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Advantage

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NEW BILL GIVES GOVERNMENT POWER TO ENFORCE BUS APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN.

UNDER the Bill to amend the Motor Carrier Transportation Act, which was announced in the House of Assembly last week, the Government will have the power to enforce apartheid on any trolley bus or tramway service anywhere in the Union.

Section 8 of the Bill states that the National Transport Commission or any local road transportation board shall have the power to serve on any person who operates a trolley bus or tramway service for the conveyance of more than one class of persons an order specifying, among other things, "the portion or portions of that vehicle which shall be set aside for the conveyance of any class or classes of persons."

This section also gives the Commission the power to lay down that certain buses on certain routes shall be set aside for the use of certain classes only. The Commission may also lay down the way in which apartheid notices are to be posted in the buses.

An official of the Ministry of Transport informed Advantage that this section, if passed by Parliament, would enable the National Transport Commission to introduce apartheid on Cape Town's trolley bus system. Hitherto it has not had this power.

The Bill also lays down that anybody who disregards an apartheid notice and enters a portion of a vehicle reserved for another class of person "may be forcibly removed therefrom by a police officer, and shall in addition be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £25 or . . . imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month."

NATIVE TRANSPORT ACCOUNT

Under section 16 of the Bill a Native Transport Services Account is to be set up, into which shall be paid all the money paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of section 5 of the Native Services Levy Act of 1952.

The account will be administered by the National Transport Commission, which may use the fund for the payment of subsidies or the granting of loans to anyone conveying "Native passengers for reward by means of a motor vehicle . . . in order to enable such person to provide an efficient road transport service at a reasonable charge to the Native users thereof."

The fund may also be used for "assisting Natives, directly or indirectly, to defray the cost" of using any such road transport service.

The fund must also pay the cost of its own administration and the cost of any investigation or examination which the Board considers necessary in connection with any ordinary payment from the fund.

CAUSE TROUBLE

"If this Bill is enforced it will cause trouble between the various sections in Cape Town," Mrs. Gladys Smith, chairman of the Cape Town Housewives' League, told Advantage.

"Europeans and Non-Europeans have always travelled together in harmony on the buses here, and there have never been any incidents. It is not right to bring this measure in now to cause strife among the people."

Nat. Supporters As Workers' Delegates

JOHANNESBURG.

The Government has approved as the South African "workers" delegation to the International Labour Office two persons almost unknown to the trade union movement—Mr. Jacobs, secretary of the semi-political railwaymen's organisation, "Sporbond," and Mr. Van den Berg, of the Port Elizabeth Leather Workers' Union. It is understood that both are supporters of the Nationalist Party.

Advance approached the chairman and secretary of the Trades and Labour Council regarding their attitude to these appointments. "No comment," was the reply of the chairman, Mr. Carl Rehm. The secretary, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, also declined to comment.

A few years ago, when the Government first went over the heads of the T.L.C. in making its appointment of the workers' delegate, the T.L.C. lodged a vigorous protest and carried its protest right to the I.L.O. conference in Geneva. It protested again the following year, arguing that since the T.L.C. was the co-ordinating body representing the most trades and industries it had a right to nominate the workers' delegate in terms of the I.L.O. Charter.

Since then, it is understood, some sort of agreement has been reached between the various co-ordinating bodies and the Government whereby they will take it "in turns" to "represent" South African workers at Geneva.

Mr. Leslie Masina, secretary of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, was also invited to comment on the "workers' delegation."

"They will not speak for us," he said. "I do not see how any Nationalist can claim to represent the workers of South Africa."

It is expected this will be one of the issues raised at the forthcoming national conference of the T.L.C.



People's leaders in British Guiana have been arrested since the start of the defiance campaign. In this picture can be seen Dr. Cheddy Jagan (deposed Prime Minister), in the centre, with Rory Westmaas (bearded) and Martin Carter (with glasses) as the "Black Maria" carries them off. (See story on page 4)

AFRICANS PROTEST AT KLERKSDORP ATROCITY

Women Sjambokked By Police

JOHANNESBURG.

A BIG meeting at Klerksdorp on Sunday, addressed by the Provincial Secretary of the African National Congress, Freddy Morris, protested vigorously against the barbaric sacking of an African village the previous week.

Congressmen Morris and Sibande, who visited the scene of the outrage, painted a horrifying and pathetic picture of how a group of African policemen, under the command of Europeans, drove the population away with sjamboks prior to burning down their houses with all their possessions. After the burning of the shanty town they continued to hunt the people, who fled for many days.

WITNESSES TESTIFIED TO SCENES AT VIERFONTEIN RAILWAY STATION, WHERE PEOPLE, INCLUDING MOTHERS WITH SMALL CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN, WERE SJAMBOKKED BY THE POLICE.

Interviewed by the Congressmen, they had literally nothing but the clothes they wore.

Their other clothes, blankets, food, money—all was consumed by the flames.

One woman running a grocery and cafe in the village lost £280 in cash and about £120 worth of stock.

The hunting down of former residents still continues, and wretched, destitute families, cold and hungry, seek shelter with local Africans from the police.

Over 1,000 Africans at the Congress meeting in Klerksdorp showed the fiercest indignation at the events.

Congress is preparing a full report on its investigations of this frightful incident, and is determined not to allow the matter to rest.

"McCarthyism" — by One Who Knows
 JOHANNESBURG.

A man who ought to know, ex-President Truman, has given a dictionary definition of the epidemic disease which is destroying democracy in America—McCarthyism.

"Senator McCarthy's name has taken on a dictionary meaning in the world," Mr. Truman said. "And that meaning is the corruption of truth, the abandonment of 'due process' of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism and security. It is the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on untruth; it is the spread of fear and the destruction of faith in every level of our society."

A resolution protesting at the brutal treatment of Africans in Klerksdorp was adopted by a crowded meeting of the Elsie River Vigilance Association last Sunday.

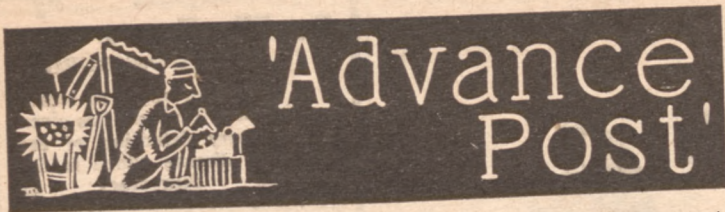
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ARE AFRICANS POLITICALLY CONSCIOUS?

From "Concerned," Gardens, Cape Town:
With regard to Ray Alexander's election, a question.

Ray was elected as a Member of Parliament with 3,525 votes—a majority of 2,527. Also quoted in the Press is the fact that the franchise in the Cape Western constituency was extended to 15,500 persons. As only 5,369 voters made use of their right, what is to be said for the remaining 10,000 odd? A poor reflection on the political consciousness of the S.A. African, is it not? Even considering the undoubtedly important fact that a large percentage of these people have been denied even that semblance of an education which must necessarily precede political participation, and in particular the higher, theoretical aspects of the same, can this really apply to 10,000 out of 15,000? Good argument fuel, this, for those propounders of the "African-a-natural-servant" theory and for those who claim that the African requires many generations yet of contact with the White man and his (doubtful) example of social conduct before reaching a mental standard justifying the equalities.

At worst this top-heavy relation of proportions between the politically conscious and the followers-on would lead to the conclusion that the large democratic organisations such as A.N.C. and, indeed, trade unions in general (ranked, as they are, in majority by Africans), approach dangerously the temptation to resolve into clique weapons—class eliminators! Many an arrow, though accurately directed, has been deflected before reaching its target. Nature forbid this happening in our South African struggle for social justice!

ELECTION VICTORY NOT A VICTORY?

From Mr. S. Pharedi, Glen Ave., Oranjezicht:

I wish to express my doubt concerning the sincerity of your editorial comment in the Advance issue of May 6 on the Cape Western election results, which you preposterously regard as a smashing victory for the African people. I am quite sure that most Africans will be at loggerheads over this assertion, for we cannot see that we have won anything.

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In the first place, Ray Alexander was not allowed to take her seat in Parliament, and consequently could not plead our cause. But even if she had been allowed, most Africans are unable to see what reform she would have brought about or what extraordinary methods she would have employed to bring such reforms about, when all her predecessors, some of whom were very able and quite sincere in their attempts to improve our lot, have, since 1936, failed to bring about any reforms at all. That includes Sam Kahn, who was of your political ilk, whose sincerity was unquestionable and who had a transcendental debating ability. I personally refuse to believe that anyone who goes to Parliament now as our representative will ever improve upon his or her predecessors' attempts at securing the extension of democratic legislation to Africans.

I put it to you that, in your stubborn persistence in putting forward candidates for these elections, you are not so much prompted by any desire to help us as you would like to spite and embarrass the Government just because they have just as persistently chucked out all your candidates.

The question is: Why carry on a fight at the expense of the Cape Western voter when it invariably ends in a victory for Swart and leaves the African without representation in Parliament, whatever such representation is worth?

From Mr. J. Anthonis, 172 Victoria Road, Woodstock:

Your recent editorial entitled "African Voters Win Smashing Victory" gives me the impression that you are deliberately trying to play on our sentiments in order to spite Swart. In January I wrote you a letter on the question of the uselessness of apartheid representation in Parliament. Your reply was that support for a genuine people's candidate does not mean support for an undemocratic election system. You went on to say that the presence of genuine democrats in Parliament is a great embarrassment to the Nats. What a twisted way of reasoning? How can a solitary people's candidate alter an election system? It must be obvious to you that anybody who gets himself or herself elected through an apartheid election system supports that system, and so do those electors who are responsible for his or her election. You can rest assured that the people will find you out. You are dealing in treachery, and I for one have discovered that you are not so much concerned with Africans being represented as with getting your own back on Swart.

This conclusion is very painful to me, as I recognise that your paper is the only one that really puts up an effective opposition in this country. But I cannot find my way to wholeheartedly supporting it, as your policy is not consistent.

OUR REPLY

(We have never claimed that a people's candidate in Parliament can prevent the Government from passing bad laws. But there is no doubt that such a person in Parliament can expose the Government's policy and at the same time voice the African people's grievances and demands in a manner which is of the greatest benefit to the progressive movement. The difference between a people's candidate and any other candidate is that he is responsible to the people and not to himself,

that he acts as the mouthpiece and instrument of the people in Parliament. The election victories of Ray Alexander and Brian Bunting were not merely petty personal triumphs to spite Swart for expelling Sam Kahn but two solid victories for the people in their struggle against the Suppression of Communism Act, for freedom and equal rights for all. Surely it is better to fight and win a battle in defence of the Africans' franchise rights than to surrender without a struggle?—Editor.)

GROUP AREAS IN VRYBURG

From A. D. Ghoor, Vryburg.

On April 8, 1954, a report was published in your paper in connection with alleged misapplication of the Group Areas Act in Vryburg.

I was the man referred to in the article, and I wish to notify you that the report published was completely erroneous and the facts stated without foundation.

I hereby wish to dissociate myself completely with the contents of the report and do not hold myself responsible for any circumstances that may arise from having published this report.

From Arnold Selby, Johannesburg.

I deny that the report was erroneous and the facts stated without foundation. Mr. Ghoor will no doubt remember that Mr. Trichardt, Mr. Kanjee and I visited the house in question. Mr. Ghoor then told us that the authorities did not want him to occupy the premises, though, in fact, he had already taken occupation before the area was proclaimed. I then told Mr. Ghoor that I would write a report for Advance, and he did not raise any objections.

Mr. Kanjee, who represents the Indian Congress in Vryburg, advised Mr. Ghoor what to do when the authorities tried to prevent him from living in his home.

The Group Areas Act, like all the other unjust laws, must be fought. People must not be intimidated when their injustices are brought to the attention of the public.

HOW POSSIBLE?

From Michael Moore, Meyer Street, Germiston.

In an article on Fighting Talk (March 25) you complained that there was not a single reference to peace nor an article commemorating the anniversary of the death of Stalin. You ask: "How is that possible?"

How is it possible that the 83rd anniversary of the Paris Commune of March, 1871, was not mentioned in ADVANCE? It was, after all, the first workers' republic. Thirty thousand communards perished in the defence of the Commune. How is that possible?

Otherwise let me congratulate you on your efforts to dispel untrue propaganda, its clamour of ridicule, of abuse, which perverts and distorts and suppresses the news in an attempt to hinder peace.

(Absolutely correct. Thank you for keeping us on our toes.—Ed.)

END BAASSKAP!

From Mr. C. J. Mphomane, 425 Muller Street, Pretoria:

The Nationalist rule has caused more internal unrest than ever existed before. Time is now ripe that White supremacy should end. The Nationalists are trying to make South Africa a Garden of Eden for themselves and something similar to hell for the Non-Whites. We simply must fight tooth and nail for Africa! It is then that the Nationalists will meet the worst of times.

Editorial

Malan Budgets For War; People Must Fight For Peace!

DURING the past four years the South African Government has spent more than £200 million on "defence," it was disclosed in the House of Assembly last week.

Think over that staggering sum. We are so used to counting our war dead and our public money in millions these days that it is easy to overlook the significance of South Africa's peacetime preparations for war.

Before the last war the national expenditure on defence amounted to less than £2 million a year. Even in the financial year 1939-40 the figure was only £2,200,000, though it jumped to £12 million the year after as South Africa began to make its contribution to the war effort.

But at the height of the war, in 1944-45, the defence vote was only £51,250,000. By 1949-50 the figure had fallen to £9,113,584.

The war-time expenditure was undoubtedly heavy, but at least the country was faced with an emergency, and all sections of the people, except the Nationalists, were content to carry the burden in order to rid the world of the bestiality of Nazism.

But what emergency do we face to-day that justifies the enormous sums of money that are devoted to "defence"? What armies threaten our shores, what foreign power has expressed an intention to invade us? Who can pretend the danger is so acute that we must be compelled, in peacetime, to carry a financial burden as great as at the height of the war?

No Justification

The justification given by the Malan Government is that South Africa is threatened by the Soviet Union, People's China, the Vietnam Democratic Republic, the North Koreans, Pandit Nehru, the Mau Mau and international Bolshevism in general. In the tension and hysteria of the cold war it has been necessary for our rulers to manufacture a monster—any monster—which will satisfy the public that more and more millions must be spent on defence.

It is time for the people to state categorically that there is no danger to South Africa except that of our Government's own making. The danger flows from the Malan Government's association with American imperialism, which, in the pursuit of bigger and bigger profits (including those of the armaments manufacturers) and the maintenance of world capitalism, has ringed the countries of people's democracy and socialism with innumerable military bases and is trying to weld together an unholy alliance of the Western nations for outright war.

The Malan Government's alliance with American imperialism has already cost the country many lives and many millions of pounds in the Korean war, which was none of our business anyway. At any moment in these anxious weeks the Malan Government's alliance with American imperialism may involve us all in the Indo-China holocaust.

Above all, the Malan Government's secret pact with Britain and America to supply uranium for the manufacture of atom and hydrogen bombs threatens to make South Africa itself the target for a hydrogen bomb, against which even the millions budgeted for by Defence Minister Erasmus will provide no protection. Remember that South Africa to-day contains the largest known resources of uranium available to the United States war planners.

For all these reasons the South African people can no longer afford to acquiesce in the Malan Government's war policy, which brings in its train not peace and security but ever-heightening tension and the certainty of an ultimate resort to violence and bloodshed, with the loss of millions of lives, if not the complete extinction of humanity in an atomic conflict.

Our Demands

The South African people must organise and fight to secure the implementation of the following demands:

- South Africa must break with American imperialism and pursue an independent peace policy, based on a five-power peace pact and collective security between the nations of the world;
- The South African Government must denounce its secret uranium agreement with Britain and America and produce uranium only for peaceful purposes;
- The South African Government must demand the outlawing of hydrogen and atomic bomb experiments and weapons;
- South Africa must maintain friendly relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union and People's China, exchange diplomatic representatives with them and promote the fullest cultural and trade relations with them.

Only in this way can the horror of war be lifted from our lives and the path opened to permanent peace and security.

IMPERIALISM SHAKEN BY PEOPLE'S VICTORIES IN INDO-CHINA

Peace Prospects At Geneva

LONDON.

WITH the United States diplomats routed at the Geneva Conference on Far Eastern peace, secret sessions opened this week with a good prospect of a settlement and cease-fire being reached in the seven-year Indo-China war. The possibility of American armed intervention has become much smaller now that all America's so-called Allies have refused to follow her into any new military venture.

The only danger remaining is that American service chiefs may make a bid at direct fighting to save the threatened French position in the Red River Delta and thus face Washington's frightened and wobbling leaders with a real shooting war, as MacArthur did in Korea.

The question of ending or continuing the Indo-China war is no longer in the hands of the French, and it has been noticeable that French intervention in the Geneva Conference has an air of farce. Political commentators point out that although the Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, has been taking a bellicose line at Geneva, his Cabinet is too divided to give him any instructions. Meanwhile the French Government itself, with a majority of two on the last confidence vote, only remains in existence at all because the Assembly is so hopelessly undecided, with divisions running across every party except the Communists.

Molotov's Proposal

An example of the ludicrous stand made by M. Bidault was his reaction to the plan for a cease-fire put forward by Molotov and supported by China. This provided for an armistice and the supervision of a political settlement by mixed commissions of neutral nations.

M. Bidault replied that while the proposal might be considered, only the Emperor Bao Dai, head of the French-sponsored Government, could speak for the State of Viet-Nam.

One of the American delegates complained bitterly that, far from this being the truth, Bao Dai was not struggling for his country's independence but "spends most

of his time at Cannes with a bunch of blondes."

The obvious military sequel to the fall of Dien Bien Phu is the crushing of the disastrously weakened French military base in the Red River Delta. This has already started with heavy attacks on fortified outposts of Hanoi. In their impotence and political bankruptcy the French Government have repeated their tactics at Dien Bien Phu. They have appealed to the United States to save them.

Panic Measures

In the Delta itself a tragic position is developing for the French. As the French population, business men and their families and hangers-on flee from the threatened towns the military are rounding up and forcing tens of thousands of young men and women into puppet battalions.

Under a proclamation in Hanoi the French have announced that all women between 18 and 35 are subject to forced military service with the aim of enlisting a force of 40,000. The women are rounded up at the same time as the men by French "mopping-up" teams, which have conducted 577 raids in the past two months.

Three top French generals have been flown to the Delta area to try and bring some order and confidence into the panic-stricken and despondent administration now facing attack.

An analysis of the defeat at Dien Bien Phu shows the extent of the Imperialist setback. With the exception of three puppet battalions, all the French troops were from the crack units of the overseas army. There were some 4,000 Foreign Legionaries, mainly Germans, four battalions of African soldiers from Morocco and Algeria and four battalions of the highest-trained French paratroopers, who were dropped into the fortress in a futile attempt to hold on until, it was hoped, mass foreign intervention could save the situation.

With all the technical, engineering, artillery and tank units captured, the Vietnam People's Army has acquired huge stores of arms, which will soon be pounding the French in the Delta.

The whole tide of the war in Indo-China has now turned in favour of the People's Army. In all three States—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—daily fighting is going on, French columns are ambushed, their fortresses and watch-towers over-run. Units of the puppet armies are deserting.

Since the beginning of the war seven years ago total French casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners have now reached the staggering figure of 380,000.

Like Syngman Rhee, however, the Vietnam puppet premier Buu Loc has announced the war will be continued and Bao Dai's "Army" of puppets will be practically doubled to a total of 550,000 men. The implication is, of course, that these men will be armed, trained and supplied by the United States.

American Failure

Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva Conference have exposed as a sham the blustering Dulles-Eisenhower policy of "massive retaliation" and of upholding the "free" world.

At the first test America's care-

fully built up alliances have proved to be worthless, and the United States stands as a leader without followers and without a policy. The myth of "Communist aggression" is also being exposed, and the willingness of the Western Powers to negotiate with the Communist States is a recognition that the struggle in South-East Asia is a national liberation struggle which cannot be halted by military means.

War in Indo-China is "Dynamite"

NEW YORK.

Nine out of 10 Americans are opposed to U.S. troops being involved in Indo-China, according to the latest Gallup poll. The semi-official U.S. News says: "War in Indo-China is political dynamite in the United States. That's what Congressmen find when they sample the mood of voters."

At the meeting of Asian Premiers at Colombo, Ceylon, this was clearly recognised and the policy of "hands off" the colonial world was carried a step further. Indonesia has proposed and has been entrusted with organising an Asian-African conference which will challenge imperialism and colonial exploitation in Africa, thus bringing the echoes of the Dien Bien victory into the heart of the African continent.

Out of Their Own Mouths

LONDON.

The outlook of the American Government and Press is gloomier than it has ever been since the end of the Second World War. They describe the Geneva Conference as a "betrayal" of U.S. leadership and a "surrender" to the Communists. Conveniently forgetting the real facts, they compare the atmosphere at Geneva with that at Munich. The U.S. news magazine Time says:

"The U.S., caught in a total collapse of its own hastily laid plans, had no alternative to French-British suggestions; yet it did not want to associate itself with a surrender to the Communists. All the delegation could do was look on from the sidelines, try to give the illusion that they were not at Geneva at all—an illusion that Dulles made part reality by flying back to the U.S.... 'The U.S. is isolated here,' said a Chinese spokesman gleefully. It certainly was no longer in a position to act as the decisive spokesman or leader of the free nations."

GROWING OPPOSITION TO LANGA BEER HALL

CAPE TOWN.

Langa residents, at a crowded meeting last week, decided to oppose the decision of the Cape Town City Council to establish a beer hall.

The meeting, which was called by the Langa Vigilance Association, appealed to the Council to spend its money on homes, not a beer hall.

"Where will the Council get the money?" asks the resolution.

"When houses occupied by Africans are in need of repair the Council cannot raise the necessary amount, but when a beer hall is contemplated it is available.

"If there should be any trouble the Council will be to blame."

Support for the Langa residents' opposition to the beer hall has been coming from many quarters.

Several hundred people, at a meeting called by the Elsie River Vigilance Association last Sunday, unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the Council's action.

"The central, provincial and local authorities are trying to crush the African people by every means at their disposal," said the chairman, Mr. J. Nguzana. He urged Africans to form and join trade unions at their places of work, to form and join vigilance associations in their locations and to mobilise thousands behind the African National Congress, "which, together with other democratic organisations, is fighting for liberation of the oppressed people."

A conference of the A.N.C. (Cape Western Region) on Sunday also condemned the establishment of a beer hall at Langa on the grounds that it would worsen relations between Black and White in South Africa.

The recently formed Langa Modern Youth Society will hold a public meeting to protest against the beer hall on Monday, Union Day, May 31. Young men and women of Langa have been urged to attend the meeting and add their voices to the opposition of the older people to the proposal.

Resolutions demanding that all

municipal beer halls be closed and calling on local authorities not to make use of such harmful sources of revenue to pay for essential services were passed at the annual conference of the Eastern Grand Temple Temperance Society in Queenstown recently.

Beer halls had never been asked for by the Africans, the resolution states. In their place licences for brewing beer should be given to African residents recommended by the Advisory Boards, and home brewing for home consumption should be allowed. Beer halls led to alcoholism and moral corruption.

The resolutions have been submitted to the Secretary of Native Affairs.

I. D. DU PLESSIS LOSES SUPPORT

Indignation amongst large sections of Cape Town Moslems at the recent Coloured Affairs Department publication, "Cape Malays and Their Quarter," has resulted in a considerable loss of support for the Department.

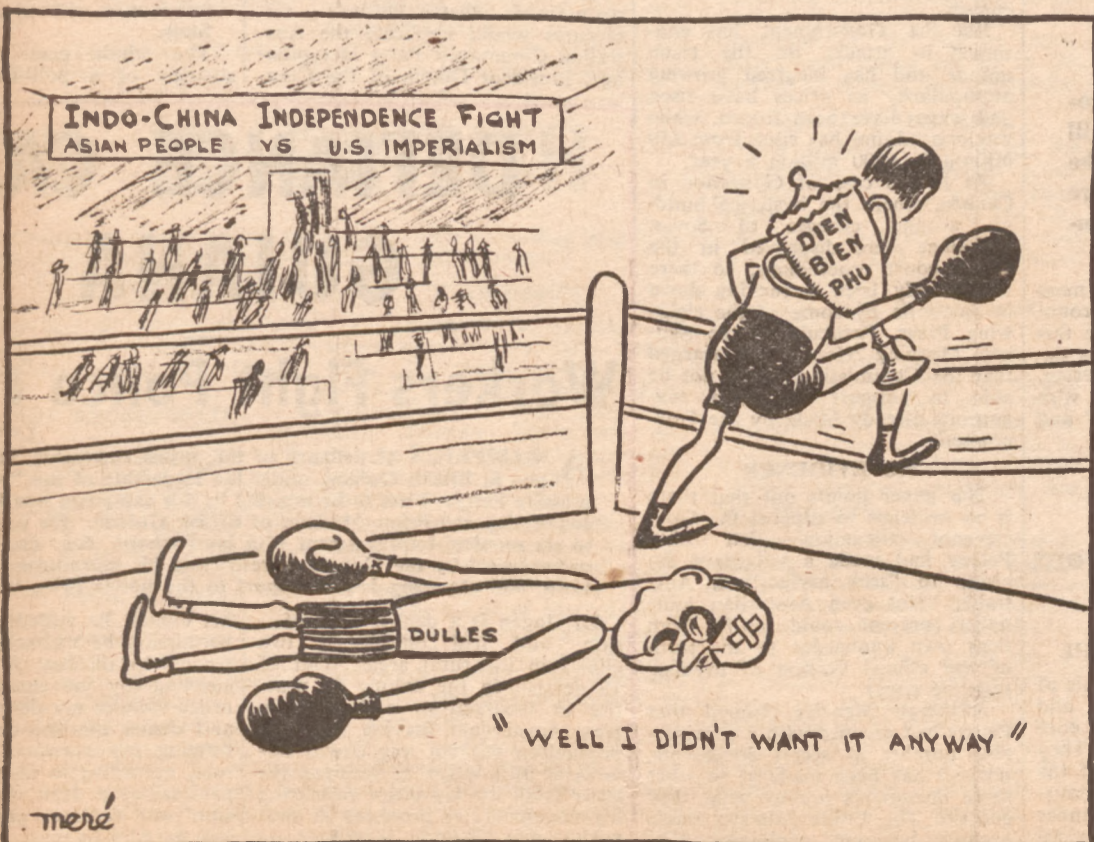
Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, is co-author of the book.

Over 2,000 Moslems attended a protest meeting in the City Hall last week, at which a resolution calling for the banning of the book was carried unanimously.

"This book is not factual," said Mr. M. A. Gierdien, the secretary of the Azzavia Study Group, which called the meeting. "It is a jumble of confusion tempered with ridiculous statements." Other speakers objected to the use of the term "Cape Malays." "We are South Africans of Moslem faith," said Mr. S. Toefy.

In reply to the group the authors admit factual errors, but claim that "it is a sad reflection of the critical faculties" of the group that it seized only on the errors of the book and ignored its whole trend.

Another protest meeting has been called by the Azzavia Group this Monday.



U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said last week that Indo-China was "not essential" to the defence of Asia.

Students Demonstrate Against Apartheid Commission

CAPE TOWN.

THE Government commission investigating the practicability of introducing apartheid at the "mixed" universities was greeted with a protest demonstration organised by the students when it visited the University of Cape Town last week.

Notices were displayed bearing the slogans: "We Don't Want Apartheid," "Our Campus is Happy—Leave it Alone!" "We Don't Want to be Stellenbosched," "Keep Apartheid Off the Campus" and "Dissolve the Commission." About 700 students signed a petition expressing their opposition to the introduction of apartheid in the university.

Memoranda were submitted to the Commission by the Senate and Council of the university and by the Students' Representative Council.

INEQUALITY

In his evidence the principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr. T. B. Davie, maintained that segregation must inevitably lead to inequality. The imposition of apartheid on the university would constitute an invasion into academic freedom, which was primarily the freedom to teach. In order to maintain this freedom it was necessary to have freedom of who shall teach and who shall be taught.

If these freedoms were violated, then teaching would become biased. The students themselves were not in favour of it, and if it were practised racial animosity would be an inevitable result, said Dr. Davie.

FAILURE

Professor D. V. Cowen, who submitted a memorandum on "mixed" and segregated universities in the United States, said history had proved that equality could never be attained through segregated institutions. Firstly, the benefits of freedom of association could never be attained, because students of different races could never meet. Secondly, with segre-

gated institutions, although White students would still have a choice of universities, Non-White students would be compelled to go to a particular university, even if the tuition that was provided there was inferior.

During the lunch break on the day the Commission sat an open-air meeting of about 700 students was held to protest against the Commission and to rally student support in the fight against apartheid.

Employment of Coloureds on the Buses

CAPE TOWN.

"The employment of Coloured men on the buses is inevitable," the managing director of City Tramways Company, Mr. Fenwick, told a deputation from the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation which interviewed him last Monday. The only obstacle was the Tramway Workers' Union, with whom there had been a "gentleman's agreement" since the time of the Boer War that only Europeans would be employed on the buses.

On the deputation were the chairman of S.A.C.P.O., Mr. E. A. Deane, Mr. H. J. Carelse, Mrs. Gladys Smith, Dr. R. E. van der Ross and Mr. J. Mussel. Many of the European conductors and drivers at present employed were uneconomical to the company, said Mr. Fenwick. Of the 1,200 men employed, as many as 300 were constantly changing. On the Stellenbosch bus service only Non-Europeans were employed now, as they had proved superior to the European crews.

NIGERIA BANS APARTHEID

LAGOS.

APARTHEID is now banned by law in Nigeria. Europeans who are "agents of apartheid in any form" will not be employed by the Nigerian Civil Service, reports the Nigerian New Times News Agency. If any such agents are traced anywhere else they will be ordered to leave the country at once.

A motion to this effect has been adopted unanimously by the Nigerian House of Representatives, on the motion of National Council member Mr. D. Ugwu.

The menace of Malan's Nationalist Government and the East African White settlers' anti-democratic activities against the mass of Non-White population, Mr. Ugwu said, was not only inhuman but also a threat to world peace and security.

While there was much talk about the danger of destructive weapons and another war, Communism and capitalism could safely co-exist. If the oppression and denial of democratic rights and civil liberties on the Non-White people who formed the majority of the population were left to continue in this manner, he warned, this in future could erupt into a great world crisis.

Solidarity of the South and East African peoples is one of the most

important features in the mass activity of the people of this country. During public rallies here this has been shown by resolutions declaring the unity of the Nigerian, South and East Africans and with banners: "Down With Malan" and "Long Live Jomo Kenyatta."

India Learns from China

NEW DELHI.

India has sent two top officials of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to study the vast water conservancy projects in China. They are Kanwar Sain, chairman of the Indian Water and Power Commission, and K. L. Rao, chief planner of the Commission. They are reported to have arrived in Peking as guests of the Chinese Government.



Posters expressing the opposition of the student body to the introduction of apartheid on the campus greeted the Government commission when they visited the University of Cape Town last week. On the left students sign the protest petition, while on the right two Non-European students look at the men whose report might lead to their exclusion from U.C.T.

MENZIES USING PETROV FOR POLITICAL FRAME-UP

General Election due Next Week

SYDNEY.

OPENING this week, the reactionary Australian Government, headed by Menzies and Fadden, began its biggest election stunt—the Royal Commission on the Petrov affair. The opening of the Commission has been timed for just 12 days before the Australian general elections on May 29, when the Government faces the strong prospect of defeat unless it can stampede the electorate. Highly suspicious circumstances in the entire handling of the affair suggest that between the end of the final session of Parliament, when Menzies sprang the first announcement, and the opening of the Royal Commission the Government has created unlimited opportunities for the fabrication of documents.

Labour gains in local elections in Australia have been a warning to the Menzies-Fadden Government that they are seriously in danger of losing the elections. This would be a blow to American war plans for the involvement of Australia in the South-East Asia Pact which the U.S. Government is determined to knock into shape even if the war in Indo-China comes to an end.

POLITICAL DEFEAT

The Menzies Government suffered its greatest political defeat when, in 1950, the fascist-like "Communist Party Dissolution Act" was first invalidated by the High Court and then thrown out by the people in a national referendum.

But the Government has continued its attacks on the trade unions and has incurred growing unpopularity as prices have risen and wages have been frozen, while war expenditure has risen from £50 million to £200 million a year.

As in the case of Gouzenko in Canada, where the hysterical build-up around charges of Soviet espionage were disproved in the actual court proceedings, so there has already been a backing down in Australia by some of the right-wing Press. Particularly, the Sydney Morning Herald has warned that the Commission would not be able to support the lurid suggestions already made by the Government.

NO EVIDENCE

The paper points out that there is no evidence to support the Government allegation that Mrs. Petrov had made a voluntary decision to "seek asylum" in Australia. "Not even Australian journalists present could testify from their own knowledge to the truth of the official version of events," says the paper.

Although Menzies claimed that Petrov had escaped with a considerable number of secret documents, no hint has been made as to what these documents are or what they contain. The Prime Minister made excuses, however, explaining that there is a difficulty in translating, that they are in code and that Petrov himself cannot decipher the code.

The Soviet Embassy announced that no documents were missing. The Government then made an embarrassed explanation that the documents were Petrov's own. In any case, they claimed they had been in touch with Petrov for some time before he revealed that he had been "collecting" documents. This did not explain why Petrov could not understand his own documents.

Since then, however, Petrov has been alone for more than a month with Australian police officials, and the opportunities for faking documents are clear.

The Government from the outset maintained that Petrov's disclosures would implicate the Australian Communist Party in espionage. President Dixon, of the Com-

munist Party, refuted the claim that there was any connection between his party and the Soviet Embassy or that any information or instructions were ever transmitted or received.

SMEAR CAMPAIGN

Wider political implications were revealed when the pro-Government papers carried inspired suggestions that the "disclosures" would involve the Labour Party, State employees and others besides the Communists.

The terms of reference of the Commission are so framed by the Menzies Government that they virtually assume the case has been proved before any evidence has been given. The members of the Commission have also been handicapped by Menzies.

From the State of New South Wales Menzies picked a Judge Owen, but when it came to Victoria the Chief Justice and his entire Bench refused to nominate a judge to take part in what they plainly stated to be a political controversy.

Following this serious rebuff Menzies asked for a judge from Queensland. When the State authorities nominated an impartial judge Menzies refused and made his own choice of a different man without consulting the State.

The whole case stinks rather strongly of a political frame-up.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN IN BRITISH GUIANA

Workers Fight Police Terror

LONDON.

A CAMPAIGN of defiance of the unjust emergency laws has begun in British Guiana, under the leadership of the People's Progressive Party. First to be arrested in this campaign was Dr. Cheddy Jagan, deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for disobeying an order issued by the Governor, restricting his movements to Georgetown, and requiring him to report to the police twice weekly.

Dr. Jagan is a dentist by profession, and had established two clinics in the rural areas. (Out of 19 dentists in the colony 14 practise in Georgetown and four in New Amsterdam, leaving the rural population without any dental services at all.) When he received the letter from the Governor restricting his movements he protested at once against this "flagrant restriction on my democratic and civil rights."

Applying for permission to visit his clinics, he added: "Should this permission be withheld I would be forced to disobey the order restricting my movements. . . The order violates my democratic rights and denies me the opportunity of treating my patients, to whom I owe, according to the ethics of my profession, a high duty." Permission was refused, and Dr. Jagan left for Mahaicony.

He was arrested and held for two days and two nights without bail.



YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

"Enclosed please find cheque for £2 11/-, of which £2 is a donation to the only paper fighting for true democracy in our country."

That encouraging note came from one of our readers in Port Elizabeth, who thus joins the growing number of subscribers who add a little extra to their remittance when renewing. And a little extra, added to other little extras, goes a long way.

We wish all our readers would realise that and send in their little bit, however small it may be. We need every penny that comes into this office. We need it urgently.

Every minute that ticks by brings the end of the month—the day of reckoning—a little nearer. We don't have to tell you what will happen if on that day we haven't enough money to meet our commitments. Printers just don't print unless you pay them.

Up to now we are still short of £700, and there's just over a week to go.

THE FUTURE OF ADVANCE DEPENDS ON YOU—ON HOW MUCH MONEY YOU ARE PREPARED TO GIVE US BY THE 29th MAY.

That is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Don't ignore this warning. Too much depends on it.

GIVE NOW! GIVE GENEROUSLY!

FRED CARNESON.

P.S.—Our office addresses are: CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.

JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.

DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

NON-EUROPEAN BODIES DENIED A HEARING

Race Zoning Plans in Natal

DURBAN.

REPRESENTATIVES of Indian and African organisations were denied the right to appear before the special committee of the Land Tenure Advisory Board in Pietermaritzburg last week.

The committee is considering plans to uproot thousands of Non-Europeans from their homes in accordance with race zoning proposals under the Group Areas Act.

The organisations which were not allowed a hearing were the Natal Indian Congress, five Indian Ratepayers' Associations and the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans.

The Board, despite protests from the organisations, ruled that they could not appear because they had no direct interest in the proposed plans.

Mr. J. N. Singh, representing the Natal Indian Congress, was told that if he were to appear for members of the Natal Indian Congress in their private capacity and not in the name of the Congress he would be allowed to lead evidence.

NO REPRESENTATION

Insisting on the right of representatives of the people's organisations to appear before the Board, Mr. Singh said that the Board provided one of the few opportunities which the Non-European people had to express their aspirations and safeguard their interests.

Mr. Singh said that the Non-Europeans were not in Parliament, they were not represented on the Board, the Inter-Departmental Committee, the Reference and Planning Committee or on the City Council. It was therefore essential that their representatives should be permitted to appear before the Land Tenure Board, especially since they had had no say in the making of this law.

Dr. Edgar Brookes, representing the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, said that as a member of the legislative body which passed the Act he felt sure that it had not been envisaged that people could not be represented through an organisation and that to debar such representation would be against the spirit of the Act. Dr. Brookes said that there were many members of

volve the administration in an initial expenditure of approximately £15,000.

From the Willowfontain and District Farmers' Association the Board received a resolution stating that the members strongly resented having Asiatics in the area.

The European Mountain Rise Ratepayers' Association objected to a proposal to establish an Indian settlement in a certain district because it will be near a European cemetery.

OUR HERITAGE

"The sweat and labour of four generations has developed our land and this land has now become the inalienable heritage of the Indian community," declares the Indian Residents' Association of Edendale and districts in a memorandum to the Board.

"No amount of compensation in money or land can repay us for the toil and sorrow, labour and love of our community, with its social, religious and educational institutions which we have developed.

"It is outrageous to ask a community to abandon its homes, land and means of livelihood."

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress at Pietermaritzburg last week a resolution passed unani-

mously reiterated that the Group Areas Act was designed to ruin the Indian community economically in the hope that they would accept the Government's policy of expatriation.

The resolution declares that the Indian people emphatically reject all the zoning plans submitted to the Land Tenure Board because they propose to uproot people from their land and deprive them of their cherished homes and institutions.

GUARDIAN CO-OP CLUB CHALLENGED

JOHANNESBURG.

The Textile Workers' Union have challenged the Guardian Co-op Club to a ladies' soccer match. Members of the Christmas Club wishing to play in this match are requested to hand in their names to their agents.

A trainer is needed to assist the Co-op team in their preparation. Volunteers for this task are requested to hand in their names to the Advance Office, 5 Progress Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Advance readers are asked to assist in finding a practice ground for Sunday morning practice.

THE SCHOOL ON THE DONGA



From MICHAEL HARMEL

Krugersdorp Indians are up in arms about the removal of the Indian school from its present central site to a position two miles from the town, where the building adjoins a dangerous 20-foot-deep donga. A petition signed by parents of the children attending the school has been sent to the Secretary of the Education Department, declaring that children will not be sent to the new school "until adequate safeguards are made for their safety."

The present school has been in existence for the past nine years. It is in a suitable position in the building of a former Coloured people's church, which is owned by the Town Council, and leased to the Indian community, which has expended a considerable amount of capital on improvements.

Now the Council has decided to close the Indian school and to use the site for the erection of a £10,000 "Jan de Klerk Hoërskool" for European children.

The Indian people of Krugersdorp have made repeated representations to the West Rand School Board and the Administrator of the Province against the proposed site, on which a pre-fabricated building has already been erected. Their representations have been ignored. In reply to a telegram of protest to Dr. Nicol, urging that the removal be held up to enable objections to be made, they were told that the removal was "long overdue." The authorities rejected, without reasons, three alternative sites proposed by the Community, and have not made or offered any compensation for the amount spent on improvements at the old school.

Parents will not send their children to the "school on the donga" until it has been properly fenced.

CHILDREN'S HOME

In a letter to the Board the Aryan Benevolent Society points out that in 1943 the society commenced negotiations with the City Council for a site on which to erect an orphanage and children's home for the Indian community.

In 1948 the City Council offered a suitable site.

In 1953, after money had been collected for the home, the society was advised that, due to the planning under the Group Areas Act, the site granted would have to be withdrawn. The building of this urgently required institution has been suspended.

In contrast to these memoranda pleading for justice and human rights are the immoral and callous protests and requests from certain European bodies and individuals.

In a letter to the Board Mr. J. D. Gooding, provincial secretary, insults the Indian community by stating that if an Indian area were created in a certain place it would "render the Provincial Road Department Depot vulnerable to theft," making it necessary "to build a security fence, provide security police and their accommodation," which measures would in-

charges, such as holding illegal processions and meetings.

REPRESSION

The police have embarked on severe repressive measures, closing down the headquarters of the People's Progressive Party and the printing business which produces its organ, Thunder. Police raids and tear gas have been used against protesting workers in Georgetown, Port Mourant and elsewhere.

"At Port Mourant," writes Mrs. Jagan, "over 60 workers were arrested when they protested against the arrest. As the police carried away only a few of the leaders of the demonstration, others jumped on the police lorries, demanding to be arrested with their comrades. The area was then proclaimed by the Governor.

"Party members are trailed by security police, permission is refused for the executive to meet, contacts with district secretaries are closely observed and police raids are frequent, British Guiana is a police State."

The following day police locked up his wife (who is general secretary of the P.P.P.), Messrs. Martin Carter, Rory Westmaas (leading members) and six others who had led a demonstration at police headquarters protesting at Dr. Jagan's arrest.

NOT RECOGNISED

Huge crowds surrounded the courthouse when Dr. Jagan was tried before Magistrate Sharples (whose brother was defeated by Dr. Jagan in the 1953 elections). Dr. Jagan said he refused to recognise the Emergency Orders, which were born in the minds of "fascists who are prepared to take away the rights of the people."

"Justice has been dead since British troops landed in this country. To-day the whole country is a vast prison. Whether I am inside or outside doesn't matter very much." The magistrate refused Dr. Jagan's request that Governor Savage be called as a witness and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

The following week over 70 persons were arrested on various

"WHAT I SAW IN THE SOVIET UNION" By Brian Bunting

The New Moscow University

AN example of the new building is Moscow University, built on the Lenin Hills south of the city. We spent four hours or so inspecting this structure, which is so colossal that we could see only a small portion of it in the time at our disposal. It is an immense conception by any standards.

The old Moscow University was situated in the centre of the city. When, after World War II, the number of students increased rapidly to something near the 18,000 mark the old buildings proved inadequate for their task, and work on the new university was started in 1949. The main block, which is 32 storeys high, was completed in 1953.

The university is by no means completed yet. So far 37 of the new blocks have been constructed. When the plan is fulfilled there will be 100 blocks altogether. Only the science faculties have so far been transferred to the new building, and studies in the humanities, arts, etc., continue at the old buildings in the centre of the city.

To illustrate the size of the new university, we were told that if a baby were born in one room and spent one day of its life in each room it would be 60 years old before it was able to leave.

Moscow students spend a minimum of five years at the university. "Permanent" students, of the type we know so well in South Africa, are not tolerated in the Soviet universities.

We were taken over laboratories, lecture rooms, theatres, museums, refectories, etc. We could judge that the equipment is of the best and that there is plenty of it. Next year a hospital, creche and nursery school will be among the new university buildings to be erected.

Living accommodation is available in the university for 6,000 students. Each boarder is provided with a separate room, plus furniture, radio, etc. Two of these rooms share a bathroom and lavatory, so that if two students marry they can enjoy the complete privacy of a self-contained flat. Kitchens are provided where students can cook their own meals; if they prefer it, they can dine at one of the many restaurants in the university. There is a full range of cultural and sporting facilities.

Accommodation costs each boarder 15 roubles a month. Each student is paid between 300 and 500 roubles a month, and tuition costs only 400 roubles a year, so it will be seen nobody is prevented by poverty from undertaking higher studies in the Soviet Union.

Reconstruction

Perhaps the most impressive achievements in Soviet building since the war, however, have been in the reconstruction of the war-damaged cities. The rebirth of Stalingrad is, of course, known to

U.S.-China Trade Double-Cross

LONDON.

While the United States threatens reprisals against Britain if she allows trade with China, millions of dollars worth of American goods, most of them on the British prohibited list, are pouring into the port of Canton, says Allan Winnington. British correspondent in China, Chinese customs officials in Canton disclosed that imports from America included machinery and instruments (42 per cent.), motor vehicles and electrical equipment (20 per cent.), chemicals (20 per cent.), medical goods, including penicillin (12 per cent.).



The main block of the new Moscow University.

all. We were able to see for ourselves what had been achieved in Kiev.

Kiev, a beautiful city of two million inhabitants on the elbow of the River Dnieper, was under Nazi occupation for 25 months. When the Soviet forces re-entered the city they found that 50 per cent. of the housing accommodation had been completely destroyed and much of the remainder was badly damaged. We were taken on a tour of Kiev, but, apart from one building which was a blackened shell, we were able to find no other trace of war damage. Everything had been restored.

Here, as in Moscow, buildings under construction were to be seen in all parts of the city. There is a lot still to be done. The "wild houses" here, as in Moscow, still exist; and in Kiev, too, the problem of replacing them with fine modern structures is being undertaken with striking energy.

Progress in Industry

While in Kiev we were taken over the Gorky Automatic Machine Plant, which turns out machines and machine-tools. Built in 1937-38, it now employs 3,000 workers, 30 per cent. of whom are women, including many of the most highly-skilled workers. When the factory first opened most of its equipment came from abroad. To-day the factory can produce itself any of the machines with which it was first equipped. We were shown, for instance, one machine which, up to the time of the war, could only be obtained from America. To-day this factory manufactures such machines. It is clear that as far as industrial technique and production are con-

cerned the Soviet Union is to-day self-sufficient and independent.

Not that the Soviet Union wishes to isolate itself from the West. On the contrary, Soviet leaders are constantly stressing the need for increased trade between East and West, and while we were in Moscow our hotel was packed with British businessmen out to collect some of the £400,000,000 in trade contracts offered by the Soviet Government.

While we were inspecting the

Gorky plant we were invited by the foreman of one of the sections, a Mr. Dubinsky, to visit his home. He lives in one of the first blocks of flats to be completed in Kiev after the war. With his wife and two children he occupies a two-roomed flat, sharing a bathroom and kitchen with another flat. Just after the war, when it was urgent to get a roof over people's heads, buildings had been constructed in this way to save time and materials.

Mr. Dubinsky told us quite

frankly that before the war his accommodation had been better—he had had a three-roomed flat with his own bathroom and kitchen. In fact, he said, he was now building his life for the second time, as his first effort had been completely destroyed by the Nazis.

The factory workers and many of their machines had been evacuated before the Nazi occupation of Kiev. Although the plant itself was damaged, some of the workers were back on the second day after liberation, and by 1950 production was higher than it had been at the outbreak of the war. For Mr. Dubinsky and thousands of others, however, life had to start again after the war.

Confident

Mr. Dubinsky is not an unhappy man. By no means. He was bubbling over with confidence and goodwill.

"I have everything I want," he said, pointing with a sweep of his hand round his living-room. "I have television and radio. I have a camera" (and we duly looked over his massive photograph album, with pictures of himself and his family on holiday, etc.). "I am starting to keep tropical fish.

"But, above all, I have complete confidence in my future. I know I will never be out of work, that if I am sick or too old to work I will be cared for. I know that my sons can go as far in life as they are capable of going.

"I'm not worried," he said. "Things are getting better for us all the time."

In conclusion he said:

"Tell your people that we in the Soviet Union have suffered greatly in the war. Now all we want is peace so that we can build our lives the way we want to."

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

TRADE UNIONS FIGHT BACK

Campaigns To Resist Schoeman Bills

JOHANNESBURG.

FOLLOWING the recent conferences in Cape Town, representing the overwhelming majority of organised workers of South Africa, which decisively rejected all the main principles of Mr. Schoeman's anti-labour legislation, trade unions are busy organising and preparing for concerted action to resist slave labour laws.

The Trade Unions National Campaign Committee, elected by the non-colour-bar conference, which was most militant and determined in its opposition to both the proposed Industrial Conciliation Bill and the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, is preparing an intensive drive throughout the country to bring thousands of unorganised workers, particularly African workers, into the trade unions.

In this campaign, according to Chairman George Maeka, they rely on receiving the active support and assistance of the African National Congress.

The A.N.C. is "trade union conscious" as never before, and a telegram sent by Congress Secretary Walter Sisulu to the Cape Town conference, declaring "Congress is at one with you" for "achieving unity of action against the danger to all workers and the building of one trade union movement," is expected to be backed by a directive that every Congress member should join and recruit others to his trade union.

Among registered unions, too, opposition is steadily mounting to Schoeman's Bill. The Johannesburg Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has circulated a resolution to all branches opposing the Bill as being clearly intended to

curtail hard-won rights, and calling upon the union's National Council to work with all other trade unions in opposing it.

COUNCIL OF ACTION ACTIVE

The Witwatersrand Council of Action has lost no time in acting on the decisions taken by the Cape Town conferences. A campaign to mobilise opposition to the Schoeman Bill in its entirety has been planned. During the course of this month regional conferences will be held in Benoni, Germiston and Randfontein. Local committees of the Council will be set up in these areas. Public meetings have been arranged in the Western Areas, Orlando and Alexandra.

In June it is intended to hold a regional conference in the Springs/Nigel area. On Thursdays, June 3 and 10, public meetings will be held in Albertsville and Coronationville.

Miss Joyce Wood, joint secretary, said in an interview with Advance that there has been an excellent response among rank and file workers to the Council's activities. Many have come forward and volunteered to assist the Council in its work. Miss Wood stated that the general feeling was that the Schoeman Bill must be rejected in toto, and this can only be achieved through militant organisation.

S.A.C.P.O. Planning Big Drive

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal branch of S.A.C.P.O. is planning a big organising drive among the Coloured people, says Mr. Stanley Lollan, the secretary.

Pointing out that the Advance report of the meeting of the Congresses last week omitted to mention that S.A.C.P.O. was one of the organisations which issued the Call to the People—the organisation was well represented, including a member of the National Executive Committee, who travelled from Cape Town—Mr. Lollan said he was confident the organisation would lead to a political revival among the Coloured people.

Bhoola Charged With Carrying Communist Party Membership Card

Mr. Ismail Bhoola, banned ex-secretary of the Tin Workers' Union, appeared in the Germiston Magistrate's Court last week on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act. The indictment alleges that he was found to be carrying a membership card of the former Communist Party of South Africa and a memorandum issued by the Young Communist League.

Mr. V. C. Berrange, instructed by Messrs. Mandela and Tambo, appeared for Mr. Bhoola. He objected to the second part of the indictment on the ground that it disclosed no offence, and the charge was accordingly amended so as to refer to the membership card only.

No evidence or argument was submitted on the merits of this charge, the case being postponed until May 28. Mr. Bhoola's bail was reduced from £100 to £50.

WHAT IKE LIKES

"The President is up every day around 6.30 and at breakfast by 7. His working day runs between 10 and 12 hours, and sometimes more.

"Usually he is in bed by 10 o'clock, and he continues to read paper-backed pulp Western magazines as his main literary relaxation. He reads about eight cowboy adventure stories a week—the more lurid and improbable the better."—Don Iddon in the London Daily Mail.

TRADE UNION COLUMN By RAY ALEXANDER

Man Power Shortage And Apartheid



Not a week passes without a Cabinet Minister boasting about the Union's economic stability and industrial growth for which, of course, the Nationalists claim all credit!

At the same time, but for other purposes, Nationalist spokesmen describe the expansion as a terrible threat to the "Herrenvolk." This threat arises because increasing use must be made of Africans, Coloureds and Indians for skilled as well as unskilled work, owing to the shortage of Europeans.

"To-day the Union's 2,500,000 white people alone could not possibly exploit the country's natural resources," says the latest issue of *South African Industry and Trade*, "so as to achieve a progressive economy or reasonable standards of living for themselves."

In order to develop the Free State goldfields, uranium-extraction plants, oil refineries or Sasol, employers have found it necessary to draw upon the African and other Non-European groups for workers.

Pipe Dreams

Earlier pipe-dreams of recruiting workers from overseas have been dissipated in the heat not of the South African sun but of her national and racial prejudices. The commissions which have been touring the European continent at the taxpayers' expense, to recruit technicians and artisans for railways, post office and industry, have produced very slender results.

Immigrants have come out to South Africa, but many have departed, and the net gain of six or seven thousand a year is scarcely bigger than the pre-war figure.

The fact of the matter is, while Afrikaner Nationalism continually bemoans the numerical weakness of the white population, it is afraid that large scale European immigration would strengthen the English-speaking group at its expense. Afrikaners have even complained that Hollanders tend to become antagonistic towards "Herrenvolk" ideas.

No Alternative

There is no alternative to the employment of our African and other Non-European citizens, as the Board of Trade showed by means of elaborate statistics as far back as 1945. For that matter, the same point was made in 1942 or thereabouts by the report of the Van Eck Industrial and Agricultural Requirements Commission.

Van Eck and the Board of Trade said that the absorption of more and more Africans in industry was a natural and inevitable process.

The fanatical slave drivers now in power, on the other hand, denounce it as an evil, although they show not the slightest tendency to forgo the fruits which it yields in the form of bigger profits.

Theory

The theoretical basis of Nationalist policy in this matter appears in a recent memorandum drawn up by a committee of the F.A.K. (Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings). Drawing attention to the shortage of European

workers, the writers complain that the Union's economy is taking the shape of a pyramid having a large and growing Non-European labour base and a relatively small and declining apex of Europeans in control. The F.A.K. argued, if this process continued, white domination and living standards would be threatened. A predominantly Non-European labour force would ultimately be in a position to extract political and social concessions from the European minority by means of strikes and other forms of political pressure.

The authors of the memorandum draw the conclusion that the "European economy" must free itself as much as possible from the "Non-European" base and therefore certain industries and occupations should be reserved solely for Europeans.

This programme is actually being implemented. Schoeman's I.C. Bill contains a clause which puts this policy into effect in that it would give the Minister power to allocate jobs on a racial basis.

At the same time to disarm the African workers and to prevent them from using their organised strength, the Native Settlement of Disputes Act was passed, which prohibits Africans from striking and excludes them from Industrial Conciliation machinery.

This monstrous invasion of basic human rights is being sold to the country and to European Trade Unionists in particular, as a device to safeguard the position of the white workers.

Fallacy

From a narrow racial and short time point of view this policy of the Nationalists, which runs counter to every sound principle of trade unionism appears attractive to some European trade unionists who are afraid of competition. What these people overlook is the fundamental conflict between the position of the worker, white or Non-European, and the interests of the employers.

The results of apartheid along the lines of the F.A.K. memorandum and Schoeman would be far removed from the wishful thinking by the reactionary white trade unionists. Writing in 1936, Dr. Bosman, in his book "Industrialisation of South Africa," argued that production costs were too high for competitive purposes, but that a reduction in skilled wages would have the disastrous effect of breaking down colour barriers between white and non-white workers. His "solution" was to separate rigidly the European workers from the Non-European, then to depress European wages to something like the Non-European level.

I have no doubt that this would be the result of apartheid as envisaged by the F.A.K. and Schoeman. Competition between white and non-white would not disappear if they were segregated into different industries; there would then be competition between the white and the non-white industries (as there is to-day between British and Japanese industries) and the normal effect of which would be the depression of European wages to the Non-European level.

I do not for one moment suppose that this kind of economic mad-house envisaged by the Nationalist theoreticians will ever develop.

No capitalist is going to put his money into an unprofitable white enterprise. More decisive, however, will be the strength of the Non-European working class. Despite the disabilities that Schoeman and his cronies are placing upon them (which workers in fascist countries have had to face under capitalist reaction), I am certain that our working people will defeat these attempts to hold back their progress just as surely as workers elsewhere have defeated reaction.

Under the pressure of these continued attacks, the Non-Europeans are bound to raise the demands for equal opportunities to do all kinds of skilled work. They will inevitably challenge the attempts to give Europeans a privileged position in the economic structure.

If the European trade unionists do not co-operate with the Non-Europeans the Non-Europeans

will be forced to undercut in order to get the job. Under Schoeman's type of separate trade union organisation the way will be open for throat-cutting competition between groups of workers such as this country has never seen.

Defeat the Bill

No trade unionist can want to see this developing. The way to prevent this is to secure the rejection of Schoeman's Bill and to open the doors to skilled trades for Africans, Coloureds and Indians and to build a united trade union movement.

The Bill can, and must, be defeated. Schoeman has said: "The rank and file want the I.C. Bill, whatever their leaders said at the Unity Conference." Let us show Schoeman that he is wrong. Flood the House with telegrams, letters demanding the withdrawal of this Bill. Pass resolutions in your trade union branches, factories and send them in to the House and the Press. Lobby M.P.s, organise public meetings and demonstrations. Let the voice of Labour be heard. Block the passage of this Bill!

Train Non-Europeans—Then We Won't Need Immigrants

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Every year Parliament has a debate on immigration. The U.P. starts it with the same old arguments and the Nationalists put an end to it with the same old replies. It gets the country nowhere.

South Africa needs skilled workers; there is no doubt of this. But neither the U.P. nor the Nats. are prepared to find these workers in the most obvious place—right here in South Africa among the Non-White workers, whose chances of becoming skilled are restricted by the colour bar. Lift the colour bar, and at once the Government will be able to solve the problem of lack of skilled labour.

But the U.P. wants to bring in the skilled workers from overseas. There are two reasons for this. One is that it is not prepared to grant equality of opportunity to South Africans of all races. The other is that it wants voters to help it put the Nationalists out of power.

The Nationalists are perfectly correct when they say the U.P. wants large-scale immigration from Britain to increase its voting strength. Malan, therefore, has no intention of letting these immigrants into the country.

The Nationalist Government has no alternative solution. It wants neither large-scale immigration nor equality of opportunity for all South Africans. It has only one choice—to keep South Africa backward. It prefers economic stagnation to either of these methods. It is willing to accept an economy which is based mainly on the primary industries of agriculture and min-

ing and to let secondary industry make out as best it can.

PERFECTLY CLEAR

All these facts were made perfectly clear in the debate last week. Neither the U.P. nor the Nats. will do the sensible thing required for South Africa's natural development, namely, to lift the barriers that prevent the Non-White worker from contributing his proper share.

The most the Government will do is accept a limited immigration programme. It is prepared to bring in 10,000 or 15,000 carefully screened immigrants every year, but no more. About 5,000 are brought in from Britain, and most of the rest from Holland and Germany. Not all these immigrants are skilled workers. The European countries are reluctant to part with their artisans. Among the immigrants, therefore, are a number of petty business men.

The Nats. have no remedy for the problem. But neither has the U.P. Anyone who demands large-scale immigration, considering South African politics in its present context, is denying the Non-White workers their birthright, their right to become just as skilled as any other South African.

To subscribe to large-scale immigration means subscribing to the policy which keeps the Non-White worker on the non-skilled side of the colour bar.

Parliament's annual immigration debate, therefore, is merely a squabble between the two ruling sections on the best way of preserving their own skins.

There is only one real remedy—let the people of South Africa do the work themselves. Remove the colour bar!

Crowds At Soviet Exhibition

JOHANNESBURG.

Keen interest was aroused among thousands of students and other visitors who crowded the photo exhibition on Soviet life and culture held at the Witwatersrand University last week by the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

Sections of the exhibition dealt with administration, architecture, communications, the arts, education, agriculture, sport and other special features.

The exhibition, which ran for four days, was never without a crowd studying the various aspects depicted, and numerous favourable comments were entered in a visitors' book.

Orlando Youth League Suspended

JOHANNESBURG.

Disciplinary action has been taken against the Orlando branch executive of the African National Congress Youth League, whose disruptive racialist activities have been causing much unfavourable comment. The chairman, Mr. Leballo, and the entire committee have been suspended "jointly and severally" by decision of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Youth League meeting last Saturday. The charge was insubordination.

Branch affairs will be directed by the Provincial Committee until a new branch executive is elected, states the acting secretary, Mr. R. A. Tshelana.

SOUTH AFRICA CLUB

Wednesday, 26th May, 1954

Mr. J. MOROLONG, Secretary of Cape Town Branch of A.N.C., will speak on

"THE POLICY OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS"

at the

MITRA HALL, MOUNT STREET (Bus Stop 25), MOWBRAY

Here's the happy answer to
CONSTIPATION



A couple of Partons tonight and you'll be right on top of your form tomorrow! Don't ever let Constipation slow you down, when there's such a safe and simple remedy. And remember that partial elimination is not enough. You've got to get rid of all the body's waste if you want to be free of Headaches, Depression, Sluggishness, Indigestion, Bad Breath and blotchy skin. Partons not only makes sure of complete bowel action but tones up the entire nervous and digestive systems as well. There is nothing quite like Partons—famous for 40 years as the family tonic laxative.

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From Ring And Track

BY GUS



THE local muscle world received excellent news when it was learnt that R. P. Govender, that modest hunk of the most meticulously moulded muscle in South Africa, has been granted a passport to travel overseas.

Now Govender's lifelong ambition of competing in the Mr. Universe contest in England can at last be realised. When he was unanimously declared Mr. South Africa last year the judges, Tromp van Diggelen and Issy Blomberg, paid the likeable Durban lad a great tribute when they stated that they could not find a flaw in his physique and that he stood a good chance with the best in the world. And Van Diggelen should know—he happens to have been a judge at one of these international shows.

But—how used to that word we Blacks must now be—there is

DURBAN RACING

Following are Owen Tudor's selections:

First Race: 1 HIGH CAPE, 2 Fine Memory, 3 Downfall.
Second Race: 1 POETIC EDD, 2 Welcome Gift, 3 Gargo Gal.
Third Race: 1 DECANter, 2 Honeyway, 3 Jan Steyler.
Fourth Race: 1 LILLY POUND, 2 Idyllic, 3 Cape Storm.
Fifth Race: 1 RAMA, 2 Torch Banner, 3 Copperbell.
Sixth Race: 1 DERBY DAY, 2 Medal, 3 Cosmic.
Seventh Race: 1 ST. EASTON, 2 Young Charles, 3 Fudge.
Eighth Race: 1 DURBAN, 2 Luck's Bounty, 3 Shushu Baby.
Ninth Race: 1 ANVIL TOP, 2 Red Bonnet, 3 Newsboy.

YOUTH FORUM

Cultural Salute to Paul Robeson. Prominent Speakers, Records.—4a Kort Street, Johannesburg, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th May. All Welcome.

WOODSTOCK.—Board and lodging for two respectable Coloured gentlemen.—Write to P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACES AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 22nd MAY
First Race Starts at 1.10 p.m.

EIGHT — EVENTS — EIGHT

TWO £1 DOUBLES:

1st Double on 3rd and 4th Races
2nd Double on 6th and 7th Races

TRAIN SERVICE

From Monument Station at 12 noon, 12.44 and 1.10 p.m.

BUS SERVICE

Buses will depart for the Course from Dock Road (opposite the bottom of St. George's Street) 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.—R. C. LOUW, Secretary. Red Cross House, Riebeck Street, Cape Town.

a snag. Filthy lucre has once more reared its ugly head, and this time it threatens to shatter our hopes of bringing international recognition to our physical culture.

Mr. R. D. Naidoo, secretary of the Natal Amateur Weight-lifting and Body-building Association—the body which has taken on the responsibility of sending Govender overseas—says:

"Now that Govender has been granted his passport we are making an all-out effort to collect the necessary funds. A lot of people are pessimistic, but I'm sure that with the right type of campaigning the money will be raised in time."

For the sake of Non-European sport in this country, let us hope that that is how things will turn out to be.

Govender has come up the hard way. Eldest of a family of 13, he is a waiter at a Durban hotel. Despite the fact that he hardly had any time at his disposal and that he could not conform to the strict diet required of the average body builder, Govender astounded the critics by producing the wonderful physique he possesses at the moment.

His has not been a path of roses, and after so much toil it would be heart-breaking to see

his efforts come to nothing.

Mr. Naidoo, who has been connected with physical culture for more years than he can remember, tells me that his association has planned a bumper fund-raising show for Durban. Highlight of the show will be the "Mr. Durban" contest, which is an annual affair and arouses tremendous interest amongst the muscle boys of the Banana City. Last year brawny Bill Wilkinson, the big boy who could easily have won a Mr. South Africa title if he had only put the accent on definition, won the title from a field of strong competitors.

There is news in the air that Johnny Maistry, ex-Mr. Natal, who allowed marriage to interfere with his physical culture career, is going to come out of hiding and participate in the contest. The local weight-lifters will also be going into action in the three Olympic lifts. If there are enough entries other lifts will be innovated.

TABLE TENNIS

The Inter-Provincial and South African Open Table Tennis Championships will take place in the Salt River Municipal Hall as from the 28th June. The finals of the Open Championships will be played on Tuesday, 6th July. I have been given to understand that all title-holders will defend their titles.

As a great number of entries are expected, those wishing to participate are requested to apply as early as possible for entry forms, which are available from the Western Province Table Tennis Union, 2 Dawes Street, Cape Town, or from the S.A.T.T. Board, Lyndhurst, Lyndhurst Rd., Kenilworth. Closing date for entries is Tuesday, 1st June, 1954.

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

SYNOPSIS

Katie's brother Robert and his friend Basil are helping Basil's mother, Aunt Daphne, to run a vegetable hawking business. One day Basil disappears. Aunt Daphne takes over his round, but finds, when she asks the customers for their money, that it has already been collected.

At the next house Aunt Daphne asked whether the boy had collected the money this week. The missus said that he had already been to collect the money. Stuttering with anxiety and anger, Aunt Daphne went to the third and fourth house. Then she went back home to wait for Basil, who, she knew in her heart, would never come home again. Uncle Jacob asked all his friends whether they had seen Basil; he was afraid that he might have been assaulted and robbed on some lonely road. But then came reports that Basil had been seen at the Docks in Cape Town; Aunt Daphne and Uncle Jacob decided to do nothing. What could they do? They could not prosecute their own son. They could only hope that he would repent and bring himself and the money home again one day.

Our side of the family was relieved that it had not been Robert.

But Robert was waiting and watching for bigger things.

Uncle Jacob, like so many Africans and Coloureds, kept his money where he could see it—in his house. All his transactions were done in cash, banks and cheques had not penetrated his economic world.

One day Robert was doing his rounds with Aunt Daphne. It was

cold and she was hungry, so she sent him home to get some sandwiches.

When Robert approached the house he saw that there was no one at home. His stride slowed to a saunter. The house seemed deserted and the discovery was like strong wine that rushed to his head. He glowed with excitement. It was now or never—this was the chance that he had been waiting for.

Robert quickly studied the lie of the land. Aunt Daphne's two youngest children were playing on a pile of sand in the roadway a

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

short distance from the house but otherwise there was not a soul in sight.

Robert withdrew into the shadow of a wall and gave a sharp deliberate whistle. He waited for a few minutes and then repeated the signal, glancing anxiously up and down the road. At last Basil, who had been hiding all this time in a neighbour's house, appeared and together they walked hurriedly around to the back of Aunt Daphne's house and into the kitchen. Robert closed the door and gave Basil a little push, "Quick man, we must work fast. Where is the money?"

Basil led the way into Aunt Daphne's room. On the floor beside the bed was a big wooden box secured by a padlock. Aunt Daphne used this for her linen—and Uncle Jacob as a strongbox. Over the box was spread a table-cloth laid with Aunt Daphne's collection of ornaments.

Robert and Basil hastily removed the ornaments and then set

The Man in the Street

No. 21



The Advance photographer-reporter team saw Mr. J. Roux walking down a Doornfontein street with Russel and Mildred, the two youngest in his family of four children, on a week-day morning, and at once decided to interview him for the man-in-the-street column. A regular reader of our paper, he was glad to be interviewed.

He's a furniture worker (13 years in the trade), but is off on sick leave and has been for some time. He's worried about the possibility of having to change his trade through illness, for he likes the work, though the wages are nothing to get excited about.

"We used to get £5 a week. We could buy more for that than we can for the £12 or £13 we get now." A staunch trade unionist, he speaks highly of the former secretary of his union, the late Mr. Merkel ("there was a fine, humane man and a strong union man"), and looks with apprehen-

sion at the proposed Schoeman legislation. "If our union were split on racial lines it would create bad feeling in the factories and lead to a fall in wages."

Mr. Roux is also very anxious about housing conditions. The Coloured and Indian tenants in Doornfontein and Jeppe feel themselves in a very insecure position as more and more homes are being pulled down to make way for factories. They are attempting to organise, and have already sent a deputation to the City Council, without any concrete results. "We have had continual warnings in our buildings that we shall have to get out. Families are being put out all the time and there's nowhere for them to go. Eighteen to 20 families have been given notice last week in Siemert Road. Unless we can get together and get the Council to stay the landlords' hands until suitable alternative accommodation is provided, we face a grim future," he said.

He feels strongly, too, that the Coloured people should speak up on behalf of the Africans who are faced with eviction in the Western Areas. "Firstly, because it's our turn next; and secondly, because one object of the removal scheme is to create bad feeling between African and Coloured."

"I'm for racial harmony. People should get together. It is time we Coloured people should wake up and organise. We need a type of organisation like the African National Congress and the S.A. Indian Congress. We must stop sitting back in our armchairs."

to work on the heavy padlock. With all their strength, they levered the padlock against the staple with some iron piping. The lock snapped and Robert swung the lid open. With feverish fingers they piled the linen on the floor.

At the bottom of the box was more money than either of them had ever seen. Rolls of five pound notes lay stacked side by side with three heavy bags of silver.

For a moment Robert hesitated and then he joined Basil clumsily stuffing money into his pockets. The bags of money they hid under their jackets. Then they bundled the linen back into the box and carefully replaced the table-cloth with the ornaments on top of it. There was a shuffling at the kitchen door and they both jumped to their feet.

"Ja, who is there?" Robert croaked in alarm.

A pause. Then a small voice said, "It's Dirkie."

Basil said, "It's only Dirkie, come let's go."

"No wait!" Robert whispered. Glancing hurriedly around the room, he caught sight of Aunt Daphne's coat lying over the chair and picked it up.

"Say we came to get the coat."

"Ag, don't worry," Basil scoffed, "Dirkie is only a baby. He knows nothing." The wads of money in his jacket had made him light-headed and careless.

Slowly and nonchalantly they walked into the kitchen but there

was something about their manner which made Dirkie ask curiously, "What are you doing?"

"Nothing," Basil replied. "Mummy sent Robert to get her coat and some food and I just came back for a little while, but now I'm going away again. Here, take this ticky and buy a sweetie."

Basil disappeared down the street and Robert, armed with a few hastily cut sandwiches, jumped on a moving bus. He did not want Aunt Daphne to question why he had been away so long.

"Get inside the bus. Where is your fare?" the European conductor demanded. Robert had no small change, only oceans of big money and he did not want to arouse suspicion. He practised a trick that he had learned from his skollie friends in the Globe gang. He ignored the conductor entirely and, standing on the step continued to stare into the street. The conductor came nearer and looked at Robert closely.

"Where's your fare?"

Robert turned suddenly and in a fierce low voice he hissed, "You think you are smart, eh. Next time you come past here I'll stick a knife right through your heart."

Conductors are fair game for intimidation. They have to pass too often through the same streets crowded with skollies. The conductor went back into the bus and paid no more attention to Robert.

(To be continued next week)

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