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More Dirt for Brain-Washing

NEW YORK.

A report in the Chicago Daily News says American wounded prisoners of war returned from Korean camps were spending their time reading intensively to catch up with events in the outside world. Volunteer hospital workers looking after the returnees said the biggest demand was for comic books.

75,000 AFRICANS TO BE DUMPED ON BARE VELD



The Nationalists in the Cape Provincial Council objected strongly to school children booing Malan at the cinema. Our cartoonist says this is probably what the children would really like to do to him.

Inhuman Plan For Western Areas

JOHANNESBURG.

THE 75,000 INHABITANTS OF THE WESTERN AREAS OF JOHANNESBURG THREATENED WITH REMOVAL TO MEADOWLANDS WILL DEFINITELY NOT BE PROVIDED WITH ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION; THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN DR. VERWOERD'S "SITE AND SERVICE SCHEME" ONLY.

THIS WAS TOLD TO ADVANCE LAST WEEK BY MR. C. W. PRINSLOO, CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. BASIC SERVICES ONLY WOULD BE PROVIDED, WITH WATER AS FIRST PRIORITY AND SANITATION SECOND.

The news has heightened the already intense anger and resentment of the people, who will give an organised expression of their protest at a big conference planned to take place at the Odin Cinema, Sophiatown, on Sunday, June 28.

Mr. Prinsloo explained the scheme as follows:

The economically well-to-do in the Western Areas would be compensated for the loss of their homes in the Western Areas and with the funds they were paid out would be able to erect a new home in the Meadowlands area. They could submit plans for their houses and then erect them. The rest—Mr. Prinsloo referred to about 85 per cent.—would probably need financial assistance, and loans for amounts like £50, £100 or £200 would be made available to help these people erect structures on their stands in Meadowlands.

Mr. Prinsloo said all services would be full-planned. Meadowlands he said, would not be like Moroka and Jabavu because the latter were "emergency camps under wartime conditions". Only absent from the Minister's Site and Service Scheme from the outset would be high standard housing. But the services would be provided.

"FIRMLY PLANNED"

Mr. Prinsloo said the removal would be "firmly planned both ways". It would not be "an unorganised stampede".

Asked about the provision of schools in the new Meadowlands area he said they would be "provided in the ordinary way by the Department concerned".

As for transport (the Orlando line is chronically overcrowded) Mr. Prinsloo said the Minister had appointed a committee which was going into this. Of the 2s. 6d. housing levy paid for by all employers, 6d. of this amount was earmarked for transport services. It was estimated that the Pretoria Services Levy would bring in £135,000 a year and the amount would be four or five times this amount in Johannesburg.

Asked what the Government would do if the people of the Western Areas refused to move, Mr. Prinsloo said: "Is it likely?" He then added "It has not yet happened that they've refused. The Minister will meet difficulties as they come".

CALL FOR OPPOSITION

Father Trevor Huddleston last week urged, in an interview with Advance, that every single European organisation, including the churches, should insist that the Johannesburg City Council make clear

(Continued on page 5)

MORE RAIDS ON CONGRESS OFFICES

Police Look for Treason

JOHANNESBURG

MEMBERS of the political branch of the police again swooped on the offices of the Transvaal African and Indian Congresses last week armed with warrants empowering them to find evidence of offences of treason, sedition or under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The raids took some hours to detectives scrutinising files, all contents of drawers and cupboards and, as their warrant authorised them, searching for documents relating to the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the Franchise Action Council, the Joint Planning Council, the National Action Committee, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the Cape Provincial Indian Assembly and the Springbok Legion.

The police refused entry to the

Congress offices to Press reporters for as long as the raids lasted, and after a while even locked the doors of the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress while the raid was proceeding.

At first officials of the Congress were refused permission to make a copy of the search warrant but later this was allowed.

LAWYERS LOCKED OUT

The officer in charge of the raid who had signed the warrant said no lawyers summoned by the Congress

would be allowed in during the search.

When the detectives first arrived at the offices of the Indian Congress they had not yet been opened. After waiting some time the detectives threatened to break in the door. A senior police officer was brought to the Congress headquarters to authorise this action, but at this stage Congress officials arrived with the keys.

From the office of the Transvaal Indian Congress detectives took about a dozen letters, some addressed to the Minister of Justice; some used stencil sheets, among them one containing an Open Letter addressed to the Johannesburg City Council; two calendars; a number of pamphlets. From the wall of the premises they ripped 16 photographs depicting living conditions in other colonial countries.

Four detectives removed from offices of the African National Congress a cardboard box containing files, circulars, Press releases and other documents. Papers and stationery taken from shelves during the search were not afterwards replaced. This raid lasted several hours.

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NO RISE FOR AFRICAN TEXTILE WORKERS

Dangerous Wage Board Report

PRETORIA

NO wage increases have been recommended by the Wage Board in its report to the Minister of Labour on the textile industry in Kingwilliamstown, despite the fact that, as the report itself points out, the wages paid to fully qualified textile operatives at Zwelitsha compare unfavourably with those paid in other centres in South Africa, including other service and industrial establishments in Kingwilliamstown.

"Owing to the infancy of the industry, and particularly to the present recession and generally unsettled conditions in the trade," states the report, "it may be inadvisable to have a rigid form of wage structure at this stage."

"In regard to wages paid in overseas countries, the wages in the United Kingdom are from two to three times as high, and those paid in the United States are from six and a half to seven and a half times

as high as those paid in Kingwilliamstown." Mention is also made in the report of Japan, the standard justification for low wages in South Africa, where, "wages paid are only 60 per cent of those paid at Zwelitsha".

WORKERS' VIEWS

The African Textile Workers' Union made representations to the Wage Board on behalf of the employees, and maintained that the

wages paid were inadequate for a decent standard of living. The Wage Board report stated that the adequacy of a given level of wages could be judged only in relation to the productivity of the employees and the ability of the industry to pay that level. It does, however, recommend that the rents payable to the Native Affairs Department in respect of the township of Zwelitsha be reduced from 3/- to 2/- per week.

The labour turnover at Zwelitsha is very high and the workers maintained that this was due to the low average wage. The Board substantiated this when it reported that "the employees are not classified with the precision normally demanded by a wage determination or an industrial council agreement; nor are any fixed periods observed in the granting of increments to trainees". It does not, however, recommend a statutory wage regulation but states that if the Corporation employed a more efficient system of selection such as aptitude testing, its costs would be reduced and it would be in a position "gradually to improve the general level of remuneration".

WOMEN ON NIGHT SHIFTS

As a further means of lowering the labour costs, the Board recommends the employment of women in the factory. They were not previously employed as the Corporation was unable to plan a three-shift operation to include them. The Board considers that the prohibition of the employment of women on night shift under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act 1941, is "unduly restrictive".

It recommends that the provision should be amended "by the insertion of a proviso to the effect that the prohibition shall not operate in respect of any factory in connection with which the Minister has, by notice in the Government Gazette, declared that it shall be suspended, after satisfying himself that adequate provision exists or will be made by the employer to ensure the safety of women employees proceeding to and from their homes in the hours of darkness."

Farm Labourer Beaten to Death

JOHANNESBURG

In the Bethal Magistrate's Court a European prison warden and two African farm foremen were committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide following the death of an African farm labourer in the Oogies district.

The case was heard in the first week of June.

The farmer on whose farm the dead man had worked was acquitted at the end of the preparatory examination hearing.

Evidence given during the case told of how the two African foremen had set out in search of two African deserters from the farm on which they were employed. On the way they met the European prison warden who was coming from the opposite direction. Asked if he had seen two Africans further along the road, he said that he had. He then mounted one of the horses of the African foremen, leaving this man on the tractor he had been driving, and he and the second foreman set out to track down the deserters.

They caught the two deserters and according to the evidence of one of them, both were assaulted. One of these men subsequently died.

Clarion Call

At the time of writing, it seems almost certain that a halt will be called to the fighting in Korea. The people of that country, and of the whole world will be able to breathe a little easier. The guns will be silent, the bombers grounded. Children will once again be able to play in the sunlight without the fear of death suddenly appearing in the skies. One of the main storm centres of a new world war will be quiet.

Just under three years ago, the American imperialists, confident of their strength and contemptuous of world opinion, used their lackey, Syngman Rhee, to launch an attack on the North Korean People's Republic. Their aim: to conquer Korea and then use that country as a base for an all-out assault on China. It is now obvious to all that their plans have badly miscarried.

Aggression Does Not Pay

The heroic Korean people, their army, and that of the Chinese People's Volunteers, by their refusal to be intimidated and their fighting stand against initially superior forces, taught the Americans and, indeed, the whole world, that aggression does not pay. By so doing they have, in all probability, saved other nations from the suffering and horror forced upon them by the war-mongers.

They have proved, too, that history cannot be reversed and that the strength of free people is inexhaustible—and ever-increasing. The realisation of this fact is perhaps the main reason why the Americans eventually agreed to the truce. In recent months, the balance of military power in Korea began to swing decisively in favour of the Koreans, and the Americans knew it. Any doubt they may have had on that score was removed by the last powerful and successful offensive by the People's Army.

The Korean people, and the powerful peace movement of the common people throughout the world, have won a great victory. The truce, however, is only a beginning, and the danger of a third world war, although lessened, still remains. Increased vigilance and activity on the part of those who fight for peace is more than ever necessary at this critical stage.

Civilisation

Unlike the Liberal Party, the "Star" has no doubts at all about what constitutes civilisation. In a recent editorial attacking the Liberal Party's demand that the Non-Europeans be placed on a common roll after passing an as yet undefined 'civilisation' test, the paper states that "... in the complexities of the South African scene nothing is more certain than that the Native is a newcomer to the intricacies of the civilisation we know—the civilisation of atomic fission, aerodynamics and international finance".

Scarcely one out of a million ordinary citizens, white or non-white, know anything at all about atomic fission, except that it is being used to produce the atom bomb—the most uncivilised of all weapons. International finance is likewise a mystery to most, although there is a fast-growing number who understand that its 'intricacies' boil down to the rich getting richer and the poor poorer. As for aerodynamics, its hard enough to pronounce, let alone understand, so the majority leave it to the experts.

For Einsteins Only

The electoral roll would soon vanish to almost nothing if the Star's criterion were adopted. The only people to qualify would be the professor Einsteins, the designers of the latest bomber and—last but not least—the highly civilised gentlemen of the Chamber of Mines.

Unluckily for The Star, its own news columns are a daily testimony to the fact that the "experts" on international finance, particularly, are the very last persons who should be entrusted with control of the latest products of civilisation. They have proved utterly incapable of managing affairs in a decent and humane manner, and it is only the firm resistance of the common man which has prevented them from plunging the whole world into an all-destructive war.

In our own country, it is precisely the extension of political control to the Africans and other non-white peoples which is the only guarantee that we shall be able to enjoy the full benefits of civilisation. For until they win political freedom, the tremendous potentialities of our natural resources—including our uranium supplies—will remain unrealised, frustrated by the colour bar and those who now rule us.

Sir Ernest's Warning

Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been warned. The warning has come from no less a person than Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the chairman of the gigantic Anglo-American Corporation which has its headquarters in Johannesburg. This body controls the lion's share of the highly profitable copper mines.

Because they are organised in a trade union, African miners in the copper belt were able, early this year, to force the mine-owners to go to arbitration in a dispute about claims for higher wages. The arbitrator, an economist from Cambridge, awarded the Africans a substantial increase in their wages. This is what worries Sir Ernest. Himself a millionaire, he admits that the copper mines can well afford to pay these higher wages.

But—and here's the rub—Sir Ernest feels obliged to point out that these 'high' rates, rising to £5 a month and more in some cases, could not be paid by other employers in Rhodesia "if development is to continue". He adds, and of course the Star applauded his insight, that this "high" wage is more than the African requires for "his needs".

The Magnet for Magnates

No newspaper is permitted to smile at this spectacle of a millionaire solemnly telling the shareholders in his company that £5 a month is a wage beyond the needs of an African family! What Sir Ernest really means is that investors may lose their present eager interest in Rhodesia unless they are assured that cheap labour will be available. An abundant supply of cheap, unorganised African workers is the magnet that draws capital to this continent. If the workers threaten to enforce a demand for anything like a living wage, then the mine-owners must issue a stern warning against such folly.

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Where Stand The Coloured?

All of us who are socialists or active participants in the liberation movement have been dismayed and sorely puzzled over the political path of the Coloured and their aloofness from the struggle for human dignity and social justice.

This seeming indifference has evoked praise from Nationalist spokesmen and newspapers. They congratulate the Coloured for their "common sense" and refusal to be dragged "by the nose" into the "fanatical defiance campaign".

What greater ignominy could an oppressed people suffer than to be thus praised by its oppressors?

There are fine exceptions. Many Coloured men and women, notably in the country towns of the Western Cape, have given years of loyal and self-sacrificing service to the cause of liberation.

Yet we have to note that not a single Coloured leader with the recent exception of Mr. J. Phillips of the Transvaal has earned the distinction of a Swart order (though some have been named for past distinguished service), and that the great bulk of the people have not responded to the appeals from their African and Indian brothers to join in the common fight.

The usual explanations, such as "the traditions of slavery", "political backwardness", or "bourgeois leadership", will not suffice. The Coloured are rich in organisations of many kinds; they have a century of parliamentary experience and political activity behind them; their trade unions are more advanced than those of the Africans and Indians; they have been more fully "integrated" into the modern society. They have the experience and ability for leadership in the national liberation movement.

A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY

The true explanation of Coloured attitudes will not be forthcoming until the working class liberation movement has corrected its great theoretical weakness by producing adequate studies of the social and economic conditions and inter-relationships of the various groups that make up the South African population.

In the absence of such studies written from the viewpoint of the oppressed people, we must necessarily fall back upon the material provided by "liberal" writers who have the merit of rejecting the "racialist" interpretation and of conscientiously assembling the facts required for a dynamic analysis.

A survey of this kind has recently been made of the Coloured in a book entitled "Colour and Culture in South Africa". The author, Mrs. Sheila Patterson, describes herself as an Englishwoman who "had to guard against a tendency to make the Afrikaner the villain of the piece", and a "liberal, believing in the principle of common humanity, and accepting cultural rather than racial divisions and affiliations (who) sometimes found it difficult to maintain an objective approach" to South African problems.

This piece of self-analysis reflects a praiseworthy attempt at objectivity. But objectivity does not come from desire alone; it can be achieved only by adopting the correct theory of analysis. And, in the present context, this entails an adequate theory of a society of the South African type.

STRUCTURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY

The major part of the book is devoted to an examination of the

colour bar in so far as it affects the Coloured. For this purpose Mrs. Patterson has used all the current published material in English (her unfamiliarity with the Afrikaans literature is a drawback which she acknowledges) and information obtained in interviews with a wide range of Europeans and Non-Europeans. She gives what appears at first sight to be a competent and up-to-date account of discriminations imposed on the Coloured in political and government institutions, the courts, economic life, social welfare, and in social intercourse.

By a Special Correspondent

This factual description should be examined at length to ascertain whether it is reasonably complete, accurate and balanced.

The present article, however, is concerned only with the third part in which the author discusses what she calls the "dynamics of the prevailing status-hierarchy, and the possible directions of development for the Coloured community". It is surely here that we might expect to find an answer to our question about the failure of the Coloured to participate fully in the liberation movement.

A DIVIDED SOCIETY

Mrs. Patterson has leaned heavily for her theoretical equipment on the book "Caste, Class and Race" by the American Sociologist Professor Cox, which constitutes an important contribution to the theory of multi-racial societies.

Following Cox, she concludes that South Africa is neither a "caste" nor a "class" society, but is to be described as forming a "bipartite" situation. The Coloured, she finds, are divided internally into socio-economic classes, but these are not recognised by the Europeans, who show an increasing tendency "to adopt the simple black-white dichotomy of the Northern provinces, both in custom and in legislation".

Mrs. Patterson does not herself explain "bipartite"; she refers us to Cox for an explanation. But Cox, who has used it in substitution for the concept of "caste", does not give it a significant meaning: it remains a colourless, negative word which merely establishes the fact that society is divided into distinct moieties and does not typify the relations between them.

COLOURED RESENTMENTS

Here, I think is a weakness, which is reflected in the examination of Coloured political attitudes. Generally, one feels, Mrs. Patterson looked at the Coloured from the outside, was not sufficiently acquainted with their needs and aspirations to express these in abstract terms, and consequently resorted to current sociological categories regardless of their suitability.

In describing the reaction to colour oppression, she states: "There are several major ways in which members of a minority group can respond to the imposition of a status-hierarchy by a dominant group. These behavioural responses will be classified under the following heads: acceptance (or submission), avoidance (or escape) and aggression (or resistance)."

But are these real categories? If they are, then their application

will produce meaningful results. I don't think they do.

Is the "playing white" of light-skinned Coloured to be regarded as "avoidance" (Mrs. Patterson's description), or is it "submission"? Are drunkenness, dagga-smoking, gambling and bioscope forms of "escape" from the colour bar, as she maintains, or a reaction to economic and cultural poverty? Is petty thieving, or idleness, a form of "aggression"?

And if gangsterdom and the skollie "menace" are, in truth, subconscious resentments against

race discrimination, why should the Coloured not express this resentment (or "aggression") in the constructive and fruitful action of political struggle?

POLITICAL AGGRESSION

Mrs. Patterson has a reference to political struggle. She mentions the Anti-C.A.D., the old National Liberation League and Non-European United Front, the Unity Movement, the former Communist Party, and the Franchise Action Committee, as examples of "direct political aggression" for equal rights.

She makes slight, but penetrating, thrusts at some of these; as when she remarks that the Unity Movement has "itself, whether through political cunning or impotence, continued to pursue a Brer Rabbit policy, reiterating its programme of non-collaboration in all spheres", and making its "collaborationist" opponents "undoubtedly serve as a substitute target for aggression against the European group".

Protest at Luthuli Ban

JOHANNESBURG.

Protesting at the ban on Chief Luthuli, the African National Congress head office says, that the charges that his presence at meetings or in twenty centres of the Union would promote race hostility between black and white are entirely without foundation.

Luthuli's record in his public life both as a Christian and as a politician, are well known in South Africa and abroad as being that of fostering the brotherhood of man. He has declared unequivocally, from time to time, his deep hatred and opposition to racialism which is the cornerstone of the policy of the present rulers of South Africa. Luthuli's policy, continues the statement, is endorsed by almost all nations of the world except the ruling clique of South Africa and other Fascist States.

It is Swart himself and his Government, contrary to his accusations against Chief Luthuli, who have been persistently condemned by the world for their racialism. The statement protests against what it terms this deceitful action, and calls on all democrats to expose the real reasons for the ban on Luthuli and other Non-European leaders. Luthuli was banned because he was preaching the brotherhood of man based on democratic principles. Congress adds that it will not flinch despite restrictions and will carry on the fight for a free and happy South Africa.

These are accurate observations; but they don't explain the sterility of the political eunuchs of the Unity Movement.

Mrs. Patterson would have come closer to the mark if she had acquired a sounder conceptual framework, and in particular if she had correctly evaluated the relation between the class and national struggle in this country.

TRANSITIONAL STAGE

The key to the Coloured man's political attitude lies, I suggest, in the transition which he is undergoing from the status of an inferior class to that of a suppressed national minority.

The change is being forced upon the Coloured by the whites, and it is being resisted. The Coloured, culturally and physically closer to the European than to the African, do not feel them-

selves as a distinct national group; they have no "national aspirations", but aspire to recognition within the European society.

That is also the attitude of the Unity Movement leaders. They do not want "separate" recognition; they do not want "equality" for all, Africans included; what they do want is to be accepted by the Europeans as members of their world.

Consequently, the struggle for "national liberation" does not really exist for the Coloured. And it is the function of the Unity Movement to prevent them from realising its existence. But, since the forces of racialism are inevitably splitting the Coloured from the Whites, the efforts of the Unity Movement are doomed: national liberation must triumph for the Coloured, as for the Africans and Indians.

British Use Queen To Trick Nyasa Africans

LONDON.

BRITISH officials have attempted to use the personal authority of the British Queen to trick the African leaders and people of Nyasaland into abandoning their opposition to Federation.

This was revealed by Rev. Michael Scott in a Press Conference on arrival in London after having been deported from Nyasaland for his support of the African cause.

Before the Federation Bill had been disposed of in the British Parliament, a notice to the African people was issued under the authority of Mr. W. J. Pincott, District Commissioner at Blantyre, capital of Nyasaland, saying:

"The British Government and Her Majesty the Queen believe that Federation is for the good of everyone. Therefore what is required is for everyone in Nyasaland to get together with the sincere intention of making the Federation scheme work."

UNTRUE

Rev. Scott commented: "It is not a true statement."

The Commissioner tried to make political capital out of a speech of Mr. Attlee and claimed that the

Labour leader had asked all concerned to work loyally together to make Federation a success. Actually the Labour Party voted against the Bill on the Second Reading and Mr. Attlee appealed to the Government to abandon it. Only if the Bill went through, he said, he urged Federation to be made a success.

"USELESS TO TALK"

The Bill has still to go through the Committee Stage in the Commons, be passed in the Lords and given the Royal assent before it becomes law. But Mr. Pincott told all Native Authorities and sub-authorities:

"The time for talking and arguing is therefore past. It is useless any longer to oppose Federation or to raise doubts and objections against it."

"Do not listen to any more arguments against Federation. Federation is definitely coming."



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U.S. MAY KILL ROSENBERGS ON THEIR WEDDING DATE

World Horror at Relentless Persecution

NEW YORK

UNLESS there was a last-minute reprieve, and hopes were growing dim this week in America, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are due to be sent to death on the electric chair this Thursday, 18th June. Characteristic of the inhuman cruelty with which the young couple, parents of two little boys, have been hounded by the United States Government, was the fact that their execution was set by the judge who first tried them, at the request of the Attorney-General, on the date of their 14th wedding anniversary.

From everywhere in the world, from the parliament of a friendly nation, from the leaders of Jewish intellectual life in Israel, from religious personages in South Africa messages poured this week into New York and Washington appealing to President Eisenhower to grant clemency to the couple.

On the other hand, a series of new documents has come to light still further putting in doubt the whole flimsy case on which the Rosenbergs were framed and showing they were convicted on perjured evidence bought from frightened witnesses.

In a statement on the setting of the Rosenbergs' wedding anniversary as their death day, the Defence Committee declared this brings to a climax the vindictive torture of the "confess or die" ultimatum aimed at forcing them into a confession.

The Committee quotes the reasons of the Pope in his appeal for mercy:

SENSE OF HORROR

"The case of the young people sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives.

"In particular, that a woman should wait in a death chamber for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror.

"When, then, two children, Michael, nine years old, and Robert, five, are involved in this fearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

Added point is now given to this "sense of horror" says the Committee.

"This is a climax to the disgraceful acts by which prosecutors, sworn to seek the truth and protect the innocent, act as impatient executors, making deals with witnesses for perjured testimony, offering a deal to the Rosenbergs for their lives which

they refused because they maintain their innocence."

FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Messages to President Eisenhower from South Africa last week included a cable from Father Trevor Huddleston, Johannesburg:

"On grounds of Christian mercy and as one of many Anglican priests concerned that such ideals shall prevail, I plead for the Rosenbergs."

The Chief Rabbi L. Rabinowitz, Johannesburg, said: "As Chief Rabbi of the Transvaal and ex-senior chaplain of the British Liberation Army under your (President Eisenhower's) distinguished overall command, I earnestly appeal to you on moral and religious grounds to exercise clemency in favour of the Rosenbergs."

The Jewish Democratic Association cabled from Johannesburg that it was profoundly distressed at the President's refusal to stay the execution of the Rosenbergs, and it strongly urged their release.

"CRY OF CHILD"

In the Chamber of Deputies of the Uruguayan Republic, South America, a resolution was taken with only one opposing voice and a message conveyed officially to the White House through the Uruguayan Ambassador asking the President to stop the execution.

The Catholic Deputy, Dr. Tomas Brena, mentioned the letter of the 10-year-old son of the Rosenbergs to the President asking for his "Mummy and Daddy" to be sent home as he had seen on television that the Czech President had sent Otis home. He said:

"In order that the cry of a child begging for the lives of his parents shall not be in vain; in order that the cry of a child among the children of the world who have many times in wars paid for the sins of their elders, shall not be silenced, I ask that the petition from that tiny human being shall result in a telegram from the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies to the President of the United States."

PERJURED TESTIMONY

The new evidence sent to President Eisenhower consists of sworn affidavits and memoranda showing how the chief witness, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, had been blackmailed into giving evidence and how the deal had been arranged by which he was to be spared in return for his statements bringing the Rosenbergs to the electric chair.

There is also damning new evidence that the Prosecution itself took part in compiling perjured testimony and indulged in a campaign of inflammatory pre-trial publicity in order to ensure that the trial took place in an atmosphere of hysteria prejudicial to the accused.

Beyond the personal tragedy of a young family is the even greater political menace implied in the torture and persecution of the couple. Their death will be a major victory for the fascist forces represented by McCarthy and his associates in the

Government and Congress. It is they who have seen to it that all access to the Appeal Courts was blocked and that appeals from overseas as well as the recommendation for clemency from the Pardons Office of the Department of Justice should not be allowed to influence the President.

Defiance Volunteer Wins Interim Interdict House Sold By Location Superintendent

JOHANNESBURG.

THE ejection from Bethal Location and the sale of his home, which he values at four hundred pounds, for the amount of ten pounds had its sequel in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, last Saturday, when Gert Sibande, well-known A.N.C. organiser from the Eastern Transvaal, was granted an interim interdict calling on the Bethal Location Superintendent to show cause why the auction sale of his property should not be declared invalid.

In his petition, Sibande submitted that the auction sale conducted by the location Superintendent was invalid and that the Superintendent had acted illegally. Sibande's petition detailed how he had been granted a site permit in the Bethal location in 1940. He built two houses on it, valued at four hundred pounds. In October 1952, he committed a breach of the pass laws as an act of defiance and went to prison.

The day after his release he was arrested for being unlawfully within the Bethal municipality. He was discharged by the Magistrate. While in prison he received a notice from the location Superintendent that his site permit had been cancelled because he was unemployed.

Sibande submitted he was carrying on his trade of builder at the time. He was also an advisory board member and had been so for three years previously. In January this year he was ordered, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, to leave the Bethal district for a year. He did so, and his son continued living in his house.

AUCTION SALE

A few months later his attorneys received a copy of a notice which had appeared in a Bethal newspaper advertising the sale of improvements on his stand. At the auction sale on May 30, the location Superintendent acted as auctioneer. The municipal policeman Skosana bid ten pounds and Sibande's son bid forty-nine pounds. This was the highest bid, but the Superintendent declared that the improvements could not be sold to the son.

The auction began again, and Skosana again bid ten pounds but a woman bid forty pounds. The Superintendent refused to sell the property to this woman, and sold it to Skosana.

Sibande's son has received notice to vacate the premises and hand the improvements to Skosana by June 13.

Opposition to Incorporation

BLOEMFONTEIN

The Basuto African Congress has expressed its opposition to the incorporation of Basutoland into the Union in a statement by the executive to the Basutoland Administration.

The statement said, "We have at all times acknowledged the fact that economic interdependence is inevitable. We are nevertheless adamant that our independence shall not be exchanged for economic gains if they mean perpetual serfdom for our people."

The Basutoland Administration is also asked to appoint a commission of inquiry into ritual murder, "to rid the nation of this stigma."



Some of the workers at Cape Westing and Dyeing Company whose determined stand enabled the Textile Workers' Union to reach agreement with the employers on the Conciliation Board and win wage increases for workers in the cotton industry

Jap War-Lords Fight Pacifism

LONDON.

A group of Japanese war-lords has set up a special committee to fight against pacifism among the youth in order to facilitate the re-arming of Japan. At their head is Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbour, whose task it was to lull the Americans into a sense of security and friendship until the bombs were virtually raining on the U.S. fleet.

Puppet Regime Corrupt

PARIS.

A report on Indo-China prepared by a French Parliamentary Commission criticises the puppet Vietnamese Administration and claims that the Vietnamese Ministers have become condemned as French functionaries in their compatriots' eyes. It mentions "daily scandals" in granting import-export licences, piastre trading and payment of war damages. The report is highly critical of the incompetence, corruption and the oppressive nature of the French Administration in Saigon. It created a sensation when it was published in the press as it was intended to be secret.



Captain First Class O. I. Rudauov, commanding officer of the Russian cruiser Sverdlov, seen (centre) chatting with Captain N. A. Copeman (left), commanding officer of H.M.S. Vernon, the shore station here, during a courtesy visit to the Vernon. Captain Rudauov's feat in bringing his ship into line without assistance from an official pilot earned warm praise from British commentators.

75,000 AFRICANS TO BE DUMPED ON VELD

(Continued from page 1)

its opposition to the removal of the Western Areas "whatever may happen". This, said Father Huddleston "is the only moral attitude possible.

He charged the City Council with having pursued a vacillating and cowardly attitude when at certain stages it could have been decisive in quashing this fantastic scheme. It was obvious to everyone that United Party appeasement on prin-

ing a community whose only crime was that they lived next door to a European area.

"It is astonishing that the public conscience is not moved," said Father Huddleston.

The threat of expropriation had hung over the Western Areas since the 'thirties. It was this which more than anything else had led to the delinquency situation in the area, said Rev. Huddleston.

The Government, he said, was trying to persuade the public that this was a slum clearance scheme. "Let us destroy this lie at once." Slum clearance was perfectly possible in Sophiatown if alternative accommodation was provided for the sub-tenants. The Shelters in Orlando were a far worse slum than Sophiatown and there were other areas in municipal locations with a prior claim to slum clearance.

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

The Congress of Democrats, a European organisation, also condemned the removal plan and the draft group area scheme adopted by the Johannesburg City Council, not only because they are based on fundamentally undemocratic laws, but also because they represent a fraudulent attempt to deprive Non-Europeans of long-established property rights for the benefit of the dominant group.

The contention, says the Congress, that these schemes are slum clearance projects and are drawn up with a view to fairness to all concerned is so transparent that it will deceive nobody. "These are schemes to loot the Non-Whites of their most valuable property rights and to share the loot among favoured members of the White electorate. That the allegedly democratic United Party should lend its support to such schemes is an illustration of the hollowness of a 'democracy' based on only a part of the people."

The Congress of Democrats calls on all the people of Johannesburg, black and white, to oppose the racial zoning schemes in their entirety to ensure that citizens of all races may live side by side in harmony, without fearful race clashes or conflicts.

EMPIRE RATINGS

CAPE TOWN.

In the latest issue of the "Ring" magazine, four S.A. champions are rated in Johnny Sharpe's Empire ratings: Middleweight, Joe Maseko No. 4; welterweight, Leslie Mackenzie No. 8; featherweight, Alby Tissong No. 4; flyweight, Jake Tuli No. 1.

BELFRAGE vs. McCARTHY

NEW YORK.

Cedric Belfrage, well-known British-born writer and editor of the National Guardian, has been released from the notorious detention prison on Ellis Island where he was sent a month ago on orders by Senator McCarthy for deportation on an allegation that he indulged in subversive activities. He had to find bail of 5,000 dollars pending an appeal.

When before the Un-American Activities Committee his forceful stand made McCarthy look foolish. Asked if he was a member of the Communist Party, he replied:

"Thou sayest it is a famous answer to a similar question many centuries ago. My answer must be the modern equivalent of it. I decline to answer on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment."

(From Mark, Chapter 15:

2. And Pilate asked him, Art thou the King of the Jews? And he answering said unto him, Thou sayest it.

3. And the chief priest accused him of many things but he answered nothing.)

2,000 THREATENED WITH EVICTION

JOHANNESBURG.

The City Council of Johannesburg has threatened to take action for the removal of about two thousand Africans in their municipal hostels who are squatting there illegally, for lack of accommodation in the City.

The Denver Hostel Action Committee and the Jeppe Hostel Advisory Committee have issued a protest against this decision, and the high-handed manner in which it has been taken, without consulting the elected representatives of the people in the hostels.

Persistence in unilateral action on the part of the City authorities and defiance of the wishes of the people to be affected by the decision, can only result in racial bitterness and animosity, says the joint statement. The foundations of good government depend upon the fullest co-operation among all sections of our population.

The problem raised by the so-called illegal tenants in the hostel will not be solved by the eviction of the tenants, but by steps to ensure that sufficient accommodation is available to all who are employed

in the municipal area. To throw people into the streets is contrary to all humanitarian principles. The hostel committee's appeal to the Council to refrain from evicting the squatters from the hostels.

CONGRESS PROTEST

"We are dismayed at the threat of the City Council to round up people who have nowhere to sleep," says a statement by the African National Congress Central Branch on the Council's decision to eject from their municipal hostels all these so-called "illegal tenants".

The Congress branch points out that it is admitted by the Council's Non-European Department that the people against whom action is to be taken are legitimate workers within the city's boundaries.

"The housing of the people is the most burning question to be attended to by the Council. If the Council finds it impossible to build homes for Africans, let them say so and give us land to build our own houses. If we are to live neither in hostels nor in the 'locations in the sky' (Dr. Verwoerd's terms for servants' quarters in flat buildings) where are we to go?"

The Congress calls on the Council to stay its harsh hand and to refrain from its announced action. It calls on all to protest against this "inhuman, un-Christian, undemocratic and ugly threat".

WORKERS SHOT DOWN BY POLICE

Unbearable Conditions in S.W.A.

LUDERITZ, S.W.A.

SHOCKINGLY low wages was the basic cause for the recent strike at Luderitz, S.W.A., where three workers were shot dead by the police, and others seriously injured. The workers are paid 1s. per shift, consisting of 8 hours per day. (The 8-hour shift can be any 8 hours in the 24 hours.) The workers are often called out at 2 a.m. to work until 10 a.m. They are paid 6d. per hour overtime. In addition to the 1s. per day, the employers provide them with compound accommodation and food.

Recently a group of about 10 Ovambo workers employed by Luries Canning Co. Ltd., Luderitz, refused to do certain work without an increase in wages.

The Chief Native Commissioner, who is at the same time the Magistrate, was called in and spoke to the workers for three hours. They were not prepared to change their decision and the result was that they were sentenced to 6 weeks' imprisonment or £6 fine. They had no money so they are in jail doing hard labour for the Public Works Department. Four of the ten were under 21 years and were given cuts.

COMMISSIONER NOTIFIED

Thereafter a second group of workers were asked to do the same work and they also refused unless they were paid more money. The company notified the Chief Native Commissioner about these incidents. Thereupon the police came to arrest them without the knowledge of the company. Mr. de Wit, Chief of the C.I.D., attempted to arrest one of the workers but was prevented from doing so by the man's comrades. A fight developed and the police used firearms. Two Ovambo workers were shot dead and some were taken to hospital with severe injuries, from which one subsequently died.

U.S. Publisher Hits Witch-Hunt

NEW YORK.

Even reactionary papers were impressed and gave big headlines to the vigorous stand made by publisher Angus Cameron when he was hauled up for a witch-hunt questioning by the Internal Security Sub-Committee headed by Senator W. Jenner, one of the many anti-subversive bodies under the hysterical U.S. Congress. Cameron told the committee:

"As a book publisher I consider that I have a special function to oppose these activities since they attack the rights of the people to say and print what they believe without fear of smear and prosecution. I believe that the freedom to explore through books the real world around us—its natural and social laws, its motions and its changes—is a freedom which cannot be limited in the slightest degree without opening the dike of liberty to thought control, book burnings and their concomitants: ignorance, obscuritism, prejudice and intellectual flummery."

WOMEN BOXERS FOR S.A.?

JOHANNESBURG.

The Rand Daily Mail reports that Joe Basco has offered to bring women boxers to S.A. to fight anybody at their own weight.

They are Joan Hagen, world women boxing champion, and Barbara Buttrick, the Empire woman's boxing champion.

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This political trickster came unstuck and looks worried. Signor de Gasperi, Catholic Premier of Italy, forced through the Italian Parliament shortly before the elections a law providing that if he won 50 per cent. of the votes he could claim 66 per cent. of seats in the chamber. But his coalition lost all round to both the Left and Right parties. He failed to get his 50 per cent. and was left with an unworkable majority in both the Senate and Lower House. The picture was taken of him on hearing news of the election count. Perhaps he was thinking up another electoral law to give himself 75 per cent. of seats if he can win 25 per cent. of the votes in the next election.

DISASTERS IN INDO-CHINA THREATEN FRENCH EMPIRE

Will U.S. Fight in S.E. Asia?

LONDON.

FRANCE'S long and disastrous war in Indo-China is sharply deteriorating both in the military field and in the civil and political administration, including civil affairs in France itself, where the long-standing political crisis is only one symptom. Successes by the Vietnam People's Liberation Army which has smashed through the French lines in the vital rice-growing Red Delta in the North, have caused the French Command to revise their entire military strategy.

In the four months since February the French have suffered just over 15,000 casualties in North Vietnam alone, scene of the heaviest and most continuous fighting. Of these losses over 4,000 were prisoners—an indication of the unreliability of the puppet troops fighting under French command. The Vietnam News Agency claims that in the fighting in the Northern military area over the four-month period, material captured from the French included 3,000 rifles, 948 machine-guns as well as artillery, motor vehicles and over 44 tons of ammunition.

RACKETEERING

In the face of this scale of losses and the total inability of the French Command to make any recovery despite the frequent reshuffling of high officers, exposures of huge-scale racketeering is beginning to shake France.

The Paris Press reports that inflated profits are being made by financial groups in league with the military caste who are only interested in prolonging the war. They have made revenues running into several billions out of exchange

operations and supplies to the Army.

The conservative writer J. J. Servan-Schreiber says in an article in *Le Monde* that the high officer caste is the real power in the colonial government in Indo-China. He continues:

... "The truth is probably much worse than the most sceptical among us could have conceived... The natural tendency of the military pro-consulate to perpetuate itself, and the desire of the beneficiaries to maintain their profits, imply the permanence of the war..."

"The combined interests (have aimed) to prevent as far as possible the real Vietnam nationalists from participating in power, since these maintain permanent contact with Ho Chi Minh and are determined to create conditions for negotiations with him. These nationalists have been kept out in the cold (by) holding up as an ally or dupe of the Communists any person who suggests this idea (of negotiation)."

The *New Statesman and Nation* says the French administration attempted to buy the loyalty of puppet Vietnamese by allowing them to speculate in currency. On such deals the puppet ruler, Emperor Bao Dai, made a fortune of 176 million francs, bought a villa at Cannes and an estate in the Belgian Congo against the day when he is booted out of his country.

FRENCH ELECTIONS

The unpopularity of the war and the attempts of the French Government to suppress criticism of the "dirty" colonial campaigns by arresting the recent French local elections. The Gaullists who support the war lost disastrously and promptly announced they were taking no further part in elections. The only Party to emerge unscathed and in fact strengthened was the Communist Party and it is significant that it has been throughout the most uncompromising opponent of the war.

The anti-communist paper *Combat* said "the working class continues to accord it its entire confidence". The Catholic *La Croix* complained sarcastically that the road to Marxism could not be barred "by overwhelming it with hostile posters, more or less paid for by levies taken from what would be fair wages and prices".

U.S. TROOPS

The conservative *Le Monde*, representing business circles other than those enjoying the war-profit plums from Indo-China printed one of the most outspoken articles under the name of its political editor, J. Fauvet.

"(We have) no military policy (in Indo-China) since the means at our command's disposal... can neither stop the enemy's movements, nor pin down his forces, nor undertake diversionary operations... (Our) forces, which have good equipment and personnel, are held down in awe by an enemy who is at the same time nowhere and everywhere... The government and the command at once appeal for foreign aid and fear it, (knowing) that China will take action even before

U.S. troops could disembark at Haiphong."

... "Even less have (we) a peace policy. Without ever basically examining the problem, (we) have always refused to contemplate the eventuality of an armistice. We did not want it when we were strong; we cannot do it since we have become weak... It is not certain any more that we would get any reply..."

Meanwhile reports persist that the United States has actually entered a secret agreement with France which would involve the use of United States troops in certain circumstances. This view was strengthened by Congressman Zablocki, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who charged on the basis of the Committee's recent tour to Indo-China that such an agreement existed.

The switch of American military pressure from Korea to South-East Asia is strongly backed by reactionary circles in Washington and preparations are far advanced with the build-up of an American trained and armed force of Kuomintang Chinese in Burma and Siam and the construction of American air bases in Siam.

TEXTILE DISPUTE SETTLED

CAPE TOWN

The dispute over wages between three cotton firms in the Western Cape and the Textile Workers' Union has now been settled. "Throughout their efforts to improve their conditions, the members of the union showed a degree of unity, trade union consciousness and discipline which has strengthened the whole organisation," said an official of the Textile Workers' Union.

Agreements which will come into force on 9th July were reached at a conciliation board which concluded its sittings last week. Workers will enjoy two extra days' paid leave at the end of the year. Together with Christmas Day, New Year's Day and the Day of the Covenant, which fall within the annual leave period, workers will now get three full weeks off on full pay. This will enable those whose homes are in the Transkei to go home for Christmas and be back when work recommences.

Higher wages, attendance or long service bonuses will add to the weekly pay packets of most of the workers and committees will be established to negotiate incentive-pay rates. Provision is to be made for a sick fund to cover the employees of one firm.

Curfew in Stellenbosch

STELLENBOSCH

A curfew prohibiting Africans from public places between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. in the Stellenbosch Municipal area is gazetted in the latest Government Gazette. African men and women will only be allowed out during these hours if they have a special pass from their employers or from the location superintendent.

This is a result of an application to the Minister of Native Affairs by the Stellenbosch Town Council which gave as its reasons the New Brighton riots and an illegal procession of Africans through the streets of Stellenbosch.

CHRISTMAS CLUBS BENEFIT WORKERS' FAMILIES

Schemes in Cape Town and Johannesburg

CAPE TOWN.

BOTH in Cape Town and Johannesburg Christmas Clubs are in operation which are bringing benefits to thousands of working-class families.

The older organisation is the Cape Town Guardian Co-operative Christmas Club, which was started in 1949. This Club arose out of the activities of the Women's Food Committee, which was active at the

time of the acute food shortages in the post-war period. The Women's Food Committee represented the women who stood in the food queues, and organised several deputations to the Food Controller.

The Committee was largely responsible for the retention of the mobile food vans in Cape Town, and for action by the people against food hoarders and black marketeers.

When the shortage of foodstuffs was no longer so acute, the Women's Food Committee decided to form its Christmas Club. Members of the Club pay a weekly sum towards the cost of a food parcel containing essential and sometimes scarce commodities, which is delivered at Christmas time.

SUCCESS

The Christmas Club, providing quality goods at the lowest possible prices, was an immediate success. By the end of 1949 there were 885 members. Today the Club membership stands at over 7,000.

This year three parcels are offered to the members: Parcel A for £4 or 40 2s. coupons; Parcel B for £2 or 20 2s. coupons and Parcel C for £1 10s. or 15 2s. coupons.

Club members who have received parcels in previous years are warm in their praise.

BIG SAVING

"I have been a member of the Guardian Christmas Club for three years," said Mrs. J. Mussel of Kenilworth, in an interview with *Advance*. "It is a very good thing. I have a big family and I order both the A and the B parcels. It saves me buying groceries for a month after Christmas."

"In the past I belonged to other Christmas Clubs but I got less groceries at higher prices. In our Club groceries are bought cheaper and we get them cheaper."

Mrs. Chunda, of Wynberg, told *Advance*: "The Guardian Christmas Club helps me a lot. When

(Continued on page 7)

New Dawn in West Indies

LONDON.

Echoes of the recent sweeping success of the progressives in the British West Indies were heard in London this week when the old ex-Labour leader of Jamaica arrived on a begging mission to the British Government and used as his plea that if Jamaica were not given money it would "go Communist" as British Guiana had done.

In a statement from Georgetown, Mr. Cheddi Jagan, leader of the victorious People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, refuted the allegation.

"What Mr. Bustamante considers a Communist threat is in fact the dawn of a new day which will see the West Indies as a nation untrammelled by colonial shackles," he stated.

Malaya—Dead Loss

LONDON.

From being the largest dollar earner in the Empire, Malaya, ravaged by three years of war and suffering from the steep drop in tin and rubber prices, has become a deficit area. In April the colony showed its first trade deficit of £500,000 despite a heavy cut in imports.

Africans Get More Wages

LONDON.

The African Municipal Workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia representing employees of municipalities and township management boards has won its members wage increases of 10 to 20 per cent. Unskilled labourers will now get 2s. 8d. a shift, an increase of 6d. and all employees will get all public holidays instead of only three.

Donges Operates Crazy Back-Stairs Censorship

The Nationalist Government is getting an increasing taste for the thought-control business. Hardly a month goes by now without new lists of banned publications, books, pictures, reports. The lists are crazy, hair-brained dashes at political censorship. The method used is dishonest and its application so stupid it could only be regarded as laughable but for the arrogant, bullying mentality behind it. Once launched along this path it must be expected that the censorship will become in time more harsh, and defiant of all restraints.

CUSTOMS ACT

The banning is being operated under the Customs Act which provides against the importation of obscene, indecent and objectionable material. It was never intended to be used as a weapon to clamp down a political censorship. The Nationalists are exploiting a disreputable political trick, without protest from the Opposition, until the day arrives when they feel strong enough to impose total dictatorship. Underlining the shabby nature of the bans, the Department of the Interior usually mixes the titles of pornographic magazines and books with the political journals of world reputation, books by democratic authors and U.N.O. publications.

An incomplete list of banned material in the past three years shows that of 250 items there were 53 newspapers and journals banned for all issues, 58 individual issues of papers; 13 books of a general nature, ten books of fiction, novels and short stories, 5 posters and pictures and 61 reports and pamphlets. No reason is given. It would be absurd to call this literature obscene or indecent.

WHEN IN DOUBT—BAN!

Analysis of the titles suggests that Dr. Donges and his underlings are for the most part following directives of the American McCarthys and for the rest they founder in the dark, listing anything vaguely suspicious. One finds, for instance, that in the Government Gazette, June 29, 1951, all issues of something called "Npabaa" are banned. Nearly eighteen months later Dr. Donges is apparently tipped off by the American F.B.I. and on December 19, 1952 he bans all issues of "Pravda". The two things are the same of course, only the ignorant clod in the Department of the Interior who must decide what citizens of South Africa may and may not read was incapable of finding anyone who could enlighten him on transcribing from Russian to Latin letters.

Again, Dr. Donges thinks it objectionable for South Africans to see "Tpya", "Kpokouna" and "Cobemekuu Cnopm". Most people would agree that such gibberish is a waste of time. These fantastic titles can be deciphered, at a guess, as "Trud" the Soviet Trade Union paper, "Crocodile" the humorous weekly and "Soviet Sport". How Russian laughter or football can be a danger to the Nationalist Government is a mystery known only to the Broederbond. Who reads papers in Russian and why half a dozen are banned and not hundreds of others is also a mystery.

AMERICANS PROTECTED

Similarly, strange lists of papers in Polish, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Finnish are banned. But there are at least a thousand foreign languages and hundreds of thousands of titles Dr. Donges has not yet named.

When it comes to covering up American atrocities in the Korean War a note of efficiency creeps in, suggesting that the U.S. Government has passed on its instructions. Here, one finds long lists of reports, documents and journals dealing with the American use of Germ Warfare, war crimes and other inhumane deeds. Probably some of these documents would otherwise never have been heard of in South Africa.

By CATO

China and Korea are well covered in other respects. List of theoretical books by Chinese writers are banned, including classical political works by Mao Tse-tung. No other "iron curtain" country is given the same attention by the Donges thought-controllers. They have not yet heard of J. Stalin.

FICTION TOO

Six months ago the Pretoria disciples of Goebbels and McCarthy began throwing out bans on fiction. "Selected Stories" by Albert Maltz was first to be fingered. Why? Maltz was one of the nine

Hollywood script writers victimised by the Un-American Activities Committee. But where are the other 8?

At the same time another ridiculous gaffe was the ban on all the novels of James Aldridge, an Australian writer. Again, Why? His book "The Diplomat" is a shrewd analysis of imperialist diplomacy in Persia. There are thousands of writers from Dickens onwards who must be outlawed if Aldridge is considered subversive. We shall soon be left with nothing "safe" but the Bible, "Mein Kampf" and the collected speeches of Dr. Malan.

MCCARTHY MADNESS

One of the recent jokes has been the ban on works of the distinguished American writer, Erskine Caldwell—"Sure Hand of God", "Trouble in July" and "Gods Little Acre" are a danger to Afrikanerdom. But Caldwell has the last laugh. Donges has also banned his book "The Humorous side of Erskine Caldwell"! Senator McCarthy no doubt dislikes Erskine Caldwell. But he also dislikes practically every other American writer of integrity. To judge by this, the Government Gazette is due to publish some very long lists.

N. Rhodesia Movement To Smash Colour-Bar Africans on the Move

KITWE (NORTHERN RHODESIA).

THE African campaign in Northern Rhodesia to break the colour-bar and demonstrate the hollowness of the talk of "partnership" by European leaders is well under way and will spread to every centre of the colony despite threats of violence.

So far only one open case of violence has been reported where four African Congress demonstrators quietly taking their place in a Post Office queue in Kitwe were thrown out by a European.

A spokesman of the Congress warned, following this incident, that African patience would become strained if incidents were provoked.

"Our parties of demonstrators have been firmly told to be polite and to offer no resistance," he said. "We have not used violence but it is hard to restrain ourselves when we are called black rabble and monkeys."

At the same time, European leaders called a meeting in Kitwe and urged their crowded audience to restrain themselves and others from starting trouble.

TRADE UNIONS MOVE

Parallel with the movement to break the colour-bar, the African Trade Union movement, strengthened by its recent wage successes on the Copper Belt, is preparing for new attacks on the colour-bar in industry and mining and for the opening of skilled occupations to Africans.

The Unions have been strengthened by their successful leadership as well as by a growing shortage of labour in Northern Rhodesia. Another factor likely to play into their hands is the ban on recruitment of labour decided on by the Congress and Council of Chiefs in Nyasaland. The ban applies to recruitment of labour for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and is part of the protest movement against enforced Federation,

This month parties of 100 to 150 at a time will go into action in the main centres of Northern Rhodesia against the colour-bar in post offices, shops, hotels, banks and other business and official premises.

CHRISTMAS CLUBS BENEFIT WORKERS' FAMILIES

(Continued from page 6)
you have a lot of children like I have you haven't always got money to buy extra food at Christmas time. I pay monthly as much as I can afford. I have only been a member of this club for one year but last year we got very good stuff. It was not stale like the food I used to get from other Christmas Clubs."

JOHANNESBURG

A similar venture to the Guardian Christmas Club has been started in Johannesburg this year. It is called the People's Co-operative Christmas Club. The object of the club is to provide, at the lowest possible cost, food parcels and other amenities to its membership by means of bulk purchasing. There is an entrance fee of 4s. for club membership. A choice of 4 parcels is offered to members. Parcel A for £5 (50 2s. coupons), parcel B for £4 (40 coupons), parcel C for £3 (30 coupons) and parcel D for £2 (20 coupons). The contents of the parcels are selected by the executive committee of the Club which is elected at the annual general meeting of Club

NO ROOM FOR MICHAEL SCOTT

LONDON.

Rev. Michael Scott is back in England after being thrown out of Nyasaland and refused permission to enter Southern Rhodesia. British democrats did not like the way this honest friend of the oppressed had been treated in Sir Godfrey Huggins's new dominion. The Tribune wrote:

"The Rev. Michael Scott wants to go to Southern Rhodesia—no doubt to see the brave new world that is opening up there now that Central African Federation is under way.

"All the liberal freedom will be protected by Sir Godfrey Huggins and his men. There will be no interference with political liberties. Democracy will reign supreme.

"That's what we've been told—by Huggins and his Tory stooges in Britain. But there is no room in this land of the free for Michael Scott. It is out of bounds to democrats.

"Sir Godfrey and Dr. Malan clearly see eye to eye about the views of Michael Scott. They are not respectable. They are un-white. They are dangerous. They suggest that the black man has a place in the sun.

This is a disgraceful ban, and an ominous augury for Federation."

Human Exhibits

SALISBURY.

At the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition a village has been erected where fifty African men and women, some brought from as far afield as Kenya, Madagascar and Mozambique, will stay throughout the exhibition. Woven carpets from Madagascar, pottery from Wedsa and carved walking sticks from Zwimba Reserve, will be made in the village and sold in inquisitive visitors who come daily to peer into the thatched clay houses and finger the strange clothing of the African inmates.

Visitors from overseas will also be entertained with tribal dances and "will be enabled to see every aspect of African life", says "The African Weekly", a Salisbury newspaper. To demonstrate "the modern side" of African life, bands such as De Black Evening Follies of Salisbury, Cold Storage Band of Bulawayo and A. D. Manhattan Brothers from the Union of South Africa have been invited to perform at the Exhibition.

KENYATTA APPEAL

The appeals of Jomo Kenyatta, the former president of the now proscribed Kenya African Union, and five other Africans, against sentences of seven years' imprisonment, will be heard at Kitale, starting on 1st July.

Children Boo Dr. Malan

U.P. Apologises

CAPE TOWN.

LOUD jeering and booing by European schoolchildren when the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan appeared on the screen during the special morning showing of the Coronation film at a city cinema was discussed heatedly at the Cape Provincial Council meeting last Thursday.

Mr. J. N. Malan, the Nationalist member for Humansdorp, asked the Council to adjourn ordinary business to discuss "the misbehaviour of children in the presence of their teachers in Cape Town cinemas" during the screening of the Coronation film.

"The Prime Minister of South Africa, when he attended the Coronation, went not only as the leader of the Nationalists," said Mr. Malan, "but also as a representative of all the citizens and races of South Africa. When the picture reached the stage when Dr. Malan was leaving the Abbey, there was spontaneous jeering at him by the children. The younger they were, the worse the noise."

"If I had been there I would have done something. Does the Prime Minister deserve this treatment?"

"What has happened is an absolute disgrace. There must have been a manager in charge of the Alhambra. Why did he not do something? And what were the teachers doing?"

Mr. Malan ascribed the jeering to the English medium schools in the Peninsula, and it was later described by Mr. J. W. van Staden, the Nationalist member for Malmesbury, as "a terrible instance of racial hatred," which, he said had been organised in the English schools.

"It is time that the Provincial Council paid attention to the terrible state of affairs that exists in the English schools," he added.

The conduct of the children concerned was also condemned by the United Party members, but they denied that the motive behind it was political. Mr. S. B. Hobson, the United Party member for Albany, said, "This house is unanimous in its regret over this unfortunate matter. But to insinuate that our English-speaking children are low and capable of such collective meanness, is nonsense."

THRILLING FIGHT ON JUNE 29

CAPE TOWN.

Percy Wilkinson (Cape Town) and Elijah Mokone (Transvaal) meet in the main bout in the City Hall on June 29.

Percy Wilkinson won the Cape light and welter titles by beating Sammy Phillips and Ned van Reenen respectively and was twice out-pointed by Homicide Hank (Hank Mahlo), the former S.A. lightweight champion.

His handlers Messrs. George Frenchman and Johnny Solomans have trained Wilkinson to perfection and in recent months he has beaten men of the calibre of Cuban Hawk, Speedy Bandes and Young Seabela.

Mokone is at present the No. 1 challenger for the Congo Kid's S.A. lightweight title, and the winner of this fight may be matched with the champion in Cape Town later this year.

Union Branch Registered

CAPE TOWN.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union announces the registration of the Durban branch of the union. This enables the union to submit requests for increased wages and improvements in the conditions of work for the workers in Durban engaged in the manufacture, canning, packing and bottling of food.

PEOPLE'S FORUM

"Besyd" Taken to Task

From **GLOBE TROTTER,**
Cape Town

With reference to an article entitled "Cape Town on the boxing map" by "Besyd" that appeared in the Advance on June 2, I would like to make the following criticisms:

Thomas did not specially coach Caesar for his lightweight contest against Jolting Joe Maseko on June 6. The coaching was done by Caesar's own handlers. The training bouts he had with Thomas were, however, no doubt of mutual benefit to both boxers.

I do not doubt the friendly spirit and co-operation that exists in Scotty Fraser's gymnasium, but is 5s. for 6 rounds in the best traditions of the sport?

Johnny Arthur defends his S.A. heavyweight title against Jack Kukard, yet no mention is made of the fact that Kukard has not fought since August 1949, when he drew with Bill Woods over 8 rounds in Pretoria.

How the Boards of Control could sanction this fight as one for the S.A. title, is beyond me.

Jopie Storm and Stan Lotriet are referred to as "those two thunderous heavyweight punchers".

In Lotriet's fight with Tony Liversage on April 1, Lotriet did not once use his "thunderous punches", and was sadly out-classed.

The less said of Jopie Storm the better.

"Besyd" refers to Mike Slabbert as "game and evergreen", yet on his showing against Len King on April 1 he should be banned for life.

"Besyd" says that "it seems that at long last European professional boxing has turned the corner and is here to stay".

If only there were rival European promoting bodies as there are at present in Non-European

boxing, the Cape Town Sporting Club might be forced to present better programmes and really put "Cape Town on the boxing map".

Enthusiasm for the fight game is no excuse for undue exaggeration and it is to be hoped that "Besyd" will be more objective in the future.

TORCH

MISREPRESENTATIONS

From **Z. Gamiet, Newlands:**

Some of your readers who read the report in a recent issue of the election of a new committee at the annual general meeting of the Lansdowne Ratepayers' Society and the steps taken to acquaint the Government and the City Council with the Society's attitude to the Group Areas Act and its application to Lansdowne, may also have read the highly garbled and deliberately distorted version of the meeting which appeared in the Torch newspaper of May 26. For gross misrepresentation the report is hard to beat.

It is obviously a vicious attempt, among other things, to blacken my political reputation by deliberately trying to convey that I gave support for a move to withdraw the Society from the Anti-C.A.D. for Right-wing reasons; that I supported a resolution to make representations and objections to the Land Tenure Advisory Board, i.e. bargain with the Board to gain concessions under the Act; that I supported "an organised reactionary group" led by G. A. van der Ross, from which it is "obvious" that he and I are in full agreement on all political issues.

The fact of the matter is that the frantic outburst by the Torch was prompted by intense annoyance and chagrin at the decisive defeat of the old Anti-C.A.D. supporting executive (whose heavy-handed attempt to stage a comeback at the next meeting of the Society turned out to be a complete fiasco), due to the peoples' strong dissatisfaction at the utter

failure of the Anti-C.A.D. to organise any resistance to the attempts to zone Lansdowne and district as white under the Group Areas Act. Its sabotaging of recent attempts of local bodies to wage a joint campaign against the Act and the threat to the peoples' homes by forcing Anti-C.A.D. affiliated bodies by threats and intimidation to withdraw from the joint organisation, was also not forgotten by the people.

The well-known aversion of the Anti-C.A.D. and Torch, now busily engaged in a near-hysterical campaign to obtain the principalships of certain Coloured schools for Coloured teacher-careerists in the Anti-C.A.D., to undertake the practical struggles of the people against undemocratic attacks, has once more been clearly demonstrated. Despite misrepresentation and slanderous personal attacks, however, the determination of the people to fight injustice and oppression is stronger than ever.

East London Location in Darkness

From **Mr. W. M. Yeko, Duncan Village, East London:**

It is 5 weeks since this location was unfortunately struck by a savage hailstorm which made many people homeless. There are still people who have no accommodation whatever. Almost every thing was completely destroyed. Big trees were uprooted, electric poles and wires damaged and cut to pieces by the hailstorm. At night the location is still in total darkness.

Where are the promises which were made by the Mayor, the chairman of the Advisory Board and the Manager of the location in the local press immediately after the storm? The proposed reconstruction was never explained to the location residents. As the so-called mouthpiece of the people, the Advisory Board and Vigilance Association died a natural death long ago, it is extremely difficult to communicate with the local authority on any matter of urgency.

We cannot stage concerts or any social gatherings at night. Evening classes and services have been cancelled since the storm because there is no light at all and no hope of getting it for the next 2 months.

How can the Europeans in East London boast about anything to the outside world when their African location is in such a state of affairs.

Africans of East London, you are aware of these facts. You know that your mouthpiece, the African National Congress is not recognised by the local authorities. It is your duty to make them recognise it. Be united under its banner once more, come together and work harmoniously. Let us not sit down idly and let things deteriorate. These conditions can and must be improved now.

Spy School for Parachutists

LONDON.

Following disclosures by the four spies parachuted into the Soviet Union who were tried last month and executed, the United States authorities in West Germany said they had "no comment to make" on the report that they were running a school for training anti-Soviet spies. But last week the U.S. Army Headquarters in Munich issued a statement that it had an "intelligence school" in Oberammergau, Bavaria but denied it was used to produce spies and saboteurs.

RACING

DURBAN

The following are Tudor's selections for the Clairwood meeting:

First race: 1, Saint Diana; 2, Decima; 3, Carissima.

Second race: 1, Rustler; 2, Gaslight; 3, Hurry Fast.

Third race: 1, Moon Madness; 2, Shiner; 3, Well Done.

Fourth race: 1, Harvestmate; 2, Battle Line; 3, One Way.

Fifth race: 1, Good Health; 2, Puccinin; 3, Prince Bertrand.

Sixth race: 1, King's Pact; 2, De-canter; 3, Labby.

Seventh race: 1, The Rat; 2, Sunny Springs; 3, Cash Carry.

Eighth race: 1, Wealthy Chief; 2, Matinee; 3, Foresight.

Ninth race: 1, Lord Louis; 2, Bagasse; 3, Ossian.

ASCOT

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

Milnerton Handicap (Tops), 1 mile: **Captain Payne.** Danger, Sostum.

Milnerton Handicap (Bottoms), 1 1/4 miles: **River's Delight.** Danger, Djibouti.

Maiden Stakes, 7 furlongs: **Burdust.** Danger, Live Spark.

Ascot Handicap (A), 5 furlongs: **Electricity.** Danger, Scotch Grass.

Ascot Handicap (B), 5 furlongs: **Aldwych.** Danger, Djezreel.

Ascot Handicap (C), 5 furlongs: **Lalji.** Danger, Fair Rance.

Juvenile Handicap, 5 furlongs: **Bombay.** Danger, Onward.

GERMISTON

The following are Centour's selections for Germiston on Saturday:

Summer Hcap. (A), 8 furlongs: 1. **Flash On;** 2. Birthday Honour; 3. Sociology.

Summer Hcap. (B), 9 furlongs: 1. **Avonmouth;** 2. Pandean; 3. Wizard. Moderate Hcap., 11 furlongs: 1. **Ravenstone;** 2. Harvest Jim; 3. Try.

Rose Deep Hcap. (B), 6 furlongs: 1. **The Scottie;** 2. Lucy; 3. Stormy Moon.

Rose Deep Hcap. (C), 5 furlongs: 1. **Stormbell;** 2. Pumapi; 3. Mirus.

Rose Deep Hcap. (D), 6 furlongs: 1. **Basal Reef;** 2. Hileah; 3. Baltimore.

Juvenile Hcap., 7 furlongs: 1. **Pink Dawn;** 2. Clusticia; 3. Aquaplane.

Maiden Plate, 5 furlongs: 1. **Djami;** 2. Roepstem; 3. Polas Pet.

JOHNSON'S CONFESSION

In a letter to Nat Fleischer from Paris dated January 2 1916, Jack Johnson gives a signed confession that he "laid down" to Jess Willard on that sunny afternoon on April 5, 1915, sacrificing the world heavyweight title on the promise that he would not be molested any more by the Government.

Sounds like South Africa you say? No, Jess Willard won the title in Havana, Cuba.

These facts are revealed by Johnny Salak in a recent issue of the "Ring".

S.A. YOUTH ORGANISE FESTIVAL WEEK

CAPE TOWN.

CONFERENCES of youth organisations are to be held in Cape Town and Durban to discuss preparations for the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for peace and Friendship which will take place in Bucharest this year from August 2 to 16.

Here young people of every country in the world of different social backgrounds, diverse political views and religious beliefs, members of hundreds of different types of youth and student organisations will meet and take part in cultural and sporting activities and inter-delegation meetings.

The Chilean Poet Pablo Neruda has said of the Festival: "They (the youth of the world) have come together to prove that the young people from all over our planet, whose countries have all sorts of governments, from all climes and holding all opinions, can live in the same place when they are held together by those things which unite us; the love of life, of culture and of peace."

In addition to the World Festival in Bucharest, national and local festivals, cultural and sports events, rallies, meetings, social evenings, cultural competitions, exchange of delegations and messages and other activities dedicated to the safeguarding of peace and international friendship are being organised throughout the world.

COMMITTEE BUSY

A South African Festival committee was set up at a conference in Johannesburg last month and preparations are now being made to organise a South African Festival

for peace and friendship in September. Arrangements for the Transvaal are under way and the conference in Cape Town, called by the Modern Youth Society, will decide what collective effort can be embarked upon by the Cape "to honour this great international event".

In Natal the Natal Indian Youth Congress has invited 20 cultural, political and student organisations to attend a preliminary conference with the purpose of establishing a festival committee to organise a local festival.

"The idea of the Festival," says the invitation, "is to bring together the youth of all races and of different opinions and beliefs so that closer understanding and co-operation can be achieved". The Youth Congress appeals to all organisations to help them in their efforts to establish the closest possible co-operation between all sections of the youth in Natal.

The Cape Town conference will be held at 162 Longmarket Street, Cape Town on June 24 at 8 p.m. and the Natal conference will be held at the Premier Hall, 59 Prince Edward Street, Durban, on June 20 at 5 p.m. Young South Africans who are interested in the Festival should contact the South African Festival Committee at P.O. Box 2948, Johannesburg.

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Buses will depart for the Course from Lower Burg Street (Corner of Riebeck Street alongside the Del Monico) at 10.30 a.m. and then from 11.30 a.m. at frequent intervals until 2.30 p.m.

Children under the age of 16 will not be admitted to the Course.

Red Cross House, Riebeck Street, CAPE TOWN.—R. C. LOUW, SECRETARY.

U.S. EDUCATION "CRITICAL"

NEW YORK.

America will have 17,000 engineers graduating in 1955 compared with 55,000 graduating in the Soviet Union in the same year according to Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation in a statement before a House Committee. He said graduates had fallen by nearly two-thirds since 1950 although research and development effort had trebled and he considered the situation was "critical".

SOUTH AFRICA CLUB

162 Longmarket Street, Cape Town. Tuesday, June 23, 1953. The U.C.T. French Professor on "Jean Anouilh".

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