



Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1954

PRICE 3d.

LIBERAL (?) VOTE

DURBAN.

"The Liberal Party feels it may be impracticable to achieve universal adult suffrage overnight and recommends it be introduced in stages." says the decision of the National Liberal Conference held in Durban behind closed doors. The stages will be determined by "interim qualifications designed to create an informed electorate."

PUBLIC BACKS TWO DURBAN STRIKES

Starvation Wages

DURBAN.

WITH the non-European workers on strike, production at the factories of both Maple Leaf Products and the United Tobacco Company here is at a standstill. The managements have been unable to recruit scab labour as public support for the strikers, particularly among non-Europeans, is very strong.

The U.T.C. workers are on strike for higher wages and union recognition. As their strike enters its second week, people and shopkeepers in many parts of Durban are boycotting U.T.C. cigarettes in support of the strikers.

THE EMPLOYERS ARE INSISTING THAT THE STRIKERS MAKE USE OF THE NATIVE LABOUR ACT AND REFUSE TO DISCUSS THE GRIEVANCES WITH THE TRADE UNION OFFICIALS. THE STRIKERS CONTINUE TO IGNORE THE NATIVE LABOUR ACT ON THE GROUNDS IT IS AIMED AT DESTROYING THEIR UNION AND DENYING AFRICANS THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Two weeks ago the workers at United Tobacco Co. staged a 1-hour strike in protest against the employers' refusal to recognise their union and to discuss their grievances with them.

The employers insisted that the men go to the Department of Labour with their complaints. They replied last week by striking again and refusing to return to work until their Union is recognised.

When the strike began, Mr. G. Doorewaard, national organiser of the S. African Union of Cigarette and Tobacco workers, telephoned the Department of Labour and reported the strike to an official.

The official's reply was "it will be our painful duty to have statements taken to ascertain whether any incitement or strike took place."

But there was no concern over workers' grievances and so far the Department has taken no steps to settle the dispute.

LOCKOUT THREAT

The employers posted a notice on the factory gates warning the employees that if they continue to be absent from work without good reason their services may be terminated without notice. The strikers met this threat by reaffirming their decision to remain united and to continue to fight for their legitimate

rights.

The self-sacrifice and courage of these workers, most of whom have families, is winning widespread sympathy and support. A meeting convened by the Durban branch of the Congress of Democrats, at which the African and Indian Congresses were represented as well as the Durban Women's League and the African Women's League issued a statement appealing to workers and democrats in all centres to raise money to help the wives and families of the tobacco workers.

DISMISSED

The dispute at Maple Leaf Products started last week when 16 Indian women and 15 African men were dismissed after seeking an interview with the managing director to discuss their grievances with him.

Miss R. Lan, secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, told Advance that at recent conciliation board meetings the employers of Maple Leaf Products had refused to accede to the demands of the workers for higher wages.

After the meetings had broken down, the employees requested a personal interview with the managing director of the firm, who replied that if they did not want to work

(Continued on page 6)



GOODBYE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN "MAD-HOUSE". Malan's cabinet ministers refused to see, hear or talk to Canon Collins.

CANON COLLINS CALLS FOR FULL FREEDOM, EQUALITY

JOHANNESBURG.

IF there is violence in South Africa, it will not be the seeking of the non-Europeans but the fault of the Government, which seeks to suppress the wise and sound leadership of the freedom movement under the guise of suppressing Communism, Canon J. Collins, the Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, told a crowded farewell meeting in the Trades Hall held last Sunday under the auspices of the four people's congress, the A.N.C., S.A.I.C., S.A.C.P.O. and S.A.C.O.D.

After eight weeks in "the most pleasant madhouse in the world," he was convinced the non-Europeans would win the struggle for equality of status and opportunity, he said.

The chairman, Mr. Walter Sisulu, opened the meeting by commending the work of Canon Collins and gave him the message that "the democrats of this country want to live happily with the British people".

South Africa was a delightful country full of actual and potential wealth, said Canon Collins, but a terrible fear dwelt over the land. The fear at the basis of the Government's policy was exemplified by the banning of the A.N.C. President Chief Luthuli.

"I am deeply impressed by the patience, humour and courage of the Africans and other non-European peoples. The Africans must win their freedom and be full citizens of this country for neither fool nor bully can defeat wisdom and patient determination."

The essential principles were "equality of status and opportunity and love", said Canon Collins. "Where there is no love the people perish."

FULL EQUALITY

"As long as I have breath left I shall call for full equality. On my return to Britain I shall do my little bit to tell my fellow Christians to support the African National Congress and all who are working with you for the freedom and happiness of South Africa".

Sustained applause and cheers followed Canon Collins' address from the audience of all races packing the hall to capacity. Moving a vote of thanks, Mr. D. U. Mistry paid an eloquent tribute of appreciation to Canon Collins and wished him bon voyage on his return to Britain. The meeting closed with a moving rendering of Nkosi Sikelela Afrika.

WARNING TO NATS.

A blunt warning to the Nationalists that their policy was leading to violence against the people was

(Continued on page 6)

SHRUG OFF your BACKACHE!

Mag-Aspirin is better. It quickly ends the torture of backache. It is the ideal sedative for affected nerves, more than often the cause of rheumatic pains, including backache, lumbago and sciatica. Mag-Aspirin settles the nerves and soothes away the pain, brings welcome relief from headache, earache, toothache, bladder pain and neuritis. 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.



The executive committee of the African Tobacco Workers' Union in Durban.

MLC

AMERICA ALONE AND HATED ON WORLD POLITICAL FRONT

Aggression and War-Mongering

LONDON.

UNITED STATES tactics at the Geneva Conference, in the Far East and Middle East and in Guatemala during the past weeks have further alienated world opinion, and it is true to say that never before have so many people in so many countries hated the U.S. war-mongers so much.

War in the Far East, leading to World War III, was averted by a hair's breadth in April, when the U.S. was ready to start atom-bombing in Indo-China. Later the U.S. was trying every desperate manoeuvre to smash the Geneva talks.

The latest statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister that his Government would "dissociate" itself from the proposed settlement in Indo-China is seen by observers on the spot to be U.S.-inspired, though it is doubtful whether it will be effective at this stage. The simultaneous announcement by the U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, that his Government "pledged itself to refrain from the threat or the use of force to upset any Indo-China armistice agreement which it could respect", means nothing because at the time the statement was made no agreement had yet been reached, and there is still time for the U.S., like the Vietnamese Government, to "dissociate" itself from any final settlement agreed upon by the French and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

ATLEE ON U.S. HOTHEADS

Severe criticism of U.S. policy was voiced in the foreign affairs debate in the British House of Commons last week by the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Attlee. He attacked American hotheads who wanted war with China, condemned the permanent exclusion of China from the United Nations, criticised Mr. Dulles' absence from Geneva, and condemned the aggression against Guatemala.

Mr. Attlee said it was contrary to the principles of the United Nations to exclude China. An influential body in the U.S., he explained, regarded the United Nations as primarily an instrument to combat Communism.

"There are some hotheads undoubtedly about—not many—who

still think of a war against Communist China and of putting back on his throne Chiang Kai-shek.

"I think it is militarily foolish and politically it ignores all the lessons of history."



Mr. Clement Attlee

Mr. Attlee invited the House to look at the question of Asia as the Chinese did. The Chinese Government, he said, was clearly supported by the masses of the Chinese people, and was reinforced by the immense force of Chinese nationalism.

U.S. AGGRESSION

Without U.S. aid, he said, the rule of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa would come to an end.

As for Guatemala, went on Mr. Attlee, it was "a plain matter of aggression. I am afraid Guatemala has left rather an unpleasant taste in the mouth because it does seem in some instances that the acceptance of the principles of the United Nations is subordinated to hatred of Communism."

To keep his record clear, Mr. Attlee made it plain he was as anti-Communist as anybody, but he believed in peaceful co-existence, not war. Sir Winston Churchill replied to Mr. Attlee avoiding his arguments and saying his speech was just "one long whine of criticism of the U.S."

Both Churchill and the Americans were given a dressing down by Major E. A. H. Legge-Bourke, who resigned from the Conservative Party over its handling of the Egypt question. The British Government, he charged, was surrendering its sovereignty to America.

"I would say to the Americans," he went on, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Today they have a greater measure of national sovereignty than any other country. I would only ask them not to make us surrender what little was left to us at the end of the Second World War."

GENEVA ISSUES

At the week-end, there remained two outstanding issues at the Geneva conference on Indo-China.

The first was the partition of the country. The Communists say the dividing line should be the 14th parallel, because this coincides with military realities. This would leave only the southern area round Saigon in French hands. The French say the line should be the 18th parallel. Either line would leave the Red River Delta, with Haïnoi and Hai-phong the main cities, in Communist hands.

The British are trying to effect a compromise on the 16th parallel.

The second issue is elections. The Communists want elections throughout Indo-China with universal adult suffrage within 6 months. The French speak vaguely about elections, but don't want to fix a date, because they are certain the Communists would win a resounding victory.



Will the fuel make Premier Bob Menzies' machine run?

The outstanding feature to date of the Petrov inquiry in Australia has been the paucity of the "revelations" which the two traitors have been able to make. With a press hungering for details about Soviet spying at the Woomera secret rocket and guided missile range, or murders with revolvers cunningly disguised as cigarette cases, the two Petrovs have been one big disappointment. There are two documents "H" and "J", supposed to contain sensational material and a series of criminal libels about highly-placed personages, but the public as yet knows nothing about them because details have been withheld. For the rest the Petrovs have been indulging in a lot of speculation and supposition which has led even the leader of the Australian Labour Party, Dr. Evatt, to complain that his staff, alleged to be implicated in the documents, has been slandered.

Petrov himself has been exposed as a man who was prepared to sell himself for £A5,000 and "a comfortable life." Mrs. Petrov, on the other hand, admitted under cross-examination, that right up to the time she left the Soviet Embassy (i.e. up to the time she was kidnapped), she had been working hard to avoid war, which she thought the U.S. was planning against her country; she loved her country and supported socialism, and was bitterly resentful at her husband's desertion. "I still love my country," she said. "I am the same as I was, but they have spoiled everything for me." Who "they" are was not made clear, but she was probably referring to the Embassy officials who, she said, threatened her after Petrov's desertion.

All in all, not a very satisfying £A5,000 worth. When the inquiry first opened, several Labour papers alleged it was a stunt by Premier Menzies to stampede the Australian voters into voting Conservative in the elections. Menzies was returned with a reduced majority, but events since then indicate that even he is not satisfied the inquiry is going the right way, and he has promised to introduce new legislation about the commission when the next session of Parliament opens in August.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE FROM U.S. ATOM WAR

LONDON.

It is only now being revealed just how close the world was to atomic war recently over the Indo-China question.

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, told a public meeting in Allahabad last week that at the time the Geneva Conference opened "America was about to intervene in the conflict and American ships had nearly reached Indo-China waters."

"It was a real hairbreadth escape for the world that nothing happened to enlarge the Indo-China war," he said.

Urging a cease-fire in Indo-China, Mr. Nehru said if the war was allowed to spread "the world would be in grave danger and facing near-annihilation through full-scale atom and hydrogen bomb war." A cease-fire would not itself solve the problems in Indo-China, but it would "lessen the fever affecting people's minds."

FIRST AIR-STRIKE—APRIL 28

Confirmation of Mr. Nehru's words was provided by the French Premier, M. Mendes-France, who told the French National Assembly that U.S. warships loaded with "atomic aviation material" were on the way to Indo-China and the first air-strike was timed to take place on April 28—two days after the Geneva Conference was scheduled to open.

What stopped the U.S. Government was, first of all, the unanimous protest of all her allies and, secondly, the fear that public opinion inside America itself would not support such a move. Several opinion polls conducted in the U.S. during the last few months have shown the majority of the U.S. people is opposed to further entanglement in Indo-China and particularly to the sending of U.S. troops there.

U.S. PLEDGED TO WAR POLICY OF MASS EXTERMINATION

LONDON.

EVIDENCE that two of the 2,000 Marshall Islands "completely disappeared" during the U.S. H-bomb tests in the Pacific Ocean earlier this year was given by the American delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York last week.

The Council was discussing a petition from the Marshall Islanders that the tests should be stopped because the health of the population of some of the islands had been gravely impaired as a result of the H-bomb explosions — their blood count had been lowered, they had suffered from burns and nausea, and their hair had fallen out.

Supporting the petition, the Soviet delegate said the United States, as administering power appointed by the United Nations for the Pacific trust territory, had no legal right to conduct hydrogen and atomic bomb tests there. Japanese fishermen had also been gravely injured, the Japanese fishing industry was faced with ruin because the people were afraid to buy contaminated fish, and radio-active ash had fallen even in Australia and South America.

The United States delegate replied that America would continue to conduct hydrogen bomb experiments as long as the Soviet Union did so. The Soviet delegate pointed out that the Soviet experiments were conducted on Soviet territory and did not endanger the peoples of other coun-

tries. The U.N. eventually decided, by nine votes to three, that the U.S. should be allowed to continue its experiments if it considered them necessary "in the interests of world peace and security."

NERVE GAS

Meanwhile, renewed alarm has been created by the announcement last week that the U.S. Army is to give "top priority" to the manufacture of the deadly German "nerve gas." The announcement was made by Maj.-Gen. William M. Creasy, chief of the U.S. Army's Chemical Corps, from the chemical warfare centre at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

The gas, which was invented by Nazi scientists during the last war, is colourless, odourless and tasteless. Human beings do not know it is being used until they

are mortally affected. The vapour from as little as three drops can kill a man in four minutes by paralysing the nerve centres.

The Nazis built a factory for the manufacture of the gas but never used it. Now the U.S. Government is taking over where the Nazis left off.

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



Advance Post

AFRICANS IN RESERVES MUST NOT BE NEUTRAL

From Stanley B. G. Kaba, "L" Street, Grahamstown:

I support the statements that the A.N.C. should be widespread through the reserves. The majority of the oppressed people are in the reserves. People in the reserves do not know what is happening here in the urban areas. They still believe in the superiority of the White man and believe he has been destined to rule over the African.

Most of the pernicious laws of the Nationalists are applied in the reserves and there is no opposition to them. The Native Land and Trust Amendment Acts dominate the reserves. The stock of the people there is being limited by these diabolical policies of the Nationalists, and yet subsistence of the people is wholly dependent on their stock.

MISERY AND STARVATION

Veld and field capacities are gradually reduced to create the condition that each man should have about five acres of land. This pretext brings misery and starvation to the Africans residing in the reserves.

I appeal to our leaders to try and propagate the A.N.C. spirit to our people in the reserves. This will avoid the neutralisation of one section of the population while another section is in the midst of the struggle for equal rights.

Let every oppressed person be in the united front and fight unceasingly with determination and courage in the belief that he will succeed. We must fight to the bitter end. The more the oppression increases, the more freedom advances. Therefore, we must not be intimidated and get into despair when these inhuman laws are piled on our heads.

Warning Against Liberals

From S. Z. Xamlashe, Sigcawu Avenue, Langa, Cape Town:

It is sad for me to learn that there are some oppressed Africans who claim to be members of a so-called Liberal Party while our leaders are busy day by day telling their people to join their national organisations in order to carry on a big, non-violent fight and attain true and full democratic rights in the country of their birth.

Watch those nerves!

take a warning
from Nature

Only healthy nerves can keep you on top of things. So take heed of those danger signals. If you're getting touchy and tired, that's Nature telling you you need Virata's help. 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. Start today. Take Virata for a few weeks, to give it a chance to repair, strengthen and build a strong healthy nervous system. Then start living again.

take
VIRATA

9530-1

I therefore warn these individuals who join the Liberals to be very careful of something tip-toeing behind them. I want to stress that now is the time for each and every one of the African people who are under the yoke of oppression in every walk of life to answer the call by identifying themselves with their national organisations. Unity is strength. Afrika!

People Demand Peace and Freedom

From Sanzangakhona S. Ntunja, Dubula Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth:

The Minister of Justice thought he would set back the struggle of the oppressed people by banning their leaders. The reply of the people is not heard but felt; their reply is unity, from which flows power. The downtrodden will bring about the destruction of those who trample them.

The agents of Dr. Malan are, incidentally, preaching a form of narrow nationalism among the Africans to further Nationalist aims in implementing the apartheid policy.

If the homeless people take short cuts in their struggle for freedom they cannot be blamed—for Mr. Swart has made them leaderless.

The people of South Africa demand peace and freedom in their fatherland, and whoever stands in their way will ultimately be swept aside. The struggle aimed at freeing South Africa, irrespective of race or creed, will triumph. Mayibuye!

Africans Prefer Civilised Way

From Howard Milford Tshizana, Ntuli Street, New Location, Worcester:

The failure to use civilised methods leaves the power-hungry rulers of various countries in the world with only one alternative—violence. This is the case in South Africa, Kenya, the North African colonies, America, Indo-China and other places.

There is no need to bully and terrorise a people who submit their demands in simple words and the truth of whose cause makes them more patient and determined. The people know violence, but they do not want to use it for attaining their objects provided they are given the opportunity to do things the civilised way.

The cruel laws designed to silence the people and force them to accept slavery can only end in bitter sorrow and the total ruin of that small part of civilisation yet attained here in South Africa.

If the Nationalist Government will give reality to its once stated belief that we need each other in order that we may live together in peace and progress in South Africa, let it attend equally to our simple demands. Or does the Government mean that it needs the Non-Europeans for the testing of its oppressive legislation and the pursuit of its incorrect and misguided ideals?

Let the freedom movement strengthen its efforts, for its cause is one of great historical importance!

(Shortened.)

LETTERS MUST BE SIGNED

Under the Electoral Law it is necessary to publish the names of all correspondents, and therefore letters signed with a pen-name cannot be used until after the elections.

L.D.N., your letter is good and to the point but cannot be printed for the above reason. After the provincial elections there will be elections for Native Representatives and so this rule will apply in Advance, as in all other papers, almost to the end of the year.—Editor.

RHODESIA'S PROMISES POSTPONED

SALISBURY.

The racial harmony "so desirable for the success of federation" would not be achieved until "reasonable" accommodation for the African urban population was provided, said the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. Ellman-Brown, recently.

There were alarming arrears of housing in the main centres, he said, amounting to a minimum of 19,000 single quarters and 7,500 married quarters in Southern Rhodesia alone. The problem was growing daily and an expenditure of not less than £6 million would be required in the next two or three years.

This was completely beyond the resources of the local authorities, and was one of the problems being discussed by Mr. Garfield Todd, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, during his London visit.

NEVER-NEVER PLAN

Commenting on the recent statement by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, the Minister of Native Affairs, that it was the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government to establish freehold tenure for urban Africans and to encourage the construction of inter-racial hotels, etc., Mr. Ellman-Brown said that, while planning should be done now, this did not mean the Government must immediately proceed to provide the promised facilities.

"It is the Government view that these facilities be developed only as and when the urban population—through its local government—feel it desirable in the interests of the Colony," he said.

"The Government intends to preserve the overall policy of social segregation of the races but, at the same time, make it permissive in certain areas and under conditions to be approved for the inter-racial gatherings which are deemed to be desirable."

NO LUCK FOR BRITAIN'S HEAD HUNTERS

LONDON.

Two weeks ago the British forces in Malaya launched the greatest single operation of the war against the People's Army of Liberation.

Near Ipoh, in Perak State, after intense bombing of the jungle, they dropped troops and supplies by parachute to coincide with the advance of ground troops. The aim of the operation was to capture the headquarters of the Malayan Communist Party and so put an end to the war in one fell stroke.

But after the smoke had cleared and the troops had beaten about the bush, Singapore headquarters had to report that no contact had been made with the enemy at all. So last week more paratroops and Borneo headhunters were dropped and R.A.F. planes were out bombing again, hoping against hope that this time they might strike it lucky.

Editorial

A WARM WIND BLOWS FROM THE EAST

SOMETHING is happening "behind the Iron Curtain" that is disturbing, frightening, alarming, causing anxiety and giving sleepless nights to all those whose vocation in life is to see that the cold war is kept up. Without knowing the exact cause of this anxiety, one would think at least that it constituted a deadly menace to life and limb.

But it is nothing of the kind. What, then, is this latest scare? It can be summed up in a word—friendship. Out of the Soviet Union and the lands allied to her are coming a stream of friendly ambassadors—chess players, sportsmen of every description, dancers, singers, artists, writers and musicians. There come new films, the musical scores of wonderful symphonies and operas; books, poems and works of art and fine craftsmanship.

The spirit and the message of all these, though differing widely in their nature, have one common underlying unity: they speak of peace and the shared desire of the human race to live in happiness and security, tackling their own problems.

Theirs is the language everyone can understand. But unfortunately we have to count with the presence of people in key positions who do not want goodwill or friendship. Typical of them is the soured London journalist Edward Crankshaw, whose bilious and misinformed articles are syndicated to many papers throughout the world, including some in South Africa.

Enchanting, Cheerful and Gay

Well-meaning onlookers will begin to doubt, Crankshaw says, whether the regime can be as bad as people make out "if it can produce such enchanting dancers, such cheerful and gay athletes."

Crankshaw sees the cultural exchanges as a campaign directed particularly against Western Europe and Britain as part of a plan to exploit differences between Europe and America. "It is a clever and subtle move in the cold war," he says, reaching the depths of absurdity.

One need not waste much time on the Crankshaws. They drip their poison into many ears, but in the end it poisons their own minds, and their propaganda fails because it is too stupid to credit.

Cultural exchanges are not directed to the West alone. In India and Pakistan, for instance, vast crowds have acclaimed Soviet artists to the skies. And other countries of the East have showered the Socialist lands with invitations for cultural missions.

What worries the pundits of the cold war even more than the friendly exchanges is the amazing quality of the arts, sports and sciences in the "Iron Curtain" countries. Whether they are violinists or dancers, chess players, athletes, oarsmen or filmmakers, their standard of performance is far up in the top ranks of world achievement.

And so an Iron Curtain comes into existence. But it is built by the uneasy leaders of the West. "Some of us are frightened . . . and tremble in case we are being got at" by these incomparable artists, says Mr. Crankshaw.

People Will Ask Questions

They want the visits stopped. They are terrified lest people should ask themselves: Why are we given rubbish for entertainment? Why are our orchestras closed down? Why do artistic standards continually fall and young artists struggle grimly to subsist when things flourish and excel behind the Iron Curtain?

Recently when the palsied French Government closed down a performance in Paris of the Soviet State Ballet headed by the unrivalled Galina Ulanova, the author Jean-Paul Sartre wrote indignantly against the Premier: "You have fooled no one. Everyone knows you have insulted the Soviet people to make us think they are responsible for our troubles, to make them think we spurn the hand they hold out to us. And you won't prevent us from wishing the Soviet dancers . . . an early return to France. For next year, M. Laniel, Ulanova will still be dancing—but you will no longer be Premier."

The ordinary people of South Africa would undoubtedly give a mighty welcome to a cultural mission from the Soviet Union if it were allowed past Malan's ramshackle corrugated iron curtain. And will Malan and his kind rule so much longer?

Death of old South African Socialist Pioneer

W. H. Harrison's 50-Year Record

CAPE TOWN.

With the death on Friday of Wilfrid Henry Harrison the South African Labour movement lost one of its oldest and most prominent personalities. He was 83 and, though better known to an older generation, he had been active almost up to the time of his death in propagating his views on Socialism, supporting peace and aiding the local trade unions in Cape Town.

Wilfrid Harrison came to South Africa during the Boer War as a soldier in the Guards, and saw the seamy side of imperialism. He was present when the British in Graaf Reinet shot Boer prisoners, including Scheepers, and he bore a life-long hatred of capitalism and imperialism. In 1903 he returned to this country and settled in Cape Town, first as a carpenter and later as a building contractor.

From that year onwards he was incessantly engaged in propagating Socialist ideas, and was a founder of the Social-Democratic Federation. The Federation claimed to be the true exponents of Marxism, but they were opposed to a mass Labour movement and were dominated by the individualism of the early English Socialists.

Wilfrid Harrison always believed Socialism would be achieved not by the action of the masses but by the example and educational influence of a few propagandists.

FEARLESS AND STAUNCH

Nevertheless, he was a fearless and staunch supporter of the working class and, while many of his former associates either fell out of the movement or sold out to the forces of reaction, he maintained his point of view over an active

WORLD FILM-MAKERS COMPETE

LONDON. The leading film countries of the world are taking part in the eighth International Film Festival, which is being held in Czechoslovakia this month. Among the countries whose films have been entered are the United States, China, Poland, Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Sweden.

CONSTIPATION

then how do you expect to have Energy

If you want to keep fit, you want to keep regular. It's not enough just to get rid of some of the body's wastes, you know. If you want to keep at your peak, you want to be sure of complete elimination. There is nothing like Partons to give you a complete toning up. Always have a bottle handy.

PARTONS Pills
30 for 1/- 50 for 1/6
9529-4

career of 50 years. He was arrested and sentenced many times for his outspokenness. Among the "offences" in his record were: Support for the 1914 railway and general strike; opposition to the imperialist world war of 1914; denunciation of the Smuts-Botha Government for the massacre at Bulhoek; and support of the British seamen's strike.

He was a founder member of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1921, and was secretary of the party branch in Cape Town for nine years, though he could never reconcile himself to the methods, discipline or policy of the organization.

In his "Memoirs of a Socialist," published in 1950, he explained his point of view: "I . . . believe that the intellectuals from all classes will eventually show themselves a sufficient force to change the present social and economic system without a class or civil war."

His funeral on Saturday was attended by a number of old comrades and friends associated with him in his long career and addresses were given by Dr. Robert Forsyth, Mr. D. L. Dryburgh and Mr. T. Boydell.

Mrs. Harrison, who survives her husband, backed him in word and deed throughout his career. At one time she was a familiar figure at public meetings at the foot of Adderley Street, Cape Town, and wrote articles for the early socialist papers. Their only son is at present in America on business.



Part of the vast crowd assembled at Sophiatown, Johannesburg, last week to welcome Chief Luthuli and protest against the Western Areas scheme. The A.N.C. president was banned. Advance photographer Eli Weinberg who took this picture, was later arrested.

CLASS UNITY WON RAND TEXTILE STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG. "The firm undertakes to contribute to a sick fund . . . All employees who have been on strike shall be given work . . . There shall be no victimisation . . ."

These are the terms of the settlement reached between Chenille Industries (Pty.) Ltd. and the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, after the workers had stayed out on strike for over a week demanding a sick fund and refusing to accept any settlement on the basis of the dismissal of two workers, as proposed by the employers. "All of us or none of us!" they said. And, in the end, all of them it was.

During the course of the strike the employer tried to carry on by means of employing scab labour. He found it very difficult. Workers coming to the factory for a job were handed an appeal from the Union. "Fellow Workers!" it began, "You are out of work. That is why you are waiting outside the factory for a job. You must pay your rent, feed your children and pay for many other things."

"The reason why there are jobs open at this factory is because the workers there are out on strike . . . By taking a job at this factory you are taking away the jobs of striking workers. You are taking the food out of the mouths of your children and you are helping in the oppression of your own people. Help your fellow-workers to win better conditions! Do not be a scab!"

Many workers who did not know about the strike turned away from the factory after reading this leaflet.

A notable feature of the strike was the valuable support given by the African National Congress. A statement issued by Provincial Secretary Freddie Morris and widely circulated during the strike called upon African workers not to take the jobs of the Coloured workers who were on strike.

"We call upon all Africans to contribute to the unity of the workers, irrespective of race or colour, by not offering their services to this factory until this strike is settled."

A similar statement was issued by the Transvaal Indian Congress, while the Garment Workers' Union issued an appeal to all members not to take jobs at the factory during the strike.

Night Arrest



Mr. Eli Weinberg, banned secretary of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, was arrested at his home in Gardens late one night last week, taken to the Norwood police station and charged with attending a gathering.

Mr. Weinberg, now a photographer by profession—many of his fine portraits and action scenes have appeared in Advance—is charged with having attended a public meeting on July 11—the day of Chief Luthuli's reception in Sophiatown.

He was released on bail of £50.

POLICE HANDICAP CADDY STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG. The Wanderers' Club is one of Johannesburg's exclusive and expensive institutions whose wealthy members, among other things, play golf. It does not however believe in overpaying the young African caddies who carry the members' clubs. They are paid £1 per month.

The 129 caddies, mainly minors, went on strike last week. They demand £5 per month. The club officials replied by having the youngsters arrested for an illegal strike.

Club members trudging round the course last Sunday carrying their own heavy bags began to wonder if it would not have been a better idea to negotiate a settlement with the caddies.

The Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions has taken steps to secure legal representation for the striking caddies, who were released on their own recognisances pending their trial on Friday July 23.

CAPE AFRICANS OPPOSE REMOVAL

CAPE TOWN. The call for the People's Congress was endorsed by delegates at the annual conference of the Cape Western Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations held at Worcester recently. Twenty-six delegates from nine member organisations attended the conference.

Viewing with alarm the lack of housing for Africans in the Cape and the proposed ejection of thousands of families from their present homes, the conference resolved to send a deputation to the Departmental Committee when it sits in Cape Town next week.

Further, the conference demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Urban Areas Act, which "deprives the people of their livelihood and homes, destroys their families and demoralises the African community."

Uncompromising opposition to the introduction of beer halls in Langa, Worcester and Paarl locations was expressed, and the conference appealed to every organisation and individual to oppose the move.

Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, banned chairman of the association, was unanimously re-elected. The general secretary, Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, was also re-elected unanimously.



The platform of the S.A. Indian Congress Conference in Durban last week with Chief A. Luthuli, banned A.N.C. president, making his opening address.

CENTRE OF CAMPAIGN

JOHANNESBURG. "But the centre of our campaign will be the threat to the Western Areas, since this is the battlefield the Nationalists have chosen on which to prove their unrestrained might to inflict unforgettable defeat on men who believe in human rights and liberties."

"We call on the citizens of South Africa to take part in the campaign we have launched. We call for 50,000 South Africans to volunteer for active, intensive work in our campaign, mobilising a spirit of resistance to apartheid and carrying to every corner of the country the message that we must stand and fight until apartheid is defeated."

—From the Heroes' Day call by the president of the African National Congress, Chief A. J. Luthuli.

STOP PRESS DURBAN TOBACCO STRIKE

Shortly before going to press news was received that 12 leading members of the tobacco unions had been arrested and charged under Section 18 of the Native Labour Act.

Among those arrested were:—G. Doorewaard, national organizer of the National Union of Cigarette and Tobacco Workers; P. Mei, secretary of the Durban branch; E. Douwess, W. Sondzezi, W. Mavundhla, D. Ndhlova, E. Tuala and D. Mkize. The men have been released on bail of £10 to £50.

The arrests have not deterred the 350 tobacco workers, who remain determined to continue with the work stoppage at U.T.C.

SWART BANS CARNESON

CAPE TOWN. Mr. Fred Carneson, ex-member of the Cape Provincial Council, was served on Sunday with a new banning notice prohibiting him from attending all gatherings. A previous ban on him had expired recently.

PROTEST AGAINST LUTHULI BAN

JOHANNESBURG. Solidarity with the African National Congress is expressed in a letter from the Congress of Democrats on the occasion of the banning of president general Chief A. J. Luthuli.

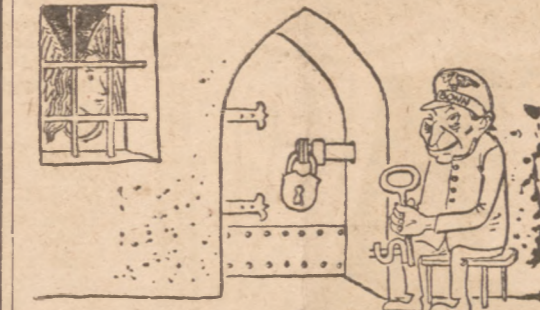
The restrictions placed upon Chief Luthuli once again reveal the real motive behind the use to which the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts are being put—the attempt to silence all effective opposition to Nationalist tyranny," says the letter. "But the banning of individual leaders, however important, will in no way diminish the ardour with which the people of South Africa will continue to struggle for full and equal rights, the letter concludes.

IN SLAVE COLONY

LONDON. Mr. Mohammed Khan, a former People's Progressive Party member of the dissolved House of Assembly in British Guiana, was last week found guilty of possessing "subversive literature."

Mr. Kahn, who was already serving a sentence of three months imprisonment for violating an order restricting his movements, elected to serve a further two months rather than pay a fine.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR WESTERN ALLIES TURNING GERMANY INTO FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER



Dr. Adenauer secures peace.

WITH the election of Mr. Mendes-France as Premier of France, and the new turn towards peace which he has given to the Indo-China discussions at Geneva, Britain and the United States have made up their minds that they can no longer rely on France as the major European Power in the anti-Communist crusade. But instead of now abandoning their foolhardy crusade and pressing ahead with measures to secure a stable and lasting peace between East and West, they shift their hopes from France to Germany, and are doing everything in their power to resurrect the destroyed Wehrmacht as soon as possible.

All political observers are agreed that the European Defence Community, providing for the incorporation of German forces in a European anti-Communist army, is doomed. France and Italy have not yet ratified the E.D.C. Treaty, and so strong is public opinion in both countries against rearming the Germans that it is highly unlikely they ever will.

The communique issued in Washington after the Eisenhower-Churchill talks, in so far as it concerned Germany, merely reaffirmed the desire of both Governments that E.D.C. should be ratified. But since then statements by both the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and Sir Winston Churchill himself have indicated that, in view of French intransigence, Britain and the U.S. are now proposing to restore "sovereignty" to Western Germany and allow her to raise her own national army.

Nazi-type Militarism

The Chancellor of West Germany, Konrad Adenauer, himself threatened the French two weeks ago that he must either have 12 divisions immediately under the European Army plan or he will form "a German national army," unrestricted by any "humiliating conditions." Thus, barely nine years after the end of the war in Europe, the stage is being set for the unleashing once again of the bestial forces of a Nazi-type militarism, which Britain and the U.S., together with the Soviet Union, pledged in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements to extirpate for ever.

In Western Germany there is the nucleus of a German Army under the shadow Defence Ministry headed by Herr Blank, and many of the former Nazi officers are back in their jobs. Denazification has steadily been abandoned, and most of the leading war criminals have been amnestied and released.

Decartelisation has hardly been attempted. Krupp was handed back his £17 million empire. Latest news is that the giant chemical combine, I. G. Farben, which during the war employed slave labour and supplied the gas for Hitler's extermination camps, is operating again, disguised as three separate companies, and is renewing its old contacts with the big U.S. corporations.

Adenauer also has among his Government departments a shadow Ministry of Information, which is designed in the Goebbels tradition to co-ordinate information submitted to the Press.

Only 10 days ago the Bundestag was told that West German security organs, which are used as political police, are to be unified and made more efficient—in other words the Gestapo is to be reborn. The announcement was made by Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, a former Nazi and exponent of Hitler's racial theories, who is now Minister of the Interior of Dr. Adenauer's Government.

Adenauer is the blue-eyed boy of the U.S. State Department. Just before the West German elections last September Mr. Dulles threatened that if the West Germans did not vote for Adenauer the effect would be "very disastrous." Just after the elections Mr. Theodore Streibert, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, boasted his agency's activities in Germany provided the "climate of maturity in which Chancellor Adenauer won his resounding victory."

Adenauer was so excited he straight away called for the reunification of the ancient lands of Germany, which meant war not only with Eastern Germany but also with Poland—in other words, the beginning of World War III. He has toned down his public utterances since then but has not lost his objective.

Lost Million Votes

At a meeting during the recent elections in North Rhine/Westphalia he insisted: "Europe can survive only if we unite. . . Soviets seek to dominate us. . . Russia will never negotiate with the West until it is united . . . has power. Therefore, we must create this power."

Adenauer's party lost a million votes in the election, but the Chancellor has not altered his policy of subservience to his American masters.

Like the McCarthyites in America and the Malanites in South Africa, he regards opposition to his policy as treason. As though to point the moral, there is at present taking place at Karlsruhe, in Western Germany, a trial in which three West German Communists are charged with high treason because they organised a referendum against rearmament in 1951-52.

Their case has aroused tremendous interest in West Germany, and the courtroom is packed. Last week the first defence witness, Pastor Oberhof, was fined 100 marks because he refused to say whether any of the three accused had signed a certain document.

He shouted to the court: "These are the same methods used against the American Professor Oppenheimer. I tell you I shall oppose such methods, whether they be applied in America or Germany."

Another prominent figure who last week came out four-square against the Adenauer policy was the former Field-Marshal Von Paulus, the German general defeated at Stalingrad, who was making his first public appearance since his return from the Soviet Union, where he was a prisoner of war.

Speaking to correspondents in East Berlin, he accused Adenauer of ignoring the lessons of the past. The so-called "policy of strength" had led Germany to defeat in the first and second world wars, he said. The exposure and defeat of the American "policy of strength," which has neither political, economic nor military basis, was the only possible road for the German people.

This policy is winning greater and greater support in both the Soviet and Western zones of Germany. In Western Germany even big business is apprehensive of the Adenauer line (as reported in this feature, Advance, July 1). Recently, too, Dr. Albert F. Ernecke, economic counsellor for West Germany, carried the fight right into the United States when he told members of the Southern California Trade Association in Los Angeles:

West Can Benefit From Trade

"The entire Western world can reap a benefit from trade with the Communists." This was essential for their own salvation, he said. "Western trade with countries in the Communist orbit is still negligible, despite all the clamour in U.S. newspapers about its increasing proportions and despite Communist desire for trade contracts."

Despite the hopes of the German militarists, despite the mass rallies of former Nazis and ex-servicemen, despite all the war propaganda in the Press and the intimidation of progressives by the secret police, despite the banning of meetings called to protest against rearmament, the German people are against war. "Gallup polls and other expressions of German opinion make it quite clear to everybody . . . that a very large percentage of those living in Western Germany would prefer that Germany should not be rearmad," reported Stuart Morris in Peace News recently.

As for Eastern Germany, in the recent referendum 98.6 per cent. of the voters went to the polls to vote on the question:

"Are you for a peace treaty and removal of occupation troops, or for E.D.C. and letting occupation troops stay on for 50 years?"

The result was that 93½ per cent. voted for peace. The East German newspaper Neues Deutschland commented: "Our people are resolved to ensure for themselves a peaceful future and to deal a death blow to the Bonn and Paris Treaties."

In the long run Germany may well turn out to be, for Britain and America, quite as bad a bargain as France.

SAM KAHN REPORTS BACK

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A RUSSIAN GENIUS

Anyone who returns to Western countries after a visit to the Soviet Union is plied with the questions: "Were you free to go wherever you wanted and to see what you desired?" "Were you followed by the police?"

My own experience is that the only country in the world where I have been followed by the police is South Africa. When the ship which we had joined at Cape Town on its voyage to England, docked at Southampton, the customs officer informed me he had instructions to examine all our luggage very carefully. For nearly two hours he opened suitcases, fingered shirts, pyjamas, dresses, toys, while a bowler-hatted man stood six feet away leaning against the low railings, chain-smoking and looking in every direction except towards us.

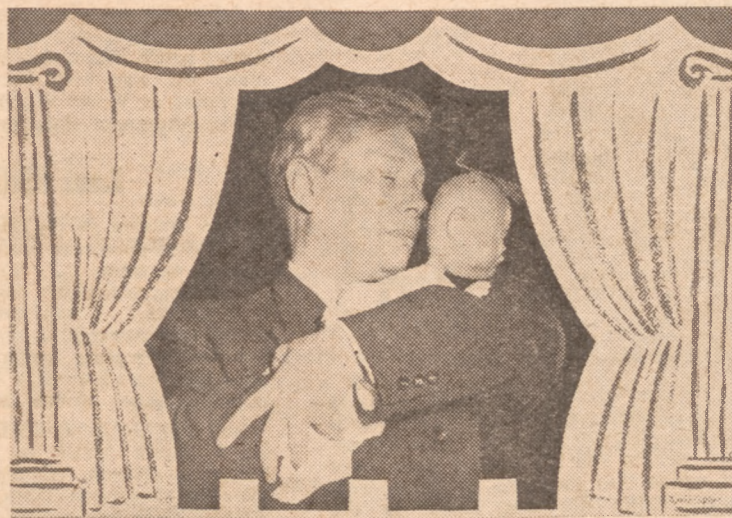
When the weary customs man had finished his examination of all our socks and stockings, etc., and marked our baggage as O.K., the bowler-hatted man nonchalantly walked away without a word. I, of course, had a word and called out to him "Goodbye, Sergeant." He turned round automatically, blushed and went about his business. At no other border in Eastern Europe was our baggage or luggage searched by the customs or anybody else.

TERRIFIC APPEAL

In London, all our friends who heard that we were about to leave for Moscow, urged us to be sure to make a point of seeing Professor Sergi Obraztsov and his puppets. Mr. Obraztsov and a small cast of Russian actors visited London in November, 1953 and were rapturously received. His programme made a terrific appeal to both adults and children and his television performance on British T.V. made such an impact that the B.B.C. was compelled to bring him back. The last words we heard from friends who came to see us off at the air terminal were—"Don't forget—Obraztsov."

We had the happy fortune not only to attend performances at the Central State Puppet Theatre in Moscow, but my wife and I were guests at a May Day banquet in the Kremlin, and, to our very pleasant surprise, my wife's neighbour was Professor Obraztsov himself. The only paper I had on me was my invitation, which I asked Obraztsov to autograph. He did a drawing of one of his puppet dolls, which served as his signature theme.

During the very pleasurable dinner we enjoyed he took a couple of luscious apples, pierced holes into the apples with his forefinger and in a few moments,



Prof. Obraztsov with a puppet

with his mercurial fingers on the apples, we saw the sure magic of his puppetry before our eyes. He seemed to have the hands of a wizard, and there was nothing he could not squeeze out of his apples; no emotion he could not pour from the red-skinned fruit.

The first performance we saw at his theatre was a children's matinee, to which my wife and I took our four-year-old son. "Puss in Boots" soon had the audience of children, accompanied by their parents, alternating between gasps of excitement, gusts of laughter and tense moments of suspense as crafty puss, with his cunning wiles, raised his penniless master, Caraba, from the ranks of the proletariat to the high status of a marquis, with a stately castle and beautiful princess to boot.

LAUGH ON HOLLYWOOD

Another evening we saw a delightful satire based on "Carmen" poking fun (and what enjoyable fun) at Hollywood. It was a side-splitting and wicked caricature of a Hollywood film director and his celluloid and sex life. The only time that the audience was not

chuckling was when it was laughing in gusts at the antics of the exquisitely designed and groomed puppets.

The State Puppet Theatre in Moscow is one of Russia's many permanent professional puppet theatres, playing annually to audiences running into countless thousands. Puppetry in the Soviet Union is a highly adult and subtle art. The puppet theatres are not large, so as not to remove the audience from the intimacy of the stage. The puppet figures are on stilts, worked from below by the actors who speak the puppets' lines or sing their songs. In some roles 4 or 5 different carvings of the same puppet are used in the various scenes; so although the puppet appears outwardly the same its expression and anatomical structure varies according to the mood of the character.

Obraztsov says that while the spectators' impression is that he is seeing only one puppet throughout the one play, in some cases as many as 30 of them are used, while two, three or even four additional actors are required to help the basic actor with the puppet to perform some physical action, like

soaping his face with a shaving brush and holding a mirror in the other hand. Their repertoire of children's plays avoids anything that might appear terrifying to children (such as little Red Riding Hood). Alladin's Magic Lamp, Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kipling's Mowgli, Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, Cinderella and tales from Chekov, provide the material for many a play.

FAIRY TALES

The plays for children are usually fairy tales, which are also to be found amongst adult plays, but for adult audiences there are mostly topical plays, satires, comedies and serious dramatisations of classical novels and plays.

At the end of each performance, each actor, carrying his puppet, is introduced in turn to the audience. There is no illusion. The children see the dolls and puppets and how they work and this is possibly the beginnings of teaching the appreciation of the creative art of the theatre, which the Russians have so deeply.

Most children's clubs (and they abound in thousands in the U.S.S.R.) have amongst others, puppet sections where under the tuition of a teacher or student of puppet craft, the youngsters are taught to make, clothe and manipulate puppets. Scripts of suitable plays are made available to the boys and girls who produce puppet plays which attract large and enthusiastic youthful audiences.

Obraztsov, whether his fingers are stuffed into the head of a puppet or the side of an apple, is a genius. But his genius is shared and enjoyed by masses of other puppeteers and audiences. I think I heard it said that the entire staff of his own theatre numbers a couple of hundred. Small wonder that Professor Obraztsov and his entire cast have been invited to a month's season in London where they are at present bringing equal delight and emotional enjoyment to the people of Britain.

CANON COLLINS

(Continued from page 1)

given by Canon Collins in an interview with the Nationalist organ *Die Burger*. He said that in his view the Africans were firmly determined to gain their freedom at any price and, he thought, entirely justly.

He revealed that three members of Dr. Malan's Cabinet whom he had approached for interviews had all refused to see him.

He said the representatives of S.A.B.R.A. had put to him the viewpoint of total apartheid which he thought the best-reasoned case—provided one could accept the starting-point that it was possible. But he did not accept it. After three centuries, the separation of the races was totally impossible.

"I don't think there is time to play with such a dangerous experiment, even if it were the right experiment," he said.

The process of putting total apartheid into effect would only worsen an already tense situation and lead to chaos and upheaval.

"South Africa's Europeans are in a nightmare of fear," Canon Collins said, and he had the deepest sympathy for them.

"There is no alternative—either the fear must be combated, or else the machine-guns must open fire."

The first step must be the elimination of fear and the acceptance of the principle of complete equality.

AFRICAN TEACHERS' UNION FAILS TO MEET NAT. THREAT

By a Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

How to meet the "insidious designs of the Bantu Education Act" was discussed at the first annual conference of the Cape African Teachers' Union, held at Clarkebury recently.

From the final resolution adopted it appeared that the new teachers' organisation had little or no idea what to do in the face of the threat. And it was, therefore, unable to give any clear lead to members, to the African teachers in general or to the parents of children at school.

The statement contained vague aims about "uplifting the African race" and solving problems of all races "by negotiation and mutual consultation."

The main clauses dealing with the Bantu Education Act were particularly weak. After pointing out that the Act envisages "a different type of education for the African, confining him to a 'Bantu community' instead of allowing him free access to a world community," the statement in effect accepts the Act in the next breath.

NO CLEAR LEAD

"We will maintain the standard hitherto attained," it says, and sets the aim of raising the standard of African education by individual and

collective effort. How this is to be done is not suggested.

The resolution goes no further against the fundamental and dangerous principles of apartheid in the Act than to describe them as "flaws."

These "flaws" include the splitting of the Africans by exploiting tribal differences and creating mutually hostile or exclusive groups. The union statement accepts the Nationalist phrase for this—"grouping along ethnic lines."

Compulsory mother tongue medium of instruction throughout primary school is seen as another flaw and not as the double-edged weapon to retard the progress of pupils and to force Afrikaans on them.

The statement protests against the policy of making the Africans pay directly for the education of their children regardless of the fact that they already contribute a large amount of the State revenue by direct and indirect taxation. This financial policy is seen as iniquitous.

STUDENTS AIM AT UNITY

JOHANNESBURG.

Emphasising their desire for co-operation and friendship with students all over the world, whatever their political beliefs, the representatives of 11,000 students meeting for the Assembly of the National Union of South African Students at Grahamstown last week decided with not a single vote against, to apply for Associate Membership of the International Union of Students. The decision was a clear rebuff to the small but vociferous group which has urged that there be no links with the I.U.S. on the grounds that it is "Communist-dominated". While dissociating from any political decisions of the I.U.S., NUSAS will participate fully in its practical activities.

In another resolution NUSAS decided unanimously to seek support from the African National Congress, among other organisations, in the campaign against the Nat. attack on the freedom of the universities.

For the first time in NUSAS history, an African student was elected to the eight-man NUSAS Executive.

The decisions of the Assembly laid the possible basis for a return to the National Union of the non-European Universities, Fort Hare and University of Natal—non-European, which both disaffiliated from NUSAS last year.

The latter university was represented at Assembly, and their delegate, Mr. Barnabus, put forward a vigorous criticism of previous NUSAS policy—in particular he stressed the break last year with I.U.S., and the hesitant attitude NUSAS had tended to adopt towards full association with the fight for democracy, which was the life and death struggle of every non-European student.

DURBAN STRIKES

(Continued from page 1)
they must leave the factory or be arrested for trespassing.

LOCKOUT

The workers were compelled to leave the premises. Later, when the Union representatives approached the manager, they were informed that all the workers had been dismissed.

A request was then made to the Department of Labour to assist in settling the dispute. Labour Department officials refused to do anything saying they could not arrange for further negotiations as the employees had been dismissed. However, these officials had numerous discussions with the employers.

An offer by Maple Leaf Products to re-employ some of the workers was rejected by the 31 workers dismissed, who insist they must all be taken back.

The dismissal of these workers is causing extreme suffering to their already poverty-stricken families.

The highest wage paid at Maple Leaf Products is £2 11s. 0d. a week, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance. Most of the employees receive less.

LOW WAGES

One of them, Mrs. N. Naidoo, employed by the firm for 8 years, receives £2 a week. Her husband is unemployed and she has four children to keep. She starts work at 7 a.m. in the morning and finishes at 5.15 p.m. as do all the workers.

Mr. S. Duma, an African worker, receives £2 1s. 6d. per week. He pays 15/- a month rent, £1 7s. 0d. a month for transport to and from work, and a £1 a week for food.

"I have no money to send my wife and three children on the farm. I can only send them £2 every two or three months on which they must all live," he told Advance.



Release from PAIN

And what a joyous release it is! To know that pain and disorder is a thing of the past, to feel rich new blood tingling in your veins. Feluna does so much more because it is the tonic plus. It is a specialised treatment for the special requirements of women. Feluna strengthens, regulates and repairs. Use Feluna always. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

FELUNA Pills
for regular feminine health

9528-4

Trade Union Column by Ray Alexander

CONCRETE TASKS TO ORGANISE WORKERS

Members of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress are generally aware that trade unions could play an important part in the struggle for freedom.

The Cape Provincial Conference of the A.N.C. held recently at Uitenhage reaffirmed the policy of urging their members to make themselves responsible for forming trade unions where none exist.

The Natal Indian Congress Conference held at Durban in February also resolved to assist trade union organisation.

Trade unions are in the first place economic organisations. Their main job is to keep up wages and act as a break on the greed and dictatorial policies of employers. Workers need this kind of protection and trade unions will not flourish unless they provide it.

Where the rights of workers are limited by legislation and the work of the trade unions is hampered by interference coming from the State authorities, the trade unions cannot carry out their economic functions effectively, and are obliged to take part in political struggles for democratic rights.

The British trade unions threw themselves behind the People's Charter of 1838, precisely because they realised that trade union freedom is inseparable from political freedom.

ROAD TO FREEDOM

"The right of the workers to combine, and to act in combination in their own interests, is one of the essential freedoms of modern civilisation. In any given country and period, in fact, the degree to which this freedom to combine has developed is a fair measure of the distance that country has advanced along the road to political freedom." (N. Barou, "British Trade Unions.")

The African, Coloured, Indian and European trade unionist is forced into political action in order to bring about the repeal of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, the removal of industrial colour bar, to prevent the introduction of the Industrial Conciliation Bill and the repeal of all other discriminatory laws.

We can be certain that industrial and political organisations will be interwoven in that close and unbreakable union which is characteristic of mass movements in countries with a high degree of industrial development.

The African workers, and I might add also the Indian and Coloured, are clearly in a position to play a leading role in the struggle against race discrimination, by reason of their numerical strength, the economic importance of their position in society, and their readiness for organisation and action.

Before the second world war, trade union organisation among Africans and Indians was in advance, as regards size, militancy and effectiveness, of political organisations.

To-day, however, the position is reversed, although industry has expanded enormously in the past 20 years, and the number of African wage earners has increased proportionately.

As I remarked last week, trade unionism appears to be making more rapid progress in some of the other countries of Africa than in our own country, although our



working class is much larger, older and more experienced.

LACK OF ORGANISERS

The most serious weakness is the lack of loyal, capable, honest and hard working organisers.

The difficulty of finding the required number of such organisers has been increased by the government's oppressive legislation, such as the Suppression of Communism Act, under which the government has removed many of the most able and efficient trade union organisers.

I suggest that one of the most important questions facing the progressive movement is how to replace these officials and obtain additional organisers to carry out the enormous task of spreading trade unionism among the hundreds of thousands of unorganised workers.

ASSIGNING TASKS

General resolutions such as those passed by the A.N.C. at Uitenhage and the Natal Indian Congress at Durban can be made effective only if particular persons are assigned the task of organising specific groups of workers in selected industries and localities.

There must be a stated assignment allocated to given individuals working under supervision and having the responsibility of reporting on progress.

The present weak state of trade union organisation must and can be overcome. We must make use of our own accumulated experience and the experiences of trade union organisations in other capitalist colonies and semi-colonial countries.

SOUND ADVICE

The advice given by Jack Woddis ("The Mask is Off") is sound. This is what he says:

"The national front of the people against oppression must be led by the working class, but it must embrace all those who are oppressed and who are anxious to support the struggle for freedom.

"But the working class can never cement all these sections in unity, and give them leadership, if it has disunity in its own ranks. Therefore, the primary task of the workers and their trade union organisation must be to strengthen the unity of the working class.

"To achieve this working class unity, the trade unions must maintain close daily contact with the workers. They must know what their grievances are, and be prepared to take them up . . . In carrying out their work to secure

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

SYNOPSIS

Katie, home from her visit to Rhodesia, decides she should become reconciled to her father, who now lives—almost down and out—with his little son Naartjie. She finds them in a shack behind a shop in Wynberg.

Hesitantly I walked across the yard and paused beside the door. Father and Naartjie sat upon the iron bedstead, which almost filled the tiny room. Through the crack in the door I could just see Naartjie's face and his eyes, which were alive with wonder and interest. Father was telling him a story in his hearty, ringing voice: "Chaminuka was a great wizard who lived on the mountain."

"What is a wizard?" asked Naartjie.

"A wizard does magic things," said father. "There was no rain, and when the cattle were dying in the veld and the mealies were withering up, the great king Lobengula himself went to visit Chaminuka, who was the only one who could bring rain from the sky.

"The king found Chaminuka on the mountain with a great snake about his waist; by his one side was a tame buck and by his other side was a bull called Mindzapasi. The wizard said many strange words and the next day rain fell throughout Mashonland. "But then the king became very angry with Chaminuka—"

"Why did he become angry?" I heard Naartjie asking.

There was a pause. Then father said: "I have forgotten; perhaps there was too much rain."

I put my head around the door and my shadow caused them both to look up.

I said, "Hullo, father," and then, "Hullo, Naartjie."

Naartjie looked enquiringly at father, and father's face broke into an easy, indulgent smile, without a trace of malice.

"Hullo, Katie. Come and sit here on the bed."

Obediently I sat on the bed. "I have been to Rhodesia, father."

"Yes, don't you remember I saw you before you went?"

"Daddy, I want to say that I am very sorry for what happened."

"It was a very bad quarrel." "Yes, it was bad. I did not think."

Father studied his finger nails and for a moment all three of us were silent. I experienced for the first time a contentment to be sitting next to my father, and now I was adult enough to be my own judge. I had done what Aunt Mattie would never do—travel beyond Cape Town and experience a world far removed from the shadow of the Mountain.

"You did like my people?" Father murmured the question.

"Yes, I liked your people."

"They are very good people."

justice for the workers they must at all times choose forms of struggle which the majority of the workers are prepared to support, and not advocate actions to which only the most advanced and most militant will respond.

"Trade unions are not to be regarded as occasional, temporary organisations, or glorified strike committees, which do nothing for their members between strikes, but must maintain constant activity in defence of the daily and long-term interests of the workers."

From my very own experience I say this is sound advice and if our friends in the trade unions will follow it, we will have in South Africa trade unions for the present unorganised workers and it will be possible for us to end poverty, misery and oppression!



My shadow caused them both to look up.

"I lived with Uncle John and saw Sarah and all your people."

"Is my brother John strong and well?"

"Yes, he is very well."

"They like me very much," Father said, but he flashed an enquiring glance into my eyes.

"Uncle John is very fond of his brother," I said. "He would like you to come back to live in Rhodesia."

Father shook his head sadly. "It is too late." He looked at Naartjie, and a great tenderness filled his eyes. "Perhaps Naartjie will one day go to Rhodesia."

Naartjie was gently tugging his sleeve: "Why was the king angry with Chaminuka?"

Father rested his head against the wall and threw his cigarette on to the rubbish pile outside the half-open door. "At home they think I am a very big man here in Cape Town. They think so, Katie?" Father asked almost pleadingly.

"Yes, Father, they think so," I said softly.

A smile played around father's mobile mouth and his fine Mandisodza eyes were bright. "Sit here, sit here, Katie. I will finish the story.

"The King was so angry with Chaminuka that he sent his warriors to slay him. The wizard's followers were quickly slain by the King's men and Chaminuka alone survived the slaughter. He sat calmly playing his mbira. The spears of the warriors failed to harm him; the bullets fell in a heap before him; even the fire which was built all around him was mysteriously quenched.

"Chaminuka grew tired of these attempts to kill him, and he told the warriors what to do. They must find a young boy with a spear. Only a pure young boy could kill the great wizard Chaminuka . . ."

I soon settled down to my routine of teaching. The new term began with such a rush of new books, new pupils and extra classes that I forgot all about the letter Uncle John had given me for Willie Marangha, who worked in Sea Point.

One day I bumped into Mary, the daughter of a wealthy she-ben proprietor. I had met Mary at the Tafelberg Hotel, and I remembered her well—she had no money troubles, but she had worried a great deal about mar-

riage. She would say to me: "I will never marry a person with a lighter skin than mine. You know what happens—after the first little row he will call me a kaffir; but, on the other hand, I hate the idea of marrying a darkie—they make the children so dark!"

So Mary had always been in a quandary.

But she was bubbling over with excitement, for she was about to get married, and she invited me to her wedding that night. I accepted the invitation. I was curious to see what kind of a man she was marrying, and it would be good to see all my old friends again.

That Saturday night I paid especial attention to my appearance, for there would be a large gathering at her father's house. Little did I know that that wedding would be the turning point in my life.

The house was in Hanover Street, and at eight o'clock there were many well-dressed people converging upon it. Almost the first person I saw was Christine. Thinking I would give her a surprise, I walked up softly behind her and then said: "Hullo, Christine, do you remember me?"

Christine turned and recognised me immediately. "Katie, I haven't seen you for such a long time. Where have you been?"

"All over," I said airily. "I've just come back from Rhodesia."

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

WORTH £50 MILLION

LONDON.

Trade with China could be worth £50 million a year to Britain, says the British Council for Promotion of International Trade in a recent publication.

If Britain were to buy only 5 per cent. of her total imports of wheat, maize, tobacco and cotton from China the annual dollar deficit would be reduced by almost £20 million.

The head of the Chinese trade delegation, Taso Chung-shu, said at a Press conference before leaving London that he saw no reason why British-China trade should not reach a volume of £80 to £100 million in the coming year.

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



ATHLETICS

It is encouraging to note that athletes from Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria took part in invitation events at the Athletic Meet held at the White City Stadium in London on Saturday last.

They didn't do exceptionally well, but under the conditions they encountered they acquitted themselves rather creditably. Most of these athletes had never heard of coaches before they set foot in Britain a few days before the meeting. Some of them ran without track shoes.

G. Mussembi of Kenya ran strongly to finish third in the 440 yards event won by F. Higgin of England in 49.5 sec. Mussembi was only four-tenths of a second behind this time. Keter and Kipkorira, both of Kenya, were fifth and sixth respectively.

At the same meeting, Ann Oliver, Nora Smalley and Diane Leather set up a world record for the women's 3 x 880 yard's relay.

At the Dynamo Stadium, Russia, Nina Otalenke, holder of the world's 800 metres record for women, sliced the official world 880 yard record by returning a time of 2 min. 8.4 sec. The previous record was held by

Defects in African Clothing Agreement

JOHANNESBURG.

While the South African Clothing Workers' Union regards its new agreement, whereby African males are for the first time included in an Industrial Council Agreement, as a big step forward, the union will not rest until some of the "deplorable features" of the new agreement are eliminated. Mr. Gana Makabeni, union secretary, told Advance this week.

The Union is thus fighting for the inclusion of African despatch clerks, packers, checkers, messenger boys, drivers, boiler attendants and night watchmen in the agreement and have taken the matter up with the Labour Department and the Employers' Association.

NO SCHOOLS FOR MILLIONS

LONDON.

More than half the world's 550 million children receive no education, Mr. Luther Evans, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, said in Geneva recently.

SOUTH AFRICA CLUB TUESDAY, 27th JULY, 1954

Lecture:

"THE GENEVA CONFERENCE AND WORLD PEACE"

Speaker: Mr. I. O. HORVITCH
At the MITRA HALL, MOUNT
ST., MOWBRAY (Bus Stop 25)

The Truth Will Out

Read Brian Bunting's "Life is more Joyous", a 20-page illustrated Booklet, with a picture cover, which explains What he saw, What he heard, What he felt, What he found, on his visit to the Soviet Union.

Send 7d. to P.O. Box 2920, Johannesburg, or P.O. Box 436, Cape Town, and we will be happy to post you a copy.

"Knowledge is Power."

Valerie Winn of Britain, her time being 2 min. 14.5 sec.

There is only one word to describe Wally Hayward's feat of breaking the South African 100 mile road record by 3 hrs. 37 min. 54.5 sec. And that word is sensational. Wally, who holds the world record of 12 hr. 12 min. 28 sec., covered the distance from Standerton to Germiston in 13 hr. 8 min. 5.5 sec. Running through gales and sleet, it speaks eloquently of his courage and fortitude that he even managed to get within one mile of his world record. Fred Morrison, his attendant, said after the gruelling run, "At one stage Hayward was almost frozen, particularly in the early stage of the run when the wind reached gale force and the water on the road had turned to ice."

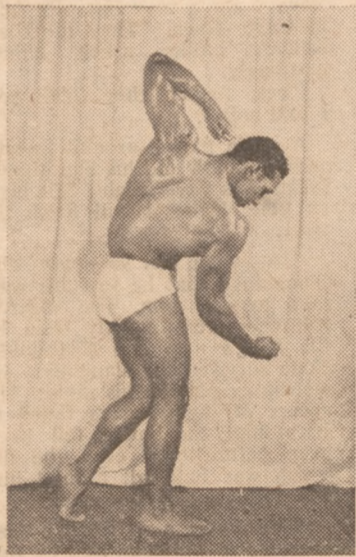
Correction: As reader Smith pointed out, I made an error in saying that the Stuttaford's Cup Tournament for Coloureds was held for the first time, when the tournament took place recently in Natal. It was inaugurated in the early thirties. My apologies.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

The first time England suffered defeat at the hands of Hungary, Jozef Bozik, the footballer M.P. for a Budapest constituency, was offered 100,000 dollars to remain in London. Bozik smiled and told the intermediary he would never understand that there are things in life money cannot buy.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

R. P. Govender, who represented South Africa at the Mr. Universe contest in London, didn't fare as he was expected to, but from all accounts his wonderful physique elicited favourable comment from the powers that be. The Bodybuilder, a leading British P.C. magazine, thought it fit to publish Govender's



Johnny Gedult

photograph next to that of Jim Park of America and Leon Himition of Syria, two of the world's leading muscle boys. This failure of Govender, if it can be called that, should be his stepping stone to success. Remember, Reg Park and Juan Ferrero also failed the first time.

Mr. D. G. Johnson made no mistake when he stated in his editorial in the Bodybuilder that body building was booming in South Africa. Throughout the country the muscle game has come to stay—thanks to the pioneering efforts of Mile Pillay, Tromp van Diggelen and the late Sonny Moodley.

One of the best physiques I have seen in a long time belongs to 21-

AFRICAN PRESS GAGGED

LONDON.

Mr. Appollinari Kagwa Ddamba was last week sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the resident magistrate of Kampala, Uganda, for printing and publishing seditious matter in the English language newspaper the Uganda Express.

The newspaper, which is at present suspended under the emergency regulations, was prohibited from publishing for six months, during which time its presses will be confiscated.

The charges arose out of an article headed "Constitution and Experts," which contained allegations that "the protectorate Government is determined to kill every manifestation of popular expression" and that the Kabaka was exiled because he was "a thorn in the imperial scheme of things, which aims at keeping us in perpetual subjection."

The paper also said the deportation order against the newspaper's owner, Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, showed that "obviously our rulers are not ignorant of the methods used by Adolf Hitler to get rid of political opponents."

Women Act Against Fare Rise

CAPE TOWN.

At a well-attended meeting of the Cape Housewives' League on Saturday it was agreed to organise a petition among members requesting the Minister of Transport not to increase railway fares. It was also agreed to request the South African Federation of Women to call a conference of all women's bodies to protest against the proposed increase in fares and the introduction of apartheid in buses.

The League set an immediate target of 5,000 signatures in Cape Town.

year-old Johnny Gedult of Cape Town, whose photograph appears in this column. Johnny holds the Mr. Cape Peninsula 1954 title.

Strangely enough he has never strictly adhered to any body building course as weight lifting has been his chief interest. He took his first lessons at the age of 18 from well known Ronnie Eland.

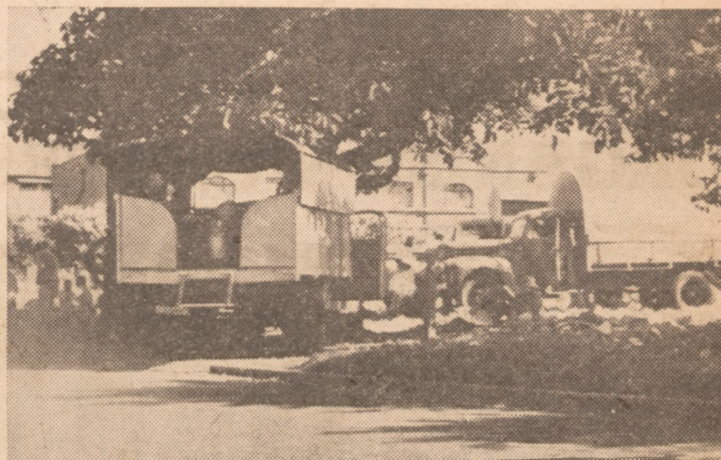
"JUST FOR FUN"

Johnny made rapid progress and it was not long before he won the Western Province Light Weight Title. He entered the physique contests "just for fun" and walked away with the Western Province Best Developed Small Man Title.

Measuring 5 feet 4 ins. in height and weighing 157 lbs., Johnny's best lifts are: Press 200 lbs., Snatch 200 lbs., clean and jerk 260 lbs. and seated press 190 lbs. The Seated Press requires sitting on a bench and pressing the weight overhead and is an extremely difficult lift. When I asked Johnny what his bench press was he said he was not quite sure as it was a long time since he had attempted it. However, he proceeded to do the lift in my presence, despite the fact that he was not prepared for such a lift. To my astonishment he comfortably hoisted up 230 lbs.

"Someday it is my intention to go to either England or Canada and make a name for my country," said Johnny when I asked him what his ambition was.

An enthusiastic member of the Modern Youth Society, he contends that there should be more Youth Festivals. For it was at the Youth Festival that Johnny and his pals first got an insight into what organisations such as the Modern Youth and the Peace Council were doing in their valiant struggle for freedom and peace.



Police intimidation is a regular feature of all industrial disputes involving non-European workers. Picture shows troop-carriers and armed police waiting in their encampment during the Durban Dock strike.

Struggle Over Cape School

CAPE TOWN.

Members of the Elsie River Vigilance Association and parents of the schoolchildren began picketing the Eureka African Primary School in Elsie River on Monday of this week with the demand for the removal of one of the teachers who, they allege, is not working in the interests of the children.

Last week Mr. J. Mothloeloa, secretary of the Vigilance Association, was acquitted on a charge of leading an illegal procession some seven weeks ago. The procession was a spontaneous demonstration by parents coinciding with a deputation of parents led by Mr. B. A. Levitas, M.P.C., to protest against conditions at the school.

WON'T JOIN JIM CROW COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG.

"They might set up such a 'Native Section' of the proposed new T.U. Co-ordinating Council, but I can't imagine any self-respecting African trade union joining it," said Mr. Leslie Masina, secretary of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, commenting on the policy statement of Mr. T. C. Rutherford, chairman of the "Unity Committee."

Meanwhile, apparently to avoid rank and file discussion on this issue, the T.L.C. is again postponing its conference to September or October.

FORUM CLUB

PUBLIC MEETING: will be held on FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1954, at the MITRA HALL, MOUNT STREET, MOWBRAY (Bus Stop 25), at 8 p.m.

Lecture:

"LAND AND NATIONAL LIBERATION"

Speaker:

Dr. H. J. SIMONS

CONFIDENCE IN BEN LEVITAS

CAPE TOWN.

Calling on his audiences to join the African National Congress and work for equal rights for all in South Africa, Mr. B. A. Levitas addressed report-back meetings in many parts of the Western Cape last week. Though bad weather reduced the size of some of the meetings, those present on every occasion expressed full confidence in Mr. Levitas as their representative on the Cape Provincial Council.

In Elsie River, Worcester, Ashton and Kensington interested crowds gathered to hear what Mr. Levitas had done in the Provincial Council.

Prominent local citizens also addressed the meetings. At Elsie River Mr. J. Mtini was in the chair. Mr. Mbosa presided over the Ashton meeting, and speakers at Worcester included Mr. J. Beusa, Mr. K. March and Mr. and Mrs. Mtwana. Messrs. Soloshe, Nhosa, Kika, Madlebe, Sogeba and Mtata spoke at the meeting at Kensington.

RACING ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the racing at Milnerton on Saturday:

Maiden Stakes, 7 furlongs: FIRE THORN. Danger, Phew.
Juvenile Handicap, 6 furlongs: RURAL. Danger, Queen's Gambit.
Ascot Handicap (Tops), 5 furlongs: NEWFOUNDLAND. Danger, Prince William.
Ascot Handicap (Bottoms), 5 furlongs: POLLY MAHAL. Danger, Black Mint.
Moderate Handicap, 15 furlongs: SAMARITAN. Danger, Le Laddie.
Milnerton Handicap (Tops), 10 furlongs: SANDROSE. Danger, Moderation.
Milnerton Handicap (Bottoms), 9 furlongs: DJUNIN. Danger, High Shine.
Trial Handicap, 6 furlongs: ST. BOB. Danger, Muhrad Ali.

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: Mary Butcher, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by R. K. Cope, 6 Barrack St., Cape Town.

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

Collection Number: CULL0001

ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2014

LEGAL NOTICES:

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

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

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