

Advance

Waterloo of Apartheid

"I see in the battle of the Western Areas the Waterloo of apartheid," says Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, hon. joint secretary of the S.A.I.C., pledging support for Chief Luthuli's call for 50,000 volunteers for the campaign against apartheid. "The democratic alliance must come to grips with the forces of reaction. United action of the Non-White people to the Western Areas scheme has great significance."

Editorial

Who is Guilty of Treason?

What year is this that armed bands in uniform stamp into the assemblies of the people to flourish guns in their faces? Is this 1933? Are we again seeing, in a kind of nightmare of history, the march of the Hitlerite 'jackboot against the very heart of liberty?

This is a grave conclusion to reach, but every thinking person in South Africa, and throughout the world, must have had similar thoughts. The Congress movements have warned that the only purpose of the police raiders could have been the intimidation of the people and the creation of a mental condition in which it will be less difficult to clamp down the complete and final pattern of the police state.

The orders of the police to make so perilous an assault on the people's rights must have come from a high quarter. If they came from a mere police official there is cause for misgiving unless such a person is brought to book.

But the requisites of a police state are already dangerously advanced by the notorious practice of Mr. Swart who has virtually promised to uphold his police functionaries in anything they do, whether of the most outrageously fascist character.

Police officials had the incredible effrontery to say they had raided the Trades Hall in the course of investigating a case of treason. This provocation must be publicly repudiated or else those accused brought to trial. Treason is rightly the highest known crime and it is one of which the people's leaders could never be accused, loving their country as they do. It is on those who are provoking hatred, suffering and ruin that the charge of disloyalty to South Africa lies. And their disloyalty is a form of moral treason against our country and against the spirit of our age.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS IN FIRST "NATIVE LABOUR ACT" DISPUTE

DURBAN.

THE first attempts to apply the provisions of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act failed completely last week, when the 38 African textile workers charged with striking against starvation wages were found not guilty, and the Regional Committee appointed in terms of the Act, successfully boycotted by the workers, was forced to withdraw.

THUS, DUE TO THEIR SOLIDARITY, COURAGE AND REFUSAL TO BE INTIMIDATED, THESE WORKERS HAVE WON AN INSPIRING VICTORY.

An agreement has been reached between the employers and the employees and all the workers have returned to work, none suffering victimisation. The employers have agreed to recognise the African branch of the Textile Workers' Union.

SCHOEMAN COMMITTEE SNUBBED

The Regional Committee was ignored by employers and workers because both agreed it served only to create hostility between the two parties, and it had no intention of attempting to settle the dispute amicably.

When discharging the workers in the Pinetown Court last Thursday the magistrate said the evidence did not lead the court to the conclusion that the workers had taken part in a strike, and if the management had handled the matter in a better way the

trouble need not have arisen.

Counsel for the defence submitted that the workers had not provoked the strike, since they had been told to go if they did not wish to work for the existing rates of pay, whereupon all the workers walked out.

STOOGES

Mr. A. Zeni, national organiser of the African branch of the Textile Workers' Union, in an interview with Advance, said the strike revealed to the workers that the regional committees will consist of Government stooges and that the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act was aimed at creating slave labour for the industries as it exists on the farms. Its purpose was to terrorise the African workers so as to prevent them from organising trade unions and fighting for higher wages and better conditions.

POLICE-STATE THREAT IS MALAN'S REPLY TO MASSES

People of S.A. Pledged To Fight Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG.
AS OVER 100 POLICE ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BROKE INTO THE MASS ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE HERE ON SUNDAY THE 1,200 DELEGATES ROSE LIKE ONE MAN AND SANG "NKOSI SIKELELE AFRIKA". THEY CONTINUED SINGING PATRIOTIC ANTHEMS AND SONGS FROM THE DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN WHILE THE POLICE, ASSERTING THEY WERE "INVESTIGATING A CASE OF TREASON", TOOK THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THOSE PRESENT AND ARRESTED NINE AFRICANS FOR ALLEGED PASS OFFENCES.

On Monday the three Congresses issued a strongly worded statement warning that the only aim of the Government in such acts was the unconstitutional suppression of all opposition to apartheid, an ominous sign of the creation of a police state.

A delegate moving a resolution protesting against the gestic methods of the police was forcibly removed from the platform. The greatest indignation was shown by delegates at the conduct of the police who arrived in troop-carriers armed with rifles and sten-guns and surrounded the hall.

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT

Opening conference, Father

Huddleston, C.R., said, "I identify myself wholly with the non-European people of South Africa in their struggle against unjust and discriminatory laws. I do as a man, as a Christian and as a priest of the Church."

Quoting Dr. Verwoerd—"There's no place for him (the Bantu) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour"—Father Huddleston said this principle underlaid all the recent legislation and all the activities of the Native Affairs Dept. This was the real reason for the Western Areas scheme. Slum clearance talk was a "dishonest manoeuvre".

"I have no personal quarrel with Dr. Verwoerd," said Father Huddleston, "but I hate the policy

and detest the principles he proclaims."

The resolution, unanimously carried, warned the Government that persistent provocations were goading the non-white people into a state of desperation. The mass deportation and forcible removal of 58,000 people from their established homes in the Western Areas was "a flagrant violation of human rights and elementary justice".

15,000 VOLUNTEERS

Condemning Group Areas, Bantu Education and Native Labour Acts and the Schoeman Trade Union Bill, conference resolved to implement the call for volunteers by President of the A.N.C., Chief Luthuli, and undertook to provide 15,000 volunteers.

Conference called on the Transvaal people to "be ready for action as decided by the people's leaders and organisations in resistance to apartheid".

Introducing the resolution, Mr. P. Q. Vundla, member of the national executive committee of the A.N.C., said apartheid was "a master and servant ideology as near full-blooded Nazism as anything still found in the world today".

Recalling the historic crises of May 1 and June 26, 1950, and May 26, 1952, Mr. Vundla said, "Our congresses are stronger than ever before and the country and world are watching the progress of our preparations with keen interest and high expectations."

JOINT PROTEST

"Let us be true to our friends in the Western Areas and absolutely firm in our determination to rally to their assistance."

(Continued on page 5)



The Pinetown textile workers give the Afrika salute after winning their case in court.

Workers Look East

LONDON.

Rapid extension of trade with Eastern Europe and China was urged in London last week by the annual congress of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

TRADE IS SWEET

BERLIN.

A complete sugar refinery has been shipped to China from the Sangerhausen Engineering Works in the German Democratic Republic.

FREEDOM IN OUR TIME

DURBAN.

"We must strengthen the forces of peace and strike out at those who want war and those who remain indifferent to the miseries of mankind," declared Dr. G. M. Naicker, president of the Natal Indian Congress, when he addressed the mass rally at the Gandhi Library last week.

"We must organise and strengthen our respective organisations and by our massive protest make known to the Government our desire for peace and freedom."

"We must fight back with all our resources to achieve freedom in our life-time."

Dr. Naicker emphasised the next step in the struggle for freedom was the Congress of the People, which would give expression to the hopes and desires of the oppressed people of South Africa.



'Advance Post'

DO ADVANCE READERS WANT A CO-OP?

From John Morley, Box 436, Cape Town:

Some time ago a few poor working class women held a meeting in a small room in District Six, Cape Town. At this meeting they talked about their ever-present problems of food, rents, sicknesses and burials. One of them who had joined a Xmas club had been cheated. In tears, she said: "The agent took my money and I never got a parcel." The women decided to start their own Xmas club.

10,000 MEMBERS

From small beginnings, despite hardship and disappointment, they have built up their Guardian Co-op Xmas Club to a membership of 10,000. Their progress is due to the fact that they have worked hard amongst and dealt honestly with the people. Who said cooks could not be Cabinet Ministers?

The success of the Food Club prompted the women to form a clothing club. Food and clothes are primary needs. They called their clothing club the Cape People's Clothing Club.

The women felt if they could buy first-class clothing from the factories, and perhaps later make their own, the money saved could be passed on to the members. They opened their store and kept their prices low.

Mistakes were made. At first the women tried selling on the "wear and pay" basis. They found more takers than payers. Then they switched to "pay and wear." By this system members buy their

stamps from agents and exchange them for clothing at the store. Membership is still not sufficient to make the club pay.

"OWN OUR OWN"

Many people are too poor to escape from the credit system. Others who have belonged to clubs before have often been forced to take rubbish when exchanging their stamps. They are afraid to belong to any club. The Cape People's Clothing Club, organised by the women of the Xmas Club, does not cheat the people. The one and only aim of the women is to build up something for their own working class. Their slogan is both a challenge to and an inspiration for the workers of South Africa—"Own Our Own," "Oku Ko Kwetu," "Besit Ons Eie," "Tse Eleng Tsa Rona."

"You'll be led by the nose if you only have a full belly but an empty head." This the women understand. They plan to cook for Advance. They want a plate of knowledge whose grains are truth on every worker's table. To get this done they must make a success of their clothing club. With your help they will succeed.

Join the club wherever you can. For country readers of our paper a mail order section will be started in Advance. It will be known as the "Advance Market." Only first-class goods will be offered for sale on the principle: only the best is good enough for the workers.

Only you, readers and workers, can make it succeed. All profits will go towards the Advance.

There is positively no doubt whatsoever in my mind that we shall be successful in our efforts to establish a Co-op for the workers. What do you think?

Cut this out and return to C.P.C.C., P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

1. Do you feel that we can succeed?
2. Will you join our Club?
3. Will you support our ADVANCE MARKET?
4. What kind of things would you like in the Market?
5. Will you write to us and help us with ideas?
6. Do you think we can build a Co-op for the workers?

Name

Address

LIBERAL MAKES A PROTEST

From Fair Play, Haenertsburg:

I feel I must make a protest against the theme of the letter by Observer in your issue of June 10 and the heading, which seems to imply acceptance of the views of this letter.

Here mere suspicions take the place of facts. Why should the Liberal Party be suspect merely because it seeks to co-operate with the Non-European and incorporate him in the party, not only as an ordinary member but on a committee? No matter what is one's colour, election to office is normally regarded as an honour, not an insult.

A political party, if democratically constituted, must be as progressive as the majority of its members. Surely the inclusion of Non-Europeans, who might

understandably wish to go beyond the vote clause of the Liberal Party, should help to quicken the pace by working with the party rather than against it. Thus they could be of service to their own people and the whole of South Africa.

It is rather a sweeping statement to say the Liberal Party was formed to smash the African National Congress and to put the African back 100 years, since every effort has been made to co-operate. The fact that branches of the party have been formed where Congress branches exist is not surprising, since your correspondent picks out the larger centres, where progressive activities would naturally take place. He omits to mention the many branches of the Liberal Party formed in areas where the Congress is almost unheard of. (Shortened.)

Let African Leaders Unite

From Johnnie Mdzeke, East London:

Through the columns of your paper I wish to appeal to the African leaders generally. Never was there a time when unity among us was more urgent than the present. The Nationalist Government, under the cloak of democracy, is out to smash the remnants of our freedom. The country is being rushed speedily into fascism.

At present there are many organisations among us which do nothing but divide the African people and make them an easy prey for the Nats. African leaders, particularly of the A.N.C. and All-African Convention, must forget their differences and come together and lead the African people to liberty.

Master of Apartheid

From J. T. Dyubeni, Athlone, Cape Town:

In a recent letter to the daily Press a correspondent signing himself M.A. wrote to support bus apartheid. He talked about "passengers of a certain type who swagger on to buses (usually in pairs) trying to intimidate the conductor," etc. Let me tell M.A. (Master of Apartheid), of Bergvliet, that there is not a single person who is afraid of apartheid, because the leadership of the Whites in our affairs will come to an end. Go ahead; let two buses from Cape Town to Wynberg be driven by two different men, one carrying five Whites and one carrying five Non-Whites—that is apartheid. But for all that the day is coming when there will be in our public affairs, churches, courts and so on the people's leadership.

"MONKEY, LET GO!"

"When we catch monkeys we tie a jar to the ground and then put some dates in it. The monkey comes along, squeezes his hand into the jar and clutches the dates, making a fist that will prevent him from withdrawing. Meanwhile, we are coming with an axe to chop his head off. All the monkey has to do in order to escape is to let go the dates, squeeze his hand out and run away. But his greed does not allow him to do so—hence his destruction.

For their greed the bourgeoisie shall face the same destruction by the African proletariat."—A speaker at a mass meeting in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg.

Bigger Paper — More Languages

From Harry Jantjies, Kliptown, Johannesburg:

I am an agent selling Advance in Kliptown, and I consider we would have a better chance of selling our papers if printed in Zulu, Xhosa and Sesuto, as your correspondent Mr. Zeka suggests.

I am a Coloured man, and through my sale of Advance I know what the people want to read. I have met over 70 Africans who want to read Advance, but they cannot read English or Afrikaans.

So I suggest a bigger paper, more pages and have these languages printed.

Everybody I have sold Advance to thinks a lot of the paper, as it contains more news to help the Non-Whites and it leads us into the right ways. Points the other papers hide away far from us we get in Advance. Therefore, I shall be glad to see you follow Mr. Zeka's idea—it will serve our people better.

BEATEN, STARVED, DRIVEN TO BITTER HATRED

(Story from a South African Prison)

PRISONS are meant to reform and rehabilitate the elements of the population who have fallen foul of the law—but not the African population of this country. Whatever the prison code may say, the actual conditions in jails are too often inhuman and brutal to a degree ordinary decent people refuse to believe. Here is the sober account of a man's treatment in a Transvaal prison. It was told to Advance by Mr. Lot Motsoenyane who served a term there. He was with the Lichtenburg schoolboys who were sentenced for public violence.

PRISONERS at Leeukop prison near Rivonia never get a hot breakfast. Their food (unsweetened black coffee, unsweetened mieliepap without milk) is put outside in dishes at 3 a.m. The prisoners don't get let out until six, by which time their food is ice-cold. Many do not even get this wretched breakfast after a freezing night in the cells, for the warders—either as a punishment for the most trivial offences, or out of sheer callous neglect—fail to issue prisoners with tickets, without which they cannot get food. They have to go out to severe hard labour without eating.

These and other harrowing details of the life of the eighteen hundred odd prisoners in this dreadful jail, were told by Mr. Lot Motsoenyane, recently released after a spell of hard labour at Leeukop.

"It is common for warders not to give out meal tickets to all prisoners in the evenings after work," he said. "As a result, many men do not get fed. They lock you up and you lose food for the day. One Saturday afternoon 500 men came in and there were no clean clothes for them. At the parade the next morning the chief warden did not ask why the clothes were dirty but condemned them to a day's starvation. SICK DRIVEN TO WORK

"While people are still eating their breakfast warders hit them with batons to make them stop eating and line up in work 'spans'. Some are sick and want to go to hospital. This is not allowed. I have seen men, unable to walk, carried to their work places and forced to work.

"I was with the Lichtenburg schoolboys (sentenced for public violence) in a special 'punishment span'. Conditions in the other spans are bad, but there the cruelty was unbelievable. One sees two men forced to push a cocopan up a steep hill. You see men forced to run with a wheelbarrow, loaded with stones, from 7 a.m. to noon.

"In the hot summer there was no shade, no water to drink. The men got so thirsty they drank the warm dirty stagnant water lying in puddles in which people had actually been

standing and working. On cold winters' mornings they were forced to take off their jerseys and jackets and work in their thin shirts.

"The punishment span lunch-hour was cut down from an hour to half an hour. After work we used to fall in, scarcely given time to snatch our food, and were thrashed naked into the cells. In their haste and confusion, constantly being beaten, some loose their spoons, some their tickets: both 'offences' for which they are punished by deprivation of food.

"On cold nights we shivered under two thin old blankets and a mat on the concrete floor. There would be one bucket of water and two sanitary buckets for sixty men in a cell. In the morning, naturally, the buckets were overflowing. This was punished by deprivation of food.

"Over week-ends soap was supposed to be supplied to prisoners to wash. Throughout the period I was in—many months—we were never given soap. For 1759 prisoners 12 razor blades are supplied for shaving our beards and hair. Naturally many are unable to shave: they are punished by missing a meal.

COMPLAINTS SUPPRESSED

"It is impossible to complain to prison visitors. I have seen warders chase people from the complaint line.

"Leeukop prisoners are always hungry, often famished. Yet food is left over and thrown by the warders to the pigs in front of the prisoners' eyes.

"There is incessant beating of prisoners by the white warders. There is incessant swearing, all African prisoners are called 'Kaffer se hond' and other ugly names. The prisoners are in a state of intimidation and seething resentment. I am sure that many young men who go in for petty pass offences, Section twenty-nine, and so on, will come out as hardened criminals with a grudge against society.

"One can only hope that the new superintendent will make it his business to investigate thoroughly and try to set things right," concluded Mr. Motsoenyane.

THEY SPOKE IN NAME OF 1,000 MILLION PEOPLE

NEW DELHI.

Chou En-lai, Premier of People's China, was given a tremendous welcome by thousands of Indians when he arrived at the airport here for his talks with the Indian Premier, Nehru.

The importance of this first meeting between the two Premiers was stressed in hundreds of newspaper editorials, which hailed the event as "a landmark in the relations between the two leading Asian Powers."

The leading trend of most editorials was: "Asia has come into its own after centuries of servitude."

After their meeting Nehru and Chou En-lai issued a statement reaffirming the five principles of the Treaty of Tibet which was signed between the two countries recently. They are:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Mutual non-aggression.
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Peaceful co-existence.

In a statement to a correspondent Chou En-lai warned against the internationalisation of the Indo-China war, and said friendship between India and China was a key to peace in Asia.

TRAGIC EVENTS OVERSHADOW PEOPLE OF GUATEMALA

U.S. Bent On Crushing Democratic Gains

DRAMATIC events were taking place in the little Central American State of Guatemala this week when the freedom-loving people were trying to defend their democratic gains against all the tremendous resources and terrorism of Yankee imperialism. In an attempt to stave off the relentless pressure of the U.S., President Arbenz made the personal sacrifice of resigning in favour of army leader Col. Diaz. But even this was not accepted by the United States-financed junta, who demanded nothing less than the total overthrow of the democratic Government, outlawing of the people's organisations and trade unions and abolition of the National Assembly.

It is clear Col. Armas thought the Guatemalan Government would react as most Central and South American Governments have reacted in the past when threatened with a palace revolt—by immediate total surrender and the flight of the Government leaders. But the present Guatemalan Government—elected by popular vote—made a courageous stand despite the immense odds against it.

MASSES FOR DEMOCRACY

The fascist regime in Guatemala was ended in 1944. Since then, in two successive presidential elections, the people have demonstrated unmistakably their full support for the new Government. The first President, Dr. Arevalo, won 85 per cent. of the votes cast in the country's first free election. His successor, the former President Colonel Arbenz, received in 1950 nearly twice as many votes as his nine opponents combined.

So popular has been the reform policy of the new Government that in the last elections to the Guatemalan Congress the opposition was reduced to five in a Chamber of 56 members.

Both workers and peasants have pledged their support to the popular Government since the invasion began. Mr. Virgilio Guerra, secretary of the 120,000-strong Guatemala Trade Union Federation, who is in Berlin attending a conference called by the World Federation of Trade Unions, said last week that 90 per cent. of the people backed the Government.

"It is no Communist Government," he said, "but it is a Government which has carried out many reforms, the most important of which is the agricultural reform."

"It is just because of these democratic measures that the U.S. is trying to overthrow the Government and replace it by a terror regime, and it is just because of these democratic measures that my people are resisting this move."

During the 10 years of the present Government, he went on, the trade union movement had managed to improve the lot of many sections of the workers. Wages of agricultural workers used to be as low as 9d. a day; now the minimum is over 7s. a day. Wages of industrial and building workers, which were as low as 1s. 4d. or 2s. 3d. a day, have now been raised to between 8s. and £1 a day and more.

PEASANTS' PLEDGE

A similar pledge of loyalty was given over the Guatemalan Radio last week by Mr. Castillo Flores, the general secretary of the National Peasants' Confederation. Guatemalan peasants would help defeat any attempts to overthrow the country's democratically-elected Government, he said.

In the United Nations Security Council the United States all along claimed there had been no invasion of Guatemala and all that was going on there was just a civil war. This claim was in contradiction to United States Press correspond-

ents on the spot, who reveal quite clearly that the whole invasion was planned from the neighbouring State of Honduras.

The New York Post columnist Max Lerner, who himself supports action against Guatemala, nevertheless complained last week that the U.S. State Department had been too clumsy in its methods. He declared the invasion of Guatemala had been planned by exiles and U.S. business groups with the support of the Eisenhower Government.

S.A. Protest on Guatemala

JOHANNESBURG.

Statements condemning the invasion of Guatemala "by forces equipped, armed and prepared in a neighbouring country" as a clear case of unprovoked aggression have been issued by the S.A. Peace Council and the S.A. Congress of Democrats.

"Everything possible must be done to prevent this aggressive action from developing into a full-fledged war," states the S.A. Peace Council. "People everywhere should ask that their Governments use their influence to intervene on the side of peace and assist in bringing a swift end to this untimely and dangerous adventure."

His report said he had learned from certain quarters that "a number of mysterious Americans in and around Guatemala" were agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, headed by Mr. Allen Dulles, brother of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

"In terms of wise policy," he said, "I think the Eisenhower Administration has blundered again. It should have used the slow clock of diplomacy and economic measures rather than the fast clock of the Castillo Armas attack."

Advance warnings of U.S. intentions were also provided by no other than the new U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, Mr. John Peurifoy, who declared on arrival at his new post recently: "Public opinion in the U.S. might force us to take some measures to prevent Guatemala from falling into the lap of international Communism."

About the same time the correspondent in Guatemala of the U.S. Journal-American, Mr. Edwin Lahey, was writing: "It seems reasonably certain the United States will get itself a sterilised, anti-Communist Government in Guatemala. The big question is whether the present regime of President Jacobo Arbenz, which is supported by the Communists, is knocked off the hard way or the easy way."

SOUTH AMERICANS ROUSED

Political reactions in Central and South America against the United

States action have been extreme. In Honduras itself, with its fascist dictatorship, police had to disperse students angrily demonstrating against the invasion which was organised in the Honduran capital.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution by 34 votes to 15 condemning "the aggression of which Guatemala is a victim."

In Montevideo, Uruguay, last week police squads used tear gas to disperse pro-Guatemalan demonstrators who stoned two pro-U.S. newspaper offices and a hotel.

In Buenos Aires the Radical Party (Argentina's major political opposition group) said last week the U.S. was using Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" policy against Guatemala. The "restorative policies of the Guatemala Government awakened from the outset the pitiless reaction of the great trusts," the party said.

At Rosario, second largest city in Argentina, demonstrators last week threw tar at an American cinema exhibition as a protest against the situation in Guatemala.

In Mexico the faculty members and students of Mexico University have formed a pro-Guatemala coordinating committee, headed by an engineering student, the son of ex-Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas. Hatred for America has been inflamed throughout the continent.

Even on the Security Council, where the U.S. has used the big stick to force its stooges to carry out its wishes, the U.S. lost the support of its allies Britain and France. The Security Council first ordered a cease-fire in Guatemala, but the order was ignored by Col. Armas. Instead of then taking action to enforce its order, the U.S.-dominated Security Council decided by five votes to three, with Britain and France abstaining, to refer the matter to the Inter-American Peace Committee, a sub-committee of the 21-nation organisation of American States which last March, on the suggestion of John Foster Dulles, adopted an anti-Communist resolution, and can be relied on to do whatever the U.S. wants.

Only the Soviet Union and its allies have pressed for the Security Council to take immediate action to halt the Guatemala war and restore peace to the Americas.

WORLD DEMAND FREES RAIMUNDO

LONDON.

World-famous leader of the Barcelona strike, Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, has been released from prison and granted political asylum by the Mexican Government.

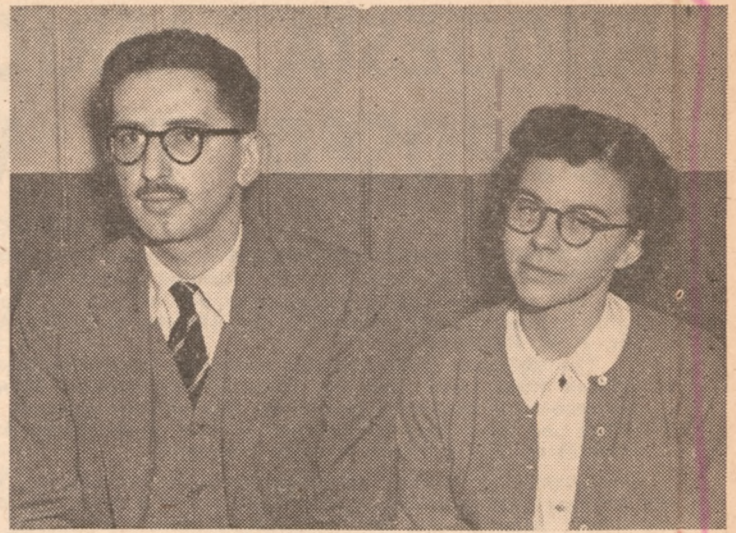
Together with 33 other leaders of the Barcelona general strike, Lopez Raimundo was arrested in June, 1951, and in October, 1952, moved to the notorious Penal Duesco, in Santander, where he was tortured.

Last July Mr. Maurice Orbach, British M.P., reported that, although Raimundo had completed his sentence, he was still being held in the isolation cells of Carabanchel Prison, Madrid.

OTHERS MUST BE FREED

In London last week Mr. Alec Digges, secretary of the International Brigade Association, said Raimundo's release was an outstanding example of the effectiveness of protest action on behalf of imprisoned Spanish democrats.

It was an encouragement to intensify efforts to free Manuel Robles-Arangis and other trade unionists and democrats still in Spanish prisons.



McCarthyism reached out to Britain last week, when U.S. lecturer in Physiology Dr. Joseph Cort was threatened by the Home Office with deportation unless he returned to America by June 30. The British Home Office was acting on behalf of the U.S. Government, who want Dr. Cort on charges of being a Communist and of evading the military call-up.

A brilliant scientist and aged only 26, Dr. Cort was supported by the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, where he lectures. He also received backing, when the news became known, from the Scientific Workers' Association and the Birmingham Trades Council. Dr. Cort has been threatened with loss of U.S. citizenship on return to America and faces a prison sentence of five to 10 years. His plea for asylum in Britain has been rejected by the British Government. This photograph of Dr. Cort and his wife was taken in England after proceedings had been instituted against them.

SANE VOICE FROM FEAR-RIDDEN U.S.

NEW YORK.

THAT there are still men in the United States prepared to defy the witch-hunt and speak the truth is shown by a remarkable speech recently delivered by U.S. Senator Johnson. These are some extracts:—

"A few hours ago the President said in Kentucky that, regardless of how the war in Indo-China started, it was the free world versus Communism. I wish it were that simple."

"I am unable to support the view that the conflict between the French-supported Viet Nam and the rebel Viet Minh is in truth a war between the forces of freedom on the one hand and the forces of Communism on the other hand."

FORCES FOR WAR

"Forces are at work to get this country committed to war in Asia. Unfortunately, there seems to be no articulate force in America determined to keep us out of war. But because it is not articulate do not think for a moment that this force is not present. Congress must give it a voice that will be heard . . ."

Criticising the Press and radio for having suddenly adopted the

line that the war was Communist-instigated, he added: ". . . every record shows" that this is "a war of freedom and independence, a war against imperialism . . ."

"Asia is in revolution—revolution against colonialism. The promulgation of what we in America believe are the inalienable rights of every man, and the right to walk as equals with dignity in the world community, is sweeping Asia . . ."

"Whether every one of the 24 million people of Viet Nam is a Communist or whether not one of them is, is not the question. . . . If we mean to restore America to the place it has held for nearly 180 years in the minds and the hearts of men, let us demand peace with honour now for France in Indo-China before it is too late."

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NERVE PAINS
strike!

Mag-Aspirin is better. Its double action gives quick, safe relief. It calms nerve shock, gently soothes away the pain in the affected nerves and restores health-giving sleep. Thousands of sufferers have found Mag-Aspirin the ideal treatment for painful conditions like headache, bladder pain, earache, toothache, sore throat, sleeplessness and rheumatic pains.

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.

RHODESIA AFRICAN POLICY OPPOSED TO VERWOERD

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Southern Rhodesian Government is prepared to consider the establishment of areas near the industrial centres where Africans may enjoy freehold property rights, according to an important policy statement made recently by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher.

The statement, which has been completely ignored by the South African Press, shows that the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government is similar to that of the Oppenheimer group in South Africa and runs completely counter to that of the South African Minister of Native Affairs, Senator Verwoerd.

The necessity for freehold tenure for Africans arose from the fact that secondary industry was permanently based on African labour, said Mr. Fletcher. "We are building up a permanent Native urban population and looking to industry to absorb a rapid increase in Native population—the increase surplus to the capacity of rural areas."

a house on freehold land would in itself act as a protective screen for an advanced Native. The mass of industrial workers still have to be provided for as at present.

INTER-RACIAL ACTIVITIES

Because there is no legal provision, he had been forced to reject a request by Salisbury municipality for permission to allow an inter-racial club to be established, but at the next session Parliament would consider proposals to amend the law to give the Minister power to allow a local authority to give the necessary permission. There is no doubt that facilities must be made for wholesome inter-racial activities.

TO AVOID TROUBLE

Unless an outlet for this surplus was provided the country would drift into the predicament of Kenya, where land pressure has been one of the direct causes of "the trouble." The only possible outlet was secondary industry.

The advanced Native was surrounded by infinite difficulties and problems, and must be provided with outlets and protection in keeping with the dignity of his rising status, the Minister stated.

Whatever scheme is adopted, it must contain those protections which experience had taught were essential to the permanent planning of industrial cities. The Native production system offered protection against many of those dangers and, if properly developed, could eliminate most of the rest.

Parliament would also consider proposals to facilitate the practice of African barristers in the High Court and proposals to enable the establishment of multi-racial hotels.

Mr. Fletcher appealed to the Federation of Trades Unions for assistance at the select committee stage of African trade union legislation. The select committee would also give the opportunity for consideration of the implications of setting up parallel conciliation systems.

WORLD LEADERS GREET S.A. INDIAN CONGRESS

JOHANNESBURG.

MESSAGES from all parts of the world have been pouring in greeting the conference of the S.A. Indian Congress, due to commence on July 9. The messages came not only from leaders of democratic organisations but also from leaders of a number of Governments, including Mao Tse-tung, head of the People's Republic of China, and Col. Naser, Prime Minister of the Republic of Egypt.

"On behalf of the people of China, I fully support the just stand of the Non-White peoples in South Africa," including Indians and other Asian and African peoples, for democratic rights and against racial discrimination and oppression," says the telegram from chairman Mao Tse-tung. "I wish your conference every success in the cause of uniting the Indians and all peoples in South Africa—both White and Non-White—in the struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and progress."

Trade union bodies to send messages include the World Federation of Trade Unions on behalf of 80,000,000 members, the French C.G.T., through its general secretary, Alain Le Leap, and, through its president, Lai Jov, the All-India Federation of Trade Unions, which sends "on behalf of all Chinese labouring people" warm greetings and wishes for "closer unity with the entire South African people, irrespective of race and colour, and success in the struggle against racial discrimination and oppression, for democratic liberties and the defence of world peace."

EGYPT'S MESSAGE

From Col. Gamal Abdel Naser, Egypt's Prime Minister, the conference receives "my best wishes and hopes of success in your just struggle." The representatives at the United Nations of the Philippines and of Indonesia have sent greetings to the conference, as well as the Sudanese Prime Minister—"Our sincere feelings for your efforts to achieve your aims, which we declare as just and righteous"—on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Sudan.

Notable individuals to greet the conference include the famed Indian leader, Rajagopalachari; Negro leaders of the Council of African Affairs in the U.S., Paul Robeson and W. E. B. Du Bois; and Miss Mary Atlee, sister of the English Labour leader, who lived in Cape Town for many years.

CONSTIPATION

that's what is causing those Headaches



A couple of Partons tonight will put you right. No need for sluggish bowel action, you know, when there's such a safe and simple remedy. Thorough—that's Partons. You see it's not sufficient to clear some of those poison wastes out of your system. You've got to make sure of complete elimination. That's the way to keep on your toes; that's the Partons way. There's nothing like it.

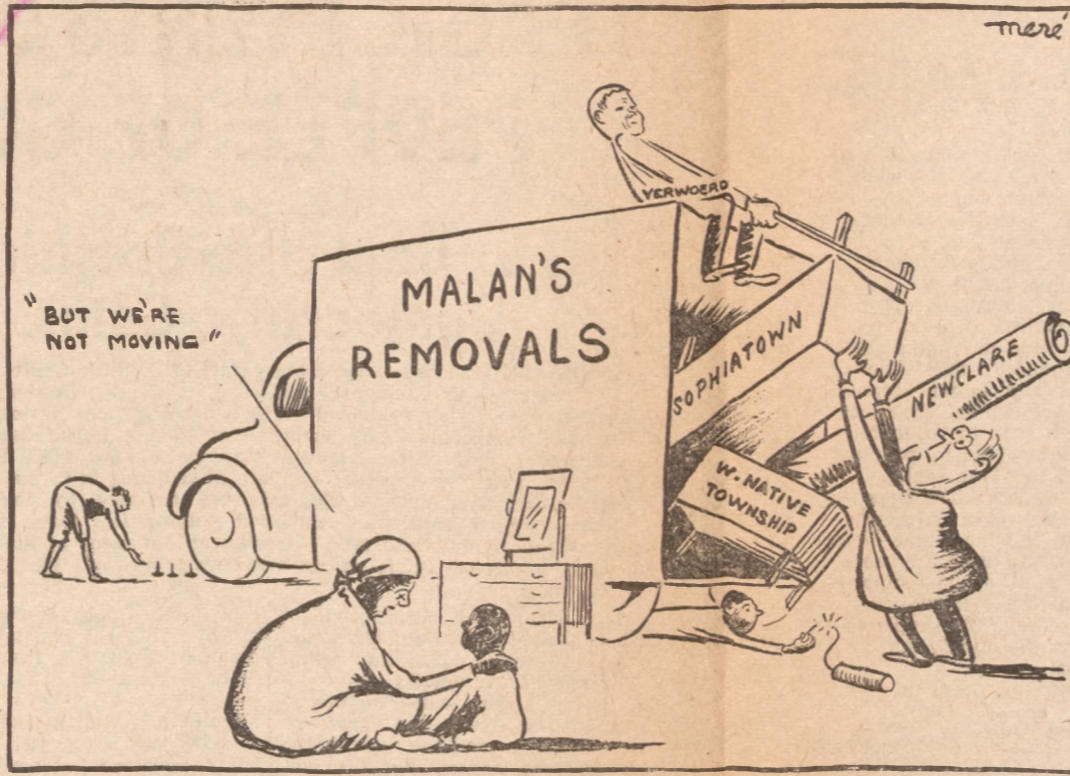
PARTONS Pills
30 for 1/- 50 for 1/6

Durban People Back W. Areas

DURBAN.

A pledge not to rest until all races enjoy equal opportunities and segregation and apartheid are things of the past was taken at a June 26 Heroes' Day meeting here that packed the Gandhi Library to overflowing.

After hearing speakers from the three Congresses the people resolved to cherish the principles of democracy. A second resolution condemned the Nationalist Government's autocratic decision to remove the peoples of the Western Areas from their homes and pledged the threatened people whole-hearted support in their determined stand to defend their homes.



SWART CIRCULARS STRIKE AT DWINDLING FREEDOMS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Minister of Justice maintains a steady stream of arbitrary banning notices delivered by members of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. to prominent trade unionists, peace workers and other opponents of the Government. And the "Swart Gordyn" falls lower and lower, blacking out the remains of free speech and democratic rights in South Africa.

Last week a number of progressive leaders who were originally banned from gatherings in May, 1952, for a period of two years, received duplicated notices from the Minister banning them from gatherings for a further period of two years. They include:

MR. MOSES M. KOTANE, former executive member of the African National Congress and outstanding political theoretician, **MR. BRIAN BUNTING**, editor of Advance, received a notice in Cape Town banning him for two years from all meetings. A previous ban of one year from meetings excluding those of a religious or recreational nature had expired;

MR. MICHAEL HARMEL, banned from the executive of the Transvaal Peace Council two years ago.

MR. MIKE MULLER, ex-secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, and others whose banning notices were withdrawn after the Nywenela judgment last December, have now received new banning notices.

Twenty-six organisations are listed in a letter from the Minister to Mr. Isaac Moumakoe, full-time secretary of the African Milling Workers' Union, as being "taboo." He may not work in any of them or attend any gatherings anywhere in the Union or South West Africa.

ISAAC MOUMAKOE'S BAN

A full list of the organisations accords an interesting insight into the police mentality. They are: The African National Congress, South African Peace Council, Transvaal Peace Council, Transvaal Milling Workers' Union (he is given 30 days to resign from these four), African National Congress Youth League, S.A. Congress of Democrats, Johannesburg Discussion Club, S.A. Indian Congress, Transvaal Indian Congress, Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, S.A. Indian Youth Congress, Springbok Legion, Freedom of the Press Committee, Civil Rights League, World Federation of Democratic Youth, Colonial Youth Day Committee, Let the People Speak Committee, Freedom of Speech Committee, Anti-Banning Committee, Natal Peace Council, Cape Peace Council, Natal Indian



ISAAC MOUMAKOE

Congress, Civil Liberties Association, S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, Transvaal Youth Festival Committee for Peace, Freedom and Racial Harmony.

Mr. Moumakoe's banning will be a heavy blow to the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, of which he is vice-president—the president, Mr. George Maeka, was banned from gatherings the week before—and the A.N.C., of which he was a member of the Transvaal Provincial Executive.

DEMOCRATS PROTEST

A statement by the S.A. Congress of Democrats "records its strongest protest at the new wave of banning notices issued to people of all races who have taken a prominent part in democratic anti-Nationalist activities."

Drawing particular attention to the notice issued to Mr. L. Bernstein, the statement says:

"The Congress of Democrats protests at the bans placed on the membership of this organisation without charges being levied or hearings held."

"It believes that an attitude of acceptance of these bans can only open the way for further Nationalist attacks on the liberties of all South Africans, leading to the extinction of the rights of democrats to organise at all."

NEW BAN ON ISSIE WOLFSON

JOHANNESBURG.

Among the many victims of Minister Swart's banning orders this week is Mr. I. Wolfson, former treasurer of the South African Trades and Labour Council and ex-secretary of the Tailoring Workers' Industrial Union. The new order by Swart prohibits him from attending any gathering for a further period of two years. A similar notice issued to Mr. Wolfson in May, 1952, recently expired.



I. Wolfson



We didn't make it, so we enter July with a deficit of £500. Instead of donations increasing last week to meet our urgent need, they only came to £198.

If you are tired of seeing this column every week you must help us to make it no longer necessary. In our present financial position it is absolutely essential. It isn't just a scare when we say that unless you come to our assistance soon we may be forced to close down.

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.

HEROES' DAY IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN.

Heroes' Day in Cape Town was celebrated by an enthusiastic crowd of over 1,000 who attended a meeting on the Grand Parade.

"The people who took part in the Defiance Campaign kindled the flame of liberty which we can see to-day," said Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, representing the Congress of Democrats. Hands were raised as the crowd gave three loud cheers for 10,000 volunteers.

A resolution was passed commemorating the Defiance Campaign and pledging to continue the struggle in a great, united effort to sweep away tyranny and unjust laws and unite all races in peace and harmony.

BUS APARTHEID

"We must make the bus companies realise we are not prepared to be herded into a corner like animals," said Mr. E. A. Deane, representing the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation. "We should never allow bus apartheid to be introduced in the Cape."

Opposition to bus apartheid and to the Langa beer hall was expressed in the resolution adopted by the meeting.

50,000 Volunteers to Prepare Freedom Congress

PORT ELIZABETH.

A CALL for 50,000 voluntary organisers to propagate the plan for the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples was issued in a joint declaration by the African National Congress, the South African Coloured People's Organisation, the South African Indian Congress and the S.A. Congress of Democrats, made at the Cape Provincial conference of the A.N.C. held here over the weekend.

The statement announced the start of a new Union-wide campaign against apartheid, centred round the campaign to defeat Verwoerd's Western Areas removal scheme.

MASS ELECTION

Speaking on the Congress of the Peoples, Dr. J. Z. L. Njongwe, acting President of the Cape A.N.C., said: "Everyone over 18 is expected to take part in the elections of representatives to attend this great assembly." Ideologies would play no part and anybody could attend, irrespective of race or creed.

Purpose of the Congress was to draw up a Freedom Charter in which the freedom ideals of the South African people would be embodied.

LAND REFORM

Dr. Njongwe said the A.N.C. stood for universal adult suffrage, the distribution of land, equal opportunities of employment for all, freedom of association, movement and speech and free compulsory education.

Dr. Njongwe said the economic boycott in the Eastern Cape had met with great initial success. It had been conducted in the nature of an experiment, and it was not intended at this stage to extend the boycott throughout the Union.

CAPE ELECTIONS

In another resolution, the conference decided not to take any part as an organisation in the November elections of Natives' Representatives to Parliament, but to leave members to act according to their own conscience.

A resolution on the Bantu Education Act demanded the immediate repeal of the Act as "an unjust measure to destroy African education", recommended the establishment by the people of independent schools, and asked parents to prevent their children from attending schools administered under the Act "for a specified time" as a protest.

The conference also passed a resolution expressing full confidence in the leadership of the A.N.C. Several thousand Africans attended

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

WORLD REVOLT GROWS AGAINST AMERICAN DOMINATION

WEEK by week shattering blows are delivered against United States diplomacy. In Indo-China, at Geneva, in France—and even Germany—in Britain, in Central and South America the revolt against the U.S. bid to dominate the world is growing steadily.

The flight last week of Sir Winston Churchill to Washington—a hazardous undertaking for an old man of 80 who has already suffered one "break-down"—was a frantic bid to save something, anything, from the ruins of Anglo-American partnership. Churchill and Eisenhower may present a bold front to the world and try to pretend that all is well with the West. But the facade is crumbling.

The Truman doctrine, to which Eisenhower has adhered, has been an attempt to rule by force, to bluster and bully, to threaten and, if necessary, actually to fight an all-out war with atomic and hydrogen weapons. But the peoples of the world desperately want peace and are to-day insisting on the Big Powers getting together to settle their differences by negotiation.

The big crack in the ranks of the Western Powers opened at the Berlin conference. It was intended at this conference to isolate the Soviet Union and force a showdown on Germany.

Bitter Medicine for Dulles

Blow No. 1. Secretary of State Dulles had to negotiate with Chou En-lai and Pham Van Dong, people's leaders whose very existence he had previously refused to recognise. He liked it so little that he left the conference after a few days.

The Geneva Conference was overshadowed by the news of the fall of Dien Bien Phu, the greatest defeat for French arms since the war. France and her allies were no longer able to "intimidate"; on the contrary, they were negotiating from positions of weakness.

If there was too much bluster, in fact, France might lose all Indo-China. "Most estimates agree," commented the London Times after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, "that Hanoi could be overcome within a fortnight, at the most pessimistic, or within two months, at the most optimistic."

The Laniel Government, committed to pursuing the war in Indo-China, committed to E.D.C., committed to carrying out the orders of John Foster Dulles if it wished for further U.S. aid, was clearly seen by the French people to be dragging the country to disaster. While the Geneva talks were still on, it fell. Britain and America were left without a single pawn to move on the chessboard.

The Americans were shocked. Commenting on the prospects of a new Government being formed, Time magazine said:

"Communists the world over may well have calculated that the fall of Laniel could produce a surrender Government in France. But an unfavourable vote for Mendes-France would be a significant rebuff for Moscow."

The ratification of the Mendes-France Government by the biggest majority accorded any French Government since the war can, therefore, be regarded as a "significant rebuff for Washington."

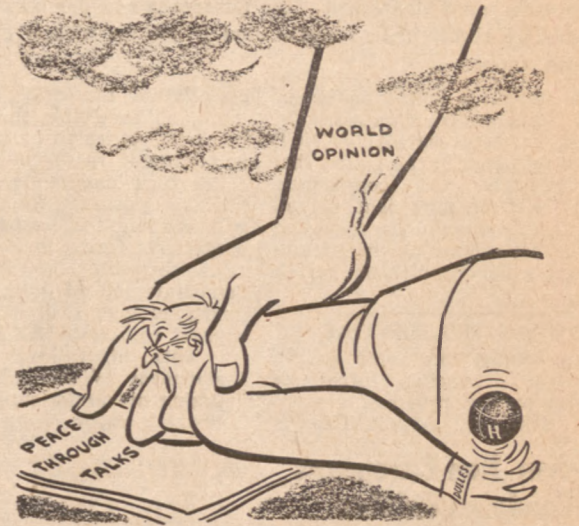
"We are not Americans," Mendes-France had said before his election. "We cannot see the world with their eyes." He took power on the promise to achieve a reasonable settlement in Indo-China within a month and to settle domestic differences over E.D.C. His first action was to arrange a meeting with China's Chou En-lai. Behind closed doors, it is reported, they agreed on measures to bring about a cease-fire and to provide for independence within the French Union and free elections within six months.

These were practically the original proposals of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov when the Geneva Conference was opened.

While all this was going on, the U.S. suffered another bitter blow over E.D.C. The European Defence Community treaty, providing for the inclusion of German forces in an anti-Communist European army, was drawn up two years ago.

Mr. Livingston Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of European Affairs, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 14, proposed that U.S. aid should be cut off from any country failing to ratify E.D.C. Senator Smith, acting committee chairman, openly admitted that the purpose of Mr. Merchant's proposed change was to use foreign aid as a "lever" to force Italian and French approval of the treaty. Mr. Merchant, confident of U.S. power, told the committee that he considered the chances of French ratification to be "excellent," despite the fall of the Laniel Government.

The response from France was swift. On June 18 the French National Assembly's Defence Committee rejected ratification of the treaty by 29 votes to 13, with one abstention. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly had rejected the treaty a week earlier.



The same day Mendes-France was elected Premier and given a mandate to seek peace, not war.

Even in Germany the militarist politicians who have up to now been thirsting for revenge against the Soviet Union are beginning to have second thoughts. After the Berlin conference Dr. Thomas Dehler, chairman of the Free Democrats, No. 2 party in the Adenauer coalition, asked: "Is it not necessary to enter into conversations with the rulers in Moscow and Peking?"

Speaking before Duesseidorf's Rhine-Ruhr Club of big business tycoons, reports Time magazine, Heinrich Bruening, last Chancellor of the Weimar Republic and now a professor at Cologne University, "warned that Adenauer's policy was inflexible and unrealistic. Germany, he said, must return to its traditional Rapallo-Locarno policy of friendship with both East and West."

Cigars and Second Thoughts

Adenauer, he added, was too dogmatic and also too dependent on the U.S., which was heading for an economic slump.

Hans Luther, another pre-Hitler Chancellor, agreed with Bruening. "Through an aroma of fragrant cigars," said Time, "West Germany's bankers and businessmen nodded slowly."

Following a statement by Premier Malenkov that the Soviet Union would "treat favourably" any approach from Western Germany, Dr. Dehler said again: "Direct diplomatic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union are absolutely necessary."

The League of Germans (Bund der Deutschen) went so far as to send an envoy to Moscow. He was Herr Wilhelm Elfes, former Lord Mayor of Muenchen-Gladbach and prominent ex-member of the Christian Democratic Party. At a Press conference in Duesseidorf after his return, reports the Manchester Guardian, he said his month-long visit was "splendidly successful."

Mr. Zorn, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, had told him it was "unfortunate that we have at present no direct relations with Bonn." Herr Elfes declared that "the renewal of the traditional Russo-German friendship was the clue to world peace."

Add to this two items which indicate British preference to negotiate rather than fight:

1. Mr. Atlee and a delegation of Labour Party leaders have accepted an invitation to visit China. Reporting this to 2,000 delegates at the twelfth Yorkshire Labour Women's Rally recently, Mr. Atlee said: "We would all like to get full friendship with the people behind the Iron Curtain. I am going over to China in August with other of my good comrades in order to try and make contacts. We are always trying to make contacts."

2. Following the Geneva Conference, Mr. Eden reported to the House of Commons there was no doubt the conference had created an improvement of Anglo-Chinese relations. After discussions with Mr. Chou En-lai, Mr. Eden had agreed that in future People's China should be represented in Britain by a charge d'affaires.

Surveying the world scene, Time magazine understandably finds little of comfort to the U.S. It commented sourly last week:

"The cold, cruel prospect is that the free world is close to another big retreat before Communism. To pretend that the Communist diplomatic and military gains are insignificant would be the worst kind of self-deceit. The U.S. can gain its greatest strength and unity if it clearly recognises that the Communists are being appallingly successful, clearly understands that there is not much leeway left for further retreat."



M. Laniel



with others of my good comrades in order to try and make contacts.

"SUPPORT ADVANCE"

—Natal Indian Congress
DURBAN.

DR. G. M. NAICKER, President of the Natal Indian Congress, calls upon all workers, Non-Europeans and democrats to support ADVANCE and to ensure that it has the biggest circulation in the country.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr. Naicker declares that **ADVANCE** is the only paper in the Union that has fearlessly and consistently fought for democratic rights for all South Africans and has expressed the true aspirations of the nationally oppressed people of South Africa.

ADVANCE ESSENTIAL

"In a country like South Africa, where the destructive forces of racialism prevent progress, a newspaper such as **ADVANCE** is

essential in the struggle for freedom and to enable the true voice of South Africa to be heard within and without the country.

"A high circulation and sound financial position for **ADVANCE** will indicate the strength of the progressive forces in South Africa. It is, therefore, the duty of all democrats and all those fighting for liberty to give their whole-hearted support to **ADVANCE**."

This call follows the recent statement by the A.N.C. (Cape) urging maximum support for the people's paper.

Durban Non-Europeans Condemn Golding

DURBAN.

"The Coloured people have had their full share of compromise and betrayal, and have turned their backs on the likes of George Golding and his yes-men," says a statement by the Durban Coloured People's Council of Action, commenting on the unsuccessful Malan Coloured Vote Bill.

"The present generation have their eyes fixed on the goal of full democratic rights, and this is what we shall strive for, fearlessly and persistently."

The Council says there can be no turning back on this issue for the Coloured people, "not simply because of their own interests but in the interests of all the suppressed people in South Africa and elsewhere in the world. To compromise on this issue is to give the Government a mandate to continue, with our approval, on their path to fascist domination of South Africa."

Warmonger Scares His Own Pals

NEW YORK.

The United States would have a chance of keeping Southern Indo-China out of Communist hands if the Administration would only realise that the greatest obstacle to united action "is here in Washington, in the person of Admiral Radford," the well-known columnist Walter Lippmann wrote recently.

Admiral Radford is the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States, the man responsible for the co-ordination of the military effort of the three services.

No other country, Mr. Lippmann said, was going to join a coalition which would be led by a man whose objectives are known to be always unlimited and to include the overthrow of the Communist regime in China.

TRADE UNION COLUMN By RAY ALEXANDER

WHAT LIBERAL CAPITALISTS WANT

A number of people have spoken to me about a recent statement made by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, United Party Member of Parliament, son of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the enormously powerful Anglo-American Corporation controlling among other things large interests in West Rand and Orange Free State gold mines, Rhodesian Copper and Coal Mines, Belgian Congo Hydro-Electric Power Station and De Beers Diamond Mines and Chemicals.

Between 1946 and 1953 the Anglo-American group of companies raised £48 million capital and increased the net profit between 1947 and 1953 by over one million pounds from £2,340,000 to £3,265,000.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is not only a very rich man but also a very prominent public figure. What he says carries great weight with many people and those who spoke to me about him were obviously impressed by what he had said.

The statements which have attracted attention refer to future economic development and the place of the Africans in the economy. He was "shocked" at the Minister of Native Affairs, who was determined to delay economic progress in order to enforce apartheid.

Mr. Oppenheimer thought only an "impractical fanatic" could sacrifice economic welfare to political dogma.

"SCRIMPING AND STRUGGLING"

"Slowing down the economic advancement of this country," he said, "means lower pay packets and unemployment. For the man in the street it means less money in his pocket, less to buy, cur-

tailed holidays — just so much more scrimping and struggling."

Mr. Oppenheimer's tender regard for "the man in the street" must not be taken too seriously. He was speaking as a politician rather than as a capitalist when he used the words quoted.

What he really means to say is Verwoerd's policy is likely to cut profits for himself and his fellow shareholders.

SCARING THE BOSSES

To this economic argument other capitalists cannot, of course, find any convincing reply. The leader-writer of *Die Burger* tried to find an answer by scaring the bosses.

"Why," he said "if the economic argument were to prevail South Africa in a few decades would become a country in which no one would survive except a group of capitalists. And how long would they last?" enquired the leader-writer. His own reply was: conditions would be created which would make it ultimately impossible for them to hold out.

The article ended with an appeal to Mr. Oppenheimer to use the power at his command in such a way as to maintain a balance between the material and the spiritual factors in South Africa's development.

By "spiritual" we are to understand, no doubt, the principle of white domination.

The reply of the "progressive" capitalist would probably be that white domination would hardly be worthwhile preserving in a stagnant backward and poverty-stricken country such as South Africa must become if the Nationalists ever dispensed with the labour of African, Coloured and Indian workers.

WHITE DOMINATION

We can be certain that Mr.

Oppenheimer is as mindful as *Die Burger's* editorial staff of the importance of preserving white domination. His plea for economic "progress" is strictly limited to the absorption of unlimited numbers of Africans in industry.

Oppenheimer and other "progressive" capitalists made no protest in 1946 when the Smuts government introduced the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill, which had the effect of putting an end to "economic progress" for the Indian peoples of Natal and the Transvaal.

I do not suggest that Oppenheimer and Verwoerd have the same outlook and the same interests. Verwoerd is clearly anxious to secure an adequate supply of cheap labour for the farmers; Oppenheimer wants the supply to be diverted to the mining and industrial areas.

Verwoerd's policy leads to stagnation and vicious oppression. Oppenheimer's policy is dynamic and provides scope for expansion. I have no hesitation in saying that the Oppenheimer policy is the better.

NO FRIEND OF THE WORKERS

Neither, however, is a friend of the Non-Europeans or of the working class. When the depression comes Oppenheimer will have no compunction in following a policy of "lower pay packets and unemployment."

There is a fundamental contradiction in the South African society, which neither the Oppenheimers nor the Verwoerds can solve.

The contradiction exists between the interests of the handful of exploiters whom they represent and the interests and needs of the working people of all races.

The Liberal capitalists are just as much bound up with the system of White domination as are the Nationalists. That is why the U.P., representative of the industrial and mining interests, have accepted and perpetuated the colour bar.

The Oppenheimers demand the unlimited right to exploit African workers; they do not demand the removal of apartheid laws that deny Africans freedom of occupation and democratic rights.

MURDERING CHILDREN'S MINDS?

BERLIN.

The former Chief of Staff of Hitler's brown-shirted Storm Troops, Hans Schepmann, has been appointed a teacher at the primary school in Gifhorn, British Zone of West Germany.

Flush out those kidneys and end FIBROSITIS!

You won't be free of those crippling attacks of Fibrositis and Rheumatism until you have helped those overloaded kidneys. That's what Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills are for—to sweep out poisonous uric acids, regulate and tone the kidneys and bladder, get you fighting fit again. You can rely on Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills as thousands do. Get a bottle today.

Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills

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THE BEND IN THE ROAD

SYNOPSIS

Katie has decided to go to Rhodesia, her father's birthplace. Before leaving, her father tried to dissuade her, but, despite quarrels, she gets her ticket and leaves.

Contrary to the warnings I had received, I had no trouble with the immigration and customs officials, and I boarded the train for Rhodesia with adventure in my heart. All my troubles I left behind in my little room in Vasco.

On the third day we reached Odzi. There was, of course, no one to meet me, and the total sum of my knowledge as to Uncle John's whereabouts was that he lived in a reserve near Odzi.

It looked a lonely place and I was reluctant to leave the shelter of the carriage. But I worried my bag and packages down to the platform. A well-fed native constable sauntered by and I tagged him and asked if he could please tell me where the Reverend Mandisodza lived. The constable furrowed his brow and looked to the right and then to the left.

"No, he is not on the platform," I explained, "but he lives near here."

The constable looked up into the clear blue sky and raised his sonorous voice to address the whole of Odzi station; did anyone know where the Reverend Mandisodza lived.

The result was gratifying. A head in a blue beret popped out of the carriage window.

"My goodness! Is that Katie?" I thanked the constable and quickly walked over to the train I had just left.

"Yes," I said excitedly, "my

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

name is Katie. How do you know?"

"I recognised you from your photograph. I am your cousin Sarah."

The train was just about to pull out of Odzi station and there was only a moment left for us to talk. I liked Sarah immediately, but she could not come with me to the reserve because she was on her way to a wedding at Umtali. She had come through from Salisbury where she was working and we had been on the same train together, but we had missed each other because I was travelling second class and she was in a third class coach. The engine gave a little whistle and pulled at the coaches, and I stood back from Sarah's window.

"Where must I go?" I cried. "Take one of those taxis to the Maranke reserve. They all know Daddy."

I hired one of the taxis which turned out to be a lorry, and scrambled in next to the driver. Then we set out for Uncle John's village some fifteen miles away, climbing through the dusty valley.

I had heard too much about Rhodesia from the Rhodesians to expect exciting and wonderful things, and I had prepared myself for desolation and primitive living. But somehow the prospect of meeting father's people filled me with a sense of expectation and excitement.

"Is it far to go now?" I shouted to the driver above the roar of the engine.

"No, you will see the place around that hill," the tall cheery African driver roared back.

Suddenly, there it was! The cluster of thatched pole and mud huts crowned with drifting wood smoke and the two jacaranda trees in the open space. Uncle John's house with its grey rough cast walls stood a little apart. It was smaller than I had expected.

Uncle John came out to meet the taxi and he recognised me immediately. "Did you enjoy your journey, maininny?" he asked. "I could never travel so many miles in that noisy train."

I had never dreamed an African could speak such beautiful English.

His sturdy frame and little beard shook as he laughed. He was shorter than I, but as he thoughtfully regarded his niece, I found his frank gaze disconcerting.

"It is easy to see Katie, that you are your father's daughter."

"Really?" I said wondering. "Is that true?" I had never before regarded myself in that light, but here with Uncle John, I found a secret but inexplicable pleasure in the fact. It was like coming home.

Whereas everything else in this land I saw for the first time, appeared to be much as I had pictured it, Uncle John was more wonderful than I had dared to hope.

Although he was the elder brother, he looked younger than father. Now if only father was like Uncle John, I thought; if father had never gone to Cape Town, I would have been like Sarah; or perhaps like one of the obedient native women who ate in the kitchen and worked all day in

the fields under the watchful eye of a mother-in-law.

Here in Rhodesia I was a stranger and in Cape Town I was at home. Yet I had never had a home in Cape Town.

Uncle John broke into my reverie. "I hope you will like being here with us, maininny."

"I am sure I will, Uncle John," I replied sincerely.

"Your brother Robert did not like it."

I was expecting a reference to Robert, and I said: "Robert likes the city."

Uncle John told me that he was about to leave for Umtali where he was to officiate at the same wedding which Sarah had travelled from Salisbury to attend. He suggested that if I did not feel too tired I should accompany him to the wedding. I did not have to be asked a second time.

I enjoyed that wedding, almost the first thing I did in Rhodesia, as I had enjoyed no other.

The marriage took place in the open space outside the huts of the bride's father. The feast had already begun when we arrived.

Uncle John stood in the open between the huts of the kraal on the outskirts of Umtali and the ceremony began. He had changed into his black cotton suit and black hat, which he had brought with him, and the bridegroom and finally the bride were led before him by their parents.

When the little service was over, the feast, into which Uncle John entered wholeheartedly, took on a new lease of life.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

"WHAT I SAW IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES By Brian Bunting

Building A New, Peaceful Life



WE spent as much time in the two People's Democracies of Czechoslovakia and Hungary as we spent in the Soviet Union, and I could write as much again about what we saw there as I have written already; but pressure on space forbids. I shall merely give in this article, then, some of our outstanding impressions.

Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, with many fine buildings and ancient monuments. More impressive than the buildings, however, is the courage and fortitude of the Czech people, who have ever cherished their right to independence and fought to preserve their national integrity against first the Austrians then the Nazis and, in the post-war period, the American imperialism of the Marshall Plan.

The Czech people have made great advances during the last few years in the face of gross provocation and, on occasion, open sabotage from the West. Those who see only Prague, however, do not see the whole picture, for perhaps the most striking progress has been made in the industrial towns and in the more backward areas of Slovakia.

We visited, for example, the mining town of Kladno, near Prague. Hitherto, one can see, this has been just another of the towns which grew up during the industrial revolution, in which whole populations were herded together in overcrowded and insanitary conditions to provide the labour force for the new iron and steel industry. No thought was given to health, comfort or beauty. It was a town of grime and grimness, dirty, narrow streets and mean dwellings for the workers.

"Honour to Labour"

To-day the face of Kladno is changing. Unemployment has been wiped out. Personal living standards are improving as production increases. Huge blocks of bright new flats have been built for the workers. The old Kladno is still there, of course; the past cannot be wiped out in a day. But the workers can now see, taking place before their very eyes the changes about which hitherto they have only dreamed. The new Kladno will not be an eyesore and a plague spot but an industrial city which is an "honour to labour," in the words of the Czech greeting.

The Czechs are proud of what they have achieved in the space of a few brief years. But they are also proud of their past, and the State pays great attention to the preservation of historical monuments and the cultural traditions and customs of the people.

People's Audiences

We attended the opening of the Czech musical year — this year

Lidice, a small town near Prague, in Czechoslovakia, was razed to the ground by the Nazis during the war as an act of revenge after the assassination of the Gestapo butcher, Heydrich. All the male inhabitants of the village, men and boys, were lined up and shot. The women and children were sent off to concentration camps, from which few returned. Our pictures show (above, left) the town of Lidice as it was before the war; (below, left) all that is left to-day to mark the spot where the town stood. (Right) The new town of Lidice which has been built since the war on a nearby site, where bright new homes have been provided for the survivors of this horrifying war-time experience.

anniversaries of Smetana, Dvorak and Janacek are being celebrated — and were treated to a performance by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, which surpassed any orchestral playing we heard anywhere during our European tour.

"LIFE IS MORE JOYOUS"

The illustrated pamphlet "Life is More Joyous," containing Brian Bunting's collected articles on the Soviet Union, is on sale from the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union at Box No. 2920, Johannesburg, or at Box No. 436, Cape Town. The price is 6d. (with postage, 7d.).

It was at this concert that we first made acquaintance with the "people's audiences," which are such a feature of cultural life in Eastern Europe. Here art belongs to the people, and it is the common people, in their tens of thousands, who are supporting the rich and variegated cultural programmes which are placed before them.

We were also struck by the quality of the Czech films which we saw. One called "My Fatherland" was an exceedingly pleasant film, in colour, based on the folk music and dances of Slovakia. Others were "puppetoons" — cartoons in colour featuring puppets; one full-length puppetoon called "The Treasure of Bird Island," dealing allegorically with the evils of unbridled lust for wealth, was a real masterpiece. May we, in passing, also pay our tribute to Czech beer — the best we have ever tasted!

Busy Hungary

Budapest was the scene of bitter fighting during the war, and it took the Red Army six weeks of hand-to-hand struggle to throw the Nazis out. In their retreat the Nazis destroyed all seven bridges spanning the River Danube, which flows through the centre of the city.

There is scarcely a building in Budapest which does not bear the scars of battle, but with the exception of the area round the Royal Palace, which was completely destroyed, all the damage has been restored and all the

buildings again rendered habitable. Six of the seven bridges have already been reconstructed exactly as they were before, and work is proceeding on the seventh. In addition two new bridges have been built.

I could not help comparing this achievement with what I saw in Florence, in Italy. Florence was comparatively unmarked by the war, only a few buildings round the Ponte Vecchio being destroyed, though the Nazis here, too, destroyed some of the bridges spanning the River Arno, including one famous structure built by Michelangelo.

I saw Florence during the war, and I visited it again this year on our way home. The damaged buildings have for the most part not been restored and the mounds of rubble still lie where they were, now covered by weeds. Unwisely temporary bridges have taken the place of those which were ruined by the Nazis.

Hungary, too, has made giant strides during the last few years. A country of 9,000,000 people, it was known before the war as "the land of 3,000,000 beggars," because it was estimated that number of people were regularly unemployed, partly unemployed, seasonally unemployed agricultural workers or otherwise in need. To-day every man has his place and no one goes hungry.

Mushroom Steel City

We visited the new city of Stalinvaros, symbol of the industrialisation which has gone ahead at great speed since the war. Four years ago it was bare veld. To-day it is a thriving city of 40,000 people, built around a giant new iron and steel works, which is still under construction. When we arrived we saw some of the first iron being poured.

Stalinvaros is no shanty town, no primitive industrial centre which has been put together just anyhow. It has been built to a plan, and every care has been taken to ensure that amenities for the workers are provided on the same scale as machinery for the works. The town has been intelligently zoned so that living areas are sited as far as possible from the smog of the industrial areas.

We visited one of the community centres, where children were taking ballet classes in the afternoon — an indication that, despite all the colossal speed with which the town has been thrown up, the cultural needs of the

people have not been neglected.

Children Come First

What impressed us most, perhaps, about Czechoslovakia and Hungary was the care which is devoted to the children. For them no effort is spared, and it can truly be said that they lead a most fascinating life. We were shown over the Pioneer Railway in Budapest, a miniature railway service running for several miles through the hills above the city and staffed entirely by children. The best pupils in the schools get the privilege of spending a couple of days on the railway.

In Prague we were taken over a Pioneer Palace which has been recently opened, where children out of school hours may spend their leisure time in a constructive way. Formerly the palace of an industrialist, who fled to Western Germany, it is to-day a home of happiness and fun for numerous children who, in former times, perhaps, would have been forced to play in the streets.

On the walls of Prague Airport there are giant photographs of groups of children in a kindergarten, with the slogan: "The future belongs to our children." Another slogan on the wall reads: "Welcome to the messengers of peace," and the word "peace" is repeated in all the main languages of the world. This is the spirit with which one is welcomed to Eastern Europe, and this is the impression which abides when one leaves.

Back to the West

Our first stop after leaving Prague was in Amsterdam. At the air terminal there we found no similar photographs, no peace slogans. In fact, for the first time on our trip we were paid the compliment of having all our documents and private papers, letters, etc. examined by a plain-clothes official in the Customs shed.

As we waited for our plane to leave Amsterdam the next day I cast my eye over the books offered for sale at a kiosk. Many of them were in English. Here are some of the titles: Dope Inc., Homicide for Hannah, The Show of Violence, Exit for a Dame, Nigger Heaven, The Gorgeous Gool Murder Case and, finally, The Left Hand of God. Have I made my point?

Jap Premier Told To Resign

TOKYO.

Ten thousand Japanese civil servants rallying in Tokyo last week demanded the resignation of the pro-American Yoshida Government. They were members of the 1,800,000 strong Government and Public Service Union of Japan. The union's opposition is aimed against the wave of fascist Bills which the Government has tried to force through Parliament.

This Bomb Scares Even Madmen

WASHINGTON.

America has devised two nuclear weapons which are too dangerous to test, Representative James Patterson has disclosed. A member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Committee, he said President Eisenhower, on the advice of scientists, has ordered only limited development of the devices.

"I call them devices," Mr. Patterson added. "I won't call them bombs. I know what would happen if another war should start. It would mean destruction of us all."

One of the "devices" is thought to be the "cobalt bomb," which has been under discussion by scientists.

The eminent British physicist Sir George Thomson said in a B.B.C. broadcast recently: "As a weapon the cobalt bomb is absurd; it is world suicide, not war. There would be no controlling where it got to."

"It is terrible," he added, "that a sufficiently large group of madmen, if such existed, should have this possibility open to them."

A.N.C. YOUTH MEETING AT PORT ELIZABETH

PORT ELIZABETH.

Over 2,000 people at a mass meeting in Korsten called by the A.N.C. Youth League heard a call from speakers to the young people to take their share in the struggle against oppression and exploitation. They unanimously adopted resolutions backing the A.N.C. policy and the Congress of the People and protesting against Nationalist laws and police measures.

Mr. Sello Sefali, secretary of the League branch, said the Africans were not only opposed by the Nationalist Party but by all other sections represented in Parliament. There was not a single M.P. who stood for equality and the repeal of such notorious laws as the Suppression of Communism and Criminal Law Amendment Acts.

"To-day the giant of Africa is awakening from its sleep of 302 years," he said. "The enemy is on the run. Do not rest on your laurels but rally round and join the forces of the liberation movement."

Resolutions were: (1) Condemnation of the Western Areas removal scheme and support for the people affected. (2) Support for the Congress of the People. (3) Condemnation of the Bantu Education Act, which "aims to persecute the Africans and make of them hewers of wood and drawers of water." (4) Disapproval of the barbarous attitude of the police in night raids, breaking into homes, searching for passes and permits and bundling people into three-ton vans.



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From Ring And Track

BY GUS



At the time of our going to press the Coloureds' Stuttaford's Cup tournament at Curries Fountain, Durban, will have finished. Here, however, are reports of the more important matches.

NATAL v. TRANSVAAL

This match came up to expectations, and Natal won by the odd goal in three. Transvaal were the more scientific and had the better of the game from the start. It was Natal's eagerness and surprising staying power which enabled her to emerge the victor.

From the very first whistle Transvaal were all over the field and attacked strongly. Natal made a determined stand and staved off the attack as best they could. The Transvaalers had taken them completely unawares. Despite this, their crude defence—the halves and a few of the forwards had rushed to the back line—succeeded in keeping off the Transvaalers. The latter's outside-right, R. Beck, broke through but kicked over the bar. It seemed as if Natal were in for a beating as the Transvaal forwards turned on more pressure. Within four minutes of the start Francis scored for them.

Natal took some time to settle, and when they did A. Eksteen got home a neat equaliser. P. Minnie, dribbling well and running fast, penetrated the strong Transvaal defence and got another goal for Natal. The Transvaalers fought back, and within a few minutes Francis netted for them. The Natal forwards at last realised the importance of closer co-operation amongst themselves. Short passes were resorted to, and the Transvaal defence were soon working overtime. A. Eksteen, playing well throughout, raised the Transvaal net with a powerful short-range shot. Excitement reached fever-pitch as both teams fought it out grimly. The whistle went with the score at 3-2 in favour of Natal.

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WESTERN PROVINCE v. RHODESIA

Western Province attacked from the beginning, but their over-anxiety resulted in their being held up for offside quite often. The Rhodesian forwards played neat football, but tried to score from rather long range. The Western Province 'keeper, E. Daniels, who must rank as one of the best in this country, was never tested to the full.

It was not long before I. Davidsen scored for W.P. McKenzie replied with a stinger for the Rhodesians. Province netted again. The Rhodesians, who always appeared to wait for the other team to make the first move, equalised just before the interval.

In the next half J. Johnson, the Rhodesian custodian, turned in a sterling performance, and earned the admiration of many for his brilliant saves. In fact, if it were not for him the game could easily have been won by Province. The score at close of play was still 2-2.

Orange Free State beat Griqualand West by 3 goals to 2, while Eastern Province and Border drew 4 goals each.

TRANSVAAL v. ORANGE FREE STATE

This was a fast game all through, with Transvaal winners by 4 goals to nil.

The first goal was netted by Adams, who, after receiving a pass from R. Beck, dribbled well through the Free State defence.

Although Free State possessed an outstanding pair of backs, they were ignorant of the finer points of the game. Perhaps they were not used to playing on turf.

Beck scored again for Transvaal. Although they were well fed by their half-line, the Free State forwards failed to score. N. Page scored the remaining two goals for Transvaal.

Natal beat Griqualand 3-2. Rhodesia beat Eastern Province 6-0 and Western Province beat Border 11-1.

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Hon. Secretary.

July Handicap Prospects

By OWEN TUDOR
DURBAN.

This year's July Handicap is fairly open, and the field, one sees, is not so good as last year's. Nevertheless, checking up on the 19 starters, one cannot help noticing a few outstanding ones, especially when one thinks of horses that can beat the ruling favourite and South Africa's wonder filly, King's Pact.

KING'S PACT (8 st. 8 lb.) has a wonderful record. She has lost no race in Natal, and whichever horse one may fancy in the July, one cannot imagine that King's Pact will not be in the first four, everything being fair. Ridden by a very determined and experienced jockey, H. Berry, I shall be in no way surprised to see that it was King's Pact's race, after all.

But the question one will ask is whether there are any horses that can beat King's Pact. I think there are, and choose the following.

BEST HORSES

(1) FAIR WEATHER (8 st. 9 lb.), ridden by A. Amos, is one of the finest horses from the Cape seen in Durban this season. No matter what optimistic views people may have of the other Cape horses—Minnetonka, Spey Bridge and Norsel—one cannot forget the race of 9 furlongs won by Fair Weather three weeks ago when, with 8/11, he covered the distance in 1 min. 50 sec. It was a great achievement.

(2) Then there is RADLINGTON (8 st. 2 lb.) ridden by South Africa's famous jockey H. Wright. Radlington has finished second in the July handicaps of 1952 and 1953 respectively. The most impressive of these two runs was his last year's second to Flash On when he was "one of them horses" who broke the July Handicap course record. One cannot forget the Centenary Handicap at Greyville of 9 furlongs recently when from the Silver Ring Radlington mowed down more than half the field and finished second to King's Pact. It was all spurt and stamina.

(3) Lastly, among the "old timers" of the July is a wonderful two-year-old colt, WAYFARER) 7 st. 6 lb., which is ridden by one of Natal's best jockeys, Charlie Barends. This two-year-old has two outstanding races to his credit. The first great race was the Easter Handicap of 8 furlongs which he won in 1 min. 38 secs. at Greyville. The other great race was his second to Fairweather.

These three, I think, are the horses that can beat King's Pact. There may be horses in the remaining 13 who may rise to the occasion on July Day, but at the present it is a matter of conjecture.

My final selection is:

1 FAIR WEATHER, 2 Wayfarer, 3. Radlington, 4. King's Pact.

Damon's selections for the July Handicap:
1 NORSEL, 2 Radlington, 3 Strathpearl.

RACING

DURBAN

The following are Owen Tudor's selections for the racing at Greyville on Saturday:

First Race: 1 FAINT, 2 Neorology, 3 Seven Oaks.

Second Race: 1 LADY ALMA, 2 Nuptial, 3 Welcome Gift.

Third Race: 1 QUARTER NEARCO, 2 Orthodox, 3 Storm Hawk.

Fourth Race: 1 EAGLE RAY, 2 Belinda, 3 Jolly Quin.

Fifth Race: 1 ROYAL DREAM, 2 Battle Line, 3 Royal Occasion.

Sixth Race (July Handicap): 1 FAIR WEATHER, 2 Wayfarer, 3 Radlington, 4 King's Pact.

Seventh Race: 1 ANVIL TOP, 2 Ever Rules, 3 Nemesis.

Eighth Race: 1 IDYLLIC, 2 Good Gracious, 3 Blissian.

Ninth Race: 1 ARLINGTON, 2 Barn Owl, 3 Senator.

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BRAKPAN AFRICANS TO FIGHT

BRAKPAN.

"We are going to fight to the bitter end," declared Africans in a mass resolution adopted at a meeting in the Brakpan location called by the African National Congress.

The resolution opposed the Bantu Education Act "because it is aimed at crippling the minds of our children, thus ensuring cheap labour for the profit-hungry farmers and mine-owners."

It also stated: "We are not going to pay the increased rents because we are already starving to death

and do not want to see our children dying with empty stomachs.

"We are going to fight to the bitter end the removal of the Western Areas. Hands off the people's properties!"

"We want the Government to house the thousands of homeless Africans living in Moroka and many other shanty towns.

"We have no confidence in the Nationalist Government."

Among the speakers was Mr. Walter Sisulu, secretary general of the A.N.C.

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