



DEATH OF CZECH PRESIDENT



The sudden death last Saturday of Klement Gottwald, President of Czechoslovakia, has been a serious blow to the people of his country at a time when they are in the forefront of resistance against the savage intrigues and undermining activities of the Western Powers. Gottwald was of working class origin and entered the political struggle before he was 20, becoming one of the founders of the Communist Party. He took a lead in establishing the Czechoslovak state on the basis of People's Democracy after the defeat of the Nazi occupationists. By 1948 middle class groups forming part of the Government had gone into open opposition, attempting to drag the country into the Western bloc. Under his leadership the Czech working class smashed the opposition and Gottwald became President. Serious disorders continued in the country's economy and the President turned his attention to clearing up this underground sabotage and spying which had penetrated into high positions in the State. The conspirators were brought to trial last November and condemned. It was his firm leadership which had rallied the people against external enemies and set the country on the road to a free future. One of his last duties was the sad one of representing his country at the funeral of Stalin.

Advance

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Soviet leaders stand on guard at Stalin's coffin in the Hall of the Columns, House of the Trade Unions, Moscow. From the left: Mr. Molotov, Foreign Minister; Marshal Voroshilov, President; Mr. Beria, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Malenkov, Prime Minister; Marshal Bulganin, Minister of War; Mr. Krushchev, member of the Praesidium; Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kaganovitch and Mr. Mikoyan, Minister of Trade.

World Homage to Stalin Proves Strength of Peace Policy

MOVING TRIBUTES BY SOUTH AFRICANS

Moving tributes to Stalin were paid by speakers at well-attended memorial meetings in Johannesburg and Cape Town last week. The Acting Consul General of the Soviet Union was present at a huge meeting of all races in Johannesburg last Sunday afternoon. The hall, which was full to overflowing, was draped in red and black with a great portrait of Stalin above the platform. All stood silent for one minute as the meeting opened. To Stalin there was no need for a memorial, said one speaker. His memorial was the U.S.S.R. In the chair was the Rev. D. C. Thompson, who said that when he had been in the Soviet Union the previous year he and his wife had realised that Stalin was the symbol of all the achievements and hopes of the Soviet people. The theme throughout the meeting was that Stalin could not die because he lived in the hearts of millions. (Continued on page 8)

Failure of U.S. Hopes to "Disintegrate" Soviet Camp

LONDON. **INSTEAD** of the hoped-for chaos and upheaval—stability and peace. Instead of "cracks" and the rousing of enmity against the Soviet Union—spontaneous and world-wide expressions of mass sympathy for the Soviet peoples on the death of their leader, Stalin. This has been the tremendously important development of events in the past week. The calculations of the Western Governments and their crazy propaganda agencies have been upset, and the American Government has been forced, within a few days, to call off its whole psychological warfare campaign aimed at "disintegrating" the U.S.S.R. and her allies. A world that has been fed for years on lies was incapable of making any proper assessment of the real place Stalin held in the hearts of the Soviet and other peoples. Nor did it understand the political unity and maturity of the country he led. Again, the sober, friendly but firm statements on peace and international relations by the new Soviet leaders have been only briefly reported by the Western Press and are already being wrapped up in distortions and misrepresentations. The Advance special correspondent in London sums up the situation there in these words: **Fleet Street Mud** "With the illness and death of Stalin, Fleet Street dredged the very depths of the journalistic mire in the hunt for mud with which to besmirch a great man and his achievements. While it was too much to expect that they should show any affection for Stalin, ordinary humanity demanded that they pay at least a fleeting tribute to his stature and attainments, not to speak of his unequalled contribution to saving their own skins from destruction at the hands of Hitler. Nothing of the kind was forthcoming. "It would be impossible to give a complete round-up of the deluge of crazy speculation, murky innuendo, gloating anticipation, drunken conjecture and just plain shameless lying that has swamped the English Press during the past week. "Except for Admiral Standley, a (Continued on page 8)

UNIONISTS CHARGED WITH PERJURY

DURBAN. Mr. David Sewnath, ex-chairman of the Howick Rubber Workers' Union Indian section, and Mr. C. Gumede, chairman of the African Rubber Workers' Union, were arrested on Thursday on a charge of perjury arising out of their evidence given in the case of Mr. T. Gwala, who was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and who was subsequently acquitted. Both were released on bail of £30.

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READERS' VIEWS

The Decline of Modern Empires

G.H.L., Port Elizabeth.

Those among us who were old enough at the beginning of this century to contemplate the power and glory of the British, French, and Dutch empires, which had existed practically undisturbed for several centuries, and which had grown rich and powerful in the process; would have been very unlikely to prophesy that in the short period of fifty years all of these empires would be breaking up and collapsing, and that the White man's supremacy and

domination over the Non-European races practically all over the world was coming to an inglorious end.

There is no space available to go into the reasons for the sudden upsurge of national feeling among the Eastern people, but we can all rejoice and be hopeful of the future when we realise that in a few short years the Dutch have had to relinquish their rich empire in Java and Sumatra, the English have moved out of India (that brightest jewel in the Crown) and Burma.

The English are having trouble in Malaya and Kenya, they were ejected from Palestine and lost their oil refineries in Persia and are threatened with the loss of military and air bases in the Suez Canal zone. France is slipping in Indo-China and would have had to withdraw but for American assistance. The French are also 'persona non grata' in Syria, Tunis and Morocco.

But as regards future peace in this planet the most hopeful augury in my opinion is the coming conference of all Arab-Asian nations, when decisions will likely be made to have no part or lot or render any assistance whatever to any of the great powers or their allies who are now feverishly piling up

fearful weapons of destruction in preparation for yet another war.

If these eighteen nations resolutely refuse to be bribed or badgered into helping either group the left flank of one and the right flank of the other will be exposed and unprotected, and this fact alone may prevent a war breaking out.

Council Neglects Tenants

From "Advance Seller", Cape Town:

The filthy conditions existing in some parts of the Malay quarters of Cape Town have to be seen to be believed. While it is true that many of the Council houses in this area have been condemned, there are still a large number of Council tenants living in them, and, no doubt, bringing in a tidy amount of rental. Until alternative housing is found, the responsibility for the health of those concerned rests with the Council.

It is doubtful whether the three Councillors representing this ward have ever taken the trouble to inspect this area. Had they done so they would have seen, for instance, that Upper Berg Lane is littered with dirt; that tiny children play in this filth while huge rats chase everywhere. They would notice, too, stagnant pools of water which almost certainly spread disease in the neighbourhood.

A few inquiries would have informed them that the Council refuse bins which had previously been provided, have suddenly been removed from several areas. Leaking roofs and broken floors are part and parcel of life in this section of town.

The three Councillors should realise that their primary duty is not to roll up to meetings in their luxurious limousines, but to "foot it" around the slums and find out how the "other side" lives. It would be a revelation to them! They must remember that they have a real responsibility towards the people whom they represent.

Should they desire a guide to show them the squalor and misery around Rose and Chiappini streets, I should be pleased to help them.

Use The Franchise!

From Mr. J. Ngwevela, Bunga Avenue, Langa, Cape Town:

Some African organisations are supporting a policy of boycotting the right to vote and to elect Europeans to Parliament. I appeal to Africans not to be misled by these boycotters.

Africans must remember that the franchise is a weapon to be defended by all, whether they be voters or not. If we stand united and use this weapon properly then it can be a most powerful one. To boycott would be to hand over the right to vote to the Government without even a fight.

I ask all Africans who have the qualifications to make sure that they are registered voters. The requirements are as follows: They must have worked for one employer for more than one year, or stay in a house valued at at least £75. They must be able to write their name, address and occupation. In less than three weeks any African can learn to write the necessary words without help.

We must use every stick to fight against our oppressors, however small it might seem.

Clarion Call

Calm before the Storm

Up till now the election campaign has been a very milk-and-watery affair. A few tomatoes and rotten eggs have been thrown at one or two candidates, a few speakers have been heckled, but that's about all.

Perhaps it's a sign of the Nationalists' confidence in the outcome that they have not yet called in their bicycle-chain brigades and knuckleduster kommandos. Or perhaps they will be used only in the closing stages of the election—if the issue still appears to be in the balance.

Which side gains from this sort of violence at meetings? United Party members, who are usually the victims of these tactics, are convinced that the general public reacts against them. At any rate, the U.P. always make out they stand to gain votes every time one of their meetings is broken up.

The Tough School

The Nationalists, on the other hand, seem to think it good tactics to break up their opponents' meetings. It is true the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, in the closing stages of the last session of Parliament, appealed for peace and order during the election campaign. But during the same session both the Minister of Labour, Mr. Schoeman, and the member for Vereeniging, Dr. Loock, blamed the U.P. for having their meetings broken up.

Mr. Schoeman seemed to think it was a matter of course that meetings should be broken up. One of his meetings in Durban had been broken up. "But I didn't squeal," he said, implying that the U.P. should learn to grin and bear it.

And Dr. Loock added that so long as the U.P. attacked Afrikanerdom at their meetings (Afrikanerdom in his mind meaning the Nationalist Party), so long must they expect to have their meetings smashed up. And just in case the U.P. thought they had grounds for complaint about this attitude, Dr. Loock disclosed that when he had been a United Party organiser, one of his main jobs had been to break up Nationalist Party meetings in the Free State.

So I suppose we can still expect some excitement before April 15.

Unity in the Election

I see the Unity movement are coming to life again now that there is an election on. All herrenvolk elections are frauds, say the Unity Movement. The Nats. are the same as the U.P. Therefore, if one is a "principled" fighter for liberation and not a quisling or an election tout, one must boycott the election and refuse to work the machinery of oppression.

It is queer how, despite all their contempt for elections, the Unity Movement yet only function when there is an election to boycott. Their last public activity before this election was during Mr. Bunting's election campaign, when they were also peddling their boycott policy and breaking up meetings.

Reject Their Policy

Their policy was decisively rejected on that occasion, and I have no doubt the bulk of the Coloured people will also reject it this time. When the right of the Coloured voter to stay on the common roll is at issue in this election, it would be the height of political stupidity to indulge in a boycott.

It would be like saying to Dr. Malan: "You want to take my vote away? Take it, I don't want it. It's no use to me."

As always, the effect of Unity Movement propaganda is only to lessen the people's resistance to Nationalist tyranny.

Their First Martyr

Incidentally the Unity Movement paper the Torch is thrilled to death that Dr. Limbada, one of their Natal stalwarts, has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from speaking at meetings in the Dundee magisterial district and prohibited under the Riotous Assemblies Act from leaving Dundee.

Both notices from Minister of Justice Swart are printed in full in the last issue of the paper. And the Torch commentator Rover in his column Torchlight wrote: "If anyone wondered whether the N.E.U.M.'s ideas were making as much headway in Natal as we claim, then the gagging of Dr. Limbada provides the answer."

Of all 80 people so far banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Torch can claim only one adherent. That doesn't say much for the "headway" the Unity Movement is making.

May I say that I protest against the ban on Limbada just as strenuously as I have against the bans on all the others? May I, too, express the hope that Dr. Limbada and his friends will now take part in the country-wide campaign of the people against this unjust law.

Swart's use of the Act

Many people don't seem to realise that you don't have to be "named" as a former member of the Communist Party before action can be taken against you under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Minister of Justice can prohibit anyone, whether or no he was a Communist Party member, from attending gatherings. Of all those people who have been banned under the Act so far, quite half were not members of the Party and have not been "named".

Of those convicted under the Act, the majority were not members of the Party and have not been named.

It will be remembered that Minister Swart, when introducing the Act, guaranteed it would be used only against the Communists. In fact, however, it has been used impartially against all opponents of the Government.

This Weeks' Big Joke

Mr. Pieter Hugo, Nationalist candidate for Paarl, said at a meeting in the Paarl Town Hall last week:

"Like General Hertzog, the now-abominated Dr. Malan with his apartheid policy will become the hero of South Africa and the whole world, even of the United Party."

"And I want to prophesy that in the course of time Dr. Malan, with his introduction of opportunities, will also become the hero of the Coloured people."

No signs of it yet—neither the opportunities nor the hero-worship.

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In his first election speech at Paarl recently, the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, asked for a mandate from the people to prevent the collapse of the apartheid system. "It can and will be done on constitutional lines," he said. "We ask the people to trust us."

N. RHODESIAN AFRICANS DEFY FISHING REGULATIONS

NDOLA, N. RHODESIA. LACK of confidence in the British Colonial administration has been shown by the African inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia in a series of non-co-operation outbreaks concerning the enforcement of game, forests and fishing regulations. The latest has been the open defiance of new fishing regulations in the Luapula Valley near the Belgian Congo border and Lake Mweru.

Since the beginning of last month the police have attempted to stop the African people from fishing in their traditional fishing grounds. The fishermen fought back and the authorities rushed a mobile police unit up from Ndola. When it made four arrests, the people were so enraged they attempted to rescue the prisoners. Chief Kambwali of the Lake Mweru area was "suspended" by the authorities in connection with the disturbances.

The trouble began with the issue of regulations making January and February a closed season for conservancy purposes. African fishing is entirely for subsistence purposes and supplies a vital need without which the people would starve. Conservancy is not necessary as far as they are concerned as they never caught enough to threaten the maintenance of fish supplies.

But in recent years European-owned commercial fishing fleets have been operating in the areas, progressively reducing the fish population.

The people feel that if the Government were interested in the welfare of the poverty-stricken Africans they would not attack the small-scale subsistence fishing but place some restriction on all-the-year catching by the European commercial concerns.

The African people see this as

a foretaste of "Federation" in which they can always expect to have their interests undermined for the benefit of the white settlers.

KIKUYU WOMEN WANT INQUIRY

LONDON. While the Chief of the British Imperial General Staff was calling on troops in Kenya to "go over more and more to the offensive", three women M.P.'s in London sent to the Queen a petition signed by over 1,000 Kikuyu women giving the other side to the picture—the suffering and terror of the ordinary people.

The Kikuyu women's petition was sent to the Queen by Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Barbara Castle and Mrs. Alice Cullen. In it the signatories asked for a commission of women to be sent from Britain to investigate "the most grave and unjust situation prevailing in Kenya". The grievances of the women include:

1. With their husbands arrested they are left unprotected and have become so afraid of the police patrolling the reserves that they and their children sleep in the bush.
2. They are compelled to go and work in the police camps where the police are in the habit of beating them.
3. Collective punishments and confiscation of cattle have created the condition that "our children are left in a state of famine, without support".

"What is good for the Company is good for the country." It would be difficult to find a more accurate summing up of the viewpoint of the present American Government. The company? General Motors Corporation, the world's great colossus of the motor-car business. And the speaker Mr. Wilson, owner of a million dollars worth of G.M. shares, and Eisenhower's new Secretary of Defence. "What is good for the country is also good for the Company," Mr. Wilson added. Not without cause. General Motors has reaped a 2,500 million dollar order for war vehicles from the Eisenhower regime. War preparations, it seems, are good for Mr. Wilson and for the Company; and so the country must be made to see it's good for them too, even if it kills them.

But why pick on Mr. Wilson? The multi-millionaires and their representatives moved into the United States Government, bag and baggage, along with Ike. And with war preparations, war stockpiling and actual war as the biggest of the big U.S. businesses, what more natural than that big business should take over the war — pardon me — defence departments lock, stock and barrel? As Deputy Secretary for Defence came Wilson's deputy, General Motors' vice-president, Roger M. Kyes. As secretary of the Air Force, Harold E. Talbot, director of Chrysler Motor Corporation, an activity which he sandwiches in between several other directorates and his real occupation as head of a New York financier's business. The Secretary of the Navy, Robert Stevens, is a director of General Electric Corporation and several others with a direct stake in war—J. P. Stevens, one of the biggest of the textile manufacturers, the General Food Corporation, and New York Telephone. As Secretary of the Navy, oil-heavy vice-president of Associated Refineries and a dozen others, Robert B. Anderson.

ALL ABOVE BOARD

If the "Voice of America" radio is to be believed, there is no suggestion that these men will conduct the government in the way that suits their companies best. In accordance with American custom, they have all disposed of their shareholdings, admittedly under protest to their wives or minor children. They are thus well fitted for the job of ruling the country without bias. Or so the bed-time tale has it.

They should all feel thoroughly at home when the Cabinet meets. Apart from the rather conspicuous "outsider", Secretary of Labour, Dunkin, who has risen from the ranks of the plumbers' craft union, they are all millionaires. There is that sinister figure, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who helped form the mammoth monopoly, International Nickel, and before he got so busy with "state" was chairman of two banks and of Rockefeller Foundation. On his right, Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, chairman of the executive committee of the National Steel Corporation, and of a sprawling financial octopus called M. A. Hanna which has its tentacles on 90 million pounds worth of copper, oil, plastics,

rayon and banking interests, and controls the world's biggest coal mining company.

MORE THAN THEIR SHARE

General Motors, it must be confessed, is over-represented. Even the Postmaster-General, Arthur Summerfield, has had "Chevy" written large across his heart, since the time he was the head of Chevrolet Sales agency, said to be the world's largest car dealers. Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, also proved his fitness to join the Eisenhower

by Spectator

team by selling Chev's and Cadillacs.

But General Motors are not greedy. All the other "big, big businesses" as the Americans call them, have qualified for a place. Gillette blades and the Pullman Company are represented by Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks; the timber barons by "Assistant to the President" Sherman Adams, who also speaks for the comic-sounding Permigasat National Bank of Plymouth; and even the hotel millionaires by Attorney-General Herbert Brownell.

THE PATTERN

Against this exclusive, millionaire background, the Eisenhower Government policy becomes understandable, with every act clicking into place like the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle. Mr. Dulles left Washington in indecent haste after Eisenhower's inauguration, to tour West European capitals, browbeating the Governments into spending £80 million more on war materials by the end of April; General Motors have never before had so distinguished a salesman. Price control on all goods has been lifted; the cabinet ministers' wives can look forward to larger dividend cheques at the end of the financial year. Chiang has been turned loose to do his bit for National Steel and International Nickel by helping the G.I.'s shoot the stuff off, and keep the new orders piling in to Mr.—or is it now Mrs.—Humphrey's office.

"President Eisenhower," says one correspondent in Washington, "has launched the country on an experiment which will decide whether the brains which run big business are competent to run a government like a profitable corporation".

Like a profitable corporation. That is exactly how the U.S. Government is being run today; because today the long trend in American politics has reached its conclusion, with the open and naked annexation of the Government by the corporations, as part of their profit-making machine.

OLD BOYS' CLUB

Cynics may be pardoned for asking how it is that "call-girl king" Milton Jelke didn't also manage to make the grade for membership of the cabinet. He has the million-dollar qualification. It should be understood

that his industry, highly organised though it is, and patronised by many great names in the United States, is still not one of the really great monopoly cartels that dominate the economic life of the country.

The boy is still young. If he turns seriously to his father's margarine business, he may still manage to join the ranks of the millionaire "Old Boys", whose political services are being repaid by appointment as American ambassadors abroad. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce of Time, Life and Fortune publishing fame has done it. So has Douglas Dillon of the Morgan banks, and Vinthrop Aldrich of Westinghouse, Metropolitan Life Insurance and American Telephone and Telegraph.

But there are moments of tragedy too, amidst all the rejoicing of the stock-brokers and the industrial magnates at their capture of the U.S. Government. From the White House it has been "announced with regret that Paul G. Hoffman, head of the Ford Foundation, would be unable to accept a cabinet position". The regret will not be shared by the Detroit auto workers, by the American people who long for peace, or by the people of any of the lands of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Mau Mau in South West?

Windhoek. The Nationalist newspaper "Die Suidwester" is greatly alarmed by the news that "thousands of Mau Mau weapons (a long knife of about 22 inches) are being offered for sale to Natives in South West Africa."

Under the heading "Mau Mau already also in South West?" the paper publishes a report that these knives are being sold openly in stores to Africans, and are "selling like butter". One store was selling them so quickly that it had already placed an order for a further 500 dozen.

Giving a description of the weapon the paper says it is the same weapon as that used by the Mau Mau in Kenya. Europeans, it adds, are urging the police to take action "before it is too late".



CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

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Winning Friends and Influencing Newspapermen

JOHANNESBURG.
The U.S. State Department, by offering paid trips to the States to numbers of South African newspapermen, is making sure of a good reception for its policy in Union editorial offices.
In the last 18 months trips have been given to the chief assistant editor of the Star, the chief assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail, the political correspondent of the Sunday Times, the editor of the Friend, the political correspondent of Die Burger, and others.
All expenses are paid and the State Department lays on lavish hospitality and a complete itinerary.

Zukas Appeal Refused

Mr. Simon Zukas, who was deported from Northern Rhodesia last year for organising a campaign against Central African Federation, has been refused leave to appeal against the deportation order by the Privy Council.
He is now living in England.



Port Elizabeth Advance Leaguers who sell the paper every week, have organised one function which brought in £12 to help their paper, and are busy organising another. Standing (from left to right): Tshutshu Awa, Nontatuzelo Mahala, Anani Belesi, Nohanu Mankazana and Tandiwe Yona (Vice-Secretary); Second Row: Non-tibi Konzi (Secretary), Baba Mangaliso, N. Jackobs and Dideka Heliso; Front Row: Nonceba and G. Boo.

Banned Leader Loses His Home

JOHANNESBURG.
Mr. G. T. Sibande, well-known Eastern Transvaal A.N.C. organiser who was banned from Bethal, his home, for six months under the Riotous Assemblies Act, received a message from his wife last week that the Bethal authorities were preparing to sell their house over the head of his wife and ten children.
Sibande is living now in the Ermelo area.
His wife sent the 10 children to him and he hastened to Johannesburg to take action to save his property.
His lawyers have ascertained that the authorities were acting under the location regulations whereby the property of a man who has left the location for longer than a month can be sold. The location houses, while built by the residents of Bethal themselves, are all on Municipal ground.
The Bethal municipality agreed by the end of last week to halt proceedings for the immediate sale of Sibande's house and to give him one month in which to sell his property.

IN NEWCLARE TO-DAY

POLICE TERROR...

(By a Newclare Resident)

JOHANNESBURG.
THE African people living in the northern sector of Newclare are being subjected to a systematic wave of police terror, in the form of mass raids for beer and passes. Houses and yards are raided at any hour of the day or night.

Death of Mrs. Cachalia

JOHANNESBURG.
"Advance" regretfully announces the death of Mrs. Khatija Cachalia, mother of Maulvi I. A. Cachalia, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and Mr. Y. A. Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress.
Mrs. Cachalia was the wife of A. M. Cachalia, president of the Transvaal British-Indian Association which conducted the passive resistance campaign of 1938 to 1948. Her husband was a close associate of Gandhi.
The South African Indian Congress which met the weekend of Mrs. Cachalia's death adopted a resolution of condolence to her family.

The raids are carried out with the utmost arrogance and contempt of the people on the part of the police.

Men are intercepted in the streets and houses and asked to produce their passes, special passes, tax receipts and what not. The women folk are commonly arrested for being in possession of one or other kind of liquor or concoction. The majority of the women who are arrested sign an admission of guilt and pay amounts ranging from 5s. to £25 or more. The amounts are determined by the officer or constable making the arrest.

Any woman who on arrest shows signs of annoyance or resistance gets it in the neck by having her bail fixed very high. Then, to add insult to injury, women who have

been arrested at 10 a.m. in the morning are not released until midnight or even later. This is despite the fact that they may have their money ready for their release on bail.

Youngsters or some of the elderly men who find it impossible to obtain seekwork permits or passes and have been endorsed out of the urban area are hunted like rabbits.

With nowhere to go and unwilling to leave their families, these men defy or evade the pass laws by remaining in the urban area. Arrested under the notorious section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, they are detained at Newlands Police station for 14 days for screening. After that anything can happen to them, from being discharged with a warning, to being "sold" to a farmer, sent to prison for anything from 14 days to 2 years, or sent to a work colony.

This is what happens in Newclare north, commonly known as the Civic Guard area.



PEACE EXHIBITION IN JOHANNESBURG: Now on view in the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Johannesburg, is an exhibition of the Transvaal Peace Council, presenting aspects of the horror of modern warfare and recording the achievements of the world peace movement. Hundreds have viewed this exhibition since it was opened recently. The portion shown here presents world-famous figures in the peace movement.

AND AFRICAN GANGSTERISM

OVER the railway line in the southern sector, known as the "Russian" area, where murders, even of African police constables, have taken place, the law of the jungle reigns.

Here the Russian gangsters have established their own court where they try and punish people.

Just off Russel Street, near the little spruit, under a large willow tree, one can see the head of an ox with long protruding horns. This is where the "trials" are conducted. The sentences commonly imposed are monetary fines and public floggings. Even women are being flogged.

The property owners and shopkeepers in the southern sector of Newclare are at the complete mercy of the gangsters. Rents are not paid on time and it is practically impossible to recover arrears. Landlords who attempt to institute legal proceedings against any of the gangsters are threatened with assault or murder.

Shopkeepers are from time to time called on to make contributions. If a resident in the area dies attendance at the funeral and contributions are made compulsory. Lawabiding residents who live in this jungle, only six miles from the centre of the Golden City, are seething with discontent but they cannot complain because of fear of reprisals. They are compelled to hand much of their earnings over to the army of gangster won't-works and terrorists who have made Southern Newclare their hide-out and their hunting-ground.

Acts Gazetted

JOHANNESBURG.
The Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were gazetted in the Government Gazette Extraordinary of March 4.

Jo'burg City Bosses Squeeze Hostel Residents

JOHANNESBURG.
Johannesburg's City Council has decided that it will not lower its African hostel rentals. It has rejected the strong recommendation of its Non-European Affairs Committee that the rent increases should be modified.

The Council has decided to insist that the rentals at Wemmer be 17s. 6d. a month and at Denver and Wolhuter £1. These amounts constitute almost a hundred per cent. increase on the rentals in force before November of last year.

The rent increases enforced last year were followed immediately by the tragic shooting incident at the Denver Hostel where three men were killed and four wounded in police firing after a rent protest incident.

The Council's Non-European Affairs Committee recommended that the Council should make some concession, but the Council this week decided to take legal action against hostel inmates who don't pay the new rentals.

The residents have been given till the end of May to pay rent arrears on the new scale. Current rentals of the new amounts must be paid immediately, according to an instruction from the Non-European Affairs Department of the Council.

"Financial stringency" facing the Council and the inability to meet the losses that would incur if rents were reduced are given as the reasons for this stand of the City bosses.

INDIA REJECTS U.S. POLICY OF "ASIANS FIGHT ASIANS"

DELHI.
INDIANS of all parties have been profoundly stirred by the application of President Eisenhower's policy of "Asians fight Asians", now beginning to take shape with the unleashing of Chiang Kai-shek's puppet forces against China and extended U.S. support for the wars in Malaya and Indo-China.
In both Houses of the Indian Parliament, 99 per cent. of members who took part in the debate, condemned America's aggressive policy in Asia and many went further to demand that India should abandon her so-called "neutrality" and come down on the side of the liberation of all oppressed peoples.

The following are excerpts from some of the important speeches reflecting the overwhelming opinion of the Indian peoples.

Mr. B. K. P. Sinha (Congress): "Asians have had two centuries of experience of Western domination. The West in our minds is synonymous with political oppression and deprivation of human rights. The West during its domination of the East over two centuries has created a sense of solidarity in the East, and it is too much to hope that in such a short time we shall forget those two centuries. I am sure Asians will refuse to fight Asians."

NEHRU GAVE NO LEAD

Maj. Gen. Sokhey: "We missed any lead from our own Prime Minister. He has just now dealt with the foreign policy at great length but still for some reason or other best known to him he did not make clear the intention of our Government against any extension of war."

Mr. S. Mohanty (Ganstantra Parishad): "We have been relieved to hear that any tendency to extend the war in Korea would be checked by all possible means by

the Government of India, but the vague way in which this major policy statement has been made leaves some doubts in our minds. We still remember the electioneering speeches of Gen. Eisenhower. What he said in so many words was that the White interests of the West would be served by the mutual bloodshed of the Brown and the Yellow."

Mr. S. Kripalani (Praja Socialist): "I find that a new strategy for the allied nations is being forged—a strategy to make Asians fight the Asians, and the plan has now been extended from Korea to Indo-China."

"If it is Eisenhower's policy to have a holding war in Asia we do not want to be a party to it, nor do we want to hold their baby."

"We should tell them that it is not only a matter of 'grave concern' to us but that we disapprove of this policy and if need be, India will take a firm stand against the exploitation of Asia by the Western powers."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Independent): "We are not neutral and we

cannot convince the world that we are neutral. We cannot afford to indulge in this self-deception. Let us be honest to ourselves. Our foreign policy is not neutral. What have we done with respect to the countless millions of oppressed people all over the world who are now struggling to be free?"

Farmers Displeased with Prison Labour

CAPE TOWN.
Not all farmers are pleased with farm gaoles and the use of prison labour on the farms, reports a columnist in a recent issue of "Die Republikein" organ of the Ossewa Brandweg.

He quotes a big farmer in the Western Province as saying it was about time someone came to the defence of the Coloured farm labourers, "who are proud to be 'farm people' and to do 'farm work'." Why must their occupation—farm labourer—be thrown open to gaoled birds, with whom they are often forced to work and mix? Is this just to them? And is it in the long run just to the farmer?"

The farmer is quoted as saying it was no excuse to argue that there was a shortage of labour. He himself suffered from a shortage of labour, but didn't see why it should be made good from the gaoles. There should rather be direction of labour which would satisfy the needs of production, he said.

WILL THERE BE A COALITION? U.P. and Nats Pulling Their Punches

JOHANNESBURG.

THOUGH the big election fight is now on and the two main parties are slowly warming up to the opening rounds, it seems clear that elements in both camps are doing their best to keep wide open the way to a future coalition between the U.P. and the Nats. Coalition kites have been flown at intervals ever since May 1948, but a number of factors make those forces working for coalition more hopeful of its eventual achievement.

United and Nationalist Party policies on the Non-European question have never been closer. The election is being fought on such insignificant issues as immigration from Britain, a small-holder's bank and railway policy, because between the two major parties there is a conspiracy of agreement and silence on such vitally important matters as the new Swart martial law measures and the threat to democracy in South Africa.

Douglas Mitchell, Natal's United Party leader, expressed the common policy neatly: We must seek to unite the Whites in leadership, he said in his election broadcast over the S.A.B.C.

Bargaining

There are some within the United Party who would have liked the idea of the Non-Europeans being persuaded to suspend active campaign measures against apartheid and unjust laws in return for the offer of a round table discus-

sion should the United Party be returned in April.

Significantly enough Mr. Strauss has spoken of a round-table conference on the Non-European question, but the seats round the table have been offered not to the partners in the United Democratic Front, the trade unions, the churches, employers and the Congress leaderships—but to the Nationalists.

In his Paarl speech Mr. Strauss pleaded with the Nationalists to consider race relations on the basis of European unity.
Some in the United Party have been outspoken in favour of coalition. For one, Mr. Arthur Barlow, sitting member for Hospital Hill, said at his nomination contest meeting that he was in favour of it.

Little coteries in both parties periodically send out feelers for coalition, and renewed approaches can be expected after the election. Their exact form will of course depend on the election results.

Small Majority

The return of either party with a narrow margin would produce a stalemate from which, it could be

argued, coalition was the only way out.

A coalition would have this advantage for the Nationalists—it would enable them to solve the "constitutional crisis" and remove the Coloured voters from the common roll.

As for the U.P., it would accept coalition, compromise, anything, so long as it could get a share in the Government of the country. It could not survive another 5 years in opposition.

Furthermore, influences in the City of London are very much in favour of some window-dressing of South Africa, and pressure for coalition from some groups there has been making itself felt for some time.

It may not be till the post-election parliamentary session, or even the one after that in 1954, that the protagonists of coalition will come out into the open. Meanwhile it is obvious that neither of the two big parties is putting any real obstacles in the way of rapprochement. People's minds are being prepared from both sides for the need for Whites to stand together against the Non-White menace.

More Jews Supporting Nats. in Election

—Die Burger

CAPE TOWN.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING people and Jews are giving greater support to the Nationalist Party in this election than in 1948, according to Die Burger.

This support is given not only in votes but also in financial contributions. Even English immigrants who have not been in the Union long enough to earn the right to vote are giving money for the elections.

Unlike 1948, Die Burger continues, the support of English-speaking people and Jews for the Nationalists is much more open. "Fear of ostracism by fellow-nationals with other political views no longer plays an important role."

Much of the blind prejudice against the Nationalist Party has disappeared in the last five years.

ANTI-COMMUNISM

"The Nationalist Party's anti-Communist policy has won new recruits amongst the Jews. It is especially because they see what is done to the members of their race in Communist Russia, and because of the knowledge that the Nationalist Government is taking strong action against the Communists, that a number of Jews support the Nationalist Party."

The paper quotes from a letter written by a prominent Jew in Paarl to the head office of the Nationalist Party: "It must be emphasised that the Nationalist Party

fight the Communist and as far as this is concerned the Zionists and the Nationalists stand on the same platform."

COLOURED VOTERS

Many old supporters of the United Party, among them English-speaking persons, have been disillusioned, Die Burger adds, by Mr. Strauss' declaration that the United Party did not propose to remove the Coloured voters from the common roll.

"This showed that Advocate Strauss was not so concerned over the constitution as over the votes of the Coloured people," the paper stated.

At a meeting in Springs recently Prof. L. Ignatius Coertze, Nationalist candidate for Springs, made a special appeal to the Jews to support the Nationalist Party in the election. He expressed sympathy with the Jews in their "persecution" by the Communists.

Similarly, Mr. Corney Els, Nationalist candidate for Port Elizabeth West, in a prominently featured interview with Die Oosterling recently, said many members of the Jewish community had promised him their support in the election.

Two Bishops Banned by Donges

CAPE TOWN.

Last year at a conference of Missionaries of the A.M.E. Churches held in New York, Bishop Jordan and Bishop Primm were elected to serve in Southern Africa. A month ago, after considerable delay, they were informed that they had been refused permission to enter.

At a Conference of the Presiding Council of the A.M.E. Churches representing all the Provinces and the Rhodesias, held in Kimberley on February 25, a petition addressed to the Minister of the Interior was drawn up appealing against the decision. The Minister replied saying that he would be busy with elections during the following two months, but that the Secretary for the Interior was attending to the matter. Since then nothing has been heard.

Owing to the death of another Bishop in America subsequently, Bishop Primm will no longer be available to serve the Cape Province and South West Africa. It might be possible for Bishop Jordan to enter Northern Rhodesia by permission of the British Government and to serve the Northern Provinces and the Rhodesias from there.

This is the first time in the sixty years the A.M.E. Churches have been in existence that the Government has prevented the entry of any Bishop into South Africa.

A.N.C. Posters in Port Elizabeth

PORT ELIZABETH.
During the past few weeks New Brighton has been pasted with big posters of the A.N.C. clenched fist sign in all public places. Shops, Administration offices and the Railway Station have all been covered with these posters.

The C.I.D. is investigating and even children have been questioned. But so far the identity of the poster-stickers remains a mystery.

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Tamsanqa Tshume, recently-elected secretary of the African National Congress (Cape).

CHIEF DIES

MIDDLEDRIFT.

Chief Tamsanqa Kama, of Middledrift, Ciskei, died on Tuesday, February 24, after an illness which began just before Christmas.

Chief Kama was active in organising relief for his people during the great famine of 1947, and worked in close collaboration with the African Food Fund which had been sponsored by the now banned Guardian. He paid a special visit to Cape Town for the purpose of conveying the thanks of his people to the paper and the organisers of the Fund.

New Labour Bureaux in Operation

More Documents and Red Tape for African Work-seekers

JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG'S pass office now boasts a new section with a new set of long queues: the labour bureau.

Part of the network promised by the Minister of Native Affairs, Johannesburg's bureau has only recently begun to operate and it is estimated it will be another two months before all African work-seekers and employers are registered with the Bureau.

Then "bona fide" workseekers will carry a green registration card as they go from factory to factory seeking work.

Employers to whom the man is sent will, if they employ the African, have to fill in details, including his rate of pay, and if they don't employ him, the reasons why.

An African registered at the bureau will be offered three jobs. If, for some reason, he turns them down (perhaps because the pay is not adequate or the type of job is not suitable to his experience) he will run the risk of being endorsed out of the urban area.

Registration at the bureau as a bona fide workseeker doesn't shorten any of the tedious processes at the pass office. A workseeker has still to see that his service contract from his previous job has been validly discharged. If he is a newcomer to the area or a man who has been temporarily out of it, he has to pass the rigorous influx control regulations.

PERMIT

Once allowed in, he has to get a permit to seek work valid for seven days and renewed at the discretion of the pass officer. Now, with the labour bureau operating, he must register there as a workseeker. If he finds work he must report back to the bureau, then go back to influx control to get a document entitling him to remain in the area. Then his service contract can be registered, but not until he has satisfied the tax office that his tax payments are up to date, and he can also show that the monthly registration fees on his service contract from his previous employer have all been paid.

The two or three days spent queuing at the pass office will now probably be lengthened by another half day with the extra queue at the bureau.

While sending men to jobs they are notified of, the bureau will apparently not ensure the workseeker registered with it employment. The onus will still be on the workseeker to find a job in the seven or 14 days given him by his seek work permit.

CAPE TOWN BUREAU

In Cape Town a Native Labour Bureau has also been functioning in recent months. In the first two months of this year the Bureau found work for 10,574 Africans in the Cape Western area, mostly in Cape Town. Only 7½ per cent. of them took work on the land.

The Africans have a prejudice against farm labour, according to the Native Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr. S. J. Parsons.

They prefer the higher wages and five-day week which they can get in industry.

Industry (3,770), building (1,840) and commerce (1,772) absorbed most of the Africans who applied for work in January and February this year. Farming came next with 756. Then came hotels (560), domestic service (540) and railways (536).

Africans who repeatedly turn down jobs offered to them would be sent "home" as "won't-works", said Mr. Parsons.

Durban Red Cross

DURBAN.

At the first annual general meeting of the S.A. Red Cross Ambulance Division 75 held at St. Aiden's Hall, Short Street, Durban, recently Mr. P. B. A. Reddy was elected Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Naidoo Quartermaster and Messrs. E. V. N. Naidoo, C. Soobiah Naidoo and B. Rampersadh members of the Detachment Committee.

Mr. K. B. Singh, the District Commissioner, presided over the meeting.

The Detachment appeals to the public to attend first aid classes which are held every Wednesday evening from 5.45 to 7 p.m. at St. Aiden's Hall.

GOOD FUTURE FOR JEWS IN EAST GERMANY

—says Rabbi

LONDON.

"The attitude of the East German Government is one of good will," declared Rabbi Martin Riensburger in a statement to the Press, answering accusations spread by the West Berlin and Bonn authorities. He officiates at the Ryke Street Synagogue in East Berlin which has just been rebuilt and restored by a grant of 200,000 marks from the Government.

The Rabbi said: "All Jews in the German Democratic Republic and in East Berlin can live in freedom and work in peace. They have a good future.

"Our religious schools continue their work, educating the Jewish children in our customs. All the Jewish communities in the Republic are continuing their work as before. Since the end of the war there has not been a single case of a desecration of a grave at the Jewish cemetery at Weinnensee. By contrast, in West Germany there have been many such incidents and anti-Semitism is again flourishing there."

Rabbi Riensburger gave as another example of his Government's goodwill the building of a new synagogue in Erfurt towards which the State granted 290,000 marks. He himself consecrated the building.

He concluded with a plea for peace: "The greatest good that man can be offered is peace. It is especially important for us Jews that there be a lasting peace."

Hunting Trip

LONDON.

There is at least one young woman of the old school in Britain who thinks she may have to shoot her way through South Africa, to judge by an advertisement in the Cambridge Daily News. It reads: "Revolver shooting lessons required by young woman going to South Africa. State remuneration."

Israel Weakens Her Position in Near East

TEL AVIV.

From a Correspondent.

THE people of Israel are deeply concerned over the break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and despite the anti-Soviet campaign by the Government and Press, there is a feeling, as one worker described it to me, that they have in a sense been orphaned.

Even on the right-wing there is considerable alarm and uneasiness that the blundering of the Ben Gurion Government has seriously weakened the country's position throughout the Middle East at a time when power moves of the highest importance are taking place affecting the whole future of Israel. Israel has become the helpless tool of American war strategy and has surrendered her diplomatic initiative to the Arab states which are in a relatively strong position to bargain with the Western powers.

DOUBTS

These doubts were to some extent brought out in the debate in the Knesset where Government supporters criticised the administration for failing to take effective steps either to prevent the bomb outrage against the Soviet Legation or to arrest the terrorists responsible for

this and other recent outrages.

One of the Mapai leaders (supporting the Government) Mr. Z. Aranne, said the bomb had brought more trouble to Israel than to the Soviet Union. Speakers of the opposition Mapam criticised the Government's foreign policy and demanded that a "neutral" attitude be taken up.

The Prime Minister, Ben Gurion, disregarded the anxieties of Parliament, and his speech, despite official expressions of regret over the bombing, amounted to an added incitement against the Soviet Union.

The bankruptcy of Israel's foreign policy was revealed last week by the discussions which may involve the surrender of territory in the Negev as a foreign base to pay the price for a doubtful security.



Tai, whose sentence of death imposed by the British regime in Malaya has been commuted to life imprisonment as the result of the world-wide campaign to save her. The British tried her under the name of "Lee Meng" alleging she is a prominent Communist leader. Her only charge was that she was in possession of a hand-grenade—under the regime of terror, a capital offence. She has maintained her innocence throughout and refused to renounce any of her compatriots; but her real "crime" has been that she bravely denounced her would-be executioners at her trials and spoke up for the independence of her country. She was refused an appeal against her death sentence, the Chief Justice of Singapore disagreeing with the decision. "I regard the defect in the charge as fundamental and I would allow the appeal," he said, but he was overruled by his two assessors. The death sentence was commuted by the Sultan of the State in which she was tried.

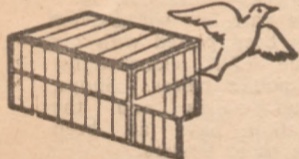
TRADE UNION DEMOCRACY

The brochure, "Democracy in Trade Union Work", by Sergei Rostovsky, published by the World Federation of Trade Unions, lays stress on the importance of building the democratic outlook among workers in their trade unions. The book has been written and printed in the knowledge that there are countless instances the world over of trade unions failing to serve the true purpose for which they are created, that is, to further the interests of the workers.

Trade unions frequently are staffed by "leaders" who are rank opportunists and tools of the employers. This is only possible where the workers do not play a part in the affairs of their trade union, and it is the essential lesson of this pamphlet that the separation of the members from their leadership must at all times be combated.

Rostovsky summarises briefly the methods to be used to ensure the democratic character of a trade union. They include the regular election of officials, the handling of funds in a manner that will ensure the maximum control by the workers, the organisation and appointment of committees and the encouragement of as much discussion and participation as possible by workers in trade union affairs.

P.M.



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WORLD HOMAGE TO STALIN

(Continued from page 1)

former American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. who predicted the imminent outbreak of civil war and the internal collapse of the Soviet Union, few ventured the prophecy, so popular in previous years, that the very existence of the Soviet State depended on Stalin's life. But this by no means restricted the scope for malice and fabrication."

Uncle Joe

But even this sustained campaign miscarried. It went contrary to the feelings of common decency of the British people, and in addition it assumed quite falsely that a few years of propaganda have been enough to wipe out of the people's minds memories of the respect and friendship engendered by the great patriotic alliance for the defeat of Hitlerism. Events showed that millions of British people still retain warm feelings for "Uncle Joe", a character who played no small part in their lives in the bitter war years.

Thousands of telegrams and tributes poured in to the Soviet Embassy from all parts of Britain, often signed by the whole shift of a factory or the committee of some society or co-operative. At memorial meetings held in every part of the country observers agree that there was a depth of feeling which has not been seen for a long time. Particular approval was voiced at these meetings of the peace role of the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership and under the new Government, while mention of the despicable slander campaign by the Press aroused the most serious resentment.

It was just this popular feeling among nations from China to France, from Scandinavia to India, that forced the United States to call off its "disintegration" campaign on Voice of America and other agencies. Far from creating or exploiting any

confusion, the Allied propaganda produced such angry and obvious feelings in the opposite direction that President Eisenhower had to intervene rapidly to stop what was turning out to be a disaster for American policy.

India Mourns

A conspicuous example on the world scene was the reaction in India to Stalin's death. From end to end of the country people of all parties jointly mourned the passing of a great man. It can accurately be said that a whole country took part in the tribute to Stalin's memory and in friendly regard for the peoples he led.

For the first time in ten years members of the Indian National Congress, the Socialists and Communists spoke from the same platforms in all parts of India. Their audiences were immense—100,000 at Madras, over 50,000 at Calcutta, 10,000 at Kanpur and 100,000 at Bombay, where organised workers came out on a one-day stoppage in homage to Stalin.

In Delhi Mr. Radharaman, the prominent Congress M.P., spoke on a common platform to a huge audience. He said that a man like Stalin was born only once in 1,000 years. At Calcutta Pandit Sunderlal, the disciple of Gandhi, said: "Stalin is not of Russia alone, nor of the Communists alone. Stalin can never die so long as Stalinism exists."

In addition to the thousands of meetings, there were significant marks of official respect paid by the adjournment of both Houses of Parliament and of various provincial legislatures and municipal councils.

Stalin Era

The whole of China observed four days of official mourning. Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Government, in a special tribute to Stalin wrote:

"Stalin's contribution to our era through his activities as regards both theory and practice is beyond estimation. He is representative of the whole of this new era of ours. His activities have led the Soviet people and the working people of all countries to transform the whole world situation, which means that the cause of justice, of people's democracy and Socialism has attained victory over an immense sector in the world, a sector containing more than one-third of the earth's population — 800 million people."

U.S. Problem

With the deep faith shown throughout the world in the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union, the American-led bloc is left with the problem of keeping up armaments and war tension while persuading the public that the United States is not an aggressor.

The peace declarations of Malenkov, Beria and Molotov both at Stalin's funeral and at the session of the Supreme Soviet have been absolutely unequivocal and have put the U.S. and British Governments in an awkward situation.

Malenkov's Speech

Malenkov said: "The peoples of all countries know Comrade Stalin as the great standard-bearer of peace. His greatest efforts were directed toward the defence of peace for the peoples of all countries."

"The foreign policy of the Soviet State—a policy of peace and friendship between the peoples—is the decisive obstacle in the way of launching another war and corresponds to the genuine interests of all peoples."

"The Soviet Union has consistently defended and continues to defend the cause of peace, because its interests are inseparable from the cause of peace in the whole world. The Soviet Union has pursued and pursues a consistent policy aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, a policy of combating preparations for the unleashing of a new war, a policy aimed at co-operation between peoples and the development of relations with all countries."

"It is a policy that flows from the axiom that peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition between the two systems—the capitalist and the socialist systems—is possible."

"The great Stalin educated us in the spirit of boundless and loyal service to the interests of the people. We are the faithful servants of the people and the people want peace. They hate war. The desire of the people not to permit the shedding of blood of millions of people and to safeguard the peaceful building of a happy life will be sacred to us."

"In the field of foreign policy our main preoccupation consists in preventing the outbreak of another war and in living at peace with all countries. The most correct, essential and just foreign policy is a policy of peace among all peoples based on mutual trust, on realities and on facts, and supported by facts."

Curse War

"Governments must faithfully serve their peoples and the peoples are athirst for peace and curse war. Criminal are those governments which want to cheat their peoples and go against the sacred wishes of their peoples to preserve peace and prevent another bloody war."

Before the Supreme Soviet, Malenkov specifically offered the solution of international problems "by peaceful agreement" and said there were no problems in the world so controversial that they could not be solved by peaceful means.

S. AFRICAN TRIBUTE

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. J. Slovo said Stalin combined the best attributes of the scholar, the worker and the simple soldier. He had been the chief architect of a state previously considered a Utopia and the most important factor in the defeat of world fascism.

Afterwards he had carried on the fight for peaceful reconstruction and world peace to prevent a new world fascism from engulfing all in another major conflict.

"Stalin survives," he said, "wherever there are people striving for advancement of mankind."

Miss Hilda Watts said the Soviet State which Stalin had led had come into being on the cry of peace, and this foreign policy of the Soviet Union had always been clear and explicit. She stood for peace and the strengthening of businesslike relations with all countries who wished to maintain similar relations with the U.S.S.R.

Stalin had made it clear that the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and socialism was fully possible given the mutual desire to co-operate, readiness to perform obligations, the observance of the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Of all the wars at present raging, the Soviet Union was involved in none. The Stalin State was busy creating not destroying.

Vital Contributions

Mr. Dan Tloome said Stalin had made profound and vital contributions to the development of political and scientific thought. Among these was his famous work on the national and colonial question, in which he advanced the right of all nations to self-determination.

Stalin's name, said Mr. Tloome, was the emblem of liberation of the Soviet peoples and a symbol of their courage and greatness.

Mr. T. N. Naidoo spoke on behalf of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Fine Contributions

CAPE TOWN.

"Stalin's contribution to human development equalled the finest in history," said Dr. H. J. Simons, chairman of a meeting called by the Cape Peace Council last week to commemorate the life and works of Stalin.

The meeting was attended by over 150 people of all races who listened attentively and applauded each speaker enthusiastically.

In his opening address, Dr. Simons stated that where Lenin had been the architect of revolution, Stalin was the architect of the new Socialist world. It was largely due to the genius displayed by men like Stalin that industrialisation, which had taken centuries to develop in other countries, was accomplished in a single life-span in the Soviet Union.

Describing the present times as the Stalin era, Mr. R. K. Cope, well-known South African author, showed how from his early youth Stalin played a vital role in the development and realisation of the Socialist society in Russia. Since the foundation of the U.S.S.R. in 1922, Stalin, with his outstanding ability and his faith in the people, led the country through major crises and obstacles towards achieving what he once defined as the needs of the moment: "New times, new people, new technical standards."

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Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, organiser for the S.A.R. & H. Workers' Union (Non-European), speaking in Xhosa, said that the death of Stalin was a loss not only to the people of the Soviet Union, but to the working class throughout the world. In their struggle, the people of South Africa could learn much from Stalin's fight for the elimination of racial animosities and the achievement of goodwill amongst all peoples.

Miss Ray Alexander, Secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, speaking on behalf of the trade unions and women's organisations, told the audience that in the Soviet Union women have found equal rights in public life. "Although all trade unions do not now realise the significance of Stalin all workers in time will appreciate his greatness."

Police State

Closing the meeting, Dr. Simons remarked on the presence of members of the C.I.D. The very attempt to keep the truth from the people was in itself proof of the greatness of Stalin, he said. The truth was harmful to the existing order in South Africa, and so people were prohibited from speaking about and learning from men like Stalin. "But these attempts to stop people thinking for themselves are futile. They have failed in the past and will not succeed here, now or in the future."

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. I. Horvitch, Miss Mary Butcher and Mr. Joseph Nkatlo, Acting Chairman of the Cape Town Branch of the African National Congress.

STALIN MEMORIAL

A Stalin Memorial Meeting, organised by a Memorial Committee, will be held on Saturday, March 21 at 2.30 p.m. at the Premier Hall, 59 Prince Edward Street, Durban.

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LONDON.

ATTEMPTING to answer the completely damning exposure of America's germ warfare in Korea by the two highly placed Marine officers, Col. Frank Schwable, and Maj. Roy Bley, the U.S. Supreme Commander in the Far East, Gen. Mark Clark, has issued a fantastic communique admitting that the two officers are prisoners but saying their statements are the product of "mind annihilation" practised on them by their captors.

If anything, this almost crazy attempt at concealment is a confirmation of the statements made by both officers that "the most pressing problem" affecting germ warfare was that of security—to prevent the enemy, the American public and the outside world from discovering the facts.

Believed United States Denials

The two officers are respectively Chief of Staff and Ordnance Officer of the First Marine Aircraft Wing and as such were fully in the know on germ war from the time their wing was brought into this criminal activity in May 1952. Up till then, though they had heard the Chinese and Korean charges, they actually did not believe that germ war was being carried on and accepted the repeated denials of their Government.

Both officers have in the past few weeks made and signed detailed declarations; they have broadcast from Peking Radio and have been interviewed at their p.o.w. camps by the British correspondent, Allan Winnington.

An interesting feature of the exposure of germ war made by them is the fact that since their capture on July 8, 1952, they have been detained in separate camps and have not seen one another, yet their statements corroborate each other to the smallest detail.

Mind Annihilation

This latest exposure of the U.S. Government's lawless and inhuman acts is a double drama: it is a public trial of America's policy makers and military men from the President downwards; and it is also a personal struggle of conscience by two professional soldiers whose fundamental honesty, in the light of their new experiences since being captured, did not permit them to remain silent. It shows the only "mind annihilation" is that being practised by the American Government on its soldiers and people and supported by a servile Press in the West.

Col. Schwable is a man of 43 years and has been an aviator in the Marines for 22 years. Winnington describes him as "basically an intelligent and humane person, but a typical Marine Corps desk officer with all the Marines' contemps for the Fifth Air Force, under whose orders he served in Korea."

Both in his lengthy statements and interviews he gave the most complete details of the planning and operations of germ war as he learnt them, mentioning the names of officers and highly

available in every sort of terrain and temperature conditions, to observe what countermeasures would be used by the Koreans and Chinese."

Staff Directive

Col. Schwable stated: "If the situation warranted, while continuing the experimental phase of bacteriological warfare according to the Joint Chiefs of Staff's directive, it might be expanded to become a part of a military or tactical effort."

He then described the directions for expanding germ warfare. Orders were handed down verbally, for security reasons, from Gen. Barcus, commanding the Fifth Air Force, to Gen. Jerome commanding the Marine Wing, who then briefed his staff.

In general, the play was to lay a "contamination belt" of cholera and other diseases across the whole width of Korea. It was a tactical use of the weapon to try and make effective the cutting off of supplies to the front in which the Air Force had failed. Apart from the shock of suddenly finding themselves personally involved, this fact was at once realised by all the officers of the staff and sharply criticised. Col. Schwable declared: "I said the Air Force was getting pretty hard up if they had to turn to special weapons to make their interdiction programme work. I expressed frankly my ideas that a

contamination belt could easily be countered by a determined enemy; that it was prostitution of a strategic weapon to use it tactically; that it was a dreadful thing to use uncontrollable germs and sickness against large manufacturing areas in a major war.

"I said also it was even more ruthless and wanton to spread disease clear across the width of a whole country with the meagre and indefinite hopes of stopping truck traffic.

"Finally Gen. Jerome held the floor to say he honestly felt the Air Force was desperate over the interdiction programme. But he reminded us we were not there to discuss the pros and cons of using bacteriological warfare in Korea—that decision having already been made 'higher up'—but we were to discuss implementing the plan."

This Fiction

All the officers present recognised that the truth of germ warfare must inevitably become publicly recognised despite security. But Jerome pointed out that since the Government chose to deny its use "we military had no choice other than to do our best to try to maintain this fiction."

Col. Schwable was extremely emphatic in condemning germ war from every angle. Its results, he said, were "disappointing and no good" and were nowhere near commensurate with the "effort,

complex details of administration and security such as only a person in his role of Chief of Staff could possibly have known.

On the earlier history of germ war he was briefed on his arrival to take over his new post in May. Bacterial attacks, he was informed by his predecessor, had begun in November, 1951 and up till then their purpose had been to "test all types of germs and containers then

Book Review

THE PLOT AGAINST PEACE

The well-known British journalist, Ivor Montagu, has written a book which should be read by every man and woman of goodwill who is concerned with the problem of opening people's eyes to the dangers to world peace inherent in the present U.S. policy.

On the title page of "Plot Against Peace", published in London by the progressive publishers, Lawrence and Wishart, Ivor Montagu quotes the following lines by Nazim Hikmet:

To be duped or not to be duped

That is the question.

If you are not duped you will live

If you are duped you will not.

There is abundant evidence today to show that once the net of lies that enmeshes them has been torn away the masses of the people are capable of exercising a decisive influence on the course of world events. People who may disagree with each other on many other matters are beginning to arrive at conclusions concerning the real cause of the war danger.

Ivor Montagu opens his book with a closely documented account of the way in which U.S. imperialists, who not so long ago were masking their war plans with pharisaical phrases about their "peaceful intentions", have now dropped all pretence.

Strains and Stresses

He quotes the official programme of the political party now in power in the U.S.A. which

contains the following words: "Unfortunately, we have fallen into a defensive mood and think more of building up barriers..." The programme pledged, "the end of the negative, futile and immoral policy of 'containment' and promised to "set up strains and stresses..."

On the eve of the second world war, Montagu wrote a book called "The Traitor Class", in which he exposed the class whose members aided the rise of Hitler and endorsed his aggressions by concealing the truth about Hitler's plans from the British people. In his new book, Montagu warns his compatriots not to let the same deception be worked on them again. They should realise that the America of our days is a land where the economy, state structure and intellectual life are controlled and integrated for war; where the opposition to war is crushed and denied elementary rights, and where the ideas and habits of the people are being intensively moulded to justify world conquest.

Monopoly

"In no country in the world," he writes, "has monopoly developed so far as in the U.S. Three (or fewer) companies hold the following percentage of capital in the respective industries: Aluminium, 100; tinplate, 95.3; copper, 88.5; rubber, 70.3; motor vehicles, 68.7..."

"Four hundred men hold 3.705 directorships in the 250 largest corporations, which in turn own 42 per cent. of total U.S. com-

pany assets. Morgan alone controls 32 industrial corporations, 64 railways, 14 public utilities, 5 banks, 3 insurance companies, totalling assets of over 55,000 million dollars."

Montagu clearly shows how big business, controlled by this handful of super-powerful men, is now identical with war business. "Almost a fourth of our payrolls are now on war plans," admitted "The Long Beach Independent", in March, 1952. "There is good reason to wonder if some of our leaders really want peace," it goes on to say. "What would they do with a peace-time economy? How could they administer an economy devoted to making civilian goods and leading a normal life?..."

In a chapter named "The Mantle of Goebbels", the author analyses the use of the lie by the warmongers for deceiving the masses about the truth concerning the Soviet Union. In a moving passage he describes his own personal impressions of life in the U.S.S.R.


"I see the towering shapes of the crane-mounted dwellings building swiftly on the Moscow streets... the shops bursting with goods and with people buying them at prices that have fallen five times within a tiny space. I see the miles of shelter belts—the canals that are turning deserts to blossoming valleys... the youth, smiling and confident, calm and earnest... And I remember the incredulity, horror and loathing with which all, no matter what age, sex or way or livelihood, loathe war."

danger and dishonesty involved." He added that every officer when first informed that his country was using germ warfare "is both shocked and ashamed." He said the discovery made officers question mentally all the other things that the Government proclaims about warfare in general and in Korea specifically.

As a soldier, he considers it an attack on civilians and totally unwarranted.

"It is not even a Marine Corps weapon; morally it is damnation itself, administratively and logistically as planned for use it is hopeless, and from the point of view of self-respect and loyalty it is shameful."


(In next week's Advance extracts will be given from the testimony of Maj. Bley.)



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A Handbook for Peace Fighters

Perpetual Traitors

In the chapter "The Traitor Class of 1952" the author subjects to acute examination the activities of a small body of men who are using their power in Western Germany against the will of the people. "The only circles in Germany that favour rearmament are those most contemptuous of democracy, most ruthless in disregard for constitutionalism, most corrupt in eagerness for subsidy, and above all, most indifferent to the welfare of their country."

"The attitude of the perpetual traitors is consistent to this very day. No crime too harsh to abet, no concession to abject to make, no national interest too sacred to surrender, so long as it be to benefit the new crusaders. Their one price and condition—the crusade must be against Communism."

But the very isolation of these traitors from the mass of the people gives the masses their opportunity. "The need of the hour is for people to say 'No' to what they know is wrong, 'Yes' to what is right."

It is to the masses that Ivor Montagu's "Plot Against Peace" is addressed. It concludes with the words of the Appeal of the World Council for the Congress of the Peoples:

Men and women of all views and faiths, come together. Your will for Peace must be expressed. Peace must be saved. Peace can be saved.

R.P.

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