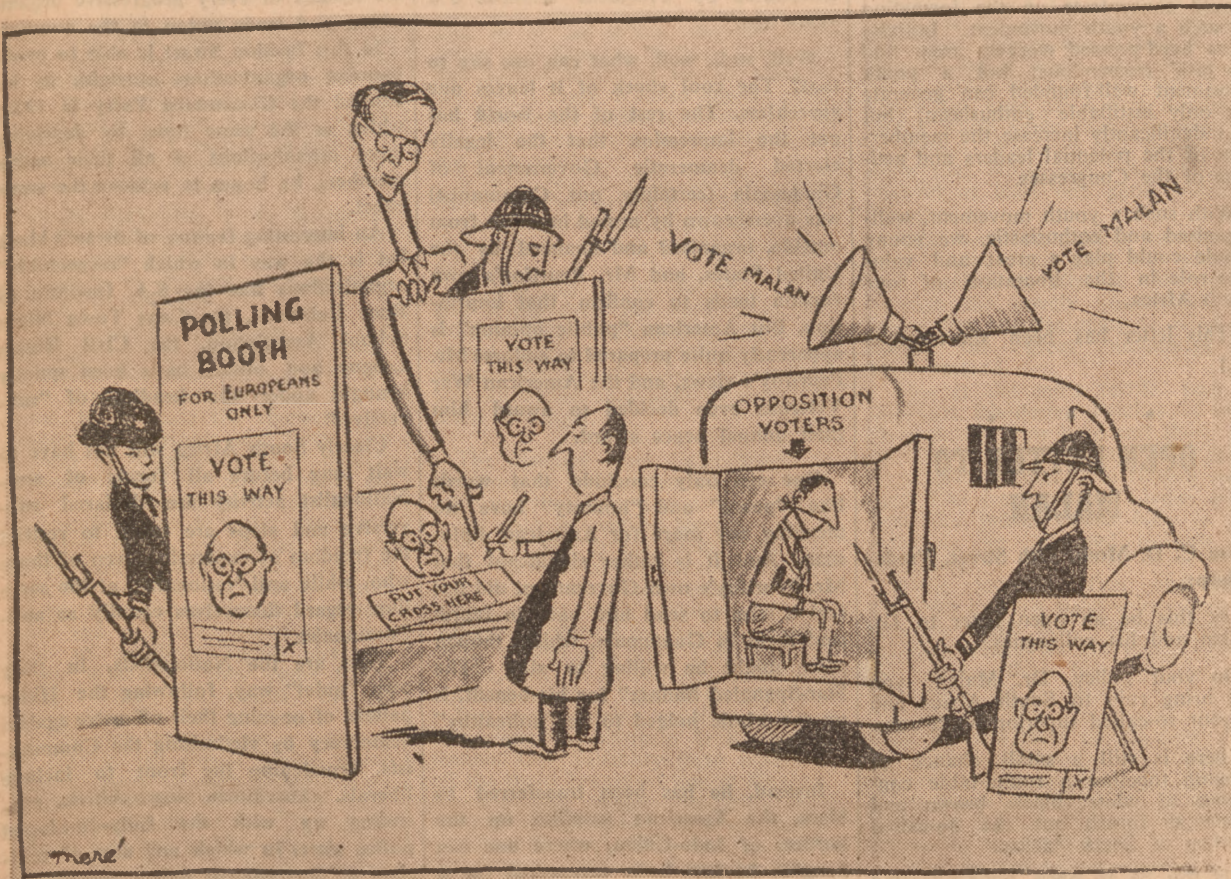
Among the crimes with which Mr. Walter Sisulu, banned secretary of the African National Congress, is being charged this week is that he attended a gathering in Bloemfontein on July 24 "to partake of, or be present whilst others partake of refreshment (in the nature of tea and/or some such other liquid refreshment, and/or edibles and/or a meal)."

Mr. Sisulu, who is charged with attending a gathering in contravention of a notice issued by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act, was due to appear in court on Tuesday, September 28.

Further particulars of the charge, furnished by the Bloemfontein prosecutor, in addition to the above, allege that the purpose of the gathering was:

2. "To discuss and/or to be present at the discussion of matters relating to a body or organisation known as the African National Congress and/or any other organisation or body; and/or
3. "To make arrangements" (and/or, etc.) "regarding a meeting to be held at a later date (the nature, the place and the date of the meeting are to the prosecutor unknown); and/or
4. "To discuss and/or be present during the discussion of matters to the prosecutor unknown; and/or
5. "To come together and/or to assemble together for a reason to the prosecutor unknown; and/or
6. "An intention to meet and/or to assemble together for a reason to the prosecutor unknown; and/or
7. "To listen to what one or more or all of the persons present had to say about any matter (the matter to the prosecutor unknown); and/or
8. "To inform one or more or all the persons present about any matter (the matter to the prosecutor unknown); and/or
9. "To have social intercourse."

ELECTION DAY 19—?



Speaking at the Free State Congress of the Nationalist Party last week, the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, said the future Nationalist republic would definitely be "more democratic than we are to-day. We shall have a national Government in this sense, that the majority of the nation will have to decide by vote which is to be its Government, and the nation will have the opportunity, at the prescribed time, of changing the Government and the head of the nation."



'Advance Post'

YOUNG PEOPLE MUST PLAY THEIR PART

From Effie Schultz, Eden Road, Bramley:

Mr. Kathrada in a letter to the *Advance* of 19 August, 1954, described the problem of organising youth well. He said: "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."

Throughout South Africa today youth leaders are striving towards a solution to this problem. The time is thus most opportune for a consideration of both the theoretical and the practical aspects of youth work.

The aim of a progressive youth movement should be:

1. To foster political consciousness among young people.

2. To encourage youthful aspiration and creation by making available to young people an organisation where new ideas about history, art, music, literature, science, economics, etc., are discussed and where sporting facilities and out-door activity are provided for.

Such a youth movement will also be able to undertake specific Congress activity and campaigns, to sell *Advance* and to raise funds for itself and for the Congresses. It could form the basis for Congress of the People activity among young people; it could constitute the organisational basis of Youth Festivals; of campaigns against the Bantu Education Act; against unemployment and industrial discrimination. It could campaign for recreational and sporting facilities, for reasonable conditions of apprenticeship and educational facilities.

Only when young people are organised will they be able effectively to strive for the above and do they stand any chance of success?

The question that now demands consideration is how such a youth movement is to be organised.

Fundamental to any youth movement is an understanding of young people. Youngsters between the ages of six and ten are highly individualistic. They possess little collective responsibility. On the other hand young people between the ages of ten and sixteen are extremely cliquish. They naturally arrange themselves into groups and gangs which are very selective and arrogant towards the outsider or the intruder. Young people over the age of sixteen demand

primarily to belong somewhere; with friends, people with whom they can discuss their many new problems and enjoy new adult experiences.

Therefore, it is contended that any youth movement should:

1. Consist of small units (about 30 or less). These units can be further divided in the ten to sixteen-year-old group.

2. Have smaller units functioning on a regional basis. There are two centres for such a basis.

(i) occupational, i.e. at school, at university, at the factory or the workshop, etc.

(ii) residential.

The occupational centre will only be feasible when conditions exist for youth activity either at the site of work during off hours or when transport is easily available not only for the specific unit gathering but also for the sustaining interim activity, social, political and educational. The occupational centre is theoretically the better since young people who work together usually have numerous similar interests, political and economic problems and demands. In practice it may, however, present difficulties.

The residential centre is in practice more suitable. From a residential unit activity relating to occupational problems and demands can emanate.

3. Have unit leaders as integral members of each unit with either occupational or residential contact, depending on the type of centre adopted.

4. Meet regularly and frequently—once a week would be ideal.

Such a youth movement, as Mr. Kathrada said, "must not only subscribe completely to the policy of the parent Congress bodies, but should also do everything possible to constantly strengthen them." Members of the Youth League and the Youth Congresses (Indian and European) should concentrate on the formation of such a youth movement. Initially these hard-pressed workers may find the task tremendous; but a youth movement well-founded can generate not only justifiable enthusiasm, but also significantly increase the membership of the potential leaders and activists of the Congresses.

With such a youth movement, well-organised and enthusiastic, we young people could play a great and valuable role in the liberation of our South Africa.

[This letter has been shortened.—Ed.]

OPEN LETTER TO MALAN

From C. D. Modi, 17th Street, Vrededorp:

Let this be an open letter to Dr. Malan and his colleagues.

On your policy, Dr. Malan, you will bring ruin to South Africa and to your so-called superior White race.

There is still a small chance of bringing together a round-table conference of white, black, brown and yellow to thrash out the so-called problem of South Africa.

Let this be an open, honest-hearted conference, and a solution will be found in the democratic way.

The alternative will be racial tension, with the Non-Europeans and the Whites becoming permanent enemies.

Editorial

THE RULE OF WAR

ABROAD:

ALL is fair in love and war, according to the old adage. But most people eventually come to the conclusion that even in love and war what is most successful must ultimately be based on what is fair.

Most people, that is, except the American warmongers. We won't discuss their attitude to love—the Kinsey report has covered the ground pretty adequately. But certainly in the cold war nothing can equal the cynicism, ruthlessness and brutality with which they implement their aggressive policies.

A revealing account of American diplomacy in Guatemala was given recently by Mr. John Peurifoy, the American Ambassador to that country, in an address to the American War Veterans in Florida. The essence of the American position, he said, was that the regime in Guatemala represented a Communist challenge in the Western Hemisphere, and as such countered the concept of the Monroe doctrine that European despots could not extend their political systems to any part of the Americas without endangering the peace and security of the United States.

The recent "liberation" of Guatemala, added Mr. Peurifoy, broke the shackles on public opinion, which had been forced to adopt a false anti-Americanism; now on all sides there were expressions of Guatemalan friendship, and 400 people in front of the Embassy had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In proving that Communism could be defeated, Mr. Peurifoy concluded, they had "relied on the traditional American policy of honesty in foreign affairs and on the American doctrine of continental liberty from despotic intervention, first enunciated by President Monroe 131 years ago."

Well, well, well, what can one say to that? The cool cheek of it leaves one speechless. The rest of the world has got the impression that the legally elected democratic Government of Guatemala (certainly not Communist) was overthrown by armed invasion from outside, organised and financed by the United States, and Mr. Peurifoy's own version tends to confirm that impression. But American "public opinion" is apparently quite prepared to endorse Mr. Peurifoy's views, and the American War Veterans even decided to award him their annual peace award.

One can only conclude that words like "peace" and "honesty" have no meaning any more for American diplomats. And it is rather significant that Mr. Peurifoy's own Government did not feel it wise to send him back to represent them in Guatemala, which, though some might be willing to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" for his benefit, is on the whole judged to be "unhealthy" for him.

Instead, he has been transferred to Siam, the American satellite on the borders of Indo-China, where one can imagine he has been earmarked for a big job of sabotaging the Geneva agreement. Fortunately, there are good grounds for believing that Asia will prove a tougher nut than Latin America for Mr. Peurifoy to crack.

AND AT HOME:

RECENT banning notices served on individuals in Cape Town and other centres indicate that the Government is determined to remove from public activity not only listed Communists but also anyone active in a large number of organisations whose policies are repugnant to the Nationalists.

The standard list of organisations from which listed Communists or those convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act are being ordered to resign or which they are forbidden to join now includes the following:

Africa Club, Cape Town Peace Council, South African Peace Council, Federation of South African Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, South African Congress of Democrats, Congress of the People, Workers' Council of Action, S.A. Race Relations, Cape Town Night School Association, Civil Rights League, Non-Sectarian Boycott Committee, S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Forum Club, the New Era Fellowship, Modern Youth Society, Co-ordinating Committee of People's Organisations, World Peace Movement, United Action Council, South African Coloured People's Organisation, Franchise Action Council, Non-European Movement, Freedom of the Press Committee.

Those who are not listed Communists or who have not been convicted under the Act cannot be ordered to resign from organisations. In their case the Minister of Justice simply bans them from attending any gatherings, so that for all practical purposes they, too, cannot play any part in the affairs of these organisations.

The number of people thus removed from political life is approaching the 200 mark, and includes the majority of the leaders of every progressive organisation and trade union in the country.

In this fashion Swart is able to avoid banning organisations outright, as he banned the Communist Party in 1950; while, at the same time, by depriving these organisations of all their active members, he hopes to achieve the same effect.

An interesting feature of Swart's black list is the way in which "respectable" organisations like the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, the Cape Town Night School Association, the Civil Rights League and others have been quietly brought under the heading of "subversive."

Clearly South Africa will not have to wait long before all forms of anti-Nationalist activity are declared subversive and steps are taken to restrict the freedom of expression even of those who, while anti-Nationalist, at the same time regard themselves equally as anti-Communist.

Thus are the Nationalists, in their own "quiet" way, following the Hitler pattern of opening their offensive against democracy by victimising the Communists, broadening the front to include liberals, churchmen, negrophilists, etc., ending up with the fully-developed police state, in which any sort of criticism of Government policy becomes an "offence against the State," and concentration camp prisoners are "shot while trying to escape."

Did someone say: "It can't happen here"?



Change of Life?

Pains and disorders, headaches, depression and fears are not natural conditions. They are symptoms of a weakness. Why suffer a weakness when Feluna can help it. Feluna is the tonic plus—a specialised treatment for women's special requirements. It has helped thousands out of the shadows into the sunshine of a regular womanhood. Use Feluna regularly. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

FELUNA Pills

for regular feminine health

9520-5

FEAR TIGHTENS FASCIST GRIP ON AMERICA

NEW YORK.

WAR hysteria and the ugly techniques of the witch-hunt have driven Government officials in Washington into a state of cringing fear and an all-time low ebb in morale, according to the big business paper *Colliers*, which has just made a two-month study of conditions in the State Department.

"Their morale is shot," says the paper. "Because of the way the security programme has been administered, raw fear pervades all but the topmost levels, infecting even some of the officials who created it."

DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES

It quotes a distinguished former ambassador as saying: "We are witnessing to-day one of the most dangerous and un-American activities in our history. Suspicion has supplanted trust. 'You distrust me, I distrust you,' has become the prevailing attitude."

The investigation showed that the "atmosphere of fear extends even into the homes" of officials. Examples are given of employees hounded to ruin and death. Mentally unbalanced and partially insane persons with delusions of persecution write poison-pen letters and memoranda to smear others with "Communism."

In a protest against this situation five former top officials in the U.S. Diplomatic Service said in a letter to the *New York Times* that it constituted a move towards fascism. It seemed fair to ask, they wrote, "whether we are not laying the foundations of a Foreign Service competent to serve a totalitarian government rather than the Government of the United States as we have heretofore known it."

Justifying the regime of fear and intimidation, the spokesman of the Security Administration told the paper: "Grenades go off and sometimes hit a lot of people they weren't intended to. But this is a war."

ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW

The Communist Control Act has intensified the atmosphere of terror created by the Government, particularly as no legal authority has yet understood what it means, how it can work or who it will hit. Its main attack is directed against the Communist Party and the trade unions. But the Act gives the green light for far wider attacks on democracy and for the tightening of fascism.

In the provisions to "outlaw" the Communist Party there is such legal confusion that most authorities who have ventured an opinion conclude that the law is unenforceable. "It is most unlikely that the Federal Government will seek to enforce these meaningless and unconstitutional provisions," writes a leading authority on constitutional law.

At the same time he warns that if the second part of the law is found to

be constitutional "open Government control of our unions will have been inaugurated for the first time in Anglo-American history."

American unions will thus be transformed into a "labour front" or corporation along Nazi fascist lines.

Commenting on the atmosphere of fear which produced the Communist Control Act, the Washington correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says the "liberals" who sponsored the Act in the hope of covering themselves against attacks from the extreme right are now in a state of fear. They dare not support the opinion that the Act is unconstitutional "for fear of seeming to follow the (Communist) party line."

The *New Statesman and Nation* comments: "Such cowardice is the way that democracy destroys itself in pretending to destroy its enemies. The Communists, now officially estimated at 25,000 altogether in the U.S., are no danger to America. This Act was dictated by political malice, not by political necessity."

U.S. BEHIND QUARRELS AMONG VIETNAM PUPPETS

LONDON.

BEHIND the pitiful crisis of the puppets in South Vietnam is the greater issue of American efforts to seize control of the country and wrest all authority from the defeated and demoralised French.

Practically the whole of the puppet Government has resigned, and what is going on in Saigon is a scramble for personal position among a number of war-lords whose authority must in the last resort be based on approval by the imperialists, particularly America.

WAR-LORDS

Among the groups represented are the puppet Prime Minister Diem, who is backed by the armed police. His chief rival is General Hinh, who has behind him a large part of the French-trained, American-armed puppet troops. He is jockeying for the role of Prime Minister, and last week his stock rose after he had received a call from General J. O'Daniell, chief of the American Military Mission.

Another war-lord is General Vien, leader of the Binh Xuyen, a gangster organisation with wide financial ramifications and a virtual control of the gambling and prostitution rings. Gen. Vien has been made a respectable political leader, thanks to American and French patronage and supply of arms.

Two other forces are the semi-religious Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, each with a well-armed private army of about 10,000, who have a common interest in preventing the Binh Xuyen from seizing power. The heads of these sects have been conducting a series of conferences with the Prime Minister and holding out feelers to the Americans with the hope of patching up a new Government.

SHANGHAIED

Meanwhile an ugly feature of the situation has been created by the 300,000 people who have been evacuated from North Vietnam, mainly from the Red River Delta. It has now become clear that the majority of them were shanghaied by force from their homes, and they are demanding that they be returned.

Last week mass demonstrations of the evacuees began around Saigon, where they are dumped in miserable camps on the outskirts of the city. The armed police fired on one demonstration, killing two and injuring many others. Characteristically, Prime Minister Diem tried to make capital out of the shooting by claiming that the evacuees had been demonstrating against the Chief of Staff, General Hinh.

TYPHOID STRIKES IN KENYA PRISON CAMPS

LONDON.

TYPHOID in the concentration camps has been added to the scourges by which British rule is decimating the African population of Kenya. Last week's official communique admitted that 51 had died of the disease in one camp alone—that at Manyani, 180 miles south-east of Nairobi.

Manyani Camp, a foul and stinking death-trap overcrowded with its 16,000 prisoners, has been placed in quarantine, according to the Kenya Director of Medical Services. In addition to the 51 deaths up to the time of the report, there were 119 prisoners stricken by the disease and another 332 suspected cases.

Extra medical personnel have been drafted to the camp to carry out mass injections of the prisoners and staff in an effort to curb the outbreak.

BRITISH RECORD

It is ironical that typhoid, then known as enteric fever, killed off thousands of Boer prisoners, including women and children, in the British concentration camps in South Africa 50 years ago.

In addition to the deaths by disease, British killings in Kenya for the week included 108 Africans shot by troops, police and auxiliaries. During these operations only eight prisoners

were taken, an indication of the "shoot to kill" policy.

A further 436 "suspects" were rounded up by the police in non-operational areas and sent to the already overcrowded concentration camps.

DEATH FOR WOMAN

In the courts the figure of death sentences was nine Kikuyu, one of whom is a young woman. They were all sentenced for alleged offences, none of which is punishable by death in Britain. Charges against them were of illegal possession of arms and consorting with illegally armed persons.

The country-wide search by security forces for over 100 prisoners freed from Lukinia Prison Camp is still going on.

The Kenya Committee in London, in a statement on the typhoid outbreaks, has called for an end to the camps before the situation gets out of hand. Thousands of innocent men, women and children may be killed by the scourge, which adds to the already intolerable sufferings of the Africans, says the statement.

FRENCH MASSACRE VIETNAMESE

LONDON.

The Joint Armistice Commission of neutral nations supervising the cease-fire in Vietnam has received a serious complaint charging French troops with a massacre of local inhabitants in an evacuated area.

According to the documents, Vietnam people's troops moved two weeks ago out of the villages of Nganson and Chitnahn, in Central Vietnam, in accordance with the armistice agreement.

French troops moved in with artillery, tanks and aircraft and began a slaughter of the villagers. Although the full extent of the massacre is not known, the protest says at least 74 have been killed and wounded.

NO CHEERS FOR WARMONGER

LONDON.

When Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. State Secretary, arrived at London Airport on his way home from talks to revive the German Army he encountered a mass of wildly cheering young people. He smiled, acknowledged the cheers. Then he found out his mistake.

The crowd had turned up to welcome the sob-stuff crooner Frankie Laine. "I thought they were here to greet me," Mr. Dulles said. "What a disappointment!"

Flush out those kidneys and end

FIBROSITIS!

You won't be free of those crippling attacks of Fibrositis and Rheumatism until you have helped those overloaded kidneys. That's what Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills are for—to sweep out poisonous uric acids, regulate and tone the kidneys and bladder, get you fighting fit again. You can rely on Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills as thousands do. Get a bottle today.

Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills

9531-1

LIE BACKED U.S. WAR PLANS

LONDON.

Soviet action in protesting against the biased attitude of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, has been fully justified by the publication of the first volume of his memoirs, in which he reveals that one of his principal objectives was support of the United States policy of "containment of Soviet Communism."

In his opinion, this can be achieved "in the first place, only through the application of force." Many pages of his book are filled with propaganda and invective against the Soviet Union. The title he has chosen is—"In the Cause of Peace."

YOU GET

MAXIMUM SMOOTHNESS

COOLNESS + FLAVOUR +

SATISFACTION FROM

**MAX
FILTER TIPS**

7d. for 10 • 1/2 for 20
3/- for 50

ALSO PLAIN AND CORK

Try as you will, and you'll not find a better cigarette than Max. Search as you may, you'll not discover a finer filter. Let Max filter tips bring you a new experience in smoking enjoyment. For maximum smoothness—make it Max.

**MAX FILTER TIPS
MAKE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING**

MFT 24

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE

AFRICAN YOUTH MUST GIVE A LEAD

By **J. G. MATTHEWS**, Banned National President of the A. N. C. Youth League

It is not surprising that at a time when the Nationalist Government is revealing more blatantly than ever its reactionary, racist and fascist character the African National Congress and its allies in the democratic camp should emerge more determined in defence of democracy, humanism and science. It is in the very nature of things that issues in South Africa should become daily more crystallised into the two clear-cut opposites — the anti-democratic thesis and its democratic anti-thesis.

Having regard to this definite tendency in the political situation, the plan for the calling of a Congress of the people of South Africa is clearly political job No. 1 for all lovers of freedom.

Politically this plan means that the African people, under the leadership of the African National Congress, are being given an opportunity to declare themselves irrevocably for a future in a multi-national democratic community in South Africa. In spite of provocation, in spite of the untold sufferings, humiliation and hatred directed against the African people for centuries, the A.N.C. leadership by means of this plan desired to indicate its complete rejection of the easy, opportunist policy of race-baiting which short-sighted politicians substitute for realism in South Africa.

Through the formation of hundreds—even thousands—of Congress of the People committees throughout the country and the submission of their plans and demands in terms of this mighty inter-racial enterprise, the African people, as the most oppressed people, perhaps, in the world, will be demonstrating that they have chosen the hard path of statesmanship and realism—the path of common humanity, democracy and equality of all in South Africa.

It is, therefore, in the interests of all in South Africa, whatever their nationality, to see that this plan does succeed—to see that the message of the Con-

gress of the People captures the imagination of the people of South Africa. It is the duty of all to utilise the campaign to lay the foundations for unprecedented unity of all national groups in South Africa on the basis, firstly, of positive ideals and demands for a new South Africa, and, secondly, of a common hatred of all forces of darkness, decay and insanity in our country.

HEAVY TASK

In so far as the youth are concerned, their task is a heavy and responsible one. The A.N.C., in the name of the African people, has taken the initiative to call for the organisation of a Congress of the People. This is as it should be.

For if the African people make the claim to leadership in Africa, they must not only lead because they are Africans living in their mother Africa, but they must lead because their leadership is in fact progressive and advanced; because their leadership corresponds with the vital ideals of mankind expressed in different forms, by all cultures, throughout the ages.

Therefore the youth must prepare to sacrifice time and comfort in order to carry the plan to all corners of the country, amongst all classes, professions and nationalities. They must ensure that the Luthuli volunteers number thousands of enthusiastic and energetic young people ready to perform all the work required to make this campaign a success.

Youthful writers must write. Young amateur actors must prepare plays in all languages that interpret the Plan and perform them wherever they can. Artists must produce paintings that depict the dominant themes of our times. In short, all our best talent and energies must be bent towards ensuring the complete success of this—our political job No. 1 to-day.

AFRICANS DECIDE NOT TO PAY RENT INCREASES

(Continued from page 1)
out South Africa rejected the Verwoerd scheme because "it is absurd and highly unreasonable to call upon people who live in sub-economic houses to pay economic rentals."

The resolutions stated further that "the economic position of the Non-European peoples is such that they cannot afford to pay the increased rentals without sacrificing the barest necessities of life.

"Payment of the increased rentals will mean less food, which must lead to increased malnutrition, T.B., high infantile mortality and a general decline in the physique of the people."

Mr. P. Q. Vundla, chairman of the Western Township meeting, was cheered when he publicly tore up the means test form sent him by the City Council.

In addition to these mass meetings, street meetings, house-to-house drives and the distribution of leaflets protesting against the increases have been organised on the Rand.

CAPE CONFERENCE

In the Cape the special conference of the Cape Western Region of the A.N.C. held in Paarl last Sunday resolved to fight the increases in all possible ways and to send a monster petition of protest to the Minister of Justice.

Signatures to the petition are being canvassed in all locations in the Western Cape. Asking that the rents be not increased, the petition states further:

"Your petitioners are engaged in a ceaseless struggle to provide food, clothing, transport and other necessities during this very inflationary period.

"We are called upon to face a steep rise in transport charges, which will inevitably lead to a general increase in prices, and therefore a severe reduction in our standard of living.

"The proposed rent increases will add considerably to our burdens and result in further deterioration in health conditions and living standards. In fact, it will be impossible for us and our children to exist."

An attempt to postpone the rent increases at Langa and have the new rent regulations repealed will be made in the City Council to-day (Thursday), when Cllr. B. A. Levitas will move that the whole matter be referred back to the Native Affairs and Finance Committees.

The resolution asks these committees to report on the advisability of rescinding the Council's resolutions adopting and confirming the new Government economic rental scheme.

In a telegram to the Secretary for Native Affairs, sent last week, Mr. Levitas asked that the application or implementation of the increased rentals at Langa be postponed until the people of Langa had had the opportunity to make representations.

In reply, the Secretary for Native Affairs said that the economic rentals were applicable throughout the Union. If a local authority did not wish to implement the regulations, it must bear the loss on housing schemes.

Mr. S. A. Rogers, location superintendent of Langa, told Advance that the rent increases would most probably come into force on October 1, although they might even be retrospective to September 24, the date on which the regulations were promulgated in the Gazette. No income survey had been made at Langa, as the onus was on the tenant to prove that he was not in the "economic group."

Asked what his own feelings were about the rent increases, Mr. Rogers said

—"I am an official and I have no feelings. I can't commit myself."

C.O.D. STATEMENT

"Whenever the Government is in need of money it looks to the poorest section of the population to provide it," says a statement issued by Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden on behalf of the Congress of Democrats.

"The repeated increases in the cost of living have hit hardest at the African—men, women and children. How much money was saved by curtailing the milk ration of African school children? How much will it make from the recent staggering rail increases? And now more money is to be raised by means of rent increases for sub-economic tenants.

"Minister Swart has called for more police; the Skiet Kommandoes want more free ammunition; and the farmers want more slave labour gaoles.

"We call upon all people who have retained a spark of humanity to join us in our fight against this wicked new measure."

SWART REPLIES

CAPE TOWN.

Advance has received the following communication from the Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart:

"I am directed by the Honourable C. R. Swart to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3rd instant and to inform you that my Minister has noted the contents thereof and will bear in mind the representations and plea against a possible banning of Advance should he at any time in the future have to consider such a step."

CLOSE THE GAP

We are eternal optimists. If it were not so, those who have battled to keep Advance going would long ago have thrown up the sponge in sheer despair at the seemingly impossible task of making far-away ends meet, month after month and year after year. It's not so bad when, one way or another, you do make them meet. It's the very devil when it's impossible to do so.

Our optimism has until recently been fully justified. You have always filled in the gap between income and expenditure, and thus enabled Advance to continue publication. In recent months, however, our optimism and confidence have been severely shaken.

That terrifying gap, instead of narrowing, has been growing wider and wider. And Advance is right in the middle, with nothing to prevent it crashing to smithereens at the bottom—except you, our readers.

Our thanks go to those of our readers who have already shown in a concrete way their determination to win the Battle of the Gap. The sum of £11 was raised by a group of Fordsburg readers at a party held in honour of Dr. Dadoo's birthday, and a further donation came from the organisers of a very enjoyable and successful dance held at the Springbok Hall last Friday night.

Don't let these loyal readers battle on their own. There is a place in the front line for you, too. Help close that gap.

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.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

AMERICA HAVING TROUBLE WITH HER IRON CURTAIN

THE United States is making desperate efforts to complete its iron curtain round the Soviet Union within the shortest possible time.

This week the Western Powers are meeting in London to try to work out a new method of rearming the Germans following on the collapse of E.D.C.

Two weeks previously John Foster Dulles had forced some of his allies to put their signatures to the S.E.A.T.O. Pact, described by Time magazine as "the most, and probably the best, that could be retrieved by Dulles from his earlier concept of a military alliance designed to meet Communist aggression in Indo-China."



Dulles' "earlier concept," it will be remembered, was for an atomic attack on Indo-China. He was turned back from this disastrous lunacy only by the combined objections of all his European and Asian satellites.

Now, through S.E.A.T.O., he hopes to be in a position to compel his allies to accept U.S. atomic initiative should such a situation ever arise in the Far East again. And who, looking at what is going on off the China coast today, can predict that a crisis will not be precipitated to-morrow? Bear in mind that most of the American Press regards the Quemoy Island incidents as an example of Communist Chinese "aggression"; and that the U.S. Seventh Fleet has its instructions to "protect" the island should it be attacked from the mainland.

Thus do the imperialists turn logic and morality upside down.

Self-Deception

This enormous capacity for prevarication, however, far from deceiving others, in actuality only deceives the Americans themselves.

Time magazine, for example, informs its many thousands of readers that the S.E.A.T.O. Pact, by denouncing colonialism (which it didn't), "unquestionably improved the U.S. and Western relationship with the Asian peoples."

But all the available evidence points in the opposite direction. Indian Premier Nehru has denounced S.E.A.T.O. as "most unfortunate." Speaking at an Indian Press luncheon, he said of the Manila Pact: "This is what I call double talk, double thinking. . . . The steps they sometimes take against aggression in themselves encourage aggression."

In Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, a Government official condemned S.E.A.T.O. as "likely to increase world tension."

In Colombo the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, said the Colombo Powers (India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia) may have to meet again to "consider whether the new pact prejudiced Asian peace prospects or helped to halt aggression."

India, the largest Asian state after China, is still sore at the colonial powers' support of Portugal over the Goa crisis in August. This showed, said Nehru, that N.A.T.O. had "become an organisation to defend also colonial territories." And if that is true of N.A.T.O., what can be expected of S.E.A.T.O., where the imperialists have the majority?

Impatient

Asian impatience with the West is undoubtedly increasing. In an outspoken article last week the political correspondent of the Delhi Statesman said the S.E.A.T.O. treaty had brought India and the other Asian countries closer to China. The process of coalescence was about to begin, and if China handled the situation wisely and generously and with restraint an Asian entente based on co-existence and "distrust of the West" would become a reality in the not so distant future.

The correspondent, who has highly-placed contacts in the Indian Government, suggested the timing of Nehru's coming visit to China was not an accident. The Premier had already said he did not doubt China's peaceful intentions. Next month's meeting in Peking might not result in a formal pact, but "it might have a decisive effect on the future of Asia—not the Asia of the South-East Asia Treaty but that of the 1,000 million people of China, India, Indonesia, Burma and Ceylon."

Thus the very frenzy with which the Americans are conducting their operations in the Far East, far from "improving U.S.-Asian relations," is leading to the very opposite. Dulles and his cronies may rub their hands and think they have done a good job, but their new war pact rests on very shaky foundations, and every bomb that Chiang drops on the Chinese mainland only serves to convince all Asia that they still have to face the threat of imperialist aggression.

Last week the South China Morning Post, published in the British territory of Hong Kong, said: "The astonishing number of alarms" produced by America arose from "the extraordinary convention in the United States whereby every Congressman, every admiral and every general considers himself qualified and authorised to commit the nation to his own favoured course. In these conditions Americans can hardly expect humanity to rely upon the United States with any confidence."

Meanwhile, in Europe, too, affairs are not going the way the U.S. wants. Once again Dulles' insensitivity to European opinion, plus the mounting arrogance of Adenauer and his Nazi backers, have touched off a wave of anti-American feeling throughout the Continent.

Adenauer has sold himself to the U.S. and is ready to do anything to meet Dulles' wishes. In any case, he is bound by the secret treaties. But, above all, he realises that unless he pulls something out of the hat quickly his Government will fall.

The Schleswig-Holstein elections were a straw in the wind, recording significant losses for Adenauer's Christian Democrats and big gains for the Social Democrats and the Communists. Herr Ollenhauer, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said the election had been fought on the issue of foreign policy and the Chancellor had lost.

In his own Parliament Adenauer had an extremely rough passage two weeks ago when the case of Dr. Otto John, the security chief who deserted to East Germany, was debated.

The Social Democrats introduced a motion demanding the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, the former Nazi Dr. Schroeder, for his mishandling of the John case. The deputy chairman of the Social Democrats, Dr. Menzel, who is chairman of the Bundestag Committee for the defence of the Constitution (the office of which Dr. John was chief), attacked the growing power of the Nazis and said it was widely believed "a new Hitler is outside the door in West Germany."

He said practically every politician was shadowed in West Germany, where there was a jungle of Secret Services, and official attempts were now being made to whitewash the Hitler terror.

The former President of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Dr. Rheinhold Maier, a member of the Free Democrats (part of the Adenauer Government coalition), said the Government's standpoint could be described as one of "contempt of the people."

When Adenauer took the floor to reply, his speech was interrupted by whistles and catcalls from Social Democrats and Free Democrats, who found his explanations inadequate. The debate had to be suspended. Tension, it is reported, is growing between the two parties of the Government coalition.

The Alternatives

The alternatives for Germany are still, as they always have been (a) unification of the East and West Zones by agreement with the Soviet Union on the basis of peaceful, unarmed neutrality, or (b) rearmament of Western Germany and reunification with the East by means of war.

Adenauer stands for (b), and he has managed to retain his power only because he has been able to hold out to his followers—and particularly the Nazis—the lure of a reborn Wehrmacht. This dream vanished with the French rejection of E.D.C., and the London meeting is a frantic, last-minute attempt to put something in its place before it is too late.

But if the French refused to swallow E.D.C., the outbursts of Adenauer and Dulles in recent weeks will make them even more reluctant to accept any sort of substitute.

Imagine how the French must have reacted to Adenauer's interview with the correspondent of the London Times, in which he said threateningly: "Must we now assume that the French do not wish for this understanding between our two countries?" and added magnanimously: "I do not regard France as lost to the West and I still hope that she will recover her greatness."

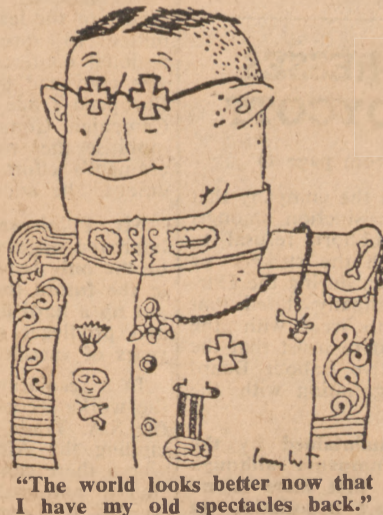
Imagine how the French must have reacted when they read of Adenauer's greeting to Dulles at Bonn Airport:

"I think there is truth in the saying that the best Europeans come from America."

Dulles announced he had come to work out an immediate alternative method of rearming Germany now that E.D.C. was dead.

"Oh, excellent words," exclaimed Adenauer.

Imagine how the French must have reacted when they heard Senator Wiley, leader of the Republican Party in the United States Senate, declare that France's rejection of E.D.C.



"The world looks better now that I have my old spectacles back."

would "cost her dearly."

Imagine how they felt when Dulles pointedly by-passed France during all his recent feverish activity in Europe to get his "allies" to toe the German rearmament line.

As at Manila, so at the London conference it may be possible for Dulles and Eden between them to dragoon the representatives of the West European governments into accepting some sort of compromise proposal for German rearmament. Even Mendes-France, after all, agrees in principle.

But to put it across the peoples of Europe will be more difficult now than ever before—including the people of Germany itself.



THE REWARD FOR A LIFE-TIME OF HARD WORK

From Jacqueline Arenstein DURBAN.

After 41 years of service to a firm of stevedores 59-year-old Petros Cele has been thrown on to the streets to starve because he is getting old and was too ill to report for work one morning.

After his discharge last week he had not even sufficient money to purchase his train ticket to return home to his wife at Umzinto.

As a young boy in 1913, Petros Cele started work as a labourer at the Durban docks. For 41 years he performed the dangerous work of loading ships, narrowly escaping death more than once. On one occasion he fell from a crane, but miraculously survived the accident. His reward was £1 10s. compensation, but no wages for the many days he lay in hospital.

Forty-one years of his life spent in a dismal dock workers' compound, with seldom money left over for train fares, so that Petros Cele rarely saw his wife and children.

One morning last week he was sick and unable to report for work. A few days later the compound manager seized his permit to work as a togt labourer because he had failed to report for work that day.

Petros Cele says that he does not know how he and his wife will live if he cannot find another job.

Meanwhile they will stay with his son, who earns £2 10s. a week and who has a wife and two children to keep.

WORKERS HALT S.S.

LONDON.

Trade unions led by their shop stewards have succeeded for a time in forcing the postponement of the S.S. rally which was planned for last weekend at the town of Iserlohn, in West Germany.

The workers in the Ruhr industrial area took part in mass protests against the marching of Hitler's most notorious murder organisation, which was branded at the Nuremberg trials as a criminal body.

Feeling on edge?

take a warning from Nature

It's time to take action, when you start getting jumpy for no apparent reason. It's time to realise that there is a reason—that you are exhausting your nervous energy. You need Virata's help. Virata is not just a tonic, but a nourishing food for the nerves. Its unique restorative properties are specially processed in these pills, so that they can be completely absorbed by the system. Start today! Take Virata every day for a few weeks. You will not only get back all your old drive and energy. You'll have more than ever before!

take

VIRATA

9230-3

TRADE UNION COLUMN BY RAY ALEXANDER

TRADE UNIONISTS MUST KEEP THE RECORD CLEAN

The trade unionists who will be going to Durban to the conferences will be alive to the importance of their mission and the grave responsibility resting upon them.

They are going to be asked to adopt the principle of apartheid and write it into the constitution of the trade union movement. Their acceptance or rejection of this policy will decide how White and Non-White workers will live and work together in years to come. It will decide the extent to which they will co-operate or conflict.

Apartheid is undoubtedly against the basic principles of trade unionism as recognised throughout its history.

Those who deny this principle claim that European and African workers have no interests in common. It is true that the Government has done its best to segregate Africans from other workers and to create a separate and privileged sphere of interest for the Europeans. In fact, the pressure for apartheid within the trade union movement comes directly from this policy followed by the present Government and previous Governments.

Delegates at the Durban conferences would do well, however, to remember that no matter what privileges the European has, and no matter what disabilities the African worker suffers, both remain wage-earners working for the same set of employers. They are fellow workers, and as such have common interests.

If there is any doubt on this matter

it can be easily settled by a reference to an order made by Mr. B. Schoeman, Minister of Labour, under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, in respect of the dairy trade for the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, published in the Government Gazette last week.

This is the first order made under this Act, and it confirms all the fears expressed by the trade union movement when the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill was introduced.

It is not an order for African employees only. It covers the whole range

Advance extends Season's Greetings to all its Jewish readers and friends

of employees in the dairy trade from milk depot managers to delivery employees. It includes clerical employees, counter hands, motor vehicle drivers and casual workers. It is a wage award covering the whole of the industry and applying to all persons who are employees as defined in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Whether the terms of the award are good or bad is beside the point. What is important is that the Government has used a piece of fascist legislation

supposed to be for Africans in order to fix wages and conditions for employees of all racial groups. It has created a Board of Management consisting of "representatives" of employers and employees—all of whom are to be appointed by the Secretary for Labour. They are to be paid by deductions made from the workers' wages!

The principle of home rule in industry, which the workers obtained after many years of struggle, has been abolished.

REAL ISSUE

The real issue before the delegates at Durban is not apartheid but how to create a trade union movement of such strength that it will be able to defeat the Government's attempts to destroy free trade unions and collective bargaining.

The position may be compared with that which existed in 1925 during the period of reaction that followed the Rand strike of 1922. Creswell took the lead in setting up a co-ordinating trade union body in the hope that a hand-picked leadership would be elected to co-operate with the Government. Instead Bill Andrews became the secretary, and a basis was laid for a healthy and progressive Trade Union Council, which remained true to the basic principles of trade unionism throughout all the succeeding years.

It is up to delegates at these Durban conferences to see that this record remains unspoilt.

LAUNDRY WORKERS REJECT APARTHEID T.U. COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG.

The Executive Committee of the Johannesburg branch of the National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the proposed dissolution of the Trades and Labour Council in favour of a new apartheid Trade Union Council, and pledging itself to reject any invitation to join such a body.

The resolution adds:

"The establishment of such a body of registered trade unions only is a betrayal of the African Workers, whose equal participation in the trade union movement is an essential requirement for the entire progress of trade unionism in South Africa.

"The exclusion of African trade unions from participating in this proposed new body is a denial of the most fundamental and basic trade union principles.

"The establishment of such a body is an opportunistic approach to tackling the serious problems facing the trade union movement and a blatant example of appeasement to the anti-working class government of South Africa, which will result, in the final analysis, in reducing the trade union movement to a meaningless and harmless opposition to all anti-working class legislation and attacks on the working class."

GERMAN STRIKERS WIN WAGE RISE

LONDON.

German metal workers on strike in Bavaria won increased wages after being out for 22 days. They accepted an arbitration award for 10 pfennigs an hour increase, which is two pfennigs below the original demand of the unions.



The Modern Youth Society choir leads community singing at last Friday's meeting.

CAPE C.O.P. SIX-WEEK CAMPAIGN

CAPE TOWN.

Within the next six weeks local conferences of all organisations will be held in all the main areas of the Cape Western region to enrol freedom volunteers and to set up Congress of the People action committees.

The first meetings in the campaign will be at Simonstown location on Saturday, October 2, and at Nyanga on Sunday, October 3.

Last Friday night young people eagerly voiced the demands of youth for inclusion in the Freedom Charter at a meeting organised by the Modern Youth Society in Cape Town.

Among the many demands put forward, student youth demanded free and equal education for all, and working youth demanded equal pay for equal work, regardless of race or sex.

The Modern Youth Society choir led community singing.

Election Meeting

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Len Lee-Warden, people's candidate for the Cape Western Native Representative's seat in Parliament, will hold an election meeting at the A.M.E. Hall, Kensington, on Wednesday, 6th October, at 8 p.m.

3 CONGRESSES CALL BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

The delegation told the company that there was grave dissatisfaction amongst the public at the stubborn refusal to negotiate directly with the strikers or their elected spokesmen during the Durban dispute. The company stated that its policy was not to treat with the African employees but to insist that the workers use the Native Labour Board as a channel for negotiation with the company.

"This position is maintained by the United Tobacco Company, although they are well aware that there is no legal barrier to direct negotiation in any dispute and despite the repeated principled refusal of the African workers to make use of the Government-sponsored Native Labour Board," declares the statement of the Congresses.

The three Congresses have decided to issue a call to their members and supporters "to buy no United Tobacco Company products until an unequivocal undertaking is given by the company that in all future disputes they will negotiate directly with the employees or their freely chosen and elected representatives, regardless of race."

"WORKERS MUST DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS"

—V. S. M. PILLAI

DURBAN.

"THE situation today demands bold and courageous leadership on the part of the working class leaders, especially since most of those representing the registered unions have collaborated with the Government, directly or indirectly, by failing to oppose the Native Labour Act and the Industrial Conciliation Bill," declared Mr. V. S. M. Pillai, secretary of the Durban Branch of the National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers, delivering the secretarial report to the annual general meeting of the Union last Sunday.

He said that the workers must have no illusions about the creation of the new S.A. Trade Union Council, representing unions which had rejected trade union principles in the interests of expediency, and who lacked the courage to wage a militant struggle for the inherent rights of the workers they represented.

"In contrast to the shameful surrender of the leaders of the Unity Committee to fascist ideology, a truly national conference of all trade unions was convened by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, and a National Campaign Committee was set up to mobilise the workers against the Government's efforts to destroy the trade unions," he added.

Mr. Pillai warned his workers that improved wages and conditions must not be the only issues concerning them, but in the future they must be prepared to put up a hard fight to defend the rights and privileges achieved through many years of sacrifice and struggle.

In a resolution unanimously adopted, the workers condemned the sponsors of the S.A. Trade Union Council for excluding the African workers, without whom there can be no effective opposition to anti-trade union legislation, and warned the organised trade unions to prevent isolation of their workers if they wished to avoid the destruction of their standards and trade union rights.

The Western Province Federation of Labour Unions was called upon not to associate itself with any new federation which excluded any section of the workers.

The meeting condemned the police raids on the offices of Advance, and a resolution unanimously passed appealed to all workers to support the Advance against persecution.

Trade Unions Condemn Raids on Advance

JOHANNESBURG.

The police raids on Advance are strongly condemned in a statement issued by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

"Such raids characterise the general plan of the Government to suppress and smash whatever vestige of democratic opposition remains in South Africa," says the statement, which is signed by the secretary, Mr. Leslie Messina.

"They bring to light the fascist trends of the Minister of Justice manifested by his arbitrary use of the despotic powers conferred on him by the Suppression of Communism Act.

"Advance is one of the few progressive mouthpieces available to the working class. It is the foremost champion of democratic liberties, freedom and progress, and is most hated by the Government because of its open and uncompromising condemnation of the wicked policy of apartheid and oppression.

"The attempt to eliminate Advance is an attempt to eliminate the last flickering light of democracy which is the hope of suffering millions in South Africa. It is an attempt also designed to pave the way for the imposition of a Nationalist fascist republic.

"The banning of the Guardian in 1952 aroused world-wide indignation and condemnation by all people who value democracy. But such protests did not have any impact on the Government — inspired with Nazism and imbued with an intense hatred of democracy and freedom, it is determined to plunge the country into the immeasurable calamity of fascism in its burning desire to suppress all opposition.

"Long live Advance, the beacon of freedom and democracy."

SAM KAHN REPORTS

Enormous Public For Soviet Ballet

BRITISH ballet, virtually non-existent 25 years ago, leads the world—west of Eastern Europe. The day may have passed when British dancers would still use Russian pseudonyms, but what I saw of the art of the Russian ballet has convinced me that a course of study of the classical dances in Moscow should be compulsory for every English dancer, choreographer or composer of ballet music.

We spent night after thrilling night at the fabulous Bolshoi Theatre and saw Delibes' Coppelias, Esmeralda, Prokofiev's Cinderella and Stone Flower, Asafyev's The Fountain of Bakhchisarai and Romeo and Juliet—a selection of classical ballets, old and modern, enough to satisfy us that the art of the dance has not exhausted itself and has much that is new and splendid to offer, yet not enough for eager balletomanes when one discovers that the Bolshoi Theatre repertoire currently includes Giselle, Sleeping Beauty, Swan Lake, Don Quixote, The Bronze Horseman, The Flame of Paris, Raymond and Red Poppy.

Ingenuity in recent works provides ballerinas with new roles; dynamic performances give light and colour to the brilliant Bolshoi Theatre, with its scintillating stage and decor. The Russian dancers and choreographers are not interested in a form of ballet based on fantastic effects and superficial virtuosity in which technique is an end in itself. True to old national traditions, the Soviet ballet sees in the dance a medium through which human personality is movingly and expressively revealed.

Close to Life

Since 1917 Soviet composers and choreographers have created many ballets which have won a permanent place for themselves in their theatre for the reason, I am sure, that they deal with human problems. Because these ballets have something to say and their wealth of dance express the thoughts and feelings of the characters, they have become popular.

Galina Ulanova is the pride of their ballet, a genius of the Russian ballet, with its inspired music and poetry. Yes, Ulanova is peerless, but there are other great dancers in this finest of all ballet troupes, any one of whom is a star in her own right—Olga Lepeshinskaya, S. M. Messerer, M. M. Plisetskaya, M. T. Semenova and R. T. Struchkova, all Honoured or People's Artists of the U.S.S.R.

M. M. Gabovich, Y. G. Kondratov and G. Farmanants are superb male dancers who combine realism in the expression of feelings and emotions with great technique.

Their leading performers are outstanding not only because of technical perfection but also because they are able, through the medium of the dance, to re-create the characters of Shakespeare, Pushkin and fairy tales, as well as to embody their modern contemporaries. The Soviet ballet not only has a great number of famous soloists. Its corps de ballet, executants of group dances and scenes, is made up of dancers who have graduated from the schools of classical ballet and are artists possessing finished technique and a gift of mime, enabling them to perform highly dramatic scenes. Where do they come from? Thirty years ago ballet theatres existed only in Petrograd and Moscow. To-day there is not a town of any size in the Soviet Union which does not have its own ballet troupe. Amateur art is developing as vigorously as professional art. The desire to study dancing has become as common as the desire to study painting, music or the theatre. Many a factory and collective farm has its dance circle. Every year contests of amateur art are held, in which hundreds of thousands of talented young people take part, demonstrating wide interest and

fine achievement in the choreographic art.

National Dances

We saw amateurs performing national dances and scenes from classical ballets. They were of the highest professional level and were the best proof that the ballet is very much alive and developing along the lines of a humanistic art.

All these troupes include young graduates of the many choreographic schools in the country, pupils of outstanding teachers of the classical dance.

The choreographer plays an exceptional role in the Soviet ballet and no longer has to be self-taught. In 1946 the Moscow Institute of Theatre Arts opened a department for training choreographers, and its graduates are working in various theatres throughout the country, receiving prizes and awards for their productions.

Were I to write of their orchestras, decor and stage lighting it would also be in the superlative. Their costumes did not match up to the perfection of their technique and scenery. What a contrast to the English dancers of Sadler's Wells, who, better dressed,

technically gifted but artistically frustrated, lack the dramatic and musical culture of their Moscow counterparts.

In the Schools

Soviet ballet schools have a 10-year course. In addition to special training in dance technique, future ballet dancers received a general education based on the curriculum of ordinary schools. They learn two foreign languages, music and the history of the theatre and of the fine arts. They receive expert instruction in stagecraft. The graduates have a thorough educational background based on the best traditions of the Russian classical ballet. Continuity in these great traditions, handed down to young people by the artists of the older generation, accounts for the outstanding achievements of Soviet ballet. It is greatly appreciated by an enormous public and audience, which is an inspiration to creative work in a country where the artist receives so much attention and finds no bar to progress, no matter what his race or colour may be.

Like all true art, the ballet serves the people and their struggle for happiness. In this lies the guarantee that the ballet will live on and achieve new heights.

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS

SYNOPSIS

Katie and her husband, Willie, are leaving Cape Town by train for Rhodesia, where they intend to set up home.

Despite the weather, mother had come to see us off. She now stood, silent and grim, beside Aunt Susie, on the wet, glistening platform. They formed a group apart from the cheery, chattering Africans who had come to see Willie off. I was pleased that Aunt Susie had come. She was a good soul, with kind eyes and a warm, sympathetic nature, and two days ago I had confided to her the mysterious nature of father's disappearance. I had asked her to enquire when she was able to at the police station about father and Naartjie. If there should be any news I entrusted her to write to me, and I knew I could depend upon her. She stood patiently beside mother, now and then giving me an encouraging little smile.

It was nearly time to leave, and mother made a grimace. "This weather is enough to make anybody sick. It is two o'clock. Why doesn't the train go?"

At that moment we started to move, and Willie drew me away from the window with a protective arm. We waved to the group that had stood outside the Non-European coach, and they all waved back until we could see them no longer.

The distance from Cape Town to Salisbury is 1,650 miles, and the train journey takes two and a half days.

We soon left behind the Cape winds and rain and rattled along into the winter dryness of the Karroo. My eyes grew weary of staring into the haze over the flat bush country, and my vision was blurred by the vast expanse of unrelieved sky. Soon I dropped off to sleep, my head cushioned on Willie's lap and my feet against the window.

The next morning we stretched our legs along the platform at Kimberley station. Our Salisbury train branched off the main Transvaal line at Kimberley and then chugged its gritty way through Mafeking and on to the barren Kalahari Desert, which stretches from the Orange River to Rhodesia. After Mafeking the towns of Plumtree, Bulawayo and Gwelo rolled away behind us. By the time we drew into Salisbury our eyes had become more accustomed to the wide, blue sky and the low horizon.

We caught a train that took us east towards the Portuguese border and stepped off at the Rusapi station. Willie saw that the bed was taken out of the guard's van, and we put our suitcases on top of it. I looked after the luggage while Willie went off to see his uncle, the building contractor, who had promised that he would take us and our luggage out to the reserve.

In a little while I saw an old blue van reverse up the platform to where I was sitting on the suitcases and the bed. Willie climbed out with an alert, wiry little man, whom Willie introduced as Uncle Joe. I had never seen an African building contractor before. I could imagine Uncle Joe as a head waiter at one of the better hotels in Sea Point. But he was dressed in overalls, so that I might have taken him for a garage attendant in Cape Town. Uncle Joe gave me a firm handshake and a warm smile that welcomed me to Rusapi. Whatever else happened, I knew that Willie and I would not be without at least one good friend in Rusapi.

Willie and Joe quickly put the bed into the van and piled our suitcases and blankets in after it. We set off through the lovely countryside, no longer flat but beginning to climb towards the great mountains of Mashonaland.

This is the most fertile part of Southern Rhodesia. Patches of evergreen forest grew here and there, and the rich red soil between the gullies was freshly ploughed to receive maize seed. The fresh, moisture-laden winds from the Indian Ocean blew in our faces as we travelled towards the north-east.

Willie laughed often and light-heartedly and his good spirits were infectious. Willie said, "There, you can see now where we are going to live. Do you see those huts and then the two houses on the hill?"

Uncle Joe, who was driving, so that I sat between them on the front seat, thrust his head through the window of the van in his eagerness to show me which house was ours. "It is the one higher up the hill. You have the storekeeper for a neighbour."

"Does he live in the other house?" Uncle Joe said: "Yes; he is rich."

"Does that mean that we are rich as well?" I asked.

"I suppose it does," Uncle Joe said with a grin. "You had better be careful of Willie. The storekeeper, whose

ELI WEINBERG IN COURT

JOHANNESBURG.

"Advance" photographer, Eli Weinberg, banned former secretary of the National Union of Commercial Travelers, appeared in the Regional Court before Mr. P. M. O'Brien last week, accused of attending a gathering in breach of a ban imposed on him by the Minister of Justice in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Det.-Sgt. Wolmarans gave evidence that at a meeting at Sophiatown on July 11, where the banning "of a man named Luthuli" was the main subject of discussion, Mr. Weinberg walked round the gathering with a camera in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. C. Berangé for the defence he said that one of his objects in going to the meeting was to see that the law was not broken. After further evidence for the prosecution, the case was adjourned until October 28.

CANVAS WORKERS GET HIGHER WAGES

CAPE TOWN.

About 100 workers in the Cape Peninsula benefit from wage increases granted under a Conciliation Board agreement recently between the S.A. Canvas and Rope Workers' Union and four employers.

Wage increases range from 2s. 3d. a week for labourers to 13s. 6d. for skilled workers. The main group of workers, machinists, received an increase of 8s. 6d. per week.

The agreement, which lays down a five-day week, will be in operation for 18 months from date of publication.

name is Mr. Mar, has a daughter he would like to marry off."

The prospect of sharing Willie with another wife did not appeal to me. Willie was smiling at Uncle Joe's remark.

"Willie," I said severely, "if ever you go all Manica on me and have another wife hanging around the house I will go straight back to Cape Town."

"I don't suppose I'll ever be able to afford another wife," he countered, chuckling all over his big, bony, expressive face.

We drove off the main road and followed a track that had been made by the builders' lorries. We drove past the storekeeper's house, and a woman who was washing clothes in a tub outside the door looked up at us curiously.

"Promise me," I said firmly, "that you will never have another wife in our house."

Willie was more interested in the house that we were approaching, but I thought I had to get this matter straight.

"I promise," he said, and a little smile played around the corners of his mouth.

Satisfied, I sat back to chuckle with Willie and Joe and to take a look at our new home. There was still building material scattered untidily around the site right up to the front door.

Back in Willie's room in Cape Town I had often tried, with the aid of the plan unrolled on his bed, to visualise this house. I do not know what I expected, but it certainly had not been this.

It was so small, almost lost in the vast countryside. It would look so much better with a garden. I decided, and I wondered why Mr. Mar had not yet started one around his house lower down the hill.

I turned to Uncle Joe, who was picking up pieces of rubble with proprietary interest and then tossing them further away into the veld. "Where is Mr. Mar's shop?" I asked.

"About a mile down the road where all the other people in the village live," said Uncle Joe.

I said: "I can't see them."

"They are just around the hill. If you walk a little bit higher up this hill you will see that they are not far away."

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Natal Amateur Weight-lifting and Physical Culture Association came in for some criticism for their presentation of the annual "Mr. Natal" contest. This show is a popular sporting event in the Garden Province and is eagerly looked forward to.

Since the days of the late Sunny Moodley down to R. P. Govender, the first Natalian to represent South Africa at the "Mr. Universe" competition, Curries Fountain, Durban, has seen some hectic struggles for this coveted title.

The N.A.W.L. and P.C.A., which has been in existence for more than a decade, struggled hard to stir public interest in this branch of sport, and can pat itself on the back for having done a splendid piece of work. In no other province is there so much interest displayed in physical culture.

Now it is reported that some disgruntled members of the association have decided to break away and form a body of their own. What a pity—just when it was steering our physical culture into the sphere of international recognition. It was largely through this body that R. P. Govender was able to participate in the Mr. Universe competition, while those stalwarts of the Cape Province, Milo Pillay and Ronnie Eland, had to fend for themselves.

Quit resting on your laurels, you gentlemen at the top, and pull up your socks. You have done very well in the past, and you can surely do better in the future.

RESULTS

The Timol brothers took first and second places in the senior "Mr. Natal" contest. Conspicuous by their absence were Bill Wilkinson and Gerald Harvey, two of Natal's top muscle-men. It is understood that they withdrew at the last minute. Wilkinson is a former Mr. Natal and the current Mr. Durban.

A unique procedure was established with the acceptance of Port Elizabeth's entry, Miss Dene, of the Milo Pillay

EXPERT WATCHMAKERS

Reasonable prices and guaranteed workmanship. For Cycles, Watches and Jewellery come to Klaff's Cycle Works, 82 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Advance order will receive a special discount on all new watches bought. Managed by Issy Heyman.

OPTICIANS

Wolfson and De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.) Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 7 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg.

Phone 22-3834

— 20% Reduction to Africans —

CONSTIPATION

there's the
root of your
Indigestion



You know, you shouldn't suffer any of the ills of Constipation when it's so easily prevented. Keep regular with Partons and you'll keep fit ... not just half fit but really alive! You see, Partons do more than just relieve Constipation. They make sure of complete elimination. Only that way can you keep on your toes. There's nothing like Partons for clearing out wastes and toning you up. See for yourself!

PARTONS Pills
30 for 1/- 50 for 1/6

9519-5

Academy, in the Miss Natal contest. Miss Dene, who is one of the very few Non-European women in this country who train with weights, easily captured the title from a field of five competitors. Last year there was only one entrant.

The junior Mr. Natal title went to Johnson, while Gerry Moroney took second place.

An interesting feature of the show was the weight-lifting exhibition by Milo Pillay and his women pupils.

BOXING

In Durban, Rocky Ramiah went down gallantly to the Rand's two-fisted whirlwind, Young Seabela, in a good old-fashioned slugging match. Science and caution were thrown to the winds as the two battlers put all they had into a toe-to-toe mix.

Ramiah is still what he was — a great crowd pleaser—but he still isn't a serious threat to the national title held by Fondie Mavuso.

I'd advise him to retire while he is still in one piece. Ever since he thrilled Durban fans by forcing a draw with old-timer Kelly Franks in his very first professional fight he has absorbed enough punishment from all his fights. Time and again the Durban City Hall stood on its toes as he slugged it out with such great boxers as Speedy Bandes, Percy Wilkinson, Homicide Hank, King Berry, Black Hawk, Rusty Resha and Gilbert Petros.

Don't end up as another decrepit punch-drunk, Rocky. Quit while the going's good.

On the same bill Gabriel Seleke, the Rand's well-known "unknown" fighter, shook off the resin twice to come back and outpoint Natal's hard-hitting but clumsy King Alfred.

The Cape's next boxing tournament is on the 8th October, when veteran promoter M. N. Harris makes a comeback with what promises to be an exciting bill. He has signed on Transvaal middles champion Joe Flash Nyakale to meet Elliott Arnold, the man who caused a sensation by beating Jolting Joe in his very first professional fight.

SOCCER

The three Federation teams are all set for their replay for the Kajee Cup at Curries Fountain, Durban, in the first week in October.

Cape Town's dapper Ganase Hurie has been appointed manager of the S.A. Indian side, and he tells me he is confident his boys will win.

My choice is the African eleven, who showed up so well against the Coloureds in Cape Town recently.

DURBAN RACING

Following are Owen Tudor's selections:—

First Race—1 KING'S GAMBIT, 2 Small Holding, 3 Gleam.
Second Race—1 IRELAND MAID, 2 Lemont, 3 Panis.
Third Race—1 SIAMESE CAT, 2 Neuron, 3 Passon.
Fourth Race—1 DERRY DOWN, 2 Idyllic, 3 New Key.
Fifth Race—1 JACK DAW, 2 Cosmis, 3 Gunsmoke.
Sixth Race—1 GULLISTAN, 2 Feverton, 3 Nagaina Hall.
Seventh Race—1 MEDAL, 2 Dad's Gift, 3 Dan.
Eighth Race—1 SENATOR, 2 We're Off, 3 Mahratta.
Ninth Race—1 FLORAL SAINT, 2 Saint Easton, 3 Triple Rod.

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

ANOTHER POLICE RAID

Society for Peace and Friendship with Soviet Union Investigated

JOHANNESBURG.

FOR the second time within a few weeks, political police raided the home of the Springs "fighting parson," the Rev. Douglas Thompson, and carted away many files of his personal papers. This time they were "investigating" the affairs of the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, of which the Rev. Thompson is chairman.

At the same time (8 a.m. on Wednesday, September 22) they raided the homes and offices of a number of other people, not only in Johannesburg but also in Cape Town and other centres, some quite unconnected with the society.

Among those raided in Johannesburg were Messrs. Walter Sisulu, J. B. Marks, Duma Nokwe, David Bopape, Eli Weinberg and Paul Joseph.

In Cape Town the police again visited the offices of Advance and questioned the staff about the society.

The raiders were armed with duplicated warrants signed by Mr. S. E. Terblanche as authorised officer to enquire into the affairs of the society. Mr. Terblanche's signature also appeared as authorised officer in the recent raids on Advance.

In the raids the political police carried away books and documents, few of which appeared to have any bearing on the society. A number of files taken from Rev. Thompson belonged to his wide collection of Press cuttings on many subjects.

Mr. Paul Joseph, a leading member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, who received a banning order last Saturday forbidding him to attend gatherings for two years, told Advance that when his house was raided the attention of the C.I.D. men was attracted by a picture of Paul Robeson on his sideboard. The one man expressed the opinion that it was a picture of Mr. Joseph himself. His mate disagreed. It was obviously, he said, a picture of J. B. Marks.

SOCIETY PROTESTS

A statement protesting "most vehemently" against these raids has been issued by the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union. Signed by the Rev. Thompson, the statement reads—

"The Society protests most vehemently

BALLINGER SEEKING RE-ELECTION

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. W. G. Ballinger is seeking re-election to the Senate, in the Transvaal-Orange Free State division, in the forthcoming Native Representative elections.

In a manifesto to the electorate Mr. Ballinger promises "to continue to voice your objection to all forms of legislation, regulations and proclamations administered as racially discriminatory measures."

He states that he has always been a "consistent advocate of equal partnership between the races" and that he has consistently demanded for Africans and other Non-Europeans in South Africa the "freedoms" that the Europeans would choose for themselves.

Nomination day for the Senate seats is on October 6. As far as is known, there is only one other candidate in the Transvaal-Orange Free State constituency, Mr. R. G. P. Pretorius.

APARTHEID OPPONENT

Mr. Pretorius, while not officially sponsored by the Nationalist Party, is a clear supporter of apartheid, for he states in his manifesto:

"When once the spheres of influence and livelihood have been clearly separated so that each knows where his wishes can be fulfilled, where his money can be invested, where he may possess land, then each will understand what he may not expect in the other sphere."

In the elections five years ago Mr. Ballinger scored a victory of nearly eight to one over his then Nationalist opponent, Mr. J. H. van Rensburg, who lost his deposit.

Published by Competent Publishing & Printing (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack St., Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate St., Woodstock. Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by B. P. Bunting, 6 Barrack St., Cape Town.

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

against the unwarranted campaign of vilification and intimidation being waged against it.

"The aims and objects of the Society have been made public at meetings and in statements to the Press at frequent intervals. Both the Government and the public at large have been made aware that our aims are simply to promote peaceful social, cultural and trade relations with the Soviet Union as a step to furthering world peace.

"The recent visit of the ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Attlee, together with the Labour Party delegation, to the U.S.S.R. greatly contributed towards easing world tensions, but when a Society such as ours attempts to do similarly on a South African level we find ourselves thwarted at every turn by the Government authorities.

"This can only lead to worsening relations between our Government and the Soviet Union, which we consider to be deplorable and should be opposed by all decent citizens on all occasions. Indeed, the formation of societies encouraging friendly relations between nations should be fostered throughout our country."

AFRICAN PROTEST

On behalf of the Village Committee of the Winterveld small holdings, Mr. B. M. B. Malete has written to Rev. D. C. Thompson protesting against the police raid on him.

"We are with you in the struggle for peace and harmony," writes the committee.

"Long live the Peace Council."

SOPHIATOWN ANC AFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN BANNED LEADERS

JOHANNESBURG.

The Mathabe Hall was overcrowded when the annual general meeting of the Sophiatown Branch of the African National Congress was held last week. A resolution was passed expressing the "unshakable confidence" of the branch in "Luthuli, Sisulu, Marks, Kotane, Mandela, Bopape, Tloome, Njongwe, Matjie, Motsabi, Tambo and all the leaders of the people banned under the fascist measures of Dr. Malan and his Government."

The branch condemned the deportation of Messrs. Gwentshe and Lengisi from East London. It reaffirmed its determination to lead its people against the "naked robbery" of the Western Areas Removal "to the bitter end." It pledged fullest support to the Congress of the People, and called on every African volunteer to carry the message to the reserves, farms, kraals, townships, huts and villages of South Africa.

It solemnly pledged loyalty to the Congress and to the cause of freedom.

BANTU EDUCATION ACT

PRETORIA.

The Minister of Native Affairs, according to a notice in last week's Government Gazette, has delegated to the Secretary for Native Affairs and to the Under-Secretary for Native Affairs the powers vested in him by the Bantu Education Act to appoint, promote, transfer and discharge teachers in Government Bantu schools.

Collection Number: CULL0001

ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2014

LEGAL NOTICES:

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

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

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