

# Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1954

PRICE 3d.



29 JUN 1954



Chief A. Luthuli.

## Chief Luthuli's June 26 Message Through Advance

### "FIGHT AND DIE TOGETHER — NEVER TURN BACK"

DURBAN.

"ON JUNE 26 ALL FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM MUST RESOLVE TO FIGHT AND DIE TOGETHER AND NEVER TURN BACK UNTIL FREEDOM IS WON." THIS IS THE INSPIRING MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM CHIEF A. J. LUTHULI, PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, IN A STATEMENT TO ADVANCE.

The message says since 1950 June 26 has become a special day in the struggle of the Liberatory Movement of South Africa, and its significance will grow until freedom is attained.

"The significance of June 26 is that it enshrines the determination of the oppressed people in the Union of South Africa to fight unitedly for their liberation from oppression; it enshrines their hope for the realisation of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not for 'Europeans only.'

#### REMEMBER THOSE WHO DIED

"We must call to mind all those men and women who at different times in our history have laid down their lives or made other sacrifices in the struggle for our rights and our freedom.

"June 26 must be a day of strengthening bonds of sympathy and determination to build a united front against oppression.

"Remembering the past and bearing in mind our duty for the future, we must on this day dedicate ourselves afresh to the cause of securing freedom in our land during our life-time, and, inspired by the supreme sacrifice

already made by many, we must resolve afresh to speed ahead to democracy and freedom for all," concludes the message.

On June 26 a mass meeting, under the auspices of the African National Congress, the Natal Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats (Durban), will be held at Gandhi Library, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Speakers will be Chief A. J. Lutuli, Dr. G. M. Naicker and Mr. M. B. Yengwa, who, due to the banning orders of Minister Swart, have been unable to address their people for over a year. The bans have now expired.

Vital issues such as the Western Areas Removal Scheme and the Congress of the People will be dealt with at the meeting.

## NATIONAL DAY OF NON-WHITE SOLIDARITY

JOHANNESBURG.

NEXT Sunday, June 27, will be observed by the Congress movement throughout South Africa as a day of solidarity with the Non-White people of Johannesburg's Western Areas, threatened with mass eviction from their homes to satisfy the apartheid mania of the Nationalists. Mr. Walter Sisulu, secretary general of the African National Congress, told Advance that meetings and conferences were due to take place in all four Provinces next Saturday and Sunday, where the position of the Western Areas will be brought strongly to the fore.

In Johannesburg the occasion will be marked by a mass conference convened jointly by five organisations: the African and Indian Congresses, the Congress of Democrats, the Coloured People's Organisation and the Council of Non-European Trade Unions. While the conference will also deal with other matters, including the Schoeman labour legislation and the Bantu Education Act, emphasis is being placed on the threat to the Western Areas.

#### POLICE CONTROL

"Under the Verwoerd Plan," states the circular issued by the convening committee, "the homes of the people in Sophiatown, Martindale and Newclare are to be destroyed and the people forced into the rigid confines of Meadowlands, there to live under restrictions and police control.

"The eviction of 58,000 people from these areas is a matter of vital concern to all, as it destroys the fundamental rights of the Non-Europeans in regard to ownership and occupation of homes, freedom of movement and enjoyment of amenities built by toil and sweat, and the right to be regarded as an integral part of the population of cities and towns in South Africa."

The conference will be opened by Father Huddleston, and a large number of church, educational and other bodies, as well as Johannesburg city councillors, have indicated

that they will attend. The Liberal Party will not send delegates but has indicated that it will send observers.

## FLU is serious

For each hour you walk about and work with an attack of Flu on you, at least an extra day will be spent either in bed or in a state of half health. Flu damages and weakens the system—don't under-estimate or try to ignore Flu.

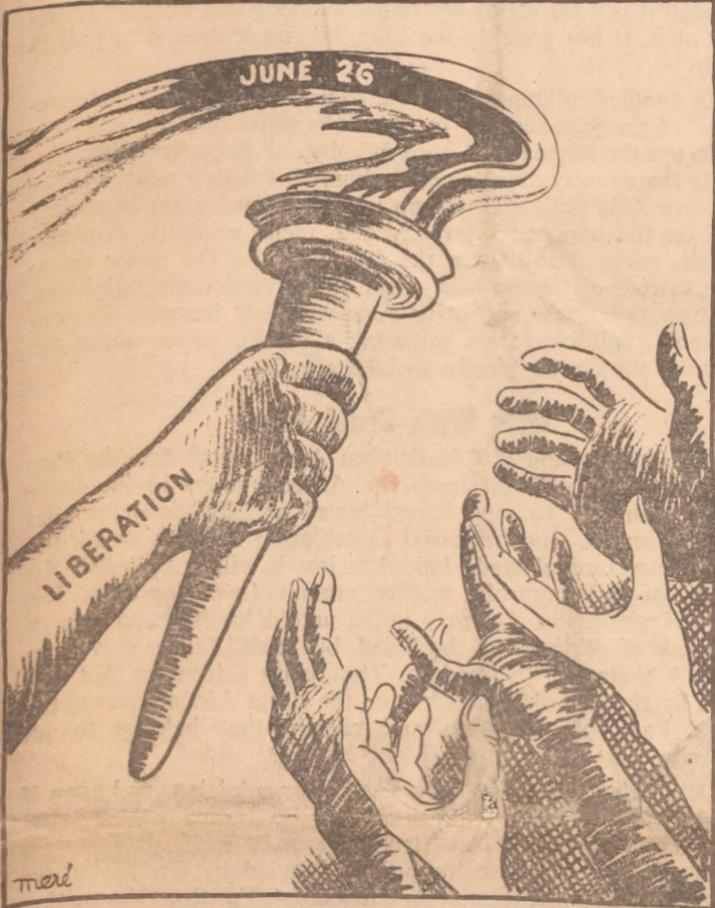
#### What to do

Go to bed, take a Mag-Aspirin Powder and a hot drink. The Mag-Aspirin does just this—it calms the Nervous System, it reduces the temperature, it stops both the headache and body pains.

Mag-Aspirin's many benefits save you loss of time and health—possibly in future years as who knows what mark a severe attack of Flu may have on one's constitution.

## MAG-ASPIRIN

Powders 2/- and Mag-Aspirin Tablets 2/6 everywhere. 7591



## LANGA MENACED BY DR. VERWOERD

CAPE TOWN.

THE 12,112 African inhabitants of Langa Township, Cape Town, are threatened by the Government and may in the near future become victims of another apartheid blow on the lines of the hated Western Areas removal scheme of Dr. Verwoerd. This was revealed to Advance in a special interview with Councillor B. A. Levitas, M.P.C.

"I consider the Government has adopted the long-term policy of transferring the whole of the African population from Langa to one huge location in an undeveloped area near Nyanga twice the distance away from the centre of Cape Town," he said. The new location will be sited adjoining the present Nyanga location and will extend perhaps beyond the Matroosfontein and Eerste River areas."

The Cape Town City Council's original intention was to develop Langa towards the Welcome Estate area. This plan was rejected by the Government, as it seems that the Welcome Estate areas is to be reserved for Coloured people.

#### FAMILIES MOVED FIRST

In addition to prohibiting further development of Langa, the married quarters there are to be removed to Nyanga as soon as accommodation is available, Mr. Levitas said. Langa is to be reserved for single men, of which there are at present 5,857. The Minister's directive to the City Council is to build hostel units of the cottage type at Langa, which will house between 15,000 and 17,000 single men.

"Langa will eventually become a pocket between the Coloured area of Welcome Estate and the European area of Epping, which is against the Government's apartheid policy," he continued. "Added to this is the fact that the hostels for single men are to be built according to Coloured standards, as laid down by the National Housing and

Planning Commission. It more than ever emphasises that the Government's policy is eventually to transfer all Africans to the Nyanga area.

#### VERWOERD'S ORDERS

"When a deputation from the City Council interviewed the Minister of Native Affairs in March this year in connection with proposed development of Nyanga location the Minister told them Nyanga South had been mentioned merely to give the Council a guide as to the locality of the area which the Government felt would be best suited to the development of an African location of the type envisaged.

"However, in advising the Council that he had appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to investigate the siting of locations to serve Cape Town Municipality, he stressed that in the terms of reference 'the sites will have to be found in the Eerste Rivier planning or adjoining the Nyanga location.'

"The Minister made it quite clear he was determined there should not be a permanent Afri-

## N.I.O. Collaborators Condemned

DURBAN.

Delegates from all over Natal present at the recent meeting of the Natal Indian Congress Working Committee condemned the Natal Indian Organisation policy of collaboration with the Government in applying the Group Areas Act.

In a recent statement to the Press Mr. P. R. Pather, secretary of the N.I.O., attacked the Natal Indian Congress for its attitude to the Land Tenure Board.

#### WOULD NOT DARE

Replying to his attack, Mr. Debi Singh, general secretary of Natal Indian Congress, challenged Mr. Pather to put forward his policy at a mass meeting of the Indian people.

The difference between the N.I.O. and Donges's Planning and Reference Committee was one of degree only, said Mr. Singh. Like the authorities, the N.I.O. was also putting forward proposals for racial zoning. "The N.I.O. would not dare to present their proposals to the Indian people."

can population in Cape Town but a completely migratory labour force.

"Increased transport costs from Nyanga to Cape Town are one of the hardships this mass removal of people in Langa to Nyanga will cause. A weekly third class ticket from Langa to Cape Town costs 4s. 9d., whereas from Nyanga to Cape Town the weekly fare is 10s. 10d. The increased transport costs will not be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in rentals."



# Advance Post

## "AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS" IS WRONG SLOGAN?

From Paul Joseph, Avenue Road, Fordsburg:

I would like to comment on the type of letters that are written to Advance. While Advance is an organ where people can express their views freely, I think it is most important for the editor to comment, so as to guide writers who present a wrong approach to what we are fighting for.

Many a time silly letters have been allowed without comment. I refer to a correspondent in the May Day issue who said: "If I were Schoeman . . ." he would do this, that and the other.

It is wrong for anyone to compare oneself with Schoeman. That is comparing oneself with Hitler's boys! Again, in the June 10 issue, a letter appears from Mr. Mfawwe, who needs a little straightening out. He suggests the Pass Laws, Group Areas, etc., be applied to Europeans because Malan says the laws are good for Africans and ends by saying "Africa for the Africans."

First, it is wrong to suggest any oppressive measures affecting any one section of South Africans be applied to another so as to be convinced of the enemy's action. As for "Africa for the Africans," I think this is a completely wrong slogan. It was correctly applied in India and now in Vietnam. There the people want complete access to economic and political power and the bundling out of the imperialists.

We are not placed in exactly the same position as Vietnam. Certain slogans fit only certain conditions. What we are fighting for is freedom for all South Africans—Black and White—so that all of us can share together economic and political power.

"Africa for the Africans" would mean all Asians and Europeans must leave what is now their home. Dr. Moroka's statement on April 6, 1952, nails the point very well when he said, "All those who made South Africa a home are South Africans." That, then, buries the slogan.

I hope I am not wrongly interpreting your correspondents' views. I stand open to any criticism.

(Advance Post is an open platform for honest opinion, and the editor must often leave points made by correspondents to be answered by others. Life is the best school of all, and in South Africa life is teaching the people to love freedom and to fight for it. They make mistakes, of course—but the only people who make no mistakes are those who do nothing. Paul Joseph's letter shows how closely our paper is read and how seriously it is taken by our readers.—Ed.)

### Voice Grievances Through Advance

From Jibilika W. Tonisi, Cape Town:

I read in Advance Mr. Zeka's brief suggestion that Advance should be published in African languages, namely, Xhosa, Sesuto and Zulu.

My friend, we are oppressed by a non-black Government, and one of its official languages is English. Then let us voice our grievances in the language so that Dr. Malan, his Cabinet and the public should hear us directly.

### Economic Boycott in Grahamstown

From Zacchaeus T. S. Manyube, branch secretary, A.N.C., Tanti Location, Grahamstown:

Before I tell how the economic boycott works here in Grahamstown I must say this step is not meant to push businessmen into bankruptcy. It is a campaign to enlighten any businessman who is supported and enriched by Africans to be just to them on the principle: **One good turn deserves another.**

How does it work? The executive writes a letter to a shop-owner, butcher or any other sort of businessman supported by Africans with the following demands:

1. That customers be treated cordially by the shop-owner or any assistant. It is unjust for a shop-owner to refer to an African customer as "John," "boy" or "Kafir."

2. That an African shop assistant should be employed in that particular shop at a salary agreed on by both the executive committee and the shop-owner.

#### £1 A DAY WAGE

Failing to be granted these demands, the executive launches the boycott against that shop. The executive insists on employment of an African shop assistant at a wage of not less than £1 a day. Educational qualifications are not necessary except that the applicant should be efficient to serve, to change money and have a knowledge of handling scales. Applicants not experienced with scales should be trained like anybody in a new job. Applications are invited from both sexes.

A person who gets the post is invited to meet the executive in order to be told to show a kind face to people of all races whom he serves.

Like the famous Defiance Campaign, we avoid all methods which might lead to a disturbance. We tell any person who may still have a slave mentality that the shop he is about to enter is under boycott.

No members of the A.N.C. or volunteers are allowed by the executive to go and watch or interfere with people who might enter the shop.

### Do You Buy Love Philtres?

From George Carey, Cape Town:

I am sending you a circular letter which is a specimen of what is being sent among Africans to extract some of the small and hard-earned wages for rubbish that is not of any real value or use. It is a pity that such advertisers are permitted to use the postal service to defraud the foolish and ignorant.

(Our correspondent sends sheaves of leaflets pushing such lines as hair-straightening creams, bleaching lotions, love philtres and other toilet preparations and patent medicines. Although the medical profession continually warns the public against being taken in by peddlers of worthless though usually harmless preparations, there is nothing except the good sense of the people to stop these rackets.—Ed.)

### HONOUR ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

From RAY ALEXANDER, secretary of the South African Women's Federation, Cape Town.

On June 21 it was a year since those in America who strive for war murdered the innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the beloved parents of two little boys, Michael and Robert.

President Eisenhower and his colleagues defied the world-wide protest against this judicial murder, and the civilised world realised they were determined to intimidate all peace-loving people.

We dare not forget this shameful affair, and we must honour the memory of the victims by continuing to fight for peace and freedom from which they were torn away.

We dare not forget their spirit of courage and confidence in humanity. The words written by Ethel Rosenberg from the death cell in Sing Sing prison must find a place in our hearts:

Death and fear are all around us,

Yet we two are unafraid;  
The people's courage beats within us;

Of their heart our strength is made.

Women, mothers of South Africa, do not forget or pardon the crime committed by Eisenhower and his Government. Resolve to carry on the struggle for a free and peaceful life! Honour the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

### Worcester Appeal for United Action

From J. Alwyn, chairman of the Worcester United Action Committee, Leseur Street, Worcester:

Dedicating my life for my country and my people, I appeal to the Non-Europeans and also to the Europeans who want to live in peace with us: there's work to do and a struggle ahead for the people.

Now the Industrial Conciliation Bill threatens to push the people back. It is the duty of every worker to raise his or her voice, for very soon the workers will find themselves in the midst of an economic war. Not only the workers will suffer but the employers as well.

I, as a Coloured man, feel that the Africans are being oppressed. If the Non-European people do not stand together they will soon be subjected to the same treatment. We want freedom; we want to work where we like and for whom we please. (Translated.)

### Kenya Struggle May Spread

From Mathew Chibuye, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia:

It is now evident that the British Government and its supporters are trying very hard to oppress the black man by introducing new laws under what they call an emergency. Especially is this true here in Central Africa, where they fear a type of unrest may arise.

Whatever the situation may be, the black man will never give up the fight against oppression. Take Kenya as an example. You will find that if the British had accepted what the Africans of Kenya asked for there would not have been seen such a terrible loss of lives. The same thing may happen in some other countries in the near future if the governments do not accede to the wishes of the Africans as owners of this wonderful continent called Africa.

## Editorial

# A FAREWELL TO PARLIAMENT

THE talking-shop in Cape Town has closed its doors. The gas is turned off and the Cadillacs and Buicks roll back to the farms, where the baboon troops will watch the local M.P. come home to enjoy a spell of biltong and springbok shooting. All decent South Africans will have heaved a sigh of relief that Act 11, Scene 2 of the Parliamentary farce has come to an end. Although it is a farce it is not funny. Nobody can raise a healthy laugh at it. It has gone on too long, and all it does is to poison the air.

In another column we strike a balance sheet of the "achievements" of the past session. In a positive sense they are precisely nil. To use the language of book-keeping, all is on the debit side, leaving the country and its people burdened with a new series of repressive Acts designed to prop up a fossilised order of society based on the permanent tyranny of a racial minority. A closer analysis, going deeper than the face value of the paper documents carried off in the brief-cases of the Nationalist Ministers, will show that these repressive Acts will only increase the tensions and explosive forces gathering a baleful power under the surface of the South African social scene.

### Acts With Cruel Aims

The Suppression of Communism Amendment Act (the Ray Alexander Act) will not force the African voters in the Cape against their will to send "good boys" or Liberals or stooges into Parliament. The Industrial Conciliation Bill may wreck the existing structure of trade unionism but it will not abolish the Nationalist nightmare of a mighty, organised working class. The Native Resettlement Act may inflict untold hardship on tens of thousands of Africans on the Rand, but it will fail to cow them or break their will to freedom. The Bantu Education Act will fail in its aim of holding back from the rising African masses the full heritage of education and culture that belongs to all humanity alike.

A holiday should be an occasion for rejoicing, and even if we cannot raise much enthusiasm for the departing M.P.s and their buxom wives and boy-friends, we do at least spare them a passing thought. To the Nationalists headed by Dr. Malan we wish a few quiet moments of enlightenment. For them the writing is on the wall; but since they are historically illiterate they are unable to read it. Perhaps the ghosts of Hitler and Mussolini will return to give them a reading, and some kind friend will translate it into simple Afrikaans. To the Malanite fifth column, the Bailey Bekker army of generals without a single soldier, we extend the wish that their political death will not be a lingering and disgusting spectacle. Let it be swift, painless—and soon.

### The Hopeless Rump

To Mr. Strauss's little rump of bewildered United Party followers we wish the holiday may bring a touch of comfort. Where it will come from God alone knows. For they have nothing to hope for and no glory from the past. The mantle of General Smuts is a shabby and disreputable garment for Mr. Strauss to strut about in, and the sooner it is flung into the fire the better. In fact, it might be more economical to scrap the whole of the U.P. and let the Chamber of Mines and the Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry throw in their lot wholeheartedly with the Nationalist wolves yelping hungrily outside their board-rooms.

The Labour Party members, who put up their best show yet in defence of democratic rights, will be going home to face the music among their race-conscious electors, and they need not be further embarrassed. Such "Native Representatives" as Pondo Stuart and Senator Cowley have exposed themselves to the electors like a monkey that climbs up a pole, and not a very decent view either. On the other hand, the Africans will be grateful to Mrs. Margaret Ballinger for promising them the Liberal crumb of a Standard VI vote. Or will they?

Good-bye, Parliament. Don't hurry back!

## AGGRESSION AGAINST FREE PEOPLE

THE mask of American imperialism is off. Last week-end some 5,000 international fascists were launched against Guatemala by the U.S. Unlike the Nazis, who had to do most of their own fighting, the American rulers prefer to use hirelings to impose their aggressive policy. Theirs are the methods of Chicago gangsters who hire a killer and put an automatic in his hand to do their dirty work. We salute the free Guatemalans. Let the United Nations hold the hand of the American gunman threatening to destroy them.

# U.S. LAUNCHES HIRED ARMY AT LITTLE GUATEMALA

## To Crush Country Underfoot Says Russia

LONDON.

THE UNITED STATES-SPONSORED INVASION OF GUATEMALA COMMENCED LAST FRIDAY, WHEN FROM BASES IN THE HONDURAS THE PRIVATE ARMY OF COLONEL COSTILLO ARMAS, FINANCED BY THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY AND ARMED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, CROSSED INTO GUATEMALA. U.S.-MADE THUNDERBOLT AIRCRAFT BOMBED AND STRAFED INNOCENT CIVILIANS IN GUATEMALA CITY, ONE OF THE VICTIMS BEING A BABY.

The United Nations Security Council met in urgent session on Sunday to hear Guatemala's appeal. A resolution by Brazil and Columbia proposed that the matter be dealt with by the Organisation of American States. It also urged that United Nations members abstain from aiding the war.

Exercising the veto on the proposal, the Soviet delegate charged the United States with having been responsible for the invasion. "The duty of the Security Council was the adoption of immediate measures to stop this aggression," he said. By the time the Organisation of American States had taken any decision Guatemala would have been "crushed underfoot by the aggressors," he added.

News about the fighting has been conflicting, and the invaders had not joined battle with the main force of the Guatemalan Army some 36 hours after it had commenced.

The U.S. envoy in Guatemala hypocritically claimed that "... no evidence indicates this is anything other than a revolt by Guatemalans against their Government."

Speaking immediately after the invasion had been announced, the

Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Senor Toriello, said: "We cannot understand why the United States



Democratic leader of Guatemala, President Jacobo Arbenz.

should attack a small country like ours in spite of her great tradition of democracy and friendship towards us."

# MALAYAN LIBERATION ARMY PROPOSES CEASE-FIRE

LONDON.

THE Malayan People's Liberation Army has called on the British authorities to arrange an armistice as a prelude to peace talks. In the document which makes the request it was pointed out that the armistice in Korea and the Geneva talks, which aim at a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China war, provide a suitable time for such negotiations to be opened in Malaya.

The document describes the struggle of the Malayan People's Army as being a defensive one, forced on the people by the brutal methods used by the British to suppress opposition political parties and trade unions.

It also points out that the army has never made non-combatant personnel its object of attack; it has confined its activities to purely military operations. The statement gives the lie to the constant accusations levelled against it that its object of attack is peaceful citizens and plantation managers and staffs.

### INTERNATIONAL ARMY

The international character of the army is described. It has in its ranks complete Indian units, Moslem Malays, Chinese and other nationalities. One of the Moslem regiments is commanded by S. Abdulla, Malay chairman of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions.

Army discipline is high, claims the document. Nurses of the Red

Cross have testified that they have not been molested nor have their cars and ambulances ever been attacked.

### FORCES OF OPPRESSION

The forces of oppression under British command number 480,000 troops, home guards and police—one to every 15 of the population. Concentration camps are overflowing, often comprising entire villages. The situation has been aggravated by the serious unemployment position with which the country has been faced in recent months.

The war commenced at the beginning of June, 1948, when the British declared an emergency, which was followed by the arrest of trade union and political leaders demanding Malaya's independence. Strikes were brutally suppressed. Within six months of the emergency 13,000 people had been jailed, almost 400 sentenced to death. Among those who were hounded were people who had played a leading part in the war against Japan.

## U.S. TORPEDOED KOREA TALKS

LONDON.

The U.S. Government was responsible for the break-up last week of the Korean peace talks at Geneva. The Socialist States had support among the Western delegates for the Chinese proposal that the talks should continue. Speakers in favour were Mr. Spaak, of Belgium, and Lord Reading, of Great Britain.

But when Mr. Bedell Smith, United States delegate, objected the Western delegations obediently followed his lead.

After the discussions had ended a statement was issued by the Western representatives accusing the East of refusal to recognise the authority of U.N. and of favouring "free elections" in Korea. The statement added: "... it is better to face the fact of our disagreement than to raise false hopes."

### SAY IN OWN AFFAIRS

Mr. Molotov had earlier supported "in word and deed the authority of U.N. and the necessity to observe free elections in Korea." The trouble was that the Western delegates "were adamantly opposed to the Koreans having a say in their own affairs," he said.

Mr. Nam Il, North Korean delegate, made six proposals, including the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea; the reduction of both North and South Korean armies to 100,000 each, to be supervised by a committee composed of representatives of both countries; both the North and South should not enter into military alliances with foreign Powers; the Geneva Conference should guarantee the peaceful development of Korea into a democratic State.

These proposals were turned down by the West.

## BIG BUSINESS CIRCLES EAGER FOR WAR

NEW YORK.

On news of the breakdown and abandonment of the Korean peace talks and the possible failure of the Viet Nam negotiations, New York Stock Exchange boomed to new high levels, reaching a "net record for 1954."

Agency messages reported: "Some quarters said the list appeared to be responding mainly to news from the Geneva talks. This had focused new attention on anything connected with defence."

Later, on news that the Viet Nam talks were to be continued with a new French Government pledged to seek a peace, the market sagged.

The boom contrasted with the previous week, when reports indicated prospects of a Far East peace settlement were high. This led to the biggest break on New York Stock Exchange since the end of the Korean War.

## Wants Free Hand on Genocide

NEW YORK.

It is apparently not the intention of the United States Government to ratify the United Nations Genocide Convention, according to a New York Times report.

The purpose of this convention, which has been ratified by 43 other States, including the Soviet Union, is to protect peoples of different races, colours, nationalities and religions from persecution.

Main opposition to the convention has come from the Jim Crow (segregationist) Southern U.S. States, who exercise an important influence on U.S. Government policy.

# VIETNAM PEACE TALKS GET NEW LIFE

LONDON.

THE favourable spirit of the Mendes-France Government towards a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China war, the genuine attitude of the Eastern bloc to secure such a settlement, combined with U.S.A.'s fading hopes for her planned European Defence Community to rearm Germany, brought U.S. foreign policy a heavy setback last week.

In desperation Eisenhower has threatened to cut off "aid" to France and Italy, the two faltering European countries on E.D.C. policy, and has invited Churchill to visit the U.S.A. in order to try and force Britain to fall in line.

"The French Government policy of continuing the Indo-China war is against the interests of France," said Mr. Mendes-France when criticising the Laniel Government's policy shortly before its fall.

Last week Mendes-France gained overwhelming support when out of 600 votes he received a confidence vote of 419. His policy is also opposed to German rearmament, which is being pressed for by the United States Government.

### TALKS MUST CONTINUE

On taking office Mendes-France, addressing the French National Assembly, said: "Negotiations at Geneva must continue." At Geneva Eden, echoing the U.S. delegate, Bedell Smith, was doing all he could to bring the conference to an end. This was in spite of a number of major concessions from the Eastern bloc, which Eden was eventually forced to accept. On his return from the conference he remarked at London Airport that the results at Geneva were the best that could be hoped for.

### MOLOTOV'S CONCESSIONS

Early last week Molotov made concessions to the Western countries in connection with the neutral commission which should help to supervise the armistice.

The objections the Western delegates raised against the proposals of the Eastern bloc were that the demand for the commission to take decisions on the basis of a unanimous vote of all powers would completely paralyse its work.

In detailing his proposals Molotov said this should only apply where the issue meant a renewal of

the war. On other matters a simple majority could suffice. He also proposed that India—which has the support of the Western delegation—should take the chair on the commission and have a casting vote.

These proposals were dismissed by Mr. Eden as "merely technical."

Later during the session Chou En-lai and Nam Il conceded another point to the West. They agreed that the Cambodian and Laotian issues be dealt with separately and that any Viet Nam troops in these two territories be withdrawn.

Everybody at the conference except Mr. Eden and the Americans expressed hope for its future success. Mr. Bidault on his return from Geneva to Paris said: "I have not wasted my time in coming to Geneva. We have done good work." On the other hand, U.S. spokesmen have remarked that the conference has marked no real improvement.

In face of the complete failure by the United States to get her way at Geneva, President Eisenhower has invited Churchill and Eden to confer with him and Mr. Dulles.

### BIG THREE TALKS SHELVED

The earlier hope of a meeting of the Big Three Premiers of Russia, the U.S. and Great Britain seems to have been shelved, for Churchill has dropped all reference to this.

The invitation follows closely on the military conference in Washington, which aims at establishing an aggressive U.S.-sponsored alliance in the Far East.

## "BLACK MARK" ON ATOM MANIACS

NEW YORK.

The United States Scientists' Association has denounced the dismissal by the United States Government of the atomic scientist Dr. Oppenheimer. The statement, made in Chicago, supports the stand of Dr. Ward Evans, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, who was the one dissident who sat on the three-man Social Security Board which branded Oppenheimer.

Dr. Evans said: "There is not the slightest information before the Board that would indicate that Dr. Oppenheimer is not a loyal citizen of his country." In conclusion he said: "Our failure to clear Dr. Oppenheimer will be a black mark on the escutcheon of our country."

## H-BOMB VICTIMS CLAIM

OSAKA.

Compensation has been claimed from the United States Government by four Japanese fish product associations for losses sustained from the Bikini H-bomb tests. The demand amounts to £126,000 and has been made through the Osaka municipal government. It relates mainly to losses sustained through catches of fish which were poisoned through radio-activity. The Japanese Government is providing £21,000 for the relief of the Japanese fishermen who received radio-active burns from atomic ash.



## What a wonderful way to banish CONSTIPATION

Know why Partons do so much for you? Let me tell you! In the first place, Partons make sure that you get rid of all the body's waste. In the second place, they regulate the entire nervous and digestive systems. That's a great combination! That's the only way to put the spring back into your step and the sparkle into your eyes. You don't just want to relieve Constipation. You want to make sure of complete elimination—get all those poisons out of your system. You can't expect to be free of Headaches, Depression, Sluggishness, Indigestion and Blotchy skin until you do, you know. And there's nothing like Partons for the job!

## PARTONS Pills

Sold everywhere:  
30 pills 1/- 50 pills 1/6

# MAX

**FILTER  
TIPS\***



**MEAN**

**MAXIMUM SMOOTHNESS**

**MAXIMUM SATISFACTION**



★ The Max Filter tip protects lips and teeth from stain. Retains irritants and is therefore the only effective method of preventing smoker's throat. Collects tobacco tar, thus guarding physical fitness. Avoids burning the tongue, makes the smoke delightfully sweet and cool, bringing out the full flavour of Max tobaccos. Gives a cleaner, healthier and more satisfying smoke.

7d. for 10  
1/2 for 20  
3/- for 50

ALSO PLAIN AND CORK

## WORKERS' BACKS TO THE WALL

JOHANNESBURG.

At a well-attended meeting in Alexandra Township recently, addressed by African trade unionists and A.N.C. leaders, a unanimous resolution was adopted to enter the campaign against the Government's industrial legislation.

The resolution said the meeting "wholeheartedly supports the decision taken by the National Campaign Committee in Cape Town and calls on all workers of South Africa to organise and support this decision. (2) Resolves not to co-operate with the authorities in implementing the Settlement of Disputes Act, and records its opposition to the Industrial Conciliation Act in toto."

### LIFE OR DEATH

Speakers warned the workers that the Nationalist laws spell nothing but slavery for them.

"Our trade union movement means our very life, and its suppression means our death," one speaker said. "Therefore it is a matter of life or death to support the trade union movement. We have beat a long retreat, but now our backs are against the wall, and there is no more room to retreat. As workers of different colours we are fighting a common struggle. We all want money for better homes, better food, better education for our children—in short, better living conditions."

## CAPE AFRICANS CONFER

PORT ELIZABETH.

Two important conferences will take place in the Eastern Province on June 26 and 27 this year. The Cape Provincial Conference of the African National Congress will be held in Uitenhage, and the annual conference of the African National Congress Youth League will be held in Port Elizabeth at the same time.

Among the many items which are to be discussed at the A.N.C. Provincial Conference, according to Inyaniso, Cape A.N.C. newsletter, is the formulation of a plan to co-ordinate the efforts of workers and the national liberatory movement in opposing the Government's anti-trade union legislation.

Special attention will be given to the organisation of the people in the reserves who are struggling against the burden of heavy taxes (dipping fees, dog tax, hut tax and poll tax) and the migratory labour system, and to the struggles of farm labourers for an eight-hour day, higher wages and better conditions.

Other matters to be considered by the conference are the Congress of the People, the Bantu Education Act, the 1949 resolution to boycott Native representation, the economic boycott, the draft constitution of the A.N.C. and the organisation of women and youth.

## Workers' Action Councils National Drive

JOHANNESBURG.

Workers' Councils of Action are going to be established in all parts of the Union on a regional, local and provincial basis in terms of a decision of the National Campaign Committee. The committee was elected by the conference of trade unionists of all races held in Cape Town on May 1 and 2. These Councils are part of an overall programme of action to implement the decision of the conference on resisting the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act and the Industrial Conciliation Bill.

The committee will co-operate with all other organisations opposed to the Schoeman measures for action on the conference resolution. A series of local workers' conferences is to be held and measures taken to raise funds for the campaign.

The central objective of the committee is to win thousands of new members into the trade union movement in order to enable effective action to be taken by the workers. The Workers' Councils are expected to take urgent measures on these lines.

The National Campaign Committee plans to appoint national organisers and to issue regular bulletins, speakers' notes and other educational material for the information and use of trade unions and Workers' Councils of Action.

## NATS ORDER FIRST ALL-WHITE CAPE BUSES

CAPE TOWN.

THE Nationalist Government has decided to order the first all-white buses to run in Cape Town on the Bellville route, despite determined opposition from the Non-Europeans. This is the thin edge of the wedge, for it will not be long before the City Tramways Company is ordered by the Minister to extend the apartheid to other routes.

The Bus Apartheid Commission, which has been sitting for the past two years, has now submitted its report to the Minister of Transport, but neither the Tramways Company nor the public have yet been informed of its contents.

In an interview with Mr. G. W. Robb, general manager of the City Tramways Company, Advance was told that there would probably be separate starting points in the city for European and Non-European buses but not separate stops along the routes. Asked whether the City Tramways had gone back on its previous stand that separate buses were uneconomical, Mr. Robb replied that the Cape Town-Bellville route was a "developing route," and there was therefore sufficient traffic without taking any passengers off the regular buses.

### COMPULSION

In reply to the question of whether Government orders for apartheid buses would have legal compulsion, Mr. Robb said they would.

Three hundred delegates attended a conference on bus apartheid called by the South African Coloured People's Organisation on 15th June in Salt River. In order to prevent the introduction of bus apartheid, conference resolved "to organise opposition from the experimental stage so as to show the determination of the public not to tolerate this new restriction." It called for a boycott of all buses and trams on routes where apartheid had been introduced.

Following the announcement that apartheid will first be introduced in the form of pure White buses, it is understood that urgent consultations are taking place to decide the best form of opposition.

According to Die Burger, the method by which apartheid will be imposed on routes inside Cape Town depends on whether or not double-decker buses run on those routes. This implies that apartheid will be enforced by capturing segregated seats and not by having separate buses for Europeans and Non-Europeans.



We are in a serious financial position. Despite the £279 from Johannesburg last week, bringing our total donations for the week up to £300, we are still £700 down this month. In order to meet our commitments we must have that money soon.

We don't have to go on telling you what the paper means to you, and you don't have to be reminded that the position is serious. You, readers, have kept Advance going until now, and we know we can rely on you not to let it go under at this critical period. You have already donated generously, but we need more—we need every penny you can spare. Help us to get that £700 by the end of the month by sending in your donation immediately. M.B.

P.S.—Our office addresses are: CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street. JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street. DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

## Womens Federation

CAPE TOWN.

Miss Ray Alexander, secretary of the S.A. Women's Federation, opened a meeting of the federation in Cape Town last Saturday with a report on the National Conference in Johannesburg in April. The constitution of the new organisation was approved by the 37 delegates present.



## BRICKS, SWEAT AND MISERY

With a member of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, Advance representatives visited a brickworks near Germiston and found shocking conditions.

They heard allegations by the men of underpayment, of workers going on for years without holidays, of bad living conditions and neglect.

Workers get £1 18s. for a week of up to 70 or 80 hours. If they do not get through their heavy quota of bricks to be made daily—up to 4,000—they have to work Saturdays and Sundays without overtime pay. Individual workers complained of assaults, harsh treatment and slave-driving on the job.

(Below) Jim Sibande, Stephen Sangweni and Laston Mtunga cook breakfast. They have to buy their own food. Fourteen men sleep on concrete bunks in this leaky room, 20 feet by 20. Hours of work: 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.



## BAFABEGIYA ROUTED TO JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG.

Enthusiastic Congress members packed the Donaldson Community Centre Hall when the Orlando Branch of the African National Congress held its annual general meeting last week. In the presence of the general secretary, Mr. Walter Sisulu, provincial secretaries Freddie Morris (Transvaal) and Robert Matji (Cape) and other members of the National Executive of the A.N.C., the meeting unanimously adopted the report of the branch secretary, L. Mokhoti, detailing the activities of the past year and condemning the work of the disruptive Bafabegiya Group.

Loud applause greeted the announcement that branch membership had increased four-fold in the past year. Mr. Mokhoti described the "disgraceful incidents" of the past weeks, when disrupters called an unconstitutional "branch meeting" in an attempt to capture the branch. The splitters had been suspended pending investigation, he announced.

## GHETTO BOARD COMING TO JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG.

AS the time approaches for the Group Areas Land Tenure Board to visit Johannesburg—at the invitation of the United Party City Council—progressive individuals and organisations are preparing for an intensive struggle to prevent the ghetto system being applied to the Union's largest and most cosmopolitan centre.

Hundreds of letters are reaching the secretary of the Board from interested parties objecting to the notice of its investigation on the grounds that the principle of exclusive group areas on a racial basis is objectionable.

Specific objection is made in the letters to the setting aside of group areas in Johannesburg because "good racial relations have always existed in this town, and the setting aside of group areas must necessarily entail hardship for one or other group. It will lead to a deterioration of race relations and will cause unnecessary economic hardship." The

These pictures tell a story. (Left) Look at Jeremiah Nkosi's hands. The doctor told him he could not work with his hands in that condition. The boss said if he did not want to work he could take his pass. He went on working. He has been 10 years in the brickfield. (Above) Workers, deeply interested, listen to the union organiser explain how other workers, organised, got holidays, overtime, sick leave, better wages. They never heard of such things. (Below) David Tshuma works Sunday to make up his quota. He has been 12 years with the firm, had only two holidays—without pay.



## People Roused By Police Methods

CAPE TOWN.

Continual police raids at night of Marabastad location, Elsie's River, are causing indignation and anger among the residents.

A statement by the Elsie's River branch of the African National Congress describes how men, women and children are pulled from their beds in the middle of the night.

"Elsie's River shanty locations have become the training ground of police recruits," continues the statement. "If incidents are provoked you must blame the police and not the peaceful people of Elsie's River. The anger of the people has been roused by methods being used by the police."

Elsie's River Vigilance Association has appealed to the Commissioner of Police to investigate the police action in Marabastad. "We want peace, not waving of pistols and brandishing of batons in our faces by your police."

## Parliament's Bills and Bankruptcy

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The two main features of the 1954 Parliamentary session were: more apartheid by the Nationalists, and less resistance by the United Party.

The principal apartheid measures were the Native Trust and Land Amendment Act and the Natives Resettlement Act. It was no accident that these two Acts were introduced at the same time: they fit in with each other.

The Native Trust and Land Amendment Act (the "Squatters Act") gives the Malanzis power to uproot Africans who have managed to make a home for themselves on farms as "squatters" or on rented land near the towns. The Minister of Native Affairs is now free to move them around at will. He can force them to leave their homes and go to areas where farmers are short of labour—and he need not provide alternative accommodation for them there.

### INHUMAN AIM

Dr. Verwoerd's aim is clear: he wants to turn all rural and semi-rural African "squatters" into a landless, shifting, unprotected class of cheap labourers. They must go where the farmers want them, accept what housing, wages and other conditions of employment are offered—and not say a word. This is apartheid: cheap labour with no rights.

The Natives Resettlement Act (the Western Areas Removal Act) is the urban version of the former Act. Its immediate aim is to uproot the non-white inhabitants of the Western Areas of Johannesburg, transfer the Africans to Meadowlands, and scatter the Coloureds, Chinese and Indians over other parts of the Witwatersrand.

This is not a slum clearance measure. It is designed to uproot the non-whites from their community, their homes, their associations, and put them in an area where they will be under strict control with no permanent rights.

The Natives Resettlement Act is not confined to the Western Areas. Dr. Verwoerd has admitted that it may be applied elsewhere. The machinery has now been set up. Is it conceivable that the Malanzis will not use it to rob other Africans of their rights?

Several other apartheid measures were introduced, like the Native (Urban Areas) Amendment Bill ("Locations in the Sky"), which has been held over until next year, and a measure to bring the Africans of South-West Africa under the domination of Dr. Verwoerd.

### NO PRACTICAL BENEFIT

Hardly any legislation was passed during the session which was of practical benefit to South Africa. It was another full-scale apartheid session.

The United Party, meanwhile, grew weaker—in spite of optimistic reports that it is growing stronger. A stage has now been reached where, if the United Party loses only 100 or 200 votes in a by-election, it claims a major victory and Mr. Strauss expresses his "satisfaction."

The U.P., it is claimed, put up a good show this session. But when you examine the reports of the debates it is at once apparent that the U.P. almost invariably, avoided opposing the central principle of the Nat. Bills.

The central principle in the Bill to amend the Suppression of

Communism Act is not the "rule of law" but the deprivation of fundamental rights.

The central principle in the Natives Resettlement Act is not the effect it will have on "White civilisation" or the inconvenience it will cause White employers, but the basic right of the Africans to live where they choose.

The same applies to the Squatters Act. Although the U.P. voted against all these measures, therefore, it did so for its own special reasons and not because it was defending the inherent rights of White and Non-White citizens.

### CRISIS IN U.P.

Once you look deeper you find that the U.P. had no easy job persuading its members to offer even this measure of resistance. There were "crisis caucuses," attempted rebellions and contradictory statements. The Western Areas Act is an example: first, the party caucus had the greatest difficulty in reaching agreement; then the Johannesburg City Council tried to negotiate with Dr. Verwoerd behind the party's back. The U.P. was never closer to splitting. The only thing that held it together was Dr. Verwoerd's refusal to make even minor concessions which would provide the would-be compromisers with face-saving explanations.

A word is necessary, however, on "integration." I don't think this slogan is entirely meaningless. It reflects the alarm that is spreading among the more intelligent section of the capitalist class over apartheid. They fear that apartheid will bring their whole slave empire crumbling in ruins. "Integration" is the slogan of those capitalists who are convinced that apartheid is destroying, not preserving, "White civilisation." For this reason it is significant—it reveals a serious division of opinion among the overlords.

### HASTEN THEIR END

This quarrel among the exploiters must have the effect of weakening all of them and hastening their miserable end. Underneath the turmoil of intimidation and capitulation, of desertions and betrayals to the Nationalists, therefore, the more far-seeing exploiters are continuing to resist the Government.

Two other main events of the session were Mr. Schoeman's Industrial Conciliation Bill, which seeks to destroy the trade unions, and which a section of the trade union movement is trying to combat by abandoning its unity with the African workers and forming a "White front." The Bill has passed its second reading and will be discussed again next year.

### PETERED OUT

Then there was the Coloured Vote Bill, which was defeated in spite of Mr. Bekker's help and Mr. George Golding's offer of help. I have discussed this measure in previous articles. I had intended dealing further this week with the allegations concerning the £100,000 fishing company, but the debate last week petered out. The rest of the story will probably not be told until next session.

But I want to mention Captain du Toit's reference to Mr. X, who, he said, had drafted Mr. Golding's letter to Dr. Malan. The Nationalists, including Dr. Malan, are convinced that Mr. X is a member of the United Party. This means that Mr. X acted for the Nationalists without the U.P. knowing about it. The rumour, frankly, is that Mr. X is a well-known Cape Town U.P. Member of Parliament.

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

# DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Election day, March 14, was a holiday in the Soviet Union. We woke up in Moscow that morning to the strains of gay music which was being relayed from loudspeakers in the streets and public buildings. It was a fine spring morning and all the trackless trams and buses were dressed with flags, and many of the buildings were decorated, lending an atmosphere of light-hearted gaiety to the scene.

The streets were crowded with people going to and from the polling stations. Every district, even the university, had its polling station, so that citizens were put to as little inconvenience as possible in registering their votes.

There had been intense pre-election activity and, as the results showed, there were few citizens who did not go to the polls that day.

The most important part of the election campaign in the Soviet Union is carried on before the day of election, when the candidates for each district are chosen by the election committees. Trade unions, party groups and other organisations submit to the election committee the name of the candidate they favour. On the election committee sit representatives of the various workers' organisations in that particular district, and it is their task to sift through the nominations and choose the candidate whose nomination has been supported by the largest number of voters. There is plenty of canvassing and argument about the respective merits of candidates, and there is no doubt that the name finally chosen is the one which commands the widest support among the people.

When the voter comes to the polls he is handed a ballot form, on which appears the name only of the one candidate who has been chosen by the election committee. We were allowed into the polling station in the district in which our hotel was situated, and saw for ourselves exactly what happens at this stage. If the voter approves the choice he simply

drops his ballot form into the ballot box. If he wishes to signify his disapproval he may scratch out the name and even insert the name of another candidate whom he would prefer to see elected. We were assured that such votes would be counted and would not be invalid.

There is also no doubt that the ballot is secret. Closed booths are provided, and many of the voters made use of them. The only check which can be kept on the individual voter is as to whether or not he came to vote. The way in which he votes is his own private affair, and no official is in a position to find out what he did with his ballot form.

On this occasion there was a 99.98 per cent. poll, and practi-

cally the whole electorate endorsed the final list of candidates. But we were satisfied from what we saw that had there been widespread disaffection or opposition to the regime it could have been ventilated through the ballot box. Not all the successful candidates were Communists, incidentally. Among those elected were a sizeable number of non-Communists.

The bulk of the voters in Moscow had already voted by midday, but the polling stations remained open till midnight. During the day and until late that night the citizens made merry. Extra cinema shows were laid on, the young people went to dances, and the hotels and restaurants were full of people who had come into town from the surrounding districts to spend their holiday.

## Religious Freedom

We were also assured that there is complete religious freedom in the Soviet Union—and that by none other than some of the British businessmen in our hotel, who had risen early one Sunday morning and visited a church before breakfast! They reported that the service was attended by a large number of people, though mostly of the older generation.

The people are free to practise their religion, but the Church is no longer established as it was before 1917, and the congregations themselves must bear the financial burden of keeping their churches open. If new church buildings are required these may be provided by the Soviet Government, which has, in fact, restored many of the churches which were destroyed during the war.

At Zagorsk, the old monastery town near Moscow, the seminary of the Russian Orthodox Church still undertakes the training of student priests.

## Misrepresentations

There has, in our opinion, been terrific misrepresentation in the Western Press about the Soviet

Union, and daily we are incited by our newspapers to despise and condemn the Soviet people, to suspect their motives, to fear them and even hate them. In this atmosphere the explosive tensions which lead to war are easily generated, and it is well known that there are circles in the West interested in launching atomic war against the Soviet Union at the first suitable opportunity.

We saw no signs of war-like preparations in the Soviet Union. We found no mood of cold-war hysteria or hostility towards the people of other countries. On the contrary, over and over again the people whom we met stressed their desire to live in peace and friendship with all.

If our visit to the Soviet Union and this, our account of it, shall have done anything to improve understanding and relations between the Soviet and South African peoples we shall be pleased and happy to have made our small contribution to the lessening of international tension and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

## Ruth First at World Peace Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

Miss Ruth First, a member of the executive committee of the South African Peace Council, attended the extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council held recently in Berlin. The purpose of the meeting was to bring all the forces of the peace movement into action to arouse public opinion for the success of the Geneva Conference in relaxing international tension and bringing about disarmament.

According to the Peace Council's bulletin, South Africans for Peace, an international meeting of all individuals and organisations interested in bringing about a relaxation of international tension is shortly to be held in Stockholm. A number of trade unions and progressive organisations in South Africa have expressed their support for this proposed meeting.

## BRILLIANT WORK BY JEAN WELZ

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Jean Welz is an Austrian-born artist who lives and works almost like a recluse in the country town of Worcester. He has a powerful personality, enormous talent and an independence of mind that is always disconcerting both his critics and his most ardent admirers.

In the past 10 days he has had his latest paintings on exhibition in Cape Town, and as one who has followed this painter's work since his first show, I feel this is easily the best collection to date.

Welz is a man of passionate ideas but also with a cool analytical mind and a very strict knowledge of form, derived partly from his training as an architect. So one sees in his pictures a conflict between the skilled constructor and theorist and the man of senses who loves people and colour, the feel and pleasure of everyday things and the sheer joy of handling paint as no other artist in South Africa can.

## GREAT SURENESS

It seems that the two opposing tendencies are becoming harmonised, and the artist is achieving so great a sureness in his work that he may be on the threshold of a wonderful flowering of art.

Among his paintings that can only be described as brilliant are "Die Kersied," a night scene of the Coloured carol singers who can be seen at Christmas-time going from farm to farm; "Skaapkraal by Botrivier," a little picture of a farm scene worth more than a few thousand yards of canvas covered by some of our popular artists; and "Bathers," a delightfully fresh and airy scene on a sunny beach. There are many other pictures one would like to mention—a glorious pumpkin and figs and the nude figures of two girls, so tender and youthful.

One point against Welz — his tendency to use cold, unsympathetic colours in some paintings. Another point—his prices are sky-high; more than half the paintings are over £100 and so quite out of reach of any but the wealthy, who have no time for art in any case.

C.J.

# THE BEND IN THE ROAD

## SYNOPSIS

Katie has spent a happy holiday with one of her former teachers in Basutoland, where she has gained a real affection for the dignified and hospitable Basutos. She returns to her teaching job in Cape Town.

When I returned to the summer term at the convent, I was overcome by a restlessness which made concentration on my new class very difficult. My visit to Basutoland had given me the urge to travel further afield, and I felt that I must get away to Rhodesia, to my father's people, to Uncle John. Robert had been there. Why should I not have my turn!

Then there was the trouble about my room in Vasco. In my absence the eldest daughter of the family had brought her husband into the house until they should have other accommodation, but it proved to be a permanent arrangement.

As the daughter was expecting a baby in a matter of weeks, her mother and father surrendered their room to her and moved into the dining room. When the baby arrived the daughter wanted the dining room in addition to the bedroom, and the elderly couple moved out to the stoep. The daughter suggested that they

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

should take over my room.

This suggestion alarmed me, and to prevent any rash moves on their part, I said I should be going to Rhodesia soon, and while I was away they might occupy my room.

Thus, my immediate reason for going all the way to Rhodesia was because I did not wish to lose my room in Vasco.

One day I was on the Grand Parade buying fruit when, several stalls away, I heard a huge voice like the flourish of trumpets and as unmistakable.

This was one of the rare occasions when I would be pleased to see father for I wanted his help in the matter of addresses in Rhodesia. I thought, too, he could make my introduction to the family easier by writing to them of my proposed visit.

I moved down the row of stalls and saw father talking to several natives as dirty and unkempt as himself. Father did not look well. His face was puffed up and heavily lined, the stubble on his chin was grey. With his frayed shirt and baggy tweed trousers, he might have been any hobo who loafed

around the Grand Parade.

He smiled happily when he saw me and opened his arms. I stood stockstill and father, dropping his outstretched arms, turned instead to his friends: "This is my little girl, Katie. Ai, she is a very clever girl."

"Daddy," I began casually, "I'm going . . ."

"But, Katie, what are you doing here during school time? Why aren't you teaching?"

"I'm going to Rhodesia next week."

"To Rhodesia! What do you want to go to that place for?"

"I want to visit the country and," I added defensively, "I want to see Uncle John and your family."

Father definitely did not think that was a good idea. He said: "You would be very foolish. It is a terrible place; it is all wild and you will get malaria."

"I have already booked my seat on the train," I declared impatiently.

"You must get your money back. Come, I will go with you. It is all bushveld. It is terrible. There are no Coloured people there, only natives."

"I don't care. I have made up my mind and all I want from you is Uncle John's address. You did

not try to stop Robert when he went to Rhodesia," I accused him.

"With Robert it was different. Ag, don't be a silly girl. Come back with me, we will go to the station and get your money back."

As father tried to take my arm I started back angrily: "Why don't you want me to go? Are you afraid that I will tell them the truth about the way you live here in Cape Town?"

Father recoiled as if he had been hit in the face. I knew that this was his secret. He was staring at me, his eyes hard and fists clenched angrily.

I was sorry for what I had said, and I thought of apologising.

Instead I said: "Daddy, I have always wanted to go to Rhodesia."

Father said resentfully: "I suppose your mother gave you the money."

"Of course not, I saved it from my earnings." I implied that it would have been a good thing if father had done the same.

Father shook his head sorrowfully, "You are a strange daughter that you should never come to your poor old father with some money and clothes or something."

"When we were children you used to dress like a gentleman, but we never had any clothes that you gave us. Now you want me to work for you; that I'll never do."

Father said: "It is bad for us to quarrel always."

I flounced off angrily.

There was to be yet another encounter with father before I left. It was in Adderley Street. I was doing some last-minute shopping when I saw father on the opposite side of the street. Naartjie was with him.

If I had wished to avoid father, it was too late. He pulled Naartjie to the kerb and shouted across the street: "Katie, come here, come here. Aren't I your father? Why do you always run away from me?"

To attract no more attention of the passers-by, I hurried across the street. Father was clutching Naartjie tightly. "What!" he shouted although I was only a few paces from him, "haven't you gone to Rhodesia yet?"

"There is no need to shout," I said coldly.

"Sorry, sorry. What are you doing now?"

"I'm shopping."

Father hesitated. Gently he tousled Naartjie's head and the boy drew closer to him: "Katie, I'm very hard up. Naartjie has been very sick. Will you give me a pound, Katie?"

Suddenly my resentment against father welled uncontrollably within me. "And you," I hissed in his face, "what have you ever given me? All you have given me is the colour of your skin."

(To be continued next week)

Trade Union Column by Ray Alexander

# Fight Against Race Splitting Moves

WHEN in Durban at the beginning of the year I found widespread fear among Indian workers of being ousted by Africans. I wrote at the time in Advance (28.1.54): "There appears to be a deliberate campaign carried on by some Whites (including, I am told, some Government and municipal officials) to stir up anti-Indian feelings among Africans."

Further confirmation of these attitudes in Natal comes from a Durban news item which appeared in Advance last week. The manager of Maple Leaf Products, a food factory, is reported to have said that the Department of Native Affairs had written to him asking that the factory, which now employs Indians, should take on only African workers when it moved to new premises at Pine-town.

## DISHONEST FRAUD

The policy of replacing Indian with African workers cannot, of course, be reconciled with the Government's declared intention of reducing the African urban population. But who is there who does not know that Verwoerd's apartheid policy is a dishonest fraud, intended only to serve as a cloak for the oppression of the workers?

The Government officials who are trying to induce employers of Indian workers to take on Africans in their place are giving expression to the vicious anti-Indian prejudices of the Government and the majority of Whites in Natal. The policy is based in the first place upon sheer racialism.

There is also, however, a basis in greed for more profits to be made out of intensifying the exploitation of workers. It is, no doubt, this aspect that appeals most to employers, and that forms the bait which the Native Affairs Department is dangling in front of their noses.

## AFRICANS DISARMED

Since the African workers are excluded from the Industrial Conciliation Act and are prohibited by the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act to go on strike, they have no officially recognised means of resisting wage cuts and victimisation.

The employers, therefore, can hope to "deal with" Africans, which is not possible with Indians.

It is also from Durban that we get an example of the kind of thing that is going to take place under this law for terrorising the African workers. Two hundred and fifty Africans employed at Natal Spinners are reported to have struck in protest against wage-cuts involving in the case of fully qualified spinners a reduction from £2 4s. to £1 7s. 6d. per week.

The result was the one usual under a fascist system of government: the police were called in and 38 Africans were arrested and charged under section 18 of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act for taking part in an illegal strike.

Having tried to intimidate the workers by terrorism, the government officials tried to force them to accept the machinery provided by the Act. The strikers were summoned to a meeting with the "regional committee," consisting of a European chairman (presumably an official of the Labour Department) and three African

members. I don't know who the African members were, one of them is described as a Reverend, and I suppose the other two were just as unrepresentative of the strikers or the textile workers in general as he was.

## DURBAN STRIKE

The strikers did not want to see these government representatives and decided to send trade union officials and three workers to the meeting.

The Regional Committee chased the workers away and after abusing the committee members closed the meeting without arriving at a decision. It appears, however, that the owner of the factory preferred to discuss the matter with the union officials rather than with the Regional Committee.

I can understand the reasons for his attitude.

The Regional Committee was appointed by the government and not by the workers. It is not representative of the workers, has no special knowledge of their conditions and cannot claim to speak for them.

## NAZI LABOUR FRONT

In fact, this kind of organisation is almost exactly like the Labour Front which the Nazi Government substituted for the genuine trade unions of the German workers.

The Labour Front failed and the Regional Committees will also fail to represent the workers interests and therefore to command their loyalty.

But it must be exposed. This incident seen against the background of the attempt to replace Indian workers by Africans, is a clear indication to all the workers of the dangers resulting from the exclusion of the African from the trade union and collective bargaining machinery. The Indian workers have no reason to blame the Africans. The Africans do not want their wages to be reduced or to undercut the Indians. This is the policy of the government and the employers but not of the Africans.

## LET THEM JOIN HANDS

If Indian, Coloured and European workers want to prevent undercutting, let them join hands with the Council of Non-European Trade Unions in its campaign for the repeal of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act and for the recognition of Africans as employees in terms of the I.C. Act.

Why should not the Unity Committee which denies that its aim is to exclude Africans, make a stand against the prosecution of the African textile workers and against the government's attempt to push out Indians from industry?

## AID TEXTILE STRIKERS

If all sections of the trade union movement will stop the suicidal racialist policy and unite to protect the interests of all workers, the Nationalist government will not be able to split the working class and pursue its policy of exploiting cheap labour.

The issue of the African Textile Workers involves a great threat to the whole of the S.A. working class, and should be given urgent attention. The immediate need is to support the African strikers financially and to demand the withdrawal of the charges against them.

# THESE MEN WERE VICTIMISED



Mr. A. P. MATI, people's leader in Port Elizabeth, has received a two-year banning order from Swart. He was organiser of the Laundry Workers and African Commercial and Distributive Workers and ex-secretary of the S.A.R. and H. Workers' Union, as well as ex-chairman of the A.N.C. He condemned Swart's banning orders and Schoeman's law to "bleed the unions to death." But the workers must not consent to their own death, he declared, and called for a struggle against the slow poison of the Nationalist Government. Handing over to his successor as organiser of the Laundry Workers, Miss Stella Damons, Mr. Mati said—"Be a good mother to your fellow-workers."



Mr. ISMAEL BHOOLA, Transvaal Indian youth and trade union leader, has received a second banning order from Swart. In an open letter to the Minister of Justice he says he has been deprived of his livelihood and his work in the service of the people. "But you cannot stop me," he says, "nor can you stop the people of South Africa in their fight for liberty. . . . The people will win, Mr. Swart, because we have confidence in the victory for the cause for which we stand. . . . I know I have a long future of happiness before me in a People's Democratic South Africa, when your name will have been forgotten and swept aside by the will of the people."



Mr. BEN PHANTSI was dismissed recently at a Uitenhage textile factory. He had reported a supervisor for victimising workers without reason. Following his dismissal a deputation was sent to the boss to protest against victimisation of Mr. Phantsi. The manager refused to reinstate him, and the workers staged a one-hour protest strike. On the day of the strike police and C.I.D. assembled outside the factory, although the manager denied having called the police. After the strike the police warned Mr. Phantsi they would arrest him if they found him in the streets of Uitenhage without employment.

# Took 100 Years To Kill Democracy in S.Africa

## CAPE TOWN.

On June 30, 1854, almost exactly 100 years ago, the first Parliament on African soil assembled in Cape Town. It was a reflection of the highest point to which middle-class democracy had risen at the time; it was based on a franchise free from the colour bar and it was set out to build in South Africa a society of capitalist democracy.

This is a historic event far more significant than the paltry little settlement of Van Riebeeck. But the Victoria Constitution of 1854 is the centenary no group of race-conscious Europeans could face up to. None of them could look back over this period with a clear conscience or a sense of pride. No authority in any part of South Africa could be found to spend a penny or raise a single flag to remember the sentiments or hopes of the generation which had more decency, more humanity, foresight and common sense than their descendants of to-day.

In a closely-studied historical review of the century since 1854 given at the South Africa Club in Cape Town recently, Mr. H. Hartwell traced what he called "this decline which makes it impossible for the darkly-minded rulers of our country to draw attention to their own misdemeanours in a history of blatant thievery and callous roguery."

He pointed out the three important foundations of political democracy in South Africa were Ordinance 50 of 1828, which protected the Hottentots and "other free persons of colour" from abuses and slave-like conditions; the abolition of slavery in 1836 and the Victoria Constitution of 1854. The Constitution gave effect to a policy of equality based on civilisation and not colour or race.

## CIVILISATION AND EQUALITY

In accordance with the times, naturally, "civilisation" meant ownership of property or "a stake in the land." But no man was to

be excluded from enjoying equality. "All Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of colour or class, should be united by one bond of loyalty and common interest," as the historian Walker stated.

Since 1854 the rulers of South Africa have spent a century in whittling down democratic rights and heaping up discrimination on the people of colour until practically nothing remains of the principles which gave birth to the Victoria Constitution.

"To celebrate 1854," Mr. Hartwell said, "would draw attention to the erosion of political and economic opportunities which has been going on for just under a century. It would accent the part which Dr. Malan's gang has had in this process and so draw down on their heads the sins of their forebears and their own."

## TEXTILE OFFICIALS NOT GUILTY

### JOHANNESBURG.

In the Newlands Magistrate's Court recently Mr. Aron Mphahle, national secretary; Mr. John Hena, branch organiser; and two rank and file members, Mrs. Josephine Tshabala and Mrs. Nita Mofokeng, of the African Textile Workers' Union, were charged under a Municipal by-law for collecting money without having obtained permission from the City Council. They were found not guilty.

Mrs. Lena van Rensburg, a forewoman in a textile factory, gave evidence for the Crown.

Mrs. S. Muller, for the defence, applied for the discharge of the accused because there was no evidence that a collection had taken place outside the factory. The defence did not deny that there was a collection but they did deny that collections were taken outside the factory.

# "Kill This Evil Monster"

## CAPE TOWN.

Over 1,000 Langa residents last Sunday raised a determined protest against the proposed City Council beer hall. They were at a meeting organised by the Langa branch of the A.N.C. and the Modern Youth Society at Langa. The Congress of Democrats, the Langa Vigilance Association and other branches of the A.N.C. sent speakers.

After the meeting a mass procession passed the proposed site for the beer hall at the Main Barracks and the administration office carrying banners and singing.

"Beer halls in other centres have caused much misery and have given the police a further excuse to intimidate the people," said Mr. A. Mathe, vice-chairman of the Elsies River A.N.C. "If we do not kill this evil monster here in Langa beer halls will spread to other parts of the Western Cape," he said.

Mr. W. Sihlangu, chairman of the Langa A.N.C., presided, and other speakers included Mr. T. Ngwenya, chairman of the Cape Region of the A.N.C.; Mr. Price Siqwana, chairman of the Langa Modern Youth Society; and Mr. J. Nkatlo, representing the Cape Town branch of the A.N.C.

Mr. J. Gibson (Liberal) and Mr. Arthur Long (U.P.), two former unsuccessful candidates for Parliament, also spoke, at their own request.

## SCALDS, CUTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES

First thing to do is soothe the pain. Then heal the skin. Roxo, the wonder healing ointment, does both, so effectively and safely. You should always have a tin of this cooling antiseptic ointment in the house. Get Roxo from your chemist or store today. Use it for all wounds and skin diseases, eczema, veldsores, piles, ringworm, etc.

## ROXO

Trade Enquiries: Graham Remedies Ltd., P.O. Box 731, Cape Town. 8284-3

# From Ring And Track

BY GUS



A few weeks ago I had an interview with Mr. Nat Yes, a member of the British Managers' Guild and boxing manager and trainer for over 25 years. Mr. Yes has come to South Africa to look for talent.

He has been very much impressed by our boys—Jake Tuli, Leslie Mackenzie, Jolting Joe, Baby Batter and Alby Tissoung—who have campaigned at one time or another in Britain, and he feels that a country which can produce such good fighters must surely possess some excellent potential.

After Tiger Kid Shaik's Cape Town tournament I asked Mr.

## JUMBLE WANTED

Your Old Clothes mean money to us. Please leave any Jumble you have at the  
ADVANCE OFFICE,  
6 Pembroke Chambers,  
472 West Street,  
DURBAN.

## OPTICIANS

Wolfson and De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg. Please note change of Address.  
Phone 22-3834  
20% Reduction to Africans



## ATTRACTIVE W.F.D.Y. METAL BADGES IN CONGRESS COLOURS

Available at 2/6  
TRANSVAAL INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS  
P.O. Box 2948 - 4 Kort Street  
JOHANNESBURG  
— ORDER NOW —

## NATAL INTER-RACE SOCCER BOARD

## SUNDAY, 4th JULY, 1954 CURRIE'S FOUNTAIN DURBAN NATAL AFRICANS

(Representing Natal African Football Association)

## NATAL INDIANS

(Representing Natal Indian Football Association)  
at 3.15 p.m.

## CURTAIN-RAISERS: 12.30 p.m.

## S.A. POLICE (AFRICANS)

## S.A. POLICE (INDIANS)

2 p.m.

## NATAL INDIANS (UNDER 20)

## NATAL AFRICANS (UNDER 20)

ADMISSION:  
ADULTS 1/- CHILDREN 6d.  
Stands 1/- extra  
GEO. SINGH,  
Hon. Secretary.

Yes what he thought of the night's fare, which featured most of the Province's best boys. He replied he was impressed by both Johnny Stansfield and Aaron Selepe, who met for the provincial welterweight crown.

"Stansfield is a good prospect, but, like most other fighters in the Union to-day, he is a victim of bad handling. With his punch and stamina he could have been developed into a fighter of international class in a very short space of time.

"He appeared to have been overtrained. In this country the majority of trainers overwork their boys, with the result that they burn out many a promising spark."

Mr. Yes said the greatest South African he has seen in action is Jake Tuli, who, he maintains, will easily win the world flyweight crown if and when he meets Shirai.

## SOCCER

The South African Coloured Football Association have at last organised an inter-provincial tournament. Their mass tourney held at Durban recently was a huge success. In all there were eight teams from all parts of the Union and from Southern Rhodesia.

It is encouraging to note that Rhodesia has taken an active part in the tournament.

These meetings should be held on an annual or biennial basis. The Sam-China tournament of the Indians, and the Maroka-Baloyi series of the Africans have done much to improve the standard of Indian and African soccer.

## "TERRIBLE TULI"

The South African Non-European boxing world has become the happy hunting ground of sports scribes in search of interesting matter for their readers. Benny Singh, the former Durban promoter, now domiciled in Britain, wrote "My Baby and Me," which became a best seller. Since then several others have written books on boxing, but with little success.

Now comes the news that well-known sports scribe Gonny Govender has brought out a book called "Terrible Tuli." I have read the book, which tells in a light-hearted, racy style of Jake Tuli's life story. The book abounds with photographs and interesting events in the champ's life. It is well worth the shilling it costs.

## MR. UNIVERSE

R. P. Govender, Mr. South Africa, 1954," has at last set foot on English soil, where he hopes to compete for the Mr. Universe title.

Mr. Laurie Webb, the secretary of the National Association of Body Builders, has taken charge of Govender.

The Mr. Universe contest is to take place on Saturday at the Scala Theatre in London.

Mr. Tromp van Diggelen, the famous South African strong man, who has been one of the judges at these contests in the past, spoke highly of Govender's chances.

Mannie Naidoo, captain of the South African Indian soccer team, has surprised his many followers by announcing his retirement from representative soccer. Mannie has contributed much to South African Non-European sport. Unusually tall and well-built, Mannie is one of the best centre-halves in the country.

# Miss Cornelius Replies to Garment Workers' Questions

CAPE TOWN.

THE struggle of South Africa's garment workers to form a single national or "amalgamated" union to defend their wages, rights and conditions and to prevent the present exploitation in such centres as Cape Town and Durban is now concentrated on the Cape front. Masses of workers in Cape Town factories have attended meetings by the advocates of a single union, led by Miss Johanna Cornelius of the Transvaal, despite a campaign by local leaders ordering workers to boycott such meetings.

Advance this week interviewed many Cape garment workers to find out the problems worrying them most, and put them to Miss Cornelius in a series of questions.

Here are the garment workers' questions and her replies:

## Has a national union got anything to do with Nationalists?

No, the word "national" means "throughout the country" and has got nothing whatsoever to do with any political party, let alone the Nationalist Party. It may be better, to avoid confusion, to speak of an "Amalgamated Union."

## NO WHITE DOMINATION

If we agree to a national union, will it not mean that the European workers will dominate the Non-European workers?

This cannot happen if the constitution provides equal voting power for all members. As a matter of fact, out of the 40,000 garment workers of South Africa only about 8,000 are Europeans, and therefore the Non-Europeans will not ever have to fear that they will have to be in an inferior position.

If a national union is formed and an increase in wages is demanded for workers in Cape Town, would it not lead to more unemployment?

Certainly not. Whatever the wages are, the people of South Africa will still have to wear clothing, and the only people who can make garments are the garment workers. This threat was used against the workers in all industries whenever they demanded better working conditions, but only those who do not stop to think could be misled by such nonsense.

## AFRICAN LABOUR

If a national union is formed will there be any guarantee that cheaper African labour would not be used by the employers to supplant Coloured workers?

No. The national union, with the help of representatives of all centres, will negotiate a National Industrial Council Agreement, with uniformity of wages and working conditions throughout the country. The Agreement rates shall be fixed for all workers, including African workers, according to the work done and not according to race or area. Therefore, the employers will not be able to engage African workers at cheaper rates.

When we do form a national union how much say will our union and its officials have in that organisation?

The constitution of the national union should provide that each area should have representation according to its membership, but our union will have no objection in granting equal representation to the three large centres, i.e., Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

## NO BRITISH BLOOD FOR FRENCH WAR

GLASGOW.

"I am not prepared to risk the life of a single British soldier in order to further French imperialist aims in Indo-China," said Left Labour leader Mr. Aneurin Bevan in Glasgow last week. He criticised the Labour Party policy of support for the rearmament of Germany. "If we cannot control the behaviour of Germany when she hasn't an army, what hope have we when she has?" he asked.

# PROGRESSIVES AT W.P. FEDERATION

CAPE TOWN.

The Western Province Federation of Labour Unions, at its annual conference last week-end, expressed strong disapproval at the "manner in which the Minister of Labour is forcing the Industrial Conciliation Bill upon organised labour in South Africa, in spite of the continued protests of the workers, who are the backbone of the country."

A resolution expressing concern at the actions of the Western Province Federation in helping the Minister of Labour to introduce apartheid into the trade unions and resolving to sever relations with groups trying to create a new colour bar federation was defeated. Other resolutions also tabled by the Durban branch of the Operative Biscuit Makers' and Packers' Union protesting against the banning of leaders under the Suppression of Communism Act and pledging support for the fight for world peace were thrown out by the Executive Committee of the Federation before the conference. Confused explanations were given.

However, a resolution moved by Mr. V. S. M. Pillai, of the Durban Biscuit Makers' Union, which demanded that the I.C. Bill be not proceeded with, that the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act be repealed and that African workers be recognised under the existing I.C. Act was carried unanimously.

A further resolution moved by the same union condemning the Bantu Education Act and the De Vos-Malan Commission was carried.

Conference was opened by Mr. Ben Caddy, chairman of the Unity Committee. The Executive Committee was re-elected.

# RACING DURBAN

The following are Tudor's selections for the City Sporting Club meeting on Saturday:

First Race: 1 WELCOME GIFT, 2 Golden City, 3 Saucy Sal.

Second Race: 1 CAST ON, 2 Hubbley Bubbly, 3 Palesso.

Third Race: 1 DARK HONEY, 2 Oyster Moon, 3 Nifty.

Fourth Race: 1 HIGH CAPE, 2 Harvest Fun, 3 Brown Cherry.

Fifth Race: 1 MR. PROHACK, 2 Lawson, 3 Boscon.

Sixth Race: 1 POST HASTERE, 2 Pops, 3 Putney.

Seventh Race: 1 PARK, 2 Joe Clot, 3 Stoem Hawk.

Eighth Race: 1 WHATALAD, 2 Shemozzle, 3 Shiner.

Ninth Race: 1 WAX ALE, 2 Banana, 3 Donor.

# NATAL SUPPORTS PROF. MATTHEWS

DURBAN.

"The withholding of passports from democrats will not prevent the world from knowing what is happening to Non-Europeans in this country," declares a joint statement by the three Congresses, protesting against Dr. Donges' refusal to allow Professor Z. K. Matthews to attend the World Race Relations Conference overseas.

The African National Congress (Natal), the Natal Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats (Durban), in condemning the action of the Department of Interior, state that this action on the part of the Government can only serve to further bring South Africa into disrepute.

## DONGES FEARS TRUTH

"Professor Matthews has been invited by the University of Hawaii to attend a World Race Relations Conference, and Dr. Donges has now placed a ban on this outstanding South African, thus preventing him from attending an important international gathering. Delegates attending the conference from all parts of the world will undoubtedly realise that the Nationalist Government does not want the truth about race relations in this country known."

# A.N.C. EXPELS FORMER BRANCH CHAIRMAN

JOHANNESBURG.

The executive committee of the African National Congress Youth League has decided to expel S. Leballo, former chairman of the Orlando branch, who was suspended by his branch committee pending investigations.

Published by Competent Publishing & Printing (Pty.), Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.), Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock.

Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by Brian Bunting, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation of South Africa, Ltd.

# VILLAGE WINS LONG STRUGGLE

ALICE.

At a historic meeting of the residents of Ntselamanzi village, near Alice, recently the people heard that, after a long struggle extending over many years, they had won their freedom to remain on their present site and would not be incorporated into the municipality of Alice as a location.

The site of the village was originally included by a survey error in the Alice municipal area. It is about 1½ miles from Lovedale, and was not intended to be part of the municipality.

However, regulations were framed by the municipality for the control of the village and providing for rates, rentals, etc., to be paid by residents.

Ntselamanzi residents never accepted these regulations, and a long-drawn struggle continued, including deputations to the Government and several inquiry commissions. The Government suggested that Lovedale provide an alternative site, and this was done.

But the residents objected that they could not use this site. For one thing, it would be very expensive to bring water to the site.

Matters came to a head when the Town Clerk of Alice came to the village in May and attempted under the old regulations to have elections of an Advisory Board and Headman.

This move was challenged by the residents. The reply of the Town Council was that Ntselamanzi could have its freedom and that Alice did not want a location.

The Ntselamanzi Residents' Committee expressed its thanks to the Mayor of Alice, Mr. McNab and to Dr. Shepherd and others who supported them on this issue.

**Collection Number: CULL0001**

**ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

©2014

***LEGAL NOTICES:***

**Copyright Notice:** All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

This document is part of a collection held at the William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.