

# Advance

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## U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY PACT OPENS NEW FRONT AGAINST U.S.S.R. AND CHINA Asia Fights Sell-Out

LONDON.

AMERICA has virtually opened a new front against the Soviet Union and China—through Pakistan. And this fantastic, almost unbelievable development has faced India with the greatest crisis in her short history since independence. Beyond India, it has roused the anger and violent suspicion of practically every Asian State.

If the proposed military pact goes through, in the face of the massive opposition of the peoples, including the bulk of the people of Pakistan itself, Asia will be confronted with the full effects of the cold war which is in fact the ideological preparation for more active forms of war. Pakistan falls into the new U.S. policy of keeping alive tension by creating "points of irritation" wherever possible.

The diplomatic struggle of Prime Minister Nehru against the U.S.-Pakistan military pact has imposed on him the greatest test of statesmanship since he came into office. So far he has skilfully isolated the ambitious and short-sighted politicians of Pakistan and has won over practically every Pacific coun-

try with the exception of Australia and the U.S. puppet government of Siam.

Opinion in India itself has rallied massively against the military pact. Some feeble attempts by pro-American politicians, such as Mr. Kunzru, to suggest that India is threatened by Chinese air bases in

Tibet and infiltration in Nepal were brushed aside in Parliament by the Prime Minister. Nehru said Chinese airfields were used for peaceful communications and his relations with China were very friendly. Any possibility of an attack from China was exceedingly unlikely.

What Mr. Nehru was saying was something practically every Asian knows now to be the truth—that the possibility of aggression does not come from China, still less from the Soviet Union. It comes from the United States, and with this new and fatal move, all Asians are being brought into the range of

aggression, war and destruction. Typical of the Asian opposition to American military policy are these reactions:

**Afghanistan:** A statement issued by the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi states that American "military assistance to Pakistan or any other arrangement of this nature with that country will create an atmosphere of tension in this part of the world" and it warned that Afghanistan cannot remain indifferent to the development.

**Cashmir:** Both the Prime Minister and President of the Constituent Assembly warned against an act unfriendly to the country by the Americans. Premier Ghulam Mohammed warned the United States that its fresh attempt to "grab Kashmir will meet the same fate as did the first one." "America was much mistaken if she thought of getting a Formosa in the Indian sub-continent," he declared.

**Ceylon:** The Ceylon Government conveyed to India strong objections

(Continued on page 2)

### KEEP US GOING!

During the last two weeks of 1953 our readers gave us a big push into the New Year with donations totalling £782. Much of the credit for this last minute sprint must go to our hardworking friends, the Advance Leaguers. The enjoyable end-of-the-year functions organised by them are invariably successful.

South Africans in England, who appreciate Advance perhaps more than anyone else, gave us £60 with their Christmas greetings, and a promise to remember us during 1954.

In spite of the splendid sum raised during the last two weeks, however, we enter the New Year with a very big deficit — one which, unless wiped out quickly, can endanger the life of our paper. And neither we, nor you, nor the South African democratic movement, can afford to lose Advance.

The battle for peace and freedom will grow in intensity in 1954. The working-class and the people of South Africa stand in need of a fearless champion more than ever before. We are prepared to do our job, but we cannot do it without your assistance. Keep us going.

**SEND A DONATION REGULARLY!**

## AFRICAN CONGRESS PLAN WELCOMED

JOHANNESBURG.

KEEN interest is shown by democratic circles in the resolution of the African National Congress conference, that the A.N.C. should join with the S.A. Indian Congress, the S.A. Congress of Democrats, the Coloured People's Organisation and other democratic bodies in convening a wide "Congress of the People" to draw up a Freedom Charter for South Africa.

Interviewed by "Advance", Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, secretary of the S.A.I.C., said his organisation had not yet considered the matter. "But I am sure that we shall welcome the idea with enthusiasm and cooperate wholeheartedly in making it a success. This is our programme of action for 1954," he said. "The preparation and the successful holding of such a mass assembly would be a tremendous step forward towards a democratic South Africa."

Mr. Walter Sisulu, secretary-general of the A.N.C., told "Advance" that the decision was of great importance to all the people of South Africa, since it would lay the basis for democratic government of the country in which "all people, irrespective of the colour of their skin or their creed, will meet to shape the destiny of the country, guided by the principle of true democracy."

"This is something, I believe, which will be welcomed by freedom-loving people in South Africa and the world over. The time is opportune for such a people's convention."

Officials of the Congress, said Mr. Sisulu, are already hard at work making arrangements for the first preliminary meeting of the organisations mentioned in the resolution.

(Continued on page 2)

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STORMS AHEAD!



## U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY PACT

(Continued from page 1)

to the military pact to the United States. The Ceylon Observer comments that "for Ceylon and her neighbours in South-East Asia, the most mortifying news of recent times is the certainty and proximity of the military pact between the U.S. and Pakistan.

**China and the Soviet Union:** At the time of the opening of the U.S.-Pakistan military talks both countries reacted strongly, and openly condemned the aggressive aims underlying America's action and the danger into which the Karachi politicians were leading their country and South-East Asia.

**Indonesia:** The organ of the leading Government party, Lhadi Abadi, declared: "We would appeal to Pakistan leaders to consider that it is highly unwise on their part to ignore the reactions of the neighbouring countries of Asia." The paper particularly referred to the firm objections of China and the U.S.S.R.

**Burma:** The official paper Burman, of Rangoon, says Burma is closely concerned and opposed to the pact. It urges Pakistan and her neighbours to co-operate with other Asian countries without falling into any military alliance with the United States.

### PAKISTAN OPINION

Bitter opposition to the pact comes from the people of Pakistan itself. Typical is the comment of the Pakistan Times, of Lahore, which says the country is being asked to barter her freedom for "a little hard currency and perhaps a few guns." It says the country is being pushed into the war camp of the Imperialist Powers and will be asked to make available her brave soldiers "to fight under foreign flags for foreign causes."

The paper links up the military alliance with the visit of the

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## AFRICAN CONGRESS PLAN WELCOMED

(Continued from page 1)

The S.A. Congress of Democrats is also likely to give full support to the A.N.C. proposal. Mr. L. Bernstein, a prominent member of the Congress of Democrats, said in an interview with "Advance".

"The Congress decision calling for a National Assembly representative of all South Africans will certainly be warmly welcomed by members of the S.A. Congress of Democrats. The Congress of Democrats aims to draw all democratic South Africans into the closest unity based upon the liberation movement of the Non-European people, merging in a single stream for freedom.

"I am sure, therefore, that the S.A.C.O.D. will throw its full weight into the implementation of the A.N.C. plan to assemble representatives of the whole population, and to adopt a freedom charter around which all liberty-loving South Africans can be roused and united."

### U.S. Aid to Pakistan

NEW DELHI.

The United States is believed to be offering military assistance to the tune of 25 million dollars in return for the use of airfields and bases in Pakistan, it is reported here.

### A Reader's View

## VERWOERD LIVING IN THE MIDDLE AGES

From the Rev. Ambrose Schome, No. 2 Location, Kimberley.

The Department of Native Affairs is of the opinion that the Bantu may not receive higher education, but must be trained for the jobs that lie before them. The Bantu parent, so the Minister says, is the most important factor in determining the education of his child, and he considers that the development of Bantu Schools should be controlled by Bantu authorities. The stage has been reached where the Bantu can take over the good work done by the Mission Schools, says the Minister.

Only now do we discover that the Minister has not the slightest interest in African advancement, at the same time that he poses to be our champion in deciding what is good for the African.

In the midst of the industrial revolution through which South Africa is passing at the present time Dr. Verwoerd considers that it is in the interest of the African that they should preserve their tribal customs and traditions. He expects us to work in modern cities, and live and think as though we were in the 19th century.

I would strongly advise Dr. Verwoerd to read Lord McCauley, who said at the time that Great Britain was passing through an industrial revolution, "If the multitude were left uneducated there would be a serious risk of group animosity, leading in turn to social and industrial unrest." McCauley says, "Educate the masses and secure good order."

Where is all this leading to? Why does Dr. Verwoerd not advocate the same to the herrenvolk? He should tell them to leave modern society, the Oubaas to put on his veldskoek and the Ounooi her kappie, inspan the ox-wagon and then trek to that land his party so often preaches about. Instead he wants the African to go back to the kraal stage.

Dr. Verwoerd is prepared to maintain class education, but he easily forgets that the other African territories are outstripping South Africa in leadership, and that it is a little too late for him to try his special brand of education on a people who are now asking to represent themselves in making their own laws. We nonetheless thank Dr. Verwoerd heartily for his special brand of education, assuring him in doing so that no progressive African, nor will the one in the bush for that matter, try his special brand.

**CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE.**—All letters to the editor must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as an earnest of good faith.

### THE DANGERS OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

NEW YORK.

The well-known poet and author Mr. Archibald MacLeish, who was librarian of Congress during the Roosevelt administration, in a speech in Washington recently questioned the doctrine that "American patriotism consists only in detestation of the Soviets."

He said: "Those who honestly believe that nothing matters in our time but the Communist conspiracy readily persuade themselves that believers in individual freedom are at best political irresponsibles and at worst defenders of Communists, if not Communists themselves.

"The same thing is true of those who believe that the great issue of our time is the freedom of the human individual, who believe that if freedom is lost, and no matter at whose hands, America is lost. In the eyes of these men and women the faction which would sacrifice individual liberty to fight against Communism is no better than the Communist Party, and may well be worse, since it is far larger, and since the means it employs are immoral"

## Clarion Call

### Accident or Design?

I SUPPOSE most "Advance" readers remember the report of an interview given to the press by Walter Sisulu, secretary general of the African National Congress, on his return to England from Russia and China. He was reported to have said he was not impressed by the achievements of the "European Communists" in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, despite all their attempts to impress him. He did admit (according to this report) that he had been impressed by the Chinese Communists, the implication being, depending on the way you look at these things, that either the European or the Chinese Communists were not providing the genuine article in the way of social reconstruction.

Walter Sisulu told an "Advance" reporter in Queenstown at the time of the A.N.C. conference last month that the press report just wasn't true. He had never made any such statement about the European Communists. He had, in fact, been vastly impressed by many things in all the countries he visited. It was partly in order to clear up once and for all the misunderstandings that may have been created by the original press report that he took the first opportunity on his return to this country to tell the full story—and we printed it in last week's "Advance".

This little incident illustrates yet again the point I was making in this column last week—that we have to be extremely careful of what we read in the capitalist press. So strong is the anti-Soviet bias of the daily press, that misinformation, lies, slanders, prevarications and distortions have become the order of the day. The columnist who is not anti-Soviet regularly and as a matter of course would soon be looking for another job. On the other hand, the Edward Crankshaws and Pieter Lessings are always assured of a good living.

### Atom Diplomacy

ANOTHER example of sheer inaccuracy in press commentary on Soviet policy was provided last week by the "Cape Argus". Commenting on the Russian note accepting President Eisenhower's invitation to take part in talks on international control of atomic energy, the "Argus" said that the stumbling block to agreement in the past had been Russian refusal to tolerate any system of inspection of atomic energy plants. Although the Russians, in the latest note, have now, according to the "Argus", dropped the demand that existing stocks of bombs should be destroyed, "the problem of inspection remains"; and for one reason and another the "Argus" doubts whether prohibition of atomic weapons can be achieved.

The truth of the matter is that it has been Russia who demanded the complete prohibition of the manufacture of atomic weapons and the destruction of existing stocks of atomic weapons; and she has been quite willing to tolerate inspection by the world authority of all atomic energy plants in all countries to ensure that atomic energy was being used for peaceful purposes only. The Americans, on the other hand, have been demanding that all atomic energy plants should be owned by the world authority, which could thus ensure that atomic energy was not used to manufacture weapons of war. To this the Russians objected, pointing out that as U.N.O. was constituted at the moment, the American proposal would simply mean that all atomic energy plants would be owned by America.

The Americans, believing themselves to have a monopoly or at any rate a long start in the manufacture of atomic weapons, have not so far been enthusiastic about the proposal that existing stocks should be destroyed. It is only since the Russians have announced their explosion of a hydrogen bomb that the Americans have been induced to revise their atomic strategy.

### Schools for Racialists

OUR Christian national-minded educational institutions in South Africa are busy turning out year by year thousands of obedient, indoctrinated racialists who are quite willing to use all their talents, all their knowledge and all their advantages to perpetuate white domination. These schools and universities do not seem to produce thinking men and women who are prepared to approach the problems of the country with an open mind and in a spirit of tolerance; they produce instead qualified, certificated lickspittles with the ambition to be good civil servants or, on the highest rung of the ladder, perhaps Nationalist Party back-benchers in Parliament; and with the cultural equipment of barbarians.

The South African Government's race policies, just like the Nazis' race theories, run counter to the scientific knowledge and teaching of the whole civilised world. That is why books must be banned, including scientific treatises by world-famous men and women on the race question. That is why science must be perverted by outfits like SABRA, just as science was perverted by Institutes of Geo-Politics and such-like in Germany to justify the atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis.

I have been moved to express these thoughts on reading the letter written to the Wits S.R.C. by its Pretoria University counterpart refusing to take part in a conference to discuss the question of academic segregation. The Pretoria S.R.C. said it "emphatically refused to be used as instruments to oppose the Government's intention to introduce apartheid at the Witwatersrand and Cape Town Universities". It appeared to the Pretoria S.R.C. that the conference was already prejudiced against the idea of academic segregation and that "pure rational and scientific discussion were already excluded".

In most countries of the world the student is traditionally a rebel, a crusader for freedom and justice, a youth whose breast is filled with the highest and noblest emotions, something of an anarchist in the sense that he resents all restraints placed not only upon his own liberty but also upon the liberties of others.

In this country the national-minded student appears to have sold his soul to the Government even before he has graduated, and long before he has acquired a family and responsibilities which are the usual justification for the middle-aged flight to the sanctuary of conservatism. The notion of liberty leaves him cold; he is satisfied with race hatred and jukskei.

And what can one make of those words "pure, rational and scientific" in the Pretoria letter? Shades of the gas chambers and the Nazis' medical experiments—I think we could find the "technicians" in this country too who would do the very same job without turning a hair.

CHANTICLEER.





A section of the Transvaal delegation to the very well-attended National conference of the A.N.C. held in Queenstown last month.

## A.N.C. DEMANDS PEACE: OPPOSES IMPERIALISM

JOHANNESBURG.

The resolution on peace and external affairs adopted by the recent national conference of the African National Congress has now been issued by the secretary. It reads as follows:

"Africa likes to enjoy peace and freedom.

"We regard as unfriendly actions towards Africa the allowing of the U.S.A. to establish military bases in Africa. Nor do we welcome the turning of Central Africa into a war arsenal by the British Government, since its forced withdrawal from India, and its precarious hold and weakening influence it has in the East and the Middle East.

"We condemn most strongly the action of the British Government in bombing innocent people in Kenya. We demand that the war in Kenya be stopped, that the people's leaders be released, and negotiations opened with them.

"We condemn the action of the British Government in expelling the elected Government of the people of British Guiana, and demand that it be restored.

"We also demand that the Kabaka of Buganda be restored to his former position.

"We welcome the interest shown by the United Nations in racial discrimination in South Africa, and express our approval in general of the findings of the Commission established by the United Nations to investigate this matter.

"We demand that the imperialists quit Africa and let the people of Africa govern themselves in the best way suitable to them."

### Engineering Workers' Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal Non-European Iron, Steel and Metal Workers' Union is conducting an intensive campaign among workers in the industry to rally them behind the Union's demands for higher wages and improved conditions to become operative with the expiry of the present agreement next March.

The demands include an increase in the gross weekly wages paid to labourers, from the present £2 2s. 6d. to £4 5s. Increases are also demanded for operators and semi-skilled men in various categories, as follows:—

	Present rate	Proposed new rate
Rate 11 ...	£2 14 8	£4 11 6
Rate 10 ...	£3 1 0	£5 7 9
Rate 9 ...	£3 8 3	£6 5 0
Rate 8 ...	£4 5 6	£6 19 0

In each case, the figures include both basic wages and cost of living allowances. Similar increases are demanded for clerks, chargehands, messengers and team-makers.

A number of other improvements are put forward, including a forty-hour week, increased holidays, and additional night-shift and overtime rates.

"Our Union is determined to win these demands for you", says a leaflet issued to the workers, "but we need your backing. Strengthen our hand by electing shop stewards and by sending them to the Union office with messages of support for the demands. In this way the 100,000 African and other Non-European workers employed in the engineering industry will make their voices heard and will demand that their trade union leaders must be heard at the negotiating table.

"Call a meeting of the workers employed at your factory to discuss these demands".

The leaflet, which is available in English, Sesotho and Zulu, is obtainable from the Union office at 405, Lenvic House, 1, Kerk Street, Johannesburg.

# BUGANDA RULER WAS KIDNAPPED BY BRITISH

## Preparing The Ground For East African Federation

London.

"AFRICANS are not opposed to economic, industrial, commercial and political development. On the contrary, this is welcomed. But they would rather forego all the benefits of these developments if they bring in their wake political and economic domination by outsiders."

This statement, issued in London last week by the Buganda delegation now in London to plead for the return of the exiled Kabaka, brings to the surface the underlying tension between the African people and the British authorities which has caused the present crisis in Uganda.

It was the speech of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, in June 1953, hinting at the need for an East African federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which first roused the suspicions of the African people.

"While welcoming economic expansion in Uganda", the statement goes on, "Africans are anxious that the forces of expansion do not overwhelm them.

### ANXIETY

"It is true that African participation has been encouraged in certain fields... but it is important to understand the anxiety of Africans over the scope of economic expansion. The development of the Kilembe copper mines might be cited as one example. When the mines come into production they will require skilled miners, technicians, and managers. Where are they to come from? There is as yet no sign of Africans being trained to work in these mines from the bottom to the top. The conclusion drawn, therefore, is that, in the first place, the mines will be staffed by immigrants, which means a greater settler population".

It was in order to prevent the establishment of white settler supremacy in their territory that the Lukiko, the tribal council of the Buganda people, asked for self-government within the British Commonwealth.

"The crux of the dispute was the Governor's insistence that the

Kabaka, in transmitting to the Lukiko the Governor's reply rejecting the request for Buganda self-government and transfer to the Foreign Office, should do so without indicating his own feelings in this matter. The Governor, in fact, had gone further. He had insisted that the Kabaka should, contrary to his own conscience, commend the Governor's policy to the Lukiko. It was the Kabaka's refusal to act against his conscience that resulted in the decision to depose and banish him".

### HUMILIATION

The statement also records "the painful facts relating to the humiliating experience when the Kabaka was arrested in Government House, bundled into a waiting aircraft, and flown out of his country."

At the last interview on November 30, in the presence of his Ministers, the Governor handed the Kabaka a letter withdrawing recognition of his position as ruler. The Commissioner of Police arrived with a warrant for his arrest. On asking whether he was "a prisoner," he was told "yes." Government House was surrounded by armed police. Then, without being granted the opportunity to say farewell to his family, he was summarily conducted to the airport where a special R.A.F. aircraft was in readiness even hours before the final conference had concluded.

The first the people knew of the Kabaka's plight was when his

deposition and banishment were publicly announced. All the negotiations were conducted in complete secrecy. There was no inkling of what was happening, and the course of events took the people completely by surprise.

### BITTERNESS

The British refusal to reconsider withdrawing their ban on the Kabaka and allow him to return to Buganda has created great bitterness among the African people.

During the course of their negotiations with Mr. Lyttelton, the Buganda delegation dropped most of their demands. The question of a fixed date for Buganda independence, for transfer of control to the Foreign Office, and the refusal to nominate members for the new Legislative Council—all these issues were dropped, and the delegation asked only that the Kabaka be allowed to return. The Kabaka himself even offered to give the assurances which he had previously refused to give to the Governor.

### U.S. Dismissals

NEW YORK.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics states that dismissals from industry in the United States increased by 50 per cent. of the post-war average during the month of October. Less workers—one third below the average since 1945—were taken on in the same month.

Slackening in tempo was particularly noticeable in the armament, metals, electrical machinery, rubber, stone, clay and glass factories.

### German Threat to France

BONN.

Dr. Adenauer, the Federal German Chancellor, stated in a speech here that Germany did not want to be "neutralised." He urged the ratification of the Bonn and Paris Agreements (the European Defence Community project), and then threw out a thinly-veiled threat to France.

France, he said, would not be surrendering essential sovereignty by accepting the E.D.C. but only "traditions." This, he continued, was surely preferable to any sort of surrender to "the pressure of circumstances."

But Mr. Lyttelton would not budge, and the African people are left with the fear that the British will press ahead with East African federation just as they did in Central Africa, and for this reason want all potential opposition removed from the colonies.

### Distributed Union Leaflet — Arrested

VEREENINGING.

Members of the joint Non-European Metal Workers' Committee, distributing a leaflet containing the demands of the Non-European Iron and Steel Workers' Union for the new agreement, were arrested last week. They were Messrs. Vic Syvret, Leslie Messina, Piet Leke-da and Union secretary Johannes Rapudi.

After being interrogated by Sgt. Wessels of the special branch who came over to Vereeninging from Johannesburg for the purpose, and who made a number of complimentary remarks about Africans, they were released and continued their leaflet distribution. Sgt. Wessels at first said the leaflet was illegal but a phone call to Johannesburg by him confirmed the contention of the Union men that it was nothing of the sort.

An officer at the Vereeninging police station said they had instructions to arrest anyone who distributed anything to Africans.

### East and West

LONDON.

There are at least 300,000 unemployed in West Berlin, reports Mr. Emrys Hughes, a member of the House of Commons, who recently visited both the Eastern and Western sectors of that city.

As far as East Berlin is concerned, Mr. Hughes said there was a real need to correct the nightmare impressions that are conveyed abroad by the feverish propagandists in West Berlin. There were no famine conditions in East Berlin. The appearance of the people and the shops did not indicate anything like the universal famine that so many people had been led to believe existed there.



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# MILITARY DISASTERS SHAKE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA

## But U.S. Decides War Must Go On

LONDON.

NEW and smashing defeats for the French armies in Indo-China extending over three enormous fronts have ushered in the New Year with the highest prospects of final victory since the bitter liberation war started seven years ago. In contrast to the enthusiasm roused in Vietnam and throughout the progressive world, the deepest pessimism is ruling in French Government circles where the badly shaken Laniel Government is holding discussions on what to do next.

Basically, the French Government's problem is how to end the war, through the discussions offered by the Vietnam President, Ho Chi-Minh, against the wishes of the Americans. With opposition to the war extending into the top levels of the French Government, it is now only the violent and unscrupulous pressure of the United States Government that is keeping up the last remaining major war since the Korean Armistice.

In France, the view reached in the Government and expressed openly by the Right-wing paper "Le Monde" is that France cannot con-

tinue the war. She has no troops to spare and the financial strain is unbearable. During the current year alone France has spent 600,000 million francs on the war in Indo-China and this enormous drain on her resources does not include the 785 million U.S. dollars appropriated at different times since July when the Korean War came to an end and the Americans began switching their resources on a big scale to their "second front" against China.

### DISASTERS

France's present chain of disasters began with their "Operation Suro-

gull", launched by the supreme commander Gen. Navarre. The campaign was designed to reduce the constant threat of the Liberation Army in the Red River Delta, the big rice area containing the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong.

Combined land, sea and air attacks and savage "mopping up" of civilian areas were held for several days until the Liberation Army counter-attacked. Eight important military fortresses on the right bank of the river were overrun and in a stormy attack the French suffered a crowning disaster when the entire crack 3rd Moroccan Battalion was smashed at the post of Gialoc, near Hanoi.

Then came the even larger counter-attack launched by the Liberation Army inland of Hanoi to the north-west, where the French hold was based on Liachau and its surrounding province. In fierce fighting up to Christmas Day the French were swept out of the whole province, the provincial capital was occupied and the French garrisons, mainly European and African troops, driven to take refuge in the forests. French losses in this battle were 2,400. Two battalions sent as a relieving force to attempt the rescue of the routed garrisons were themselves ambushed and seriously mauled.

To cap these disasters for the French the Laos People's Liberation Army went over to a lightning offensive on December 22 and three days later, on Christmas night, they had cut the State of Laos in half, routed the French garrisons and occupied the provincial capital of Thakhek on the Mekong River bordering on Thailand (Siam).

### LOW MORALE

French and other foreign news sources reported that this Christmas offensive had been launched by the Vietnam Liberation Army and that this army had advanced from the China Sea coast to the Mekong River in four days. The victory in Laos is an indication of the mighty growth of the liberation movement and the friendly alliance between the peoples of the three states of Indo-China: Vietnam, Laos and Khmer.

French casualties in Laos up to Christmas Day were 2,200. Whole

units surrendered and enormous quantities of arms and stores were captured, including a battery of four heavy 105 mm. American guns. The remnants fled south, and in one dramatic 30-mile chase the Laos fighters overtook a battalion of the 4th Moroccan Regiment which was attempting to escape along the Vietnam border, and knocked them out. Indicating the low morale of the French units, most of the battalion surrendered and were taken prisoner.

The French were clearly taken by surprise and the Laos reports speak of "pouncing on the enemy positions". The only French unit that put up a serious fight was the Second Mobile Regiment which had just been flown from the Red River Delta front and ordered to hold the post of Nhom Marat. It took the Laos regulars three successive waves of attack to overrun and destroy the post. Nearly half the defenders were killed or taken prisoner and the remnants fled in disorder, leaving behind all their stores, artillery and weapons.

The liberation of Thakhek was a scene of wild and stormy rejoicing. The Laos people had at last avenged the massacre of 1947, when the French rounded up civilians, liberation fighters and Vietnamese and machine gunned over 1,000.

The response of the United States Government has been an increased determination to continue and extend the war. Mr. John Foster Dullas told pressmen he thought the French defeats had been "exaggerated" and were, in the view of the U.S. military intelligence, of small importance.

### AMERICAN POLICY

American policy in Asia is being reviewed in the light of the report by the Vice-President, Mr. Nixon, who has recently visited the East for Eisenhower. According to the International News correspondent Mr. William Thes, who travelled with Nixon on his tour, the Vice-president told Eisenhower that "military victory is needed at this stage in Indo-China" and "a negotiated peace with Vietnam would be a mistake". Nixon linked up the war in Indo-China with the situation in Pakistan where he thought another "point of irritation" should be set up with the aim of bringing pressure to bear on India and increasing tension in Asia generally.

# JAPANESE INDUSTRY IN FINANCIAL CHAOS

TOKYO.

A RECENT issue of the "Oriental Economist", a leading Japanese financial journal devotes considerable attention to bemoaning the present parlous state of Japanese industry.

It reports that leading banks had to suspend transactions with formerly reputable shipbuilders and machine and chemical manufacturers because cheques issued by these firms were dishonoured. Incidents such as these, reports the paper, "have apparently thrown the financial and industrial circles into a near-chaos".

The difficulties now being experienced by Japanese industry are ascribed, inter alia, to the acute shortage of capital, and the reluctance of the banks to lend money over a rigidly fixed amount. This has forced businessmen to resort to usurers who are charging as much as 10 per cent interest per month on any loans advanced. An analysis of the accounts of a middle-sized firm showed that the actual interest paid for ordinary bank loans, including incidental expenses, came to 18.5 per cent per annum.

Even the leading munition manufacturers, including the Komatsu

Manufacturing Co., which supplies the United States armed forces, have been forced from time to time to ask the Bank of Japan for monetary assistance. Their financial dilemma is directly attributed to the protests of the inhabitants of Uchinada (Ishikawa Prefecture) and its vicinity, where one of the major American testing grounds is located.

Test shooting practices were obstructed and the manufacturers were unable to make deliveries of ammunition to the American forces. Payment was therefore delayed with the result that the munition makers found themselves in a jam.

Attempts to force the Japanese workers to bear the burden of the financial crisis have called forth an epidemic of strikes. A total of one and-a-half million workers took part in strikes during 1952 and that number had already been surpassed by the third quarter of 1953.

## BRITISH STUNG BY KENYA EXPOSURES

LONDON.

Producing a rhinoceros-hide whip to emphasise his point, Mr. James Walters, a speaker at the quarterly meeting of the Liberal Party Council, described how a Kenya African had been beaten to death by just such whips and rifle butts. "We want no more 'Black and Tannery,'" he said. "We are as much responsible for what goes on in Kenya as the Germans were for the Gestapo. No pleas of ignorance will avail us at the bar of world opinion."

Joining the mounting protest in Britain against the Kenya atrocities, the London branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union sent a deputation to Mr. Lyttelton together with a letter which said: "The methods used by the British Government in Kenya do not differ from those employed by Hitler in the last war, and they have shocked and horrified millions of people in Britain and throughout the world."

Other protests have come from the National Assembly of Women, which sent a deputation of 25 to the Colonial Office, 35 divisional and constituency Labour parties, the West African Students' Union, the ex-Service Movement for Peace and numerous other bodies.

Poster parades, organised by the Kenya Committee, have demanded "Democratic Rights for Kenya Africans." "Stop Bombing Kenya People" and "End massacre by Britons."

## U.S. Forces Not Popular

LONDON.

The American forces in England are not very popular with the inhabitants of the little village of Brington. Within hours of the villagers hearing of a plan to allow American servicemen and their families to use a caravan site in the village, every one of them signed a protest petition.

One of the villagers summed up the prevailing sentiment when he said: "I don't want any American here, they would ruin the peace of the place. Look what they have done to other places, and I don't think the village boys would think much of it if the Americans started making eyes at the village girls."

## Rhee Thieves

PUSAN.

The chief of Syngman Rhee's South Korean Defence Ministry of Supply, General Chung Chin Wan, and seven other Rhee officers and officials, were dismissed for embezzlement recently.

They were found guilty of stealing army funds.

## To Tour Scotland

GLASGOW.

Hovved, the foremost Hungarian football team with headquarters at Budapest, has been invited to play in Scotland by the equally famous Celtics. The visit is planned to take place next spring.

Seven of the players in the Hungarian side which recently beat England 6-3 were drawn from the Hovved team.

### READER'S FORUM

## Africans Angered By Deportations

From J. J. Matolie, East Bank Location, East London.

In 1936 the Government of the Union enacted the Land and Trust Act, setting aside land for the exclusive settlement of Africans under certain conditions as a compensation for the removal of Africans in the Cape Province from the common roll. The removal was carried out, but the promise of the purchase of land was not carried out, which to the Africans is a perpetual source of complaint. The past and present Governments have not dealt with this satisfactorily.

The present Government repatriates to their places of origin in the Reserves all whom it calls "redundant Africans" under the pretext of removing criminals from African locations and towns, after giving their labour and lives to erect beautiful buildings and smooth roads. What we find is that innocent persons are being removed to places where once their homes were, but family ties cannot in many cases be properly traced. What aggravates the position is the fact that these people are being dumped into overcrowded areas. The purchase of land for Africans does not seem to proceed at the same pace as the deportation to the country of unemployed Africans. While German spies are free men in South Africa sons and daughters of the soil have to land in jails only for scraps of paper and for struggling for their freedom of movement.

I suggest that land for at least 500,000 be released by the department and that Africans be allowed

to buy this land and have title deeds thereto. A complaint is generally made that Africans cannot farm properly and would waste land given to them. Where Africans have security of tenure and ownership guaranteed to them, I think that such a complaint would soon fall away.

Hunger gives no one a choice. For example, the members of the Government—some own farms and livestock yet they earn thousands of pounds annually from the state, while Africans suffer from stock limitation, culling of stock, rehabilitation schemes and finally African deportations. In the scripture of St. Matthew, Chapter xxv, verses 34 to 43, my view point is ably put.

### Attlee Criticises McCarthy

NEW YORK.

Mr. Attlee, leader of the British Labour Party, has criticised the "intolerance" of Senator McCarthy in an article published here in the quarterly Foreign Affairs. "We are pardonably annoyed at being instructed by a beginner like Senator McCarthy," he wrote. "The British Labour Party has had nearly 40 years of fighting Communism in Britain, and in spite of war and economic depression, the Communists have utterly failed."

At the same time, Mr. Attlee criticised the American refusal to admit Communist China's claim to a permanent seat on the Security Council, saying: "It may well have been that had China been given her seat in the United Nations the Korean war might never have started."

# New Hope For T.B. Patients

CAPE TOWN.

PATIENTS recovering slowly from T.B. find encouragement and hope at the Friends of the Sick Association settlement at Phillipi. After having been confined to bed for long months at the Brooklyn Chest Hospital they are here helped to regain their strength and prepare themselves for a normal life in the outside world.

An inadequate government grant and a public which is not aware of the importance of such a venture to T.B. sufferers has hindered the expansion of the settlement. At present there is room for only 38 patients, but there were still 4 vacancies when "Advance" visited the settlement.

In addition attempts to establish an industry of any kind on the settlement have been thwarted at every turn. Threats to reduce the government grant if patients are profitably employed and public prejudice against the work of T.B. sufferers have so far restricted the work of the patients to purely maintenance jobs, such as road-buildings, gardening and minor repairs to the buildings.

Nevertheless all the men "Advance" interviewed were happy to be out of hospital and were keen to regain their strength so that they could go back home.

Mr. Charles Bell, seen here repairing a road (top), is now working 4 hours a day, and he is able to go home for the week-end every fortnight. He is hoping to leave the settlement soon and take up regular employment outside.

During the ten years he spent in Brooklyn Chest Hospital, Mr. Jacobus van der Merwe lost his sight and arthritis developed in his hands and legs. He is seen (below, left) making basket mats, which occupies most of his time. He told "Advance" that he was very happy "in my new home". Mr. van der Merwe is one of the few patients at the settlement who has little hope of ever entering the open labour market, and as he has no family he will probably stay at the settlement permanently. Difficulty has been encountered in obtaining material for the basket work and FOSA has had no co-operation from organisations which specialise in training blind people in other types of basket work.

Mr. Frank Dewry is longing to go home to his wife and four children. At present he is working in the garden (below) two hours a day so he only spends a week-end at home once every six weeks. He has only been at the settlement three months, but he looks as if his wish will soon be fulfilled as he is rapidly responding to the new environment.



## BRITISH WORKERS WAKING UP

LONDON.

Britain has been badly shaken by the threatened strikes in the railway and steel industries in recent weeks. It is clear that the working class is waking up to the fact that in the Churchill Government they possess a hard task-master and a friend of the bosses.

"The return of the Tory Government in the autumn of 1951 meant the end of a decade of working-class gains," commented the New Statesman in a recent issue. "Whatever the newspapers might write about the prosperity introduced by setting the people free, the working-class housewife has known for some time that things have been getting tighter again, and her complaint that she needs more of the weekly wage in order to buy the same amount has created the present mood of trade union militancy..."

"Some observers, even in the trade union movement, at first believed that Mr. Butler had accepted the new status gained by the industrial worker under the Labour Government. It is now becoming clear that he did nothing of the kind, and that he is determined to

## Colour Bar in Fiji

SUVA.

There were many Fijians who were not impressed by the ballyhoo surrounding the Royal visit to their far-flung islands. They remembered that in Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands, no Fijian may be elected to the Legislative Council or be a member of the government.

## S. Korean Purge

SEOUL.

The central committee of President Syngman Rhee's governing Liberal Party decided to expel its vice-president, Lee Bum Suk. No reasons were given. The committee also voted to expel seven other leading party members, including two cabinet ministers who are at present under police investigation in connection with an alleged Communist spy ring.

## Against German Re-armament

AMSTERDAM.

The Dutch Peace Council has issued a call for a National Congress to protest against the re-arming of Germany. The Congress will be held towards the end of January and will be followed by a monster demonstration in Amsterdam.

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# THE BEND IN THE ROAD

by Katie Hendricks

Katie Hendricks, the young daughter of a African father and a Coloured mother, goes to school for the first time. Not liking it she engineers her dismissal by pinching her classmate.

It seemed to me that this life of ours would go on for ever; but our eight years in Bryant street, the happiest I have known, were soon to come to a close.

We went to bed that night more excited than usual for mother was visiting us. But I remember sensing that a change was in the air. Mother and Aunt Mattie were in an argumentative mood and they bickered and cursed more vehemently than usual. I could not have been asleep long when I heard Mattie's voice raised in a piercing screech, repeating persistently and continuously:

"I'm telling you now, take your kaffir children and go. I'm telling you now. I'm telling you now."

The next morning mother stayed away from work to transfer us from Aunt Mattie's house, to what destination we children had no

idea. It was a strange morning; Robert and I kept to ourselves as if we knew already that we no longer belonged in that house. Louisa went to school and we stayed at home. For once I would rather have gone to school.

Early we saw mother trudging up the street from the passageway in Jordaan street. We ran to meet her and Robert took the empty suitcase. I realised for the first time who was in fact my mother, and who was my Aunt. Without a word I led the way into the courtyard; into the dining room.

We helped mother pack our things and when we were ready to go mother told us to say "good-bye and thank you" to Aunt Mattie. Mattie was working busily in the kitchen with lips pursed and an intent gleam in her eyes; she did not look at us but bustling around the kitchen she said, "Children, if you wish to say goodbye to me you must come to the hotel where I work."

It was going to be bitter for Aunt Mattie to part with us but

reconciliation was unthinkable; too many harsh words had been spoken too recently and mother did not apologise easily. Mother led us away down the hill.

She took us on a train and I was intrigued for I could think of no Aunt or friend who lived in the direction in which we were travelling.

The jolting train lulled me into a kind of stupor so that I came back to consciousness with a start when mother thrust some bags into my hands and propelled us on to the platform.

"Where are we going, mummy?" Robert and I asked alternately.

Mother said, "Wait, you will see"; she did not want to give us time to argue.

We made an unhappy trio as we tramped off the station. Mother, carrying the suitcase, was unrecognisable as the lithe attractive girl who had been wooed by father. Years of standing before the heat of the kitchen stove and sampling all the meals she cooked had made her flat-footed and gross; a prey to rheumatics and varicose veins.

Robert and I carried the packages by her side fretting and curious as mother plodded grimly past block after block. Robert was a sturdy handsome little boy whose clothes always seemed to fit him, whereas my skirts hung around my hips revealing an astonishing length of dark brown dangling leg emerging from black knickers which made me easily distinguishable in the most oddly assorted company.

After some time mother stopped and stood irresolutely before an iron gate through which I could glimpse a formidable red brick building otherwise hidden by a high wall.

"Ma," I whispered, "what is it?"

Mother said impatiently, anticipating our terror by holding us each tightly by the arm, "It's just a school."

For me this was the end of the world. If I committed myself to enter those gates I should never leave them again. But escape was impossible as mother dragged us through the gate and dropped the bolt on the other side. At that moment the black clad figure of a nun rustled from the main entrance and came towards us.

Robert wailed and I stood rooted to the spot.

"It's one of those men", I said wildly and strained against mother's detaining grip. We had never got close enough to a nun in Bryant street to perceive that they were not men; on the occasions we had sighted nuns we ran in the opposite direction with squeals of excitement.

We stood in a desolate little group until the sister came to escort us into the sunny, dusty courtyard. Mother kept hold of our arms while we listened to the hollow silence broken now and again by the chanting of children's voices from the windows above our heads.

Aunt Mattie's house in our happy, noisy city street was very dear to me at that moment and I looked forward with horror to a life behind those sterile walls.

For the first time I gazed into the face of the nun who was accompanying us and asking mother questions about us. She had a sweet young shining face and she asked us to wait until the Mother Superior came. We waited in the hallway and I shall never forget those ten minutes on the hard unvarnished wooden benches, muffled school noises behind closed school



It's one of those men," I said wildly and strained against mother's detaining grip.

doors and the prickly terror of anticipation. Aunt Mattie's house was a far away paradise, lost forever.

The Mother Superior swept up, young and stern but comfortably short. When she spoke to us, her face relaxed into a kindly smile. Soon mother bent down to kiss us and walked hurriedly away.

As soon as I dared I rushed back to the gate and called after her but she was nowhere to be seen and my heart drained of hope.

Robert had disappeared when I returned to the hall and I did not meet him again until supper time. He told me that he had been sent to the boys' playground. We girls were in future only to meet the boys at mealtimes and at church and the prospect of seeing Robert so infrequently made me more despondent than ever. But he did not seem to mind as he jingled in his pocket the pennies that mother had given him.

I was lonely and miserable until a thin little girl with big brown eyes and a dress several sizes too large so that she seemed lost in it, approached me shyly and told me that her name was Sylvia.

"My name is Katie," I responded.

"Are you an orphan?" Sylvia asked.

"No."

"There are a lot of orphans here at school," Sylvia said quickly, "but I'm only half an orphan. My daddy was a fisherman at Oudekraal and a big wave turned the boat over and he was lost in the sea. Do you like to speak English?"

"Yes, I like to speak English," I was warming to Sylvia.

"My mummy works in a crayfish factory."

"My mummy works in a hotel."

"When you go to get a bed try to get one near the basins," Sylvia seemed to have adopted me and I felt better with a friend.

But I was miserable again when I was taken to the dormitory. It was so depressingly clean that it reminded me of the hospital ward

into which I had stolen a glance when Robert had diphtheria.

And the windows remained open day and night, winter and summer.

I stayed at the convent until I was nineteen and when I left I was a teacher but Robert was there only three years.

## CHAPTER 4

IN the summer holidays I was sent by the Mother Superior to Newlands to work as a nanny. During the holidays we never saw mother at all; she purposely kept away from us in case we should ask her to take us home. There was no home.

During the term mother usually visited us twice; she never stayed long but she would talk to the mother superior to find out how we were progressing. Father came very rarely.

During those summer holidays, however, while I was at Newlands he chose to visit us. As I was away father asked the mother superior for permission to take his son for a walk. He promised to bring Robert back a little later in the afternoon; he would buy him some clothes and treat him to some tea. The mother superior agreed with some misgivings because mother had spoken disparagingly of father and warned that he might want to steal the children away. The mother superior kept this warning in mind, but when confronted by father who pleaded so eloquently and who seemed so completely respectable, she thought it cruel to keep the two apart. Particularly as Robert seemed so anxious to see father.

He took Robert through the convent gates to the bicycle he had dropped up against the curb.

"Do you like school?" father asked.

"No, pappa," Robert said shyly.

"Would you like to come away with daddy?"

"Yes, pappa."

(To be continued next week)



FLAG FOR FLAVOUR!



RAY ALEXANDER'S TRADE UNION COLUMN

# COLOUR BAR ON THE COPPERBELT

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S statement of December the 24th on the colour bar in the Copper Belt was misleading in one or two respects. It appeared in the English press as a news item or a feature article. Actually, as "Die Burger" quite emphatically showed, the statement was placed and paid for as an advertisement.

The statement appeared at first sight to make out a case for relaxing the colour bar. This is how "Die Burger" interpreted the statement. In fact, the Nationalist daily devoted a leading article to it, and argued that even though the copper mines might guarantee the European miners against being supplanted by the comparatively low-paid African, the guarantee would not hold good for the children of the white miners.

The advertisement of the Anglo-American Corporation, of which Sir Ernest is the chairman, is, however, a remarkably weak presentation of the case against the colour bar. One might almost imagine that the directors are associates of Mr. D. E. Ellis and the S.A. Mine Workers' Union, which has threatened that any move to allow the African miners in South Africa to do more responsible and more skilled work would lead to industrial unrest.

With a very touching faith in the dual control by workers and bosses alike, the Anglo-American directors in no fewer than four separate places in this one statement assure the European Union

that the company will not take "unilateral action".

If the Union's consent has to be given to a relaxation of the colour bar before it can come about, there is virtually no prospect of the African ever being allowed to do skilled work on the Rhodesian copper mines. The directors do not really expect the European Union to agree, even although the companies guarantee their jobs. "Nevertheless," say the directors, "it is a difficult thing for a trade union to agree to this idea. The trade union's difficulty is not altogether one of colour. What we are asking them to agree to our doing is to replace one man by another at a very much lower rate of pay."

There is not much enthusiasm shown here for the proposition, nor can the directors be accused of putting pressure on the European miners when they take pains to point out that Africans cannot do more skilled work unless they are taught and that "the only people that can teach them are our European employees."

This seems to me an open invitation to European miners to kill the project at birth.

If Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and his fellow directors are so unenthusiastic about relaxing the colour bar why did they go to the expense and trouble of publishing a long advertisement on the matter in a number of newspapers?

One of the answers I think is to be found in another statement

issued by Mr. P. L. Prain, chairman of Mafulira copper mines, and published in the London Times of November 23rd. Mr. Prain, who is linked up with important copper interests outside the sphere of Anglo-American, described the proposal to relax the colour bar as "one of the first fruits of federation." While admitting that there was no easy or quick solution he contended "that the present situation is untenable both in principle and in practice; nor, unfortunately, is the inevitability of change in this case one which can be contemplated as being likely to take place under conditions of gradualness."

Mr. Prain, if I may say so, shows quite a taste for a Marxist turn of phrase!

He, too, undertakes to guarantee the European employees against unemployment, but unlike the Oppenheimer crowd, he has no doubt that justice must be done to the "legitimate aspirations" of the Africans.

He believes that to ignore these aspirations or to postpone satisfying them "can lead only to the rude awakening which has occurred, often in tragic circumstances, elsewhere in Africa."

I do not know why Mr. Prain should be so much more alive to the Africans' claims than is Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, or why Sir Ernest should be so much more timid in his dealings with the European union.

It does seem to me, however, that the Anglo-American Corporation is throwing its weight on the side of the white unions against the other copper companies, which are prepared to open up new avenues to Africans even at the

risk of stirring up resentment amongst the European miners.

Oppenheimer has his main interest in South Africa and South West Africa. He feels the pressure which the Nationalist Government and the racialistic unions apply to bar the door against the advancing Africans. Oppenheimer, to put it shortly, represents South Africa's special brand of imperialism.

Prain and his fellow directors, on the other hand, have to take note of British public opinion, and even more important of the growing political awareness of Africans throughout the continent.

The British have to sell federation to Africa and to the United Nations, and they find it difficult to convince their critics that federation was anything else than a strengthening of white domination.

Above all, there is need to consolidate African opinion on the copperbelt itself. The African miners on the copperbelt have already had two general strikes, and they have built up an organisation which is far more powerful than anything that the African miners on the Witwatersrand have achieved.

The Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union have adopted a positive attitude on this question of opportunities for employment. The African Union has threatened to take action itself unless a definite effort is made to meet their demand for a relaxation of the colour bar. All support should be given to this demand and the African miners on the Witwatersrand should be acquainted with the demands of their Rhodesian brothers.

## MRS. JAGAN FINED £50

LONDON.

Mrs. Janet Jagan, secretary of the People's Progressive Party in British Guiana, was found guilty of attending an illegal meeting and fined £50 last week. Nine others charged with her were reprimanded and discharged. Mrs. Jagan has noted an appeal.

The prosecutor kept Mrs. Jagan in the witness box for over two hours during the trial, attempting to make political capital out of her cross-examination. Her defence was that the "meeting" she was charged with attending was in fact a religious gathering.

Mr. J. Luckhoo, prosecuting: Do you believe in the doctrine of Karl Marx?

Mrs. Jagan replied: "I believe in many doctrines; that among others."

Mr. Luckhoo: Do you believe religion is only dope for the people?—That is a question I cannot answer. I prefer some time to study it.

### JEWISH FAITH

She said that she was born to the Jewish faith and adhered to it.

Mr. Luckhoo: Do you believe in a Supreme Being. God?—I believe in a Supreme Being.

In God?—If you want to say God.

When asked if she was a firm admirer of the Russian way of life and system of government, she replied: "I think it is a very nice system of society. I admire the Indian way of life, the French way of life, also the Scandinavian people. In fact, I like all people."

In reply to another question: "Are you an avowed Communist?" Mrs. Jagan said: "I don't belong to any Communist Party." She said she interpreted "Communist" as "persons belonging to the Communist Party."



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## SPORTS PARADE

# Non-White Sportsmen Make Good Progress: Ronnie Govender Sums Up

by Bert Williams

Looking back on 1953 we find that the black man is happily surging forward as determinedly as ever in sport, despite the colour bar. While the Whites glory in such outstanding sporting achievements as Wally Hayward's world record-breaking marathons and the sharing of the rubber between the Springboks and the Aussies, the blacks add to their long list of grievances the refusal of passports to the South African Indian Football Association's team to visit India and the continued barring of overseas non-white boxers.

And adding insult to injury was Reg Haswell's biting statement on the migration of non-white boxers overseas. This gentleman has always evinced a tendency to dig his claws into non-white boxing; he made similar statements when Tuli won the Empire title. But the climax was pathetic; he ended up by helping promote the Tuli-Bogart fight in Cape Town.

## STOLE THE SHOW

Ronnie Govender, who at my invitation has made the following survey, says:

"Without doubt this year has been a very good one for boxing especially. Following Jake Tuli's overnight success last year, non-white boxers all over the Union have been striving for recognition. Boxers from the Transvaal, however, stole the show.

"Three outstanding Rand boxers, Elijah Mokone, Slumber David and Homicide Saddler won for themselves a very big following for their outstanding performances in most parts of the Union.

## EXCITING CLASH

"Durbanites will always remember the exciting clash between Tuli and Slumber David at Hoy Park Stadium. This outstanding fight

was promoted by Seaman Chetty. Lacking the experience of his ring-wise opponent but blessed with a fighting heart, David put up a brave fight against a relentless, devastating fighting machine before the referee stopped the fight in the seventh round.

"An amazed stadium rose to its feet when, in the third round, David caught Tuli with a terrific right hook to the heart. For a moment the South African hero was dazed and hung on to David in desperation. Even in that moment of perilous danger Tuli showed wonderful boxing ability, and it was one of those very rare treats to watch him use footwork while clinching to get out of trouble. Poor Slumber was at a loss—he should have pushed him away—but he didn't have enough ring savvy and the opportunity of all opportunities went begging. Congratulations to Slumber for being the first South African to come very near causing a colossal upset.

## ANOTHER EMPIRE CHAMPION?

"Elijah Mokone, Rand school teacher, came down from the light-weight division to deprive tough, hard-punching Alby Tissong of his national featherweight crown. Tissong, who has been campaigning for some time overseas, was the most avoided featherweight in Britain. West Africa's "whirlwind" Roy Ankarah just refused to put his Empire crown at stake against Alby.

"Mokone and his 'educated' straight left should bring yet another Empire title to South Africa. I have seen this fighter in action and venture to say that Mokone, given the opportunity, may annex a world crown. Incidentally, Seaman Chetty has signed

Mokone to meet Young Seabela, his only conqueror in this country, on January 22.

## UP AND COMING

"Homicide Saddler is another fighter who did very well in 1953. He twice outpointed veteran Lingum Pillay and gained a points decision over the non-stop Baby Twala. Saddler has the goods and he's my choice as the year's best prospect.

"Meanwhile Cape Town has at last found a fighter who can equal the best in the Transvaal. He is none other than Bevil Erispe who, in his very first professional fight, stopped veteran Shaik Osman in one round. Quite an achievement considering the fact that Osman has twice extended Slumber David and gone the distance with Tuli.

## OUTSTANDING FIGHTER

"But South Africa's fighter of the year, without doubt, is our conquering hero Jake N'tuli. We were sorry that Tuli lost to Robert Cohen; but his defeat taught him a heavy lesson. He doesn't have the capacity to meddle with the heavier division. I have laid great emphasis on this fact; so has your columnist Bert Williams and many other leading boxing scribes.

"We hope that the New Year will see a change in Tuli's fortunes; that he will stick to his division and get a crack at Japan's Elusive Pimpernel, Yoshio Shirai.

## TRIBUTE TO "ADVANCE"

"Coming to soccer, this year's upsets have been sensational. I think it will not be out of place here to pay tribute to 'Advance' for the reformation it brought about through its courageous criticism of the Transvaal Indian Football Association. It was this criticism which was responsible to a very large extent for Transvaal's superb victory. Bert Williams certainly didn't endeavor himself to many Transvaal officials by his uncompromising attacks on certain aspects of administration, but Transvaal football owes him a very big debt of gratitude.

## VICTORY AFTER 25 YEARS!

"Congratulations to Transvaal, too, for engaging a coach. Not only Indian provincial units, but African and Coloured should follow suit. Transvaal's victory was due to the fine coaching of ex-Springbok Barry Niewenhuys. The Transvaalers won the Sam China after 25 years. Their closest rivals, Natal, were runners-up.

"Hindenburg collapsed in Germany through senility; Natal collapsed in the Sam China for the same reason. They relied too much on decrepit forces. The New Year should see a rejuvenation not only among players but among selectors. It would be a fine idea too for the South African Indian Football Association to bring these two teams together, this time on Curries Fountain's turf. I honestly do not think the Transvaalers will repeat this performance. The Natalians revel in home conditions and I confidently predict will win decisively if such a game were arranged. It is an excellent draw-card and there should be no hesitation in arranging a soccer friendly.

## ANOTHER UPSET

"The other upset was South African Africans' 5—3 victory over South African Coloureds. This was the first time in inter-race soccer history that the Coloureds were defeated. The Africans were full value for their win. They

were the complete masters in every direction and it was only erratic shooting which robbed them of a bigger victory.

"The Indians recovered pretty well after a very poor showing in the last Federation series. They held the Coloureds to a 3—3 draw, then drew 2—2 with Africans and beat them 2—1 in the Transvaal. They were thus unofficial Federation champions for last year.

## SHOULD TRY AGAIN

"The refusal of passports to the Indian team was a severe set-back to South African non-white soccer. The Indian side was a good enough yardstick to test our ability on the international plane, but our white bosses saw otherwise. This shouldn't deter us. We should try to send another team overseas—but this time its composition should be non-white not Indian. An Indian team savours too much of racialism.

## WEIGHT-LIFTERS PROMINENT

"1953 also saw the recognition of a greatly neglected sport, physical culture and weight-lifting. R. P. Govender, the first Natalian to annex the Mr. South Africa title, was partly responsible for this. Tromp van Diggelen, world-renowned expert, praised Govender and talked highly of his chances in the Mr. Universe Contest.

## WAR CRIMINALS RELEASED

LONDON.

Thirty-three war criminals were released on parole by the United States authorities in Germany at the end of December. Three other prisoners were released on medical parole and four more under the Christmas clemency.

The number of war criminals still serving sentences in Landsberg prison—some convicted by military government courts and others by army commissions—is 269. The names of those released have not been published. This is in accordance with the system in the United States, where it is held that a prisoner who has served his sentence should not be prejudiced by publicity on his return to society.

It is also announced that the French High Commissioner has extended clemency to 94 German prisoners, 32 of them under the Christmas amnesty. In the case of 35 others the remaining terms of the sentences have been cancelled on the recommendation of the French-German board, and 27 more have had their sentences reduced. The total includes both war criminals and common criminals. Only 60 Germans, men and women, remain in French custody at Wittlich and Neustadt.

## Four fears

NEW YORK.

President Roosevelt's four freedoms had been replaced by four fears, said Mr. Adlai Stevenson, speaking at a Democratic Party dinner here recently. They were "fear of depression, fear of Communism, fear of ourselves and fear of freedom itself."

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Govender may go abroad this year to take part in the international contest. Local enthusiasts are making an all-out bid to send him over.

"Meanwhile Ron Eland, former Mr. South Africa, has received great praise from the overseas press. A Cape school-teacher, Ron worked his own way overseas and participated in the Olympic contest.

## NEW YEAR WISHES

"What is my New Year wish? That Tuli would win the world crown; that there should be greater harmony among non-whites in sport; that there would be less communalism and racialism; that more of our sportsmen will go overseas, the only place where they get any recognition; that there would be less favouritism in certain circles; that Indian officials in all spheres of sport will stop quarrelling over petty things; that there will be no cringing for positions. Asking for perfection isn't it? But I'll always demand that.

"Together with Bert Williams I wish all readers of this column a very, very happy New Year."

## Forced Loans

LONDON.

Between 1949 and 1952 Colonial sterling balances—forced loans from the Colonial peoples—rose from £670 million to £1,222 million, a rise of 82 per cent., said an official memorandum recently.

Since then they have continued to increase, and the latest Colonial Office figures, not included in the memorandum, show that by the middle of 1953 they were over 90 per cent. more than in 1949.

The balances are held in London.

## European Steel Production

LONDON.

While crude steel production in Western Europe suffered a decline during the last year, steel production in Eastern Europe increased significantly, according to the latest bulletin of steel statistics published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Soviet Russia's steel production increased by 10 per cent. and now stands at 38 million tons a year. The average increase in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe was 11 per cent., and their total annual production now stands at 12,350,000 tons.

The countries belonging to the much-boosted European Coal and Steel Community have had what the report describes as "teething-troubles," particularly in the matter of prices. Western Germany produced 2 per cent. less steel than in 1952, and her annual rate now stands at 15,450,000 tons. Steel production in France fell by 8 per cent.—her annual rate is now 10 million tons.

In Belgium and Luxembourg the drop was even steeper—12 per cent.

Countries in the Western bloc which increased steel production included: Sweden (by 2 per cent. to 1.7 million tons), Yugoslavia (by 12 per cent. to 500,000 tons), Japan (by 9 per cent. to 7.6 million tons), Britain (by 7 per cent. to 17.85 million tons) and the United States (by 21 per cent. to 102 million tons).

## Fighting Talk

SEOUL.

Mr. Tyun Yung Tai, South Korea's Foreign Minister, has said that the best way to solve the Korean problem would be to drop a hydrogen bomb on Moscow.

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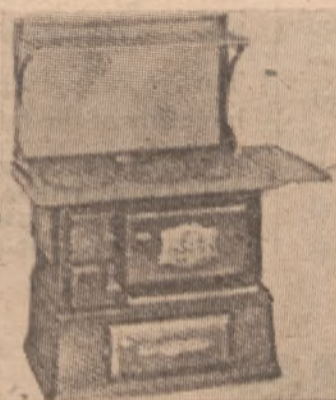
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