



Advance

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- 8,000 KILLED
- 28,000 IN PRISON
- A NATION ENSLAVED

Kenya Balance Sheet After One Year's Fighting

LONDON.

BRITAIN reached the first anniversary of the Kenya "emergency" last week with the African resistance by the Kikuyu out of control and with no end to the military operations and no solution in sight. This was the official admission despite the fact that in the past year some 8,000 Africans have been killed, 28,000 are in prisons and hundreds of thousands are being fenced into controlled camps.

The anniversary was "celebrated" by the announcement of the most extreme fascist measures seen anywhere since the end of the Second World War—confiscation of all African property in the case of men considered by the British authorities to be "leaders"; permanent exile of the African resisters without hope that they will ever be allowed back to their homelands; permanent abolition of Kikuyu schools which will never be allowed to operate again. In addition, the police and military will be given still greater powers to hunt down and crush the resisters, and the control of the movement of Africans will be tightened and maintained "for many years to come".

These savage provisions were announced by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, opening the budget session of the Legislative Council. He revealed that the Kenya Government is virtually bankrupt and unable to cope with the situation. The money for repressing the African

liberation movement will come from the British taxpayer.

EUROPEANS TO GET HELP

The only positive step to be taken by the Kenya authorities will be to develop European agriculture and (Continued on page 6)



Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, India's chairman of the Neutral Nations Commission, supervising the exchange of prisoners under the armistice agreement in Korea.

GROUP AREAS FLOPS IN TRANSVAAL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE attempt of many municipalities in the Transvaal plateland to expel local Indian communities to undeveloped areas a mile or more away in the veld, has on the whole been a dismal failure.

In four of the five areas which applied for group areas, the hearing has been indefinitely postponed: Lydenburg, Carolina, Balfour and Wolmaransstad. Carolina and Balfour councils withdrew their schemes. Nylstrom's plan has yet

to be reported to the Minister, and Lydenburg's has already been rejected.

A feature of all the schemes thus far has been the complete lack of humanity and fairness in the anti-Indian proposals. Plans have been put forward to uproot the Indian people from their homes, no matter how long they have been there, no matter what the cost and hardship involved to the Indian community.

In their zeal for apartheid, the advocates of these plans have conceded that they have no other moral justification than the desire to preserve the privileges of the European population, if necessary at the expense of all other sections of the community.

All the schemes proposed for the Transvaal platteland towns have shown a startling similarity. This is mostly due to the work of the Minister's "Planning and Reference" Inter-Departmental Committee, which makes recommendations to the Land Tenure Board on behalf of the Government.

LEGAL WORK

An additional factor, however, is the work of certain "legal experts" on the Group Areas Act who have (Continued on page 2)

New Move to Fight Trade Union Bans

JOHANNESBURG.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BANNING OF TRADE UNION AND OTHER LEADERS BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE SWART ENTERED A DYNAMIC NEW PHASE THIS WEEK.

Seventeen trade unions have decided to establish action committees to prepare for a campaign against the bans under the co-ordination of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council.

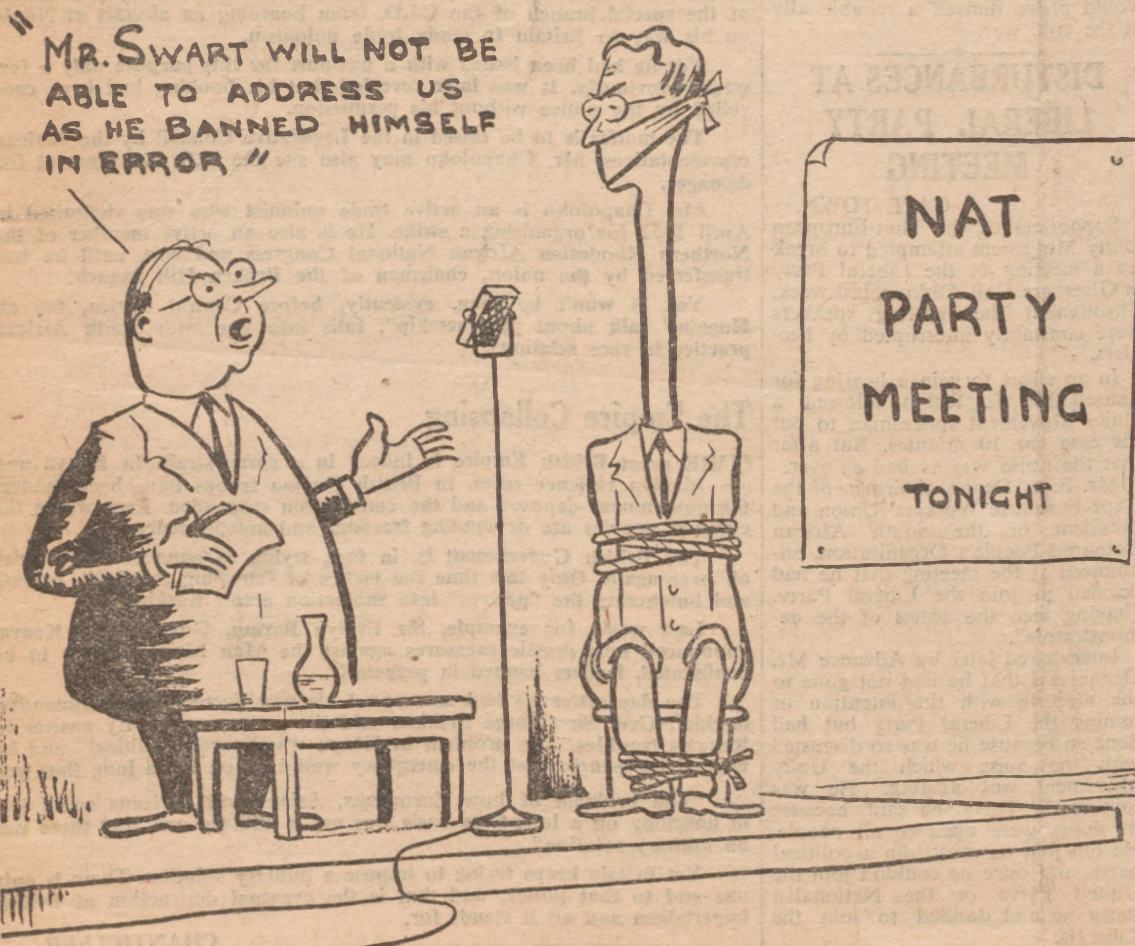
Father Trevor Huddleston has proposed the establishment of a broad committee representing the T.L.C., the Labour and Liberal Parties, the Non-European Congresses, the Churches, the Torch Commando, etc. to conduct a widespread educational campaign against the bannings and work towards the calling of a representative national convention to consider practical steps to assist the victims.

The Bishop of Johannesburg the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, and former Secretary for Labour, Mr. Ivan Walker, have issued grave warnings that the Nationalists' actions will result in the destruction of free trade unionism.

EXTRAORDINARY

Father Huddleston, in his statement, expresses "serious anxiety at the manner in which the Minister of Justice is using his extraordinary powers under the Suppression of Communism Act to exclude mem-

(Continued on page 2)



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NKRUMAH EXPELS WORKERS' LEADERS

Alarmed By Events in Guiana?

LONDON.

THE Gold Coast Premier, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, last week came out in extreme right-wing nationalist colours when he suspended two important African leaders from membership of his Convention People's Party on the grounds that they were associated with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

This action confirms the rapid drift of the Gold Coast leader to establish himself in a position of personal dictatorship in the C.P.P. and in the Gold Coast. A long series of suspensions has been levied

him, including town councillors, local branch leaders and others who have, according to him, acted in a manner contrary to the Party interests. Some of them had contested civic elections without his approval.

FATE OF DICTATORS

Discontent against Nkrumah's leadership has been mounting recently in the Gold Coast. The Ashanti Pioneer, published by moderate African opinion in Kumasi, warned the Premier that the fate of dictators was an uncertain one and reminded him of the end of Mussolini and Hitler.

The two latest suspensions from the C.P.P. were of Mr. Anthony Woodie, member of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Turkson Ocran, general secretary of the Gold Coast T.U.C. Both are foundation members of the C.P.P.

"NATIONALIST" STRUGGLE

Dr. Nkrumah's statement about them said: "It is not in the best interests of our country for any nationalist engaged in this struggle for independence to allow himself to be used by a communist organisation."

The W.F.T.U. with which the suspended members were connected, is a world body comprising every shade of trade union opinion and has an affiliated membership of over eighty millions. It is not a communist body and, ironically, it has since its foundation taken a firm and consistent stand in favour of the struggle of the colonial peoples for independence.

It is suggested in trade union circles in London that Nkrumah acted as he did in order to forestall possible British action in the Gold Coast similar to that taken in Guiana. By acting against "reds" Nkrumah would prove himself a reliable ally in the cold war.

DISTURBANCES AT LIBERAL PARTY MEETING

CAPE TOWN.

Supporters of the Non-European Unity Movement attempted to break up a meeting of the Liberal Party in Gleemore Hall Athlone, last week. Throughout the meeting speakers were constantly interrupted by hecklers.

In an effort to gain a hearing for himself Mr. L. Rubin allowed a Unity Movement spokesman to put his case for 10 minutes. But after that the noise was as bad as ever.

Mr. E. A. Deane, chairman of the Cape Furniture Workers' Union and president of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, announced at the meeting that he had decided to join the Liberal Party, "having seen the antics of the demonstrators."

Interviewed later by Advance Mr. Deane said that he had not gone to the meeting with the intention of joining the Liberal Party but had done so because he was so disgusted with the noise which the Unity Movement was making. He was joining the Party, he said, because its doors were open to all people. He felt that he must join a political party, and since he couldn't join the United Party or the Nationalist Party he had decided to join the Liberals.

GROUP AREAS FLOPS IN TRANSVAAL

(Continued from page 1)

set themselves the task of "selling" to rural town councils the idea of eliminating Indian business competition.

Most of the schemes were withdrawn, however, when found to be unworkable, or so patently unjust as to be intolerable even to the conscience of the local authority. In some cases evidence was led that the European residents themselves were not in favour of the removal of the Indians from their midst.

The collapse of the Government's plans must be regarded, however, as only a temporary reprieve. So long as the Group Areas Act remains on the Statute Book further attacks on the Indian community can be expected.

NEW MOVES TO FIGHT TRADE UNION BANS

(Continued from page 1)

bers of trade unions, the Non-European national movements and organisations working for peace and democratic objectives.

"The individuals concerned are neither made aware of the charges or evidence against them nor given an opportunity to defend themselves. They are condemned to the loss of political rights, in many cases the loss of their means of livelihood, and to a ban on attendance at gatherings so wide and undefined that if literally observed it would be impossible for them to lead ordinary family and social lives.

"The circumstances under which these notices are served is

convincing evidence that the objective is to punish the individuals concerned not for legal offences but for lawful opposition to the authorities and further to lessen the effectiveness of the trade unions and other organisations."

Mr. Ivan Walker criticised the passivity and disunity of the trade unions facing the implementation of the fascist programme of the Nationalist Party to destroy free trade unionism. No attempt was made to rouse the rank and file.

"Are there any unnamed trade unionists guileless enough to believe that such highly efficient and conscientious union organisers as Ray Alexander, Nancy Dick and Piet Huyser have been removed from office simply because the Minister of Justice is of opinion that they are fostering communism?" he asked.

Walker answered: "Their lawful union activity is the real reason. Ray Alexander and Nancy Dick in particular had successfully organised factory workers in the smaller towns in the rural areas and gained fairer wages and better working conditions.

"This had not been to the liking of the financiers supporting the Nationalist Party and farmers with interests in such financial concerns."

Mr. Walker advocated that the trade unions unite to devise "powerful but lawful methods of confronting the Government that the movement will no longer acquiesce in its own destruction."

A THREAT

The Right Rev. Reeves said: "The effectiveness of the trade union movement is being threatened. The use now being made of the Suppression of Communism Act gives the impression that those in authority are now attempting to paralyse the legitimate activities of certain sections of organised labour. The fact is this legislation is thoroughly bad, for it places more power in the Minister's hands than any human being ought to have over his fellows."

The Bishop also strongly criticised the law against African trade unions. "Instead of encouraging the growth of strong unions among African workers the law is bound to reduce the making of unions to impotence and make it impossible for African workers to organise themselves, as they have every right to do."

In the course of his charge to the 32nd Diocesan Synod, the Bishop proceeded vigorously to condemn the Bantu Areas Plan and the Western Areas Plan.

Clarion Call

The Plight of the Coloured

KATIE Hendricks' book "The Bend in the Road", which has been published in South Africa by Howard Timmins, should be read by all interested in the situation and attitudes of the Coloured people in this country.

"The Bend in the Road" is not a great piece of writing. There is little in the way of "style", no purple passages, no carefully studied character-drawing, no skilfully woven plot. And yet it is a book which, once started, the reader cannot lay down.

It tells the story of a Coloured girl's growth to maturity, of her relations with her African father and Coloured mother, of her reactions to her environment in District 2 and District 6 in Cape Town, of the perpetual struggle of the Coloured people against poverty and hardship, of skollies and bergies and the world of liquor, moral delinquency and violence. It sounds pretty grim reading, but it isn't. Katie Hendricks doesn't preach and she doesn't get excited. She simply relates what happens in a dry, matter-of-fact prose which is never distorted by bitterness.

The result is a piece of realistic writing such as we haven't had in South Africa before. One can say, when laying the book down, "Well, this is the way the Coloured people live". It is authentic, frank.

Katie Hendricks describes herself as a dark-skinned Coloured. She married an African and went to live with him in Rhodesia, where eventually she found peace from the ferocious strain of life in the Cape. Not all Non-Europeans can be as lucky as Katie, who after all was an educated woman who knew her own mind and seized her opportunity when it presented itself to her. For most there is no escape from the life of sordid quality depicted in her book.

It is only when the slums and the poverty have been wiped out and the colour bar abolished that all will be able to share peace and freedom.

Freedom in Central Africa?

TALKING about peace in Rhodesia, it is not only Katie Hendricks who thinks the promised land lies on the other side of the Limpopo. I know quite a few white South Africans who, disgusted with the narrow nationalism and race hatred fostered by the Malan Government, have also given up their prospects in South Africa and gone to start afresh in Rhodesia.

I think they will be bitterly disappointed in due course. The situation in the Rhodesias is not greatly different from that in this country. There are also colour bars and discrimination, there is a growing South African Nationalist element intent on enlarging the boundaries of the Malan Reich.

With Central African Federation and the establishment of white hegemony on a more secure basis, it can be expected that such "liberal" vestiges as remain in Rhodesia will rapidly disappear. From Cape to Kenya there will only be one official policy of the whites towards the blacks.

Secret Police

ALREADY in the Central African Federation all the Swart apparatus of the secret police and the withholding of civil rights from "dangerous" personalities is making its appearance.

We all know what happened to Simon Zukas last year. Since then there have been other instances of arbitrary interference with democratic liberties.

While the President of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union was recently permitted to leave Northern Rhodesia to go to a Moral Rearmament conference at Caux, Mr. J. M. Chapoloko, secretary of the Roan Antelope branch of the union, was prevented by members of the special branch of the C.I.D. from boarding an aircraft at Ndola on his way to Britain to study trade unionism.

Yet he had been issued with a passport for this purpose only a few weeks before. It was later revealed that his booking had been cancelled by the police without his permission.

The matter is to be raised in the Legislative Council by the African representatives. Mr. Chapoloko may also sue the N.R. Government for damages.

Mr. Chapoloko is an active trade unionist who was victimised in April 1952 for organising a strike. He is also an active member of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress and was, until he was transferred by the union, chairman of the Broken Hill branch.

Yes, it won't be long, evidently, before Central Africa, for all Huggins' talk about "partnership", falls into line with South African practice in race relations.

The Empire Collapsing

THE great British Empire is indeed in a sorry strait. In Kenya and Malaya violence rules. In British Guiana troops have been landed, the government deposed and the constitution suspended. Everywhere the colonial peoples are demanding freedom and independence.

The British Government is, in fact, trying to conquer the Empire all over again. Only this time the tactics of "showing the flag", bribing and butchering the "natives" into submission aren't working out.

Last week, for example, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, announced new drastic measures against the Mau Mau. Land is to be confiscated, leaders banned in perpetuity.

The day after he had announced his new decrees, his commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir George Erskine, said there was no military answer to Kenya's troubles. The problem in Kenya was "purely political" and he warned the people that the emergency would go on for a long time yet.

"The problem of how Europeans, Asians and Africans could live in harmony on a long-term basis was not a military one, and there was no military solution".

Yet Britain keeps trying to impose a military solution. There is only one end to that policy, and that is the eventual destruction of British imperialism and all it stands for.

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FOOD COSTS SOAR

How Do The Poorer People Stay Alive?

CAPE TOWN.

"I can't even make a decent pot of food nowadays because the price of potatoes, vegetables and meat is so high," said Mrs. M. Fouchee, a Cape Town housewife who was recently interviewed by Advance.

Mrs. Fouchee is a foundation member of the Women's Food Committee and was one of those who went on a deputation to the Minister of Finance after the war to ask him not to discontinue the Government food vans.



MRS. FOUCHÉE.

"Things are getting from bad to worse," Mrs. Fouchee added. "Before the war potatoes cost a half-penny a pound and now they cost 10d. and one only gets about 2 potatoes in a pound that are worth eating."

"The price of everything is high, but I think meat is the worst," said Mrs. Hansen, wife of a Cape Town fisherman. "The cheap meat isn't fit to eat and decent mutton costs over 2s. a pound." Asked whether the rise in the price of fish had increased her husband's earnings, Mrs. Hansen said, "The price of fish in



MRS. HANSEN.

the shops goes up but we get very little more for the catch."

"Every item which a poor man uses has gone up in price so much that I find it impossible to give my family enough to eat," was the comment of Mr. J. Valentine, a widower who has 7 children to support. "Before the war we earned less but at least our money was worth something. Every month there are more increases, I don't know where it will end."

"Every penny we possess goes out in food," Advance was told by Mrs. McLeod, a housewife in Observatory. "Despite the increase in the price of bread my children eat more bread now because we can no longer afford to buy vegetables, breakfast oats and other food which they ate in the past. I grumble, but I don't know how the poorer people manage to stay alive."

Despite the reign of terrorism and the mass of anti-democratic legislation passed by the most reactionary governments in American history, the Labour movement is at last beginning to fight back in fear that big business is out to crush it to absolute impotence.

The present struggle centres round the vicious McCarran-Walter law which is being used to smash unions and break strikes. The unions are also all out to draw the teeth of the notorious Taft-Hartley anti-labour law.

The Face of Fascism in the U.S.A.

NEW YORK.

The Mc-Carran-Walter law strikes at nearly 40,000,000 people in America whose life in the country can be suddenly destroyed on the flimsiest excuse. They include three million non-citizens awaiting naturalisation, 11 million naturalised citizens and over 26 million first-generation citizens.

The law grants immigration agents "power without warrant" to question and arrest anyone believed to be an alien coming under the provisions of the Act. This has actually led to the wholesale raiding of picket-lines. Persons arrested and awaiting deportation proceedings can be held indefinitely without bail.

Nazi Powers

Deportation can be ordered on the grounds of political beliefs and activities. Even if past activities were legal at the time they were undertaken, they are considered sufficient grounds for deportation.

Naturalised citizens can be "denaturalised" on the grounds that they concealed a material fact about their past at the time of being granted citizenship or for their activities while a citizen.

The thoughts and acts of foreign-born Americans are placed at the mercy of the Attorney-General. Non-citizens can be placed on parole, ordered to report once a week to the police, questioned, forced to undergo medical and psychiatric examinations.

Before being granted naturalisation they must carry passes bearing their fingerprints and must be in possession of them at all times.

Since the beginning of the year more than 300 non-citizens in 14 states have been arrested in deportation cases and 45 citizens of long standing are subject to denaturalisation proceedings.

Trade Union Victims

Typical cases of victimisation under the Act are:

James J. Matles, director of organisation of the United Electrical Workers, facing denaturalisation on the grounds of activities before he became a citizen 20 years ago.

Martin Karasek, official in the AFL Bridge and Structural Workers' Union, who came to the United States at the age of two. Karasek said: "For thirty years I led an ordinary life. Then suddenly my home was surrounded by seven carloads of deputies with drawn guns."

Refugio R. Martinez, pioneer organiser of the C.I.O. Packinghouse Workers of Chicago, who entered the country 29 years ago from Mexico. He has recently been totally paralysed and doctors who saw him warned that deportation could lead to his death. But the

Eisenhower Government deported him with his wife and children. Five days later he had a brain haemorrhage and died.

One in four Americans can be reached under this dangerous Act. It is being used mainly against the trade unions, but also against the peace movement and in fact against anyone who openly opposes the war profits policy of the Government and big business.

The Smith Act is used to smash the Communist and Socialist movement, a purpose for which it was never intended, and the Taft-Hartley Act ties the hands of the unions in organisation and collective bargaining, encouraging divisions and the setting up of stooge company unions and racket unions.

In addition to all this, there are the numerous McCarthy committees on thought-control.

But the tide of protest is rising against the McCarran-Walter Act. So great is the demand for its repeal from Church, Labour, professional, Negro and other organisations that eight Senators and 24 members of the House of Representatives are sponsoring a Bill to repeal it.

The struggle against the Taft-Hartley Law took a sharp turn when the Labour Secretary, Mr. Martin J. Durkin, pulled out of the Eisenhower Cabinet on the grounds that Eisenhower had rattled on his agreement to amend the Law radically in accordance with the wishes of organised labour. Durkin, a plumber, spoke for the extreme right wing of the AFL. The U.S. Press joked cynically that the Cabinet of nine millionaires had lost their plumber.

Now even the collaborators in the trade union movement, who have been prepared to string along with big business provided they were granted a few crumbs, have seen their danger.

The AFL President, George Meany one of the most reactionary men ever thrown up by the American unions, has declared that the fight will go on until the Act is amended and he indicated clearly in a speech in St. Louis that Labour must fight or go to the wall.

President Too Weak

"We're not going to be pushed around," he shouted. The President was in the hands of the industrialists, he said, especially the National Association of Manufacturers, and was too weak to stand up for his point of view even after he had come to an agreement with labour. The result was that the agreement was sabotaged by the industrialists who "seem to think they can run the Administration".

"That sets the tone of the employers," Meany continued. "They feel they have Labour over a barrel. We don't take the position of Defence Secretary Charlie Wilson. He says what's good for General Motors is good for America. We say what's good for America is good for us."

The Houses Verwoerd Won't Build

PRETORIA.

It would cost Union taxpayers only £1,600,000 a year to provide the 350,000 houses that will be required to house the African people during the next 10 years, according to the calculation of a Pretoria University mathematician, Dr. H. S. Steyn.

Building research workers have in the past estimated that this number of houses would cost £100,000,000. But they have ignored the revenue that would accrue to the sponsoring authorities by way of rent.

Dr. Steyn's estimate is based on the assumption that the State could borrow £10 million a year for the next 10 years for housing. The £1,600,000 represents the difference between interest and redemption, calculated on a 30-year basis at 4 per cent. on £10 million, and the rental returns from the number of houses which could be built for the £10 million.

Meanwhile the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd stated during the last session of Parliament that white South Africans could not be expected to undertake the responsibility of providing a house for every African who needed one.

It was the aim of his Department, not to build a limited number of houses for the few Africans who would be lucky enough to get them, but to make available sufficient land to provide each African with a plot of ground on which he could build his own house under supervision.

The State would use the money raised by the Native Services Levy Fund to finance these "site and service" schemes in the main urban centres, and also to subsidise transport costs.

None of the money raised by the Fund—estimated to amount to about £2 million a year—would be used for actual house-building.

A recent survey carried out by the Native Affairs Department showed that 35,000 houses would have to be built each year in order to meet the need. Enough labour could be found. About 10 per cent. of the Union's output of cement, bricks, lime corrugated iron and other materials would be required.

Memorandum On Coloured Vote

CAPE TOWN.

A memorandum is being drawn up by the executive committee of the South African Coloured People's Organisation for submission to the Coloured Vote Commission appointed by the joint session of Parliament at the beginning of this month. It has not yet been decided whether oral evidence will be made before the Commission when it sits in Cape Town.

Mr. George Golding has not yet disclosed what he intends doing about the Commission. When an Advance reporter asked him about his plans last week, he slammed down the phone.

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WORKERS, DEFEND YOUR RIGHTS!

By RAY ALEXANDER

This is an entirely new venture for me. Some of my readers have known me in my former capacity as trade union organiser but never as a journalist (an unpaid one, as everyone must help Advance.)

Well, Mr. Swart saw fit to expel me from my job without so much as consulting a single one of the 7,000 odd members who have elected me to my post. As to what happened between Mr. Swart and some of the employers concerned, of course, I do not know.

My problem is to tell you in this space allocated to me, what I think you ought to know, in a way that makes you want to know it!

My main topic this week is the meeting that was held last Saturday, 24 October, in Johannesburg, to consider ways and means to have the existing bans on trade union officials lifted, and to prevent further orders being issued.

Only registered unions whose officials and members have been banned, were invited to this meeting. The meeting was called by the S.A. Trades and Labour Council at the request of the executive council of the Amalgamated

Union of the Building Trade. The meeting was attended by executive committee members and representatives of 17 trade unions.

Decisions

The meeting decided to establish Action Committees in all unions and centres affected by the Government's action, and their activities are to be co-ordinated by a Central Action Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council to campaign to have the existing bans lifted, and to prevent further bannings.

I understand the invitations to this meeting were only sent to registered trade unions. This means that all African unions were not invited. African unions are eligible for membership in the T.L.C.; indeed some are members. How then, could the Council call a meeting from which some of its members are excluded?

Well, the explanation given was that the meeting was called at the request of the Building Workers'

Union and is, to put it bluntly, not a T.L.C. show.

I accept this explanation in all good faith but, if I may say so, the principle is wrong. The fact is that the S.A.T.L.C. has helped to organise and identified itself with a meeting at which racial discrimination was practised. This is in conflict with the principles of a multi-racial organisation, for which it has stood throughout its history.

All unions, irrespective of whether they are registered or not, affected by the banning orders, should have been invited. African unions (which cannot be registered in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act) were not invited although they have been attacked by the Government. Bros. Dan Tloome, Gwala, Gladstone Tshume, Arnold Selby, myself and others have been removed from the African trade unions.

Schoeman Exposed

My old friend and comrade, Gladstone Tshume, received the most "vicious" of all the "orders". He has been banned from "participating in any organisation of

campaign for the withdrawal of the existing banning orders and prevent new banning orders being issued, I say here as I have often said at conferences of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council and union meetings "that the struggle can only be effective by the full participation of all workers irrespective of colour, race, religion, sex or creed. Only with the complete co-operation and unity in action of all workers irrespective of race, can the trade union movement succeed in winning its urgent battle for a free and independent trade union movement in South Africa".

Urgent Battle

And an urgent battle it is, because the attack upon the "named" communists must be seen as the first round in an offensive against the entire free trade union movement.

The Minister of Labour told the Nationalist Party Congress in Pretoria on September 23 "that he would introduce new industrial legislation next year to eliminate abuses in the trade unions, especially finances and the election of officials. The new law would also establish apartheid in the trade unions. Afrikaans-speaking people should become members of trade unions so that undesirable elements like the Communists could not obtain positions of power".

Every trade unionist with experience will realise that this statement sounds the death knell of free trade unionism in South Africa. No free election of officials, no autonomy over finance and policy, no right to make members freely. What is presented here is nothing less than the adoption of the complete Fascist programme for trade unions.

It was foreshadowed in the Nationalist Party's pre-election programme of 1948, and its programme is now being put into effect.

Total Subjection

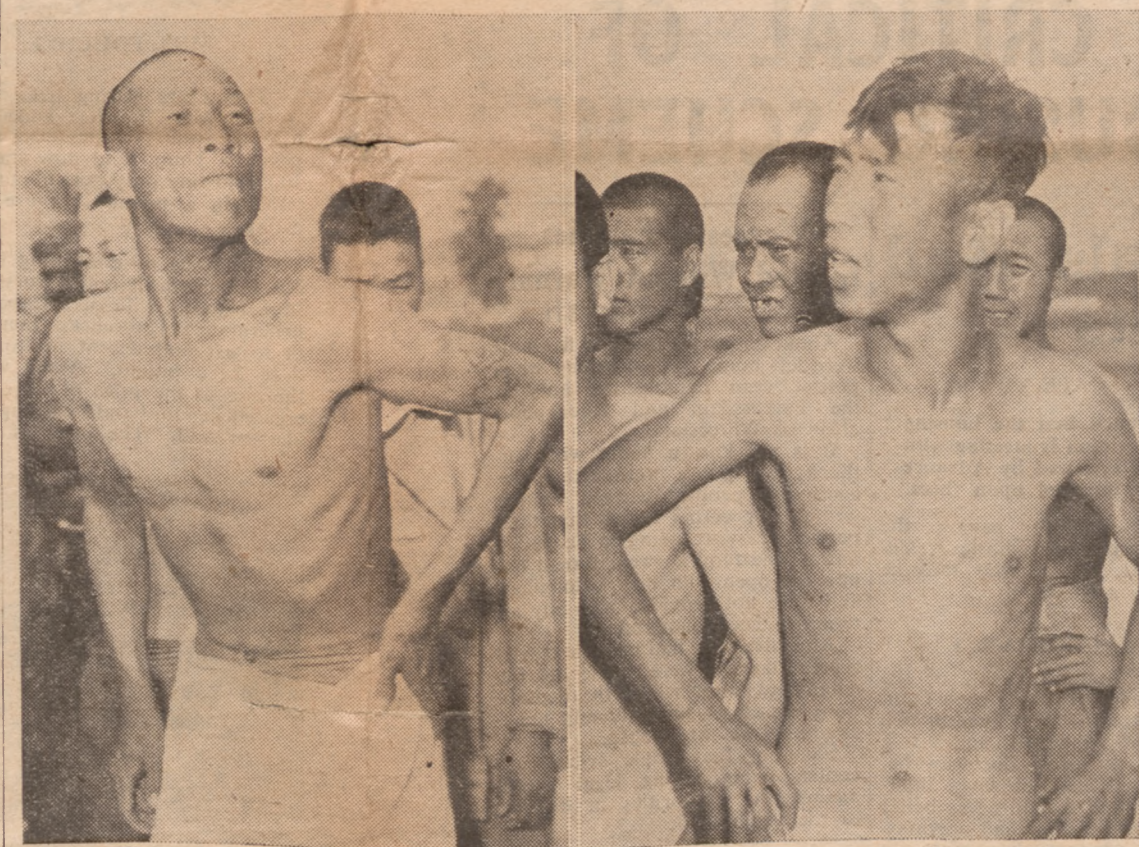
It is very clear to me that what the Government is after is to do away with all trade unions which are not prepared to become appendages of the Nationalist Party. Because of the mixed population and the great differences of language, race and status amongst the workers, this policy means that the great majority of trade unions—in fact all those not dominated by Afrikaans-speaking workers under Nationalist leadership—will disappear or be muzzled into a state of futility.

A great responsibility rests upon the trade union leadership to mobilise the workers in the fight for a free and independent trade union movement, free from Government control and free from racial discrimination.

PRISONERS UNDER REIGN OF TERROR



Indian custodian troops at Panmunjom who are in charge of the 22,000 prisoners awaiting repatriation have so far been unable to break the American plot to sabotage the truce terms on prisoners. No explanations have yet been possible as hundreds of Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek agents armed with knives and other weapons keep a terrorist grip on the men whose only wish is to go home. But as proof that the whole American case is based on a lie, a steady stream of prisoners are still escaping from the fascist agents and throwing themselves on the protection of the Indians, who immediately hand them over to the Northern side. In many cases only split seconds saved them from being caught by the agents and killed. Some had seen one of their own comrades beaten to death and his still-warm heart cut out and carried round as an example of what would happen if they chose to return. One had escaped from an underground cell tunneled under one of the tents where eight of his friends are still held. In the cell they had been tortured. They all said the prisoners were downhearted at the success of the agents who prevented explanations from starting in Compound 48 when all prisoners were forced to remain in their tents and lie down all day "to avoid bullets." These pictures, taken by an American agency, show prisoners awaiting return to the North.



TORIES SHAKEN BY PROTESTS AGAINST GUIANA COUP

'Fire Plot' Story Proves Damp Squib

LONDON. THE British Tory case against the People's Progressive Party of Guiana proved a damp squib last week as opposition members of Parliament laughed at the fantastic and flimsy tale told by the Colonial Secretary in support of his "Reichstag fire plot" against the Guianese people. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, deposed Prime Minister, sat in the distinguished strangers' gallery of the House of Commons to hear the debate which merely showed that he and his colleagues had been deposed for daring to act in the interests of the people.

Dr. Jagan has had an extremely good reception in Britain and he and the chairman of the P.P.P., the African trade unionist, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, have made a sound impression in their contacts with the Press and at public meetings. At Dr. Jagan's first meeting in London, a huge crowd packed every inch of the Holborn Hall while over 2,000 waited in an overflow to hear him. He was cheered for minutes on end and carried shoulder-high by the Londoners.

NO "RED PLOT"

The British Government's White Paper explaining why the Guianese Government had been deposed and the constitution suspended produced not the slightest evidence that there was a Communist plot in the Colony or that the Ministers were Communists.

It listed their visits to various world bodies such as the Federations of Democratic Women and Youth, the W.E.F.T.U., the Youth Festivals and the Peace Council. "Incriminating" documents seized in over 300 police raids in the colonies consisted of nothing more than democratic and trade union literature familiar in every country of the world except fascist dictatorships.

In the Commons, Mr. Lyttelton trotted out the story that the P.P.P. leaders had a great arson plot to burn down the port of Georgetown. This gave rise to the loudest laughter in the debate. Challenged to give his source of information, he said he had it on the authority of police agents.

When Labour M.P.'s continued to ridicule this tale, Mr. Lyttelton claimed he had other reliable sources to confirm the information—other police agents.

Dr. Jagan categorically denied at a press conference that he or his party had any arson plan and asked why, if the Government were in possession of proof, legal action was not taken. He told Pressmen he and his Government were suspended simply because they were carrying out the programme they were elected to carry out.

TORIES SHAKEN

The Tory Government has come very badly out of the whole Guiana affair and has been astonished at the great volume of protests pouring into the Colonial Office from every type of organisation in Britain as well as from private persons. It is now replying with printed forms referring to the White Paper and other pronouncements.

One of the features of the White Paper is that the London Government, in suspending the Guiana constitution, was acting in the interests of foreign companies, largely American, Canadian and others, and including a South African concern.

"There is ample evidence that until private firms have more confidence in the future of the Colo-

ny they will make no further investments there," it says.

It lists five concerns which it says have since June abandoned exploration and exploitation licences in British Guiana. They are the U.S. Gulf Oil Corp., the New York Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Kennamets International of South Africa, Panhandle Oil Canada Ltd. and the Ellis Associated Companies.

AGAINST MALAN

In an informative article on the record of the P.P.P. Government under Dr. Jagan, the New Statesman and Nation reveals that Dr. Jagan and the Party leaders stood for African-Asian solidarity and were outspoken enemies of Malan's regime in South Africa.

Showing that the Government had gone about its tasks moderately and with a full realisation of the great difficulties, it says they aimed first at improving conditions of the sugar workers and domestic servants.

"At the same time there seems to have been a conscious and sustained attempt to establish the P.P.P. as a multi-racial, popular party of nationalist and social reform. The Party leaders have made a special point of organising demonstrations and propaganda against the policies of Dr. Malan in South Africa and Mr. Lyttelton in Kenya. It was probably more than a coincidence that, in selecting these particular good causes, they chose those where Indians and Negroes were banded together."

Probably the decisive factor that caused Britain to move against the comparatively harmless and isolated little colonial Government was the American demand for action. Britain was saddled with the odium of crushing a popularly elected administration and a constitution of her own making while the Americans looked on.

The New York Herald Tribune says: "The British Guiana affair is of vital importance to the U.S. not because of internal events within that colony, but because of its strategic juxtaposition to Venezuela.

"Venezuela is a synonym for two very important items to the United States economy—oil and iron ore."

SOVIET OPINION

From the opposite point of view the Soviet Literary Gazette also suggested that British action was in response to American pressure. It said: "British Guiana occupies an important strategic position on the Atlantic coast bordering Venezuela—the United States' biggest supplier of oil and iron."

Senator Alexander Wiley, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee referred to British Guiana when he spoke last week of "communist beachheads" in Latin America.

He alleged there was a school in Prague "which is graduating litera-

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Last week's donations totalled £130.

By-Election in Cape Western CAPE TOWN.

January 21 is nomination day in the by-election in Cape Western caused by the expulsion of Mr. B. P. Bunting from Parliament. The election will take place on April 21. Since the period of office of all the Native Representatives in Parliaments expires at the end of June, the successful candidate will hold his seat for little more than two months.

"FIGHT WILL CONTINUE" PLEDGES A.N.C. CHIEF

A Warning to Splitters

JOHANNESBURG.

"I shall be guided by the policy and the programme initiated by my immediate predecessors from whom I have taken over," is the pledge of the newly-elected President of the African National Congress (Transvaal), Mr. E. P. Moretsele, in a statement issued after the annual provincial conference of the Congress.

Commenting on the banning of the two previous presidents, Mr. J. B. Marks and Mr. N. R. Mandela, Mr. Moretsele said: "Notwithstanding these vicious and undemocratic assaults launched upon the leadership, the people have hastened to take uncompromising steps to defend their organisation and to de-

vour to divert the people from the path of freedom by creating misunderstanding amongst the people and even shamelessly going as far as to pledge their support of the Government programme of apartheid.

"Let it be a warning to those diversionists that the African people can no longer be deceived by the individuals who suffer from frustration and have fallen by the wayside in the course of the struggle.

"Realising the difficult times ahead of us, I call upon the people of the Transvaal, branch officials and members of Congress in particular, to close their ranks and build up a mighty organisation, capable of defeating the forces of reaction. Let unity be our keynote. We have no reason to fear because we fight for a just cause based on the principles enunciated by our national leaders, namely, that every man, irrespective of the race to which he belongs, is entitled to a free life on the basis of equality."

PEACE BALLOT GAINS MANY SIGNATURES

JOHANNESBURG.

Hundreds of votes have already been cast in the "Vote for Peace" Ballot being conducted by the Transvaal Peace Council. The ballot forms asks two questions:

"Do you think the South African Government should press for and support negotiations between the Big Powers to settle their disputes peacefully?" and

"Are you in favour of a Pact between the Big Powers?"

Tables have been set up on City pavements, attended by Peace Council members, and Mr. Leon Levy, secretary of the Transvaal Peace Council, informed Advance that the response was encouraging. "Every vote, so far, has been Yes," he said.



Ray Alexander, banned secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, is going to speak to the workers of South Africa in a weekly column in Advance. Here is her first contribution—on the need for trade union unity in the face of the Nationalist threat against trade unionism.

employees for the purpose of regulating relations with their employers or protecting and furthering the interests of employees or some of the employees in that industry, trade or occupation". So much for Mr. Schoeman's contention that the prohibited, banned trade union leaders were furthering their own interests and that the bans are not an attack on the workers!

Now, it is high time that the European trade unionists should realise that the issue at stake is a class issue and not a race one. As long as the European workers allow themselves to be misled by the colour bogey, so long will they be at the mercy of the bosses and the Nationalist politicians.

I am very much afraid that the African trade unions were excluded from this meeting because of the pressure coming from the racialists in the Building Workers' Union, who are in fact stooges for the Nationalist Party.

Whilst I welcome the decision, to establish Action Committees to

"THE BEND IN THE ROAD"

From Harry Du Plessis, Johannesburg.

To be born a Coloured, seems to be born in troubled waters. Many European writers have time and again attempted to write about the Non-Europeans of South Africa, but all those books have a certain defect, they lack the personal touch.

Now Katie Hendricks in her book "The Bend in the Road," has passionately and sincerely set out in simple language, the story of the Coloured people, woven around her own life. To tell that story is a tale of sorrow and tragedy, and Katie Hendricks is well qualified to relate that narrative, for she has experienced the knocks

READERS' VIEWS

and abuses, the bitterness and the tragedy that is the everyday lot of the Coloured people.

The ordeal of the Coloured man today is the lot of an outcast in European society, and to be without that sacred heritage, parental tenderness and care, makes life a thousand times more brutal. This is the tale that Katie Hendricks brings home to her readers, the story of her fight for light and understanding.

Her battle is a vain battle, for she is not as yet fully conversant with the many brutalities of colour, and above all, she is overtaken by a passion that leads her to a world of self-esteem amidst the beauty of the village of Rusa-

SALUTE TO ADVANCE

From J. Doig, Kensington, Johannesburg.

Of late I have been reading your newspaper, the "Advance", and wish to convey to you some of my impressions and beliefs.

I want to say that I admire anyone who has the courage and au-

acity to stand out on his own, and fight against overwhelming odds. Especially if his enemies represent the forces of evil in any of its forms. The two most vile forms of evil are, in my opinion, racialism and class-exploitation. There are a few, very few, who are prepared to fight against these two wicked creations of man. I salute the compilers of the "Advance", and all others who stand for their ideals, as the "Just Few", and hope that their ranks are swelling gradually.

I believe that the power of the press can be wielded to the great advantage of the oppressed, indeed that it is the strongest weapon in the hands of "The Just Few". May the "Advance" long remain a representative of the oppressed, a representative of justice, and may the efforts of its compilers be well rewarded.

KENYA BALANCE SHEET

(Continued from page 1)

to place the highest priority, financially and otherwise, on "the future of European farming".

"The Government consider that the greatest asset in Kenya is the soil of the upland country in which are most of the European farming areas as well as the whole of Kikuyuland," the Governor said. "The land is partly in European and partly in African occupation. . . It is the Government's intention to develop European agriculture to the greatest possible extent as quickly as possible."

He also promised some African agricultural development, with the proviso that "this must depend on the provision of finance and the ability to obtain the necessary staff to supervise the work".

One sign of the future, however, is the Government's plan to bring about "an increase in cottage labourers and a decrease in squatters".

This means that the Africans are to be turned into a class of landless labourers without any connection with the soil, without their own gardens and fields and without cattle. Such is the scheme of "agricultural development for the Africans".

CASUALTIES

The casualties among Africans in the year's fighting vary considerably between the official figure claimed by the Colonial Office in London and the numbers claimed by the men on the spot in Kenya. The Colonial Office says 2,045 have been killed in the year but a Reuter message from Nairobi says something like 5,000 have been killed.

White losses are 21 dead while it is said that 760 "loyal" Africans have been killed.

The strength of the armed forces in Kenya includes 10,000 troops of various arms equipped with the most modern weapons, planes, artillery, automatic weapons and armour. In addition, there are the European police and an armed "home guard" of 18,000 Africans collaborating with the Government.

The total white population of Kenya is given as 35,000, many of whom are now in the Kenya Regiment, the Police Reserve and other units. Every white settler in this so-called "white man's country" needs an armed man to help keep him or her there. This fantastic situation, together with the violent dislocation brought about by military forays and the destruction of African agriculture, accounts for the fact that the Colony is unable to pay its way.

NO MILITARY SOLUTION

The British military commander, Gen. Sir George Erskine, has come to the conclusion that there is no military solution to the situation in sight and that the emergency will go on for a long time yet.

He called for a political solution and denounced Africans in key areas for refusing to resist the Mau Mau. He was also impatient with the Kenya Europeans and warned them not to try and take the law into their own hands.



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S. AFRICA CANNOT AFFORD ISOLATION

Malan's Anti-Uno Speech Condemned

CAPE TOWN.

"SOUTH AFRICA cannot afford isolation, and will not avoid criticism and censure by withdrawing from international organisations," says a statement by the Cape Town Democratic League, commenting on Dr. Malan's Bloemfontein speech condemning the United Nations Organisation.

"The Democratic League regrets and deplors the Prime Minister's recent outburst against the United Nations, and, in particular, the implied threat to sever the Union's associations with that body.

"His charges, namely, that the United Nations has brought nothing but unrest to Africa, and has caused revolt in the Gold Coast, Kenya, Morocco and elsewhere, border on fantasy and cannot be reconciled with the judgment of a responsible and mature statesman.

"The Democratic League, being pledged to secure the fulfilment of the Declaration of Human Rights sponsored by the United Nations, is obliged to protest at the Prime Minister's unfounded accusations, and his failure to draw attention to the positive aspects of its work, such as the activities of the Trusteeship Council, the assistance given to under-developed territories, and its fine record of education on the subject of race prejudice and discrimination.

"These positive achievements have, no doubt, tended to set South Africa in a bad light. We should not, however, blame the United Nations for this consequence."

Resistance--For Jews Only?

CAPE TOWN.

"Freedom knows no boundaries," said Mr. Menachim Begin, leader of the Herut Party in the Israeli Parliament and a former leader of the underground movement, speaking at a meeting of Jewish students at the University of Cape Town on Monday.

There were four features common to all struggles for national liberation, said Mr. Begin. Firstly, the men who fight believe in the liberation of the nation and the specific mission of the nation; secondly, the oppressor believes in physical strength and the oppressed in moral force; thirdly, the fighters for freedom are called all sorts of names; and finally, the fighters in the course of battle win allies—individuals who are prepared to help a people in its fight for liberty.

Asked by a member of the audience if he did not agree, in view of what he had said, that in South Africa it was the duty of the Jewish people to ally themselves with the Non-European liberatory movement, Mr. Begin replied that this was an internal matter for South Africa and he would not answer the question.

Coloured Vote Commission

CAPE TOWN.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Coloured franchise will begin its sitting in Cape Town on November 23. Its terms of reference are to examine the Separate Representation of Voters Validation and Amendment Bill, to call for papers and evidence and to draft a new Bill if it thinks it necessary.

The inaugural meeting of the Commission was held in Pretoria on Monday behind closed doors.

METAL WORKERS TO MEET

JOHANNESBURG.

Wages for engineering labourers and semi-skilled workers are among the worst in the country, and Non-European workers in the industry are planning to present demands to the employers for improvements in the new agreement to be drawn up next year.

The Transvaal Non-European Iron, Steel and Metal Workers' Union will hold a special conference at the Trades Hall on Sunday, November 1, in order to formulate demands which will then be placed before the employers.



Mrs. Mimi Jaantjies, one of the new residents at Nyanga, told Advance that her husband earned £7 a month. She has 6 small children, 2 of whom her parents are looking after. Her husband works in a dairy at Goodwood and since the family moved to Nyanga he is only able to come home on Sunday afternoons.

AFRICANS CRITICAL OF NYANGA HOUSING SCHEME

Forced Removals And High Rents

CAPE TOWN.

DESPITE the claims by the Divisional Council that the housing scheme for African squatters at Nyanga Location is meeting with the approval of the African people, families interviewed by Advance were critical of the way the scheme is being imposed upon them.

When the quota of houses is completed 600 families and 500 single men from other parts of the Cape Flats in the Divisional Council area will have been moved to Nyanga.

Explaining that the families being moved were illegal squatters in Cooks Bush, Goodwood, Parow and Bellville, Mr. Owen, Secretary of the Divisional Council, told Advance that the people were clamouring for the new houses in Nyanga, and were certainly not being forced to evacuate their shanties. "There is no dearth of applicants," he added.

Advance visited ten of the families which had recently been transferred to Nyanga, and all complained bitterly about having been forcefully ejected from their homes and moved to Nyanga against their wishes.

The location is many miles from industrial centres and other places of work, so that most workers spend an average of 10s. per week on transport. There has been talk of subsidising the buses on the Nyanga route from the Native Services Levy Fund but no concrete move has yet been made in that direction.

In addition to the high transport costs, most families are finding the rental of 10s. a week a heavy burden. Advance was told of families which had only remained in the houses a few weeks and had then

disappeared without paying the rent. This report was, however, denied by Mr. Owen, who said he knew of no such cases.

DUAL OCCUPANCY

The new houses are all of the dual-occupancy type and each family, irrespective of size, lives in two small rooms 9ft. x 9ft. and 9ft. x 15ft., with an open doorway between them. The housewives interviewed admitted that this was better than the shanties they had previously lived in. Among other things, "it does not burn down so easily." But, they all stated that the rent was more than twice as much as they had paid before.

Most of the families affected by the removal previously lived in houses which they had erected themselves. These were demolished when they moved to Nyanga. Faced with the prospect of ejection if they do not pay rent for the Council houses regularly, they are often forced to deprive themselves of other necessities in order to meet this commitment since they now have nowhere to go if they leave Nyanga.

One woman told Advance that her first baby had died in Elsie's River because her house was never dry and warm. Now her second child was sick because she did not have enough money to buy it the right food.

Worcester Families Ejected Without Warning

WORCESTER.

About 20 people living in five huts were left homeless last Friday when police began demolishing huts in the Parkersdam and Roodepoort areas of Worcester.

It is not known under what authority the police were acting, because the people received neither written nor verbal notice that their pondokkies were going to be pulled down. The families were turned out into the open with their belongings, and were not provided with any alternative accommodation.

After five huts had been destroyed representations were made to the magistrate, after which the demolitions ceased as suddenly and unaccountably as they began.

Some of the people evicted are contemplating taking legal action against the authorities in defence of their rights.

Laundry Workers Boycott Canteen

JOHANNESBURG.

Africans employed at the biggest laundry in Johannesburg have decided to boycott the canteen on the grounds that the food and service are unsatisfactory.

Previously a deputation had interviewed the management to complain that the food was too dear and of low quality. They also said that the service was so slow that many workers came back late from lunch and consequently suffered wage-cuts. The management promised to make improvements.

After waiting some weeks for the promised improvements, the workers decided on Thursday to stay away: on Friday the normally crowded canteen was deserted.

ON PARADE

STOP BEING BEASTLY TO SWART

By SAM KAHN

I read in the newspaper that one of these ex-Reds whom Mr. C. R. Swart, Minister of Justice, has banned from attending all gatherings, complains about this interference with his liberty. He seems to be criticising the Minister for doing his job and gives the impression that he thinks the Minister is a ruthless dictator interfering with the rights of others.

It is time we stopped this thoughtless chatter about abstract freedom. In his interview this man grumbles that he can't attend funerals. Does he not appreciate that the kindly Minister has not prohibited him from attending his own funeral? This ex-Communist must belong to the small minority of twelve million South Africans who think that the Minister is anti-Non-European and against the Blacks. Does he not realise that the Minister is named after them and his name fits him as an artistically tailored suit fits a long graceful body? I am sure this ex-Red is just a trouble maker who is either dark or clearly of foreign origin. Doesn't he know that other people have troubles and can't be less selfish and think of other sufferers?

The Poor Farmer

Only last week there was an agricultural congress attended by hundreds of farmers who very reluctantly disclosed some of their hardships. The poor farmers are completely surrounded with con-

trols and restrictions and they are not allowed to increase the price of wheat by 5s. to 6s. each year, until they have had the O.K. from the Wheat Control Board. Other farmers complain that their farms are being spoiled by signs they themselves erect such as "Beware of the Bull" and "Black trespassers will be Executed". Pringle or some other South African poet of freedom should be resurrected from his grave and forced to write and dedicate a poem to our farmers reading:

"When after a hard shift filling income tax forms,
he wakens from his afternoon slumber;
poor soul can't decide whether to run up to Town
in his Packard, Jaguar or Hum-ber."

Good Company

This former Red should be the first to understand that he is not the only one barred from attending gatherings. Has he not heard that Bailey Bekker, Blaar Coetzee, Frank Waring and Dr. A. Jonker, are not allowed to attend meetings of the United Party? Does he only read "Pravda" and "Isvestia" that he has not been told that the Minister of Justice himself after consultation with his doctor in terms of Section 9 of the Suppression of Communism Act No. 44 of 1950 as amended, has been forbidden to attend Nationalist Party Congresses, Cabinet meetings and Stock

Fairs, for a period of two months? He can rest assured that the Minister of Justice is not a fierce monster with the nature of a wild animal. Has he not seen the epitaph erected in the Kruger Nationalist Park by a vegetarian huntsman who shot a tiger by mistake "Tiger, tiger, bless my heart, I thought that you were Blacky Swart"?

In any event our ex-Red should have learned that wild animals respond to kindness and sympathy. If he does not believe this statement, let him ask the first Neolithic man he meets in Adderley Street or Eloff Street.

No, I say the Minister is a kindly and sympathetic man who has made up his mind voluntarily and of his own accord to subscribe to a self-denying Ordinance and stay away from gatherings for two months so that he can know what it feels like for those who are prohibited for two years. Some agitators may think that it is no trouble at all for Mr. Swart to ban someone. Don't they realise that the Minister, who Dr. Malan has said is already overworked, has to sign his name each time he expels a trade unionist from his employment or bans someone from attending meetings?

Compensation

This ex-Communist should really get a grip on himself and appreciate that everyone who is banned gets compensation—a free autograph of the Minister of Justice whose handwriting is not ordinary and whose signature ends with a strong line and a tiny hook. Probably this disgruntled ex-Communist has a handwriting so bad that no one can read his signature and he is jealous of the Minister's clean upstrokes that are so conspicuous in every letter he signs. He must not think the Minister has free rein to sack trade union secretaries and organisers after generations of devotion and service to the working class movement! Not at all! The Minister has first to consult Ben Schoeman who during every Parliamentary recess goes out big game hunting in the jungle, and it is very difficult for the Minister of Justice to track his labour colleague down.

Why in any case does he complain about being banished from the company of his fellow men? If he feels lonely, the Minister's police will arrange to put a microphone in his bedroom so that the District Commandant can hear what he says in his sleep and come and cool his forehead if he has nightmares. A microphone in the solitude of one's bedroom is no more intimidating than a mirror in the solitude of one's bedroom.

Man of Principle

I can assure him that the Minister is a man of principle. He has at least five that I know of:

1. Always be fair when you ban somebody.
2. If you can't be fair blame Moscow.
3. Always be ready to stand by the Liquidator's mistakes.
4. Never use the Big Stick.
5. A whole tree is much better.

It is about time we stopped all this talk about the Minister being a Nazi. After all "Deutschland Ueber Alles" is not our National Anthem and African Theatres do not play the Horst Wessel Song at the end of every performance. No Non-European gets hanged from the nearest tree, every black man is entitled to die a slow death by

malnutrition. Those who complain that the Urban Areas Act and the Group Areas Act compel Non-Europeans to live in ghettos should realise that the Minister is not supporting race discrimination in devising these ghettos. After all white Jews and Poles in Czarist Russia also had to live in ghettos and it was the colour of their money and not the colour of their skins that was involved.

Our Minister of Justice wants to see that Karl Marx is made right when he says that the poor become poorer and the rich richer. Our Minister is a real liberator. Every year he frees over 100,000 people from jails and prisons. I am surprised that people criticise a man with a heart of gold who merely puts people into prison in order to free them again.

Parliament

This ex-Red is lucky he has not been sent back to Cape Town where he was born. He must know that the Minister is only the servant of Parliament and that Parliament costs the country a fortune to run every year. It costs millions

to elect the right people and our hard worked members of Parliament spend day and night sitting and debating and discussing, as is fitting for a free and democratic country, until finally opponents agree and they approve of a Native Labour Act, a Public Safety Act, a compulsory Flogging Act; they support a whole army of police agents and spies. A battalion of informers and stooges. Day and night the newspapers scream about the Red menace and the radio blares about the danger of communism. Reds are jailed or banned or sacked from their jobs.

In short millions of pounds and oceans of human energy are expended and in the end the poor Minister cannot get rid of all the Reds and semi-Reds and semi-demi-Reds who grow like mushrooms after the rain. Let us stop being beastly to the Minister.

Dark Doctrine of Apartheid

LONDON.
Commenting on a study of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act recently passed by the Malan majority in Parliament, the Manchester Guardian says: "It may be old stuff but it is good to have a fresh reminder from time to time that it is there, and that it is really like that, and to see to what spiteful lengths one is driven once the dark doctrine (apartheid) is embraced."

PAINTERS TAKE A LOOK AT LIFE

CAPE TOWN.

Fourteen artists of the New Group with two guests are currently showing in Cape Town their annual group exhibition at the Argus Gallery. It is the smallest and most compact of the Group's shows over the last 15 years, consisting of only 45 works, but this makes possible a quick and clear impression of some of the latest work among the artists of the Cape.

A definite trend in the Group has been the growing interest in South African people and their surroundings as subject matter. It should have become clear by the bitter experience in the more advanced art centres of the world that art without a social content, abstract pattern-making and decoration, have so limited a range of appeal that any artist following this line soon finds himself lost in sterility.

But the lesson is hard to learn; fashions die slowly in art. And so we find that even where the better South African painters discover the real world around them, that world of absorbing interest which makes this country unique, they do not do so as realists. They are still onlookers, outsiders who see the surface of things.

There are exceptions. Francois Krige has on this show three attractive works; two are scenes in the hills and villages of Basutoland painted with great sincerity and warmth. The third is striking—a single giant sunflower glowing against the intense sky and rocky hillsides of Basutoland. It is a daring and to me, successful picture expressive of a deep love of the country and its life.

A veteran painter from Europe, Pansas Domsaitis, shows a youthful and enthusiastic feeling for his country of adoption with simple but lyrical scenes of African life. Although almost naive in his technique, his observation of colour harmonies typical of strong light and dark-skinned people is excellent.

Maurice van Essche has gone to the fish market at Kalk Bay for the subject-matter of a large composition which could almost be the study for a larger mural. While it shows obvious traces of formal design for its own sake, the painting succeeds through the liveliness and vigour of its painting and the artists' fine discipline.

Audrey Frank presents, in a minor key, a brisk and sometimes humorous observation of the everyday scene in African villages. Her group of Basuto children listening to a young story-teller has a direct appeal and is freshly painted.

Three pen and watercolour pictures of Cape streets and farm, full of a mysterious and genial laughter, as if life should always be like this, represent Leng Dixon in one of his happiest moods.

A first-rate still life is shown by Gregoire Boonzaier, but two landscapes are carelessly painted and by no means typical of him. Eleanor Esmond-White shows two semi-abstract compositions so reminiscent of some overseas artists that they seem insincere. Rupert Shephard has three charming paintings, light and sure in touch but so English in manner that one feels the heat and bustle of South Africa make no impact on him. J.C.



FLAG FOR FLAVOUR!

African Unionists Reject Schoeman Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

ANY suggestion that African trade unions should co-operate in the working of Mr. Schoeman's "Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act" was decisively rejected at a meeting held in Johannesburg last week under the auspices of Mr. G. Makabeni's so-called "Action Committee", and addressed by Senator W. Ballinger.

Mr. Ballinger said that he would like to know whether the African trade unionists present would be prepared to make use of the factory committees and regional committees established under the Act. He said the Minister had undertaken to place a list of proposed names of members of regional committees before the Native Representatives in Parliament, and that he would like to be able to report to the Labour Department and the Minister on the attitude of the African trade unions.

At first Mr. Makabeni, who was in the chair, refused to allow any discussion, but eventually the large

audience insisted on his giving the floor to Mr. Leslie Messina, an official of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

He moved a resolution affirming that the African trade unions refused to accept the Act, that no African should serve on the regional committees; that they recognised only the trade union shop committees in the factories, and that the Native Representatives should not endorse any proposed names for regional committees.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, at which 22 African trade unions were represented.

COLOUR BAR KNOCK-OUT

LONDON.

When Len Johnson, former British and Empire middleweight boxing champion, recently entered a pub in Manchester where he lives, he was asked by the publican to leave and was refused a drink. Len was annoyed and refused to go, especially when he was told the grounds of the refusal were that he is coloured.

The police were called and after an argument they asked him to leave, which he did. The law in England is that a publican, provided his premises are not classed as an inn, has the right to reserve admission to and have anyone ejected at his discretion.

The publican said he had nothing against Len but was imposing a colour-bar "because there had been trouble with coloured people." There are several thousand coloured people in Manchester and the last thing they want to see is a colour-bar in a British city.

Len started throwing his weight around, figuratively speaking. In the discussions that followed it

came to light that three other pubs had been known to refuse drinks to coloured patrons.

He got in touch with the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Moss, and the Lord Mayor made a statement that he was opposed to any form of colour discrimination. The strongly organised Manchester and Salford Trade Council undertook to bring up the incident before its executive and there was no doubt that organised labour in Manchester was firmly opposed to the colour-bar.

Then last Thursday Len Johnson, accompanied by Councillor Harold Collins of the Manchester City Council, paid a call on the pub. The licensee had a friendly talk with them and climbed down. He said in future coloured patrons would be served "provided they behaved." And that, of course, goes for all patrons who can be refused or thrown out for misbehaviour.

The result was that Councillor Collins and the ex-champion had a drink together to celebrate another knock-out victory—over the colour-bar.

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PUBLIC MEETING

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

TRADES HALL, KERK STREET, JOHANNESBURG

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, AT 2.30 P.M.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Auspices: S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union

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Open Letter to Vivian Granger by Bert Williams

Black Sportsmen Are As Good As White

Dear Vivian Granger,

"You have never in all your life made any attempt to find out about the other peoples of the earth—how old their civilisations are, how long they have existed on the earth—have you?"

"No, sir, I have been so well satisfied with the Christian religion that I have spent no time trying to find arguments against it. I have all the information I want to live by and to die by."

This is William Jennings Bryan, famous champion of the anti-Evolution Law, and the interrogator is the well-known American criminal lawyer and agnostic Clarence Darrow. But it sounds very much like you, only you might substitute "Western Christian Civilization" for the "Christian Religion".

Darrow exposed the stupidity of the man's claim, although the verdict went against him. Nobody need expose the stupidity of your "Apartheid in Sport" in the October issue of the Forum; it is self-evident.

Mentality

You question the mental development of the Africans. You say: "But in games like rugby (which requires much more nous than the man-in-the-street thinks) soccer, cricket and tennis, I doubt whether our Africans would excel in world competition, even though they play these games with considerable zest among themselves. They just have not the mental development . . ."

Long, long ago Cicero said something which holds true even now: "Men differ in knowledge but all are equal in ability to learn; there is no race which, guided by reason, cannot obtain virtue."

South African whites might have the edge on non-white sportsmen in this country in rugby, soccer, cricket and tennis, as South African blacks would have if they had the same advantages. But they don't because they don't have the skin of a Vivian Granger.

They are not blessed with free and compulsory educational facilities, municipal swimming baths, school coaches, instructors and trainers, municipal sports facilities and the countless other things that go with a white skin and help build good sportsmen. Despite this they've come a long way.

What Do You Know?

In any case Mr. Granger, do you really know anything about non-white sport? Have you ever seen any of the Federation soccer games? Have you even heard of Grant Khomo?

Grant is a versatile sportsman who plays and has represented his national unit at soccer, cricket, rugby and tennis; he can throw in billiards and boxing. And that requires much, oh much, more nous than even Vivian Granger thinks.

And have you ever heard of M. I. Yusuf? If you look at Wisdens you'll find 410 not out against his name. That's the highest individual cricket score registered in South Africa. And Yusuf incidentally is a South African Indian, a black as you might like to call him.

I don't know if you remember the time when a S.A. white cricket eleven, representing the best in

Test strength, was held to a draw by an Indian side; the whites nearly got the licking of their lives then. A direct consequence was that your white body has forbidden cricket matches of any nature with the Coloured races.

To use a familiar cliché, let's take the matter out of the political arena. You pick your best white XI, call it Vivian Granger's XI and I'll pick my black XI; we'll have a soccer friendly, perhaps this might give you an opportunity to prove the alleged superiority of the white man. What do you say Mr. Vivian Granger?

No Politics?

You talk in your article about not discussing the subject on a political plane, and then go on to base your whole viewpoint on apartheid!

You complain how apartheid "is retarding the progress not only of Non-European games but South African (European games)", but end up by contradicting yourself in these words: ". . . apartheid in South Africa works smoothly. Apart from their limited accommodation at European events, the Natives and Indians appear to be quite happy about the set-up locally. At present there is no need to change anything."

But how can you speak for the Native and Indian? Have you ever discussed this question with "Native or Indian?" Do you read their papers? Do you come to their sports meetings? You and White South Africa might be satisfied with the set-up, Mr. Granger, but the Non-Europeans are not.

You point out the disadvantages of the colour-bar to both white and non-white, but you forget to mention that the World Table Tennis Federation didn't want to have any truck with the white South African body because of their colour-bar; instead they admitted the non-white body to membership.

Boxing

And boxing! Remember the dust when Tuli got the Empire title fight? You and your colleagues gave a great deal of publicity to anti-Tuli statements.

The whites still persist in calling white boxers champions of South Africa and labelling non-whites as Non-European champions. We have the ludicrous situation of Tuli being referred to as the British Empire champion and South African Non-European champion.

Boxing is controlled by a white body but contrary to what you say non-whites don't prefer it that way. They've shown that they can run their own organisations as efficiently as anybody else, take soccer and cricket for instance. It's just that they don't have a share in the making of the legislation governing boxing or else they'd show just how they feel on this question.

You say ". . . Tuli, who used to help Vic Towel in sparring, often had to call off the spar as he could not stand up to Towel's attack." I never knew this happened; funnily enough even Tuli doesn't remember. Why didn't you say that it was a black boy, Slumber David, who knocked out Towel in a sparring bout?

You say: "The Non-Europeans do not show any appreciation" for

seats at Kingsmead and Ellis Park; they shout for overseas teams. In the August 6 issue of the Advance, after the Johannesburg City Hall had been refused for a reception to Tuli, I wrote: "The Tuli verdict takes my mind back to the Dundee tour when after South Africa were resoundingly licked, the Sunday Times commented on the vociferous support given by non-whites to Dundee . . . I also remember the rousing reception given the Clyde and Wolves teams by the non-white gallery. This is but a natural reaction to everything that symbolises oppression. However much the white man may ignore it and reflect on the disloyalty of South African non-whites, things like the Tuli affair increase support for anything un-South African."

This still holds good. But your main worry seems to be that this sets visiting sportsmen "wondering about our colour politics almost immediately". This doesn't sound like Vivian Granger, Sports Editor of the Sunday Express, but like the Director of the State Information Office.

True Patriotism

I am with you in only one thing, a love for South Africa, but my South Africa embraces people of all colours and creeds. I, too, would like to shout for South Africa, to see her win Olympic and world titles but first I must be satisfied that she is thoroughly representative of all sections of South Africa. Men like you could help bring about this change, but certainly not through an article such as that you have written in the Forum.

Yours faithfully

Bert Williams.

RACING DURBAN

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the Clairwood Meeting:
First Race: 1. Patrician; 2. Exit; 3. Wax Hall.
Second Race: 1. Clarion Call; 2. Light Rusk; 3. Coras Feast.
Third Race: 1. Harcross; 2. Crown Prince; 3. Chalromano.
Fourth Race: 1. Foresight; 2. Face Pack; 3. Nor.
Fifth Race: 1. Sunswift; 2. Casual Sonna; 3. Lowson.
Sixth Race: 1. Kings Pact; 2. Derby Day; 3. Montagu Pass.
Seventh Race: 1. The Rat; 2. Bowtie; 3. Macnoon.
Eighth Race: 1. Blue Royal; 2. Spicewood; 3. Cast On.
Ninth Race: 1. True Light; 2. Red Bonnet; 3. Arid.

"Garment Workers" To Amalgamate with Saamtrek

JOHANNESBURG.

"The Garment Worker," organ of the Garment Workers' Union, is to cease independent publication and will in future be amalgamated with the weekly "Saamtrek."

In a farewell editorial, the Union's president, Miss Anna Scheepers, says that a weekly instead of a bi-monthly journal will be of great benefit to the membership.

"Next year is agreement year . . . Our own newspaper can play a most important part to assist us in our struggle," she writes.

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