

# Advance

Registered at the  
General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

PRICE 3d.

## Bitter Pill for Master Race

LONDON.

Sir Hugh Dow, chairman of the Royal Commission on East Africa, arriving back in London by air after a tour of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika said:

"The main conclusion we have reached is that the communities no longer believe in government on the basis of the superiority of one race over another."

# MENACE TO NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

## Police Raids May Foreshadow Banning

CAPE TOWN.

THE THREAT OF AN OUTRIGHT BAN ON THE TWO MAJOR NATIONAL LIBERATORY ORGANISATIONS, THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS, AND ALSO THE SPRINGBOK LEGION, IS FORESHADOWED BY RECENT INCREASED ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF DETECTIVES FROM THE SPECIAL (POLITICAL) BRANCH OF THE POLICE.

Last week detectives of that branch raided the offices of the Natal Indian Congress and the homes and offices of the organiser and other active members. In Johannesburg, the police raided the offices of the Springbok Legion and the homes of four leading Legion members.

The search warrants issued in Durban were signed by Mr. J. H. Howell, sub-inspector of the S.A. Police and stated that "from information taken on oath" it appeared that documents existed "which may afford evidence of the commission of an offence". The documents authorised to be seized were "Circular instructions, letters, pamphlets, telegrams, name lists and all other correspondence in connection with the Natal Indian Congress, South African Indian Congress and the Joint Planning Council of the said Organisations".

The warrants were issued in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

### "NAME LISTS"

It is difficult to see why the police should be ordered to seize "name lists" unless the purpose of the raids is to prepare the ground for the banning of the organisations concerned. A mere list of names could hardly "afford evidence of the commission of an offence".

In Johannesburg the police searched through documents for several hours and then departed with some they had selected. These included publications of the Moral Rearmament movement, one of them called "This is where Fighters for a New World Belong". They took also a copy of "Socialism for South Africa" by the Rev. Miles Cadman, former Nationalist Senator—and a Marfak garage label!

Among the documents seized by the police in Durban were letters from Advocate J. Lewin of Johannesburg, Bishop Ferguson Davis of Natal, Senator Ballinger, and the American authoress Anna Louise Strong.

### ATTACK COMING

Police have also been making enquiries in regard to the movements of individuals in Cape Town and it is known that in Port Elizabeth close watch is being kept on the homes of prominent and active members of the A.N.C. and S.A.I.C.

These moves, coupled with Swarts' threatening speech to the Rand police as reported in last week's issue, indicated that the democratic forces in South Africa will soon have to meet a new wave of attacks on their rights to organisation and free speech.



SAA!

## BRUTAL ATTACK ON AFRICANS IN PRETORIA

### Racialists Run Riot

JOHANNESBURG.

CORONATION Day celebrations on Pretoria's Church Square were marked by brutal attacks by Europeans on African men and women who had gathered to watch the proceedings. The Nationalist daily press shamelessly described the presence of Africans in the square as a defiance movement ("Versetbetoging op Kerkplein"), but a Pretoria senior police officer said the trouble had been started by "White hooligans, some of them suspected of being under the influence of liquor".

Ugly scenes took place for over an hour from 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, when a number of Europeans attempted to clear the lawns on the square of Africans seated there. A woman eyewitness described the fighting that ensued as "a gruesome and brutal sight".

Die Transvaler version is that the lawns are the traditional "cooling-off place" for Europeans and the presence of 500 Africans was ob-

viously meant as resistance against the use of the lawns by Europeans only. "The outburst came at 2.30 p.m. when a number of young White men decided to "clean up". They swooped on the Africans to chase them away. Throughout the afternoon any African—apart from ice-cream sellers—who appeared in the square was set upon. The Pretoria police officer who made a public statement on the incidents of

that afternoon disputed the report that 500 Africans were present. The police figure was about 140, he said.

It was disclosed that the Europeans approached the police to remove the Africans in the Square. The police replied that the Africans had as much right there as those who complained of their presence. These people then took the law into their own hands.

### WOMEN ATTACKED

In the fighting several were injured and the police were called in.

An eyewitness reported seeing incidents of attacks on an expectant African woman who ran past crying; of six Europeans attacking an African man and woman. Two young European boys (it was suggested they were aged about 10 and 14), one armed with a bicycle tyre and the other with a stick, were seen raining blows on two African women, both carrying babies on their backs.

A further incident developed when an African and European who

(Continued on page 7)

## SHRUG OFF your BACKACHE!

Mag-Aspirin is better. It quickly ends the torture of backache. It is the ideal sedative for affected nerves, more than often the cause of rheumatic pains, including backache, lumbago and sciatica. Mag-Aspirin settles the nerves and soothes away the pain, brings welcome relief from headache, earache, toothache, bladder pain and neuritis. Get Mag-Aspirin to-day!

## MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

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



# CORONATION WASN'T ALL BEER AND SKITTLES

## Millions Had No Time For It

LONDON.

THE Coronation ballyhoo is over and the millions spent on publicity and display are down the drain. Everyone did their best to present a picture of loyal hearts stirred by fairy-like pageantry and splendour. But there was another side to the Coronation medal and here and there in small paragraphs tucked away in the back pages a careful reader could piece together a picture of hundreds of millions in the Commonwealth in whom the thought of the event could stir nothing but bitterness or resentment.

Here are a few pinpoints of news from the Empire:

### INDIA:

In hundreds of meetings took resolutions urging Premier Nehru not to defile the memory of Indian heroes who died in the fight against British Imperialism by attending a function glorifying it and covering its brutal face in a glittering mask. Indian poets in many languages wrote and published poems calling on Nehru not to go and appealing to the very stones of India to rise up and prevent him.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA:

African workers in Kitwe, Broken Hill and other centres combined demonstrations against Federation, against the colour bar and against the Coronation celebrations. The march past at Broken Hill was watched by Europeans while more than 5,000 Africans who were expected to be present did not appear. Nobody turned up at all for the African Sports meeting and was to be abandoned.

### NYASALAND:

Among the barbaric chiefs paraded in London like captives at an ancient Roman triumph the British authorities hoped to have some stooges from Nyasaland which is in process of being handed over to Sir Godfrey Huggins and his racia- lists. But the most important chiefs were not available. Gomani was arrested and sent into exile for taking an active part in the resistance movement against Federation. Chief Mwase, loyal to the policy of the Nyasaland African Supreme Coun-

cil to boycott the Coronation, refused to come. So the British brought another man, chief Kawinga. But far from representing his people he was regarded by them as a traitor and had to be accompanied by a heavy police guard before leaving.

### BRITAIN:

The Key National Union of Foundrymen at their annual conference refused to sing or stand up to "God Save the Queen" and demanded the "Red Flag" instead.

While many Labour peers wallowed in mediaeval pomp, a strong section of the Labour movement stuck to its old traditions. Mr. John Freeman M.P. said: "I feel intense disapproval of the Coronation. It is possible to have a constitutional monarchy without this waste of money and ballyhoo and glorification of heredity."

Mr. Edward Evans M.P. called for decency and simplicity and said the Coronation represented the military and "society with a capital S".

Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., commented: "Frankly I do not see what all the fuss is about. Why should we have all this neurotic outburst? I hope it is the last Coronation of this kind this country will ever see, utterly unrepresentative as it is of the Britain and Commonwealth of the ordinary people." (Applause).

### CYPRUS:

In this Greek island held by Britain against the will of the people, anti-Coronation demonstrations in-

cluded clashes between students and the police at Paphos and the tearing down of the Union Jack outside the British Commissioner's house. At the height of the celebrations the lights of the capital, Nicosia, were cut off for more than an hour by what the authorities called "sabotage" of a power line.

### KENYA:

British terrorists in military uniforms celebrated the Coronation by killing, maiming and arresting 91 Africans on their own unsubstantiated claim that they were Mau Mau.

### LONDON:

British crowds, even those who were enthusiastic for the Coronation, were not too pleased to see Dr. Malan in the procession. A special correspondent writes that he heard a number of remarks in vigorous colloquial language against him. "Apparently he himself sensed the depth of feeling about him and his Government because he sat well back out of sight in his carriage during the procession. Whether he did this out of a wish not to spoil the fun of the crowds, or whether he feared the reaction his appearance at the window might make is impossible to say. Or perhaps it was at least one gesture of republican defiance that he felt he could permit himself under the circumstances."

## SPECIAL ACT FOR WESTERN AREAS

JOHANNESBURG.

The news that a bill has been prepared which will hasten the removal of Africans from the Western Areas of Johannesburg was announced by the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, at a meeting at Delarey last week. The bill, he said, would be introduced during the coming session of Parliament or the session thereafter.

The Minister said that it was really the task of the Johannesburg City Council to remove the Africans who were living in the city area, but he intended to obtain power from the Government, through legislation, to do away with these locations among the Europeans. He would also create by legislation a new statutory body which would be responsible for the carrying out of the Western Areas plan.

Under the Group Areas Act the Minister relies to a certain extent on the co-operation of the City Councils in carrying out the zoning plans. The proposed bill will obviate the necessity for heeding any possible opposition from this direction.

At Diepkloof and Meadowlands, 250 morgen of land had been bought by the Department of Lands, reported the Minister. Some of the Africans from the Western Areas would be moved to these sites. In Sophiatown and Martindale a number of stands had been bought to start a buffer belt between the European and the Non-European areas.

In concluding his address the Minister said that he would like to have the co-operation of the Johannesburg City Council in the execution of this plan, as it would be in the Council's interest. But whether the Council co-operated or not, the Black spots in the Western Areas of Johannesburg would be removed.

# Clarion Call

One must hand it to the ruling-class for making good use of an excellent opportunity of giving the masses a glittering circus to go with their bit of bread. Months of intensive propaganda by radio, press and other means of propaganda culminating in the sickening sentimentality of Coronation Day, swept millions of good, honest citizens into a fine frenzy of monarch-worship and flag-flapping patriotism. The crowds thronging the streets, coo-ing isn't-she-sweet at the royal portraits displayed in the shop windows, had their attention distracted—temporarily at least—from the price tickets on the more mundane and useful articles.

## Behind the Pageantry

The colourful pageantry of imperial Britain was there for all to see, hear or read about. What wasn't so obvious was the harsh reality behind the knee-breeches and ermine gowns, behind the marching soldiers, the flags and bugles. Millions of words helped to obscure the fact that the power and glory of the British Empire is founded on the murder, robbery and suppression of millions of people throughout the world. The British settlers in Kenya helped to remind us of that fact. They celebrated Coronation Week in true imperial style, by killing 100 virtually unarmed human beings, 54 of them in the space of 24 hours.

What is happening in Kenya today is nothing but organised mass murder. Men, women and children driven off their land and deprived of their means of sustenance, are being hunted as if they were wild animals. The methods employed by the British in Kenya have nothing in common with warfare. They are the methods of the Nazi gangster, used in the same inhuman spirit that led directly to the gas-chambers of Maideneck and Auschwitz.

How many of the noble lords, the clergy, the soldiers and statesmen gathered at Westminster Abbey to see the Queen crowned, spared a thought for the suffering and the misery of the Kikuyu people? None, I warrant. Yet they should have, for they are every bit as much responsible for the terror that has been let loose in Kenya as the German ruling-class was—and still is—responsible for the gas-chambers.

## Collective Responsibility

But what the British forget is that what went unpunished in the past—when imperialism was in its hey-day—will not go unpunished in the world of today. The white settlers in Kenya, hysterical with rage and fear, are collectively responsible for the crimes now being committed in that country, and they will one day undoubtedly be called to account for them. They would do well to ponder the fate of the Sudetenland Germans, who also abused the hospitality of their Czechoslovakian hosts and were, after the victory of the progressive forces in the last war, summarily and collectively sent back to the land of their origin.

## Pretoria "Celebration"

Another Coronation Day event which cannot be allowed to pass without comment is the "celebration" staged by race-maddened white hooligans in Pretoria, reported elsewhere in this issue. The English press played the news down as much as they could, while the slant given by the Nationalist press came very near to justifying a deliberate breach of the law.

The Cape Times could not even find space for the news amongst the drivel it published about the coronation, and only published, two days after the event, a very short item informing their readers that "Five Natives found guilty of disturbing the peace" had been sentenced in Pretoria. The Pretoria correspondents of the Cape Argus were evidently too busy covering the official coronation celebrations to worry about the small matter of a race riot and the news only appeared in that paper a day late.

## Deliberately Misleading

Die Burger, official organ of the Nationalist Party, published the news under the headline "Natives Cause Commotion in Pretoria" (Natuurlike Het Pretoria in Rep en Roer). Die Kruithoring headline—"Natives Run Amuck in Pretoria"—was even more deliberately misleading.

Both these papers, and Die Transvaler, described the peaceful—and perfectly lawful—assembly of Africans as a "defiance demonstration" when it was perfectly obvious to them that the group of men and women gathered on the square had merely come to watch what was going on in connection with the coronation. And it is quite clear, even from their own reports, that those who defied the law were not the Africans, but the white hooligans who decided that they were going to impose their own laws on citizens of this country. The only "law" which the Africans could possibly have "defied" is the law of the Nationalist Party—the law of the racial jungle in which black and white shall never be allowed to rub shoulders—unless the blacks be ice-cream sellers or peanut vendors.

## A Matter for Swart

Many are asking, with justice, why it is that more Africans than Europeans were arrested, although the facts plainly indicate that the trouble was started by Europeans and that organised attacks on Africans continued for several hours. If the boot were on the other foot (to quote a phrase used by the Commissioner of Police in thanking Mr. Swart for his "sic 'em boys" speech the other day) one may be sure that scores of Africans would have been prosecuted.

The Africans in Pretoria have a legal right to make use of the Square in exactly the same manner of the Europeans use it. It is the duty of the police, therefore, to protect that right of the Africans against all who seek to deprive them of it. Mr. Swart has armed himself with drastic powers purporting to give him the right to punish severely those who deliberately defy the law. The law is clearly being defied by a certain section of Europeans in Pretoria who think that God has given them, and them only, the right to use a civic amenity. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Swart is going to do.

TRUMPETER.

## THERE'S SO MUCH HAPPINESS AHEAD OF YOU



When Feluna puts  
"grey days" behind  
you!

How different life is—how wonderfully different—when Feluna sweeps out the shadows of difficult days and sleepless nights! Pains and disorders are things of the past. Lassitude and depression vanish and in their place . . . new vitality, radiant new health and a new enjoyment of living. Feluna is not just a tonic. Feluna is a specialised treatment for the special requirements of women. Turn to Feluna with confidence if you have any of the following symptoms:  
Irregular or painful periods, Anaemia, Hip and Waist Pains, Weakness, Change of Life, Irritability, Debility, Headaches.

Sold Everywhere

**Feluna  
Pills**

40 Pills Cost 3/3

20 Pills Cost 1/9





# KOREA'S TIME HAS COME

"A short and orderly drop on Wall Street to a new low level for 1953" was reported by Reuter's last Friday. "The setback," said the news release "was attributed to reports of improved Korean peace prospects." The cold wind of hard times begins to blow around the speculators and profiteers whose puppet "negotiators" have dragged out the senseless Korean slaughter through two years of sabotage and obstruction in the truce-talk tents of Kaesong and Panmunjom.

It was June 24th two years ago that Soviet Ambassador Malik broadcast from New York the appeal for an immediate cease fire and the withdrawal of both sides beyond the 38th Parallel. The countless dead, maimed and bereaved on both sides during the two years which have passed are an everlasting testimony to the "humanity" of the self-styled United Nations High Command which still, at this late hour, seeks to obstruct a cease-fire out of alleged "humanitarian" feelings for P.O.W's., but out of real fears for its dividends and share-prices.

## FROM FIRST TO LAST

Every obscene haggle over the living and dead bodies, every disgusting manoeuvre, every unprincipled repudiation of obligation and treaty has been drawn into the armoury of the American "negotiators" to prolong the misery of Korea. The moral standards of "Mein Kampf" have been up-to-date and streamlined.

Right from the start, three days after truce negotiations opened on July 8th, 1951, pretexts were found or manufactured to prevent peace breaking through. On July 11th, negotiations were broken off because—or so it was said—the North Koreans refused to permit twenty press-men the unprecedented right to sit in on the negotiations. Significantly the day before, North Korea's General Nam Il broadcast over Peking Radio proposals for an immediate cease-fire, with both sides withdrawing ten kilometres from the 38th Parallel, followed by the earliest possible withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The pattern for the whole of the following two years was being set—a pattern of intransigent, uncompromising American demands—designed to be rejected and to provoke an impassable breach in the negotiations.

But the pattern had its counter in the refusal of the North Korean and Chinese negotiators to be provoked or to be sidetracked from their overriding desire for peace. First, on July 15th came the acceptance of pressmen at the truce talks. On November 22nd came agreement that after a cease-fire both sides would withdraw from the "battle-line", which was drawn well north of the 38th Parallel.

## GO HOME!

New obstacles to peace were built up by the Americans again and again, only to be knocked down. The American negotiators mistook North Korean willingness to compromise for weakness. The bluster and "take-it-or-leave-it" manner of Chicago cattle-traders became the stock-in-trade of the U.N. spokesmen. "We have now conceded to your unreasonable views all we can concede. From this moment we have, and shall have nothing further to propose." Thus Major General Howard Turner declared on December 29th, 1951.

Fighting talk. But steadily the North Korean delegates to the Treaty Talks drove closer and closer to final agreement, refusing to rise to the Yankee bait. In desperation the American obstructors pulled their joker from the bottom of the pack. From the haggle over land and lines and boundaries they moved to the trade in human lives—the trade in prisoners-of-war. Note well the date—December 11, 1951, when the last remaining issue of the truce came up for study and discussion. It is still the last remaining issue.

## A SCRAP OF PAPER

Amongst the American negotiators on the special sub-committee on P.O.W's. none was more important than Rear-Admiral Ruthven E. Libby. In a speech he was soon to regret, he thunderously reminded the negotiators—and the world press—that "the North Korean Government had notified the International Red Cross in September (1951) that it would observe the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War." The Americans, he stated, would hold them to their word.

Four days later the American government representatives repudiated their own solemn undertakings as signatories of the Geneva Convention. On January 1st, 1952, the U.N. Command announced that 38,000 prisoners held in P.O.W. camps had been "reclassified as civilian internees." The intention was clear. One out of every four P.O.W's. held had been reclassified by the Americans as "South Koreans"; their status thus not that of P.O.W's. but of internees in their own country; they were thus not to be repatriated to North Korea, but were to be held in internment camps, or dragooned into Syngman Rhee's puppet army, or handed over for summary "education" by Rhee's execution squads.

The Geneva Convention is clear beyond doubting. "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of hostilities. . . Prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention." Admiral Libby once again blurted out what others kept to themselves. The 38,000 "reclassified," he announced, had been moved to Koje Island for "screening."

## KOJE

What screening at Koje means will only be known fully when the survivors are free to tell their story. But its meaning can be guessed at by the bitter and desperate resistance which the unarmed prisoners have offered to it; and by the brutal and murderous efficiency with which American tommyguns have been used to keep it going. Koje has come to mean massacre of unarmed prisoners. February 18th, 1952—214 dead at the hands of the U.S. "Wolfhound" regiment. March 13—12 dead and 26 wounded by Rhee's troops. April 10—33 dead, 57 wounded. "Screening", over the dead bodies of the P.O.W's., was cover for the dirtiest and most disgusting trade in human flesh the U.N. negotiators devised.

Brigadier General Nickols summed up the American plan when he stated that the U.N. would return no more prisoners to the North than were returned to them because "they did not wish to present the Communists with a military advantage in terms of manpower." The formal American

proposal on a "head-for-head" basis was made—12,000 U.N. prisoners for 12,000 North Korean. The remaining hundred thousand North Koreans to be traded off like cattle against South Koreans who had fled from Rhee's terror to the North. "A proposal advancing new principles and setting new standards" said the New York Times admiringly of this Shylock pound-of-flesh deal. The North Koreans stood firmly by the Geneva Convention, for the repatriation of all prisoners.

## SCREENING

The pressure of mounting world opinion got too much for the Americans; the head-for-head deal was dropped. The Americans scuttled for cover, and insisted on secret sessions. Here, behind closed doors they were driven

By SPECTATOR

back against a wall by North Korean determination—almost to the point of agreement. The North Koreans agreed to accept the reclassification of 38,000 P.O.W's., provided both sides undertook to facilitate the free movement of civilian internees, and provided further all other P.O.W's. were repatriated.

The American reached desperately for another joker. This time it was "screening." On April 4th, 1952, the sessions went into recess for checking of P.O.W. lists, with tentative figures for North Korean P.O.W's. to be repatriated set at 130,000. On April 19th, at the resumed session, General Hickman flung down a "revised" list of 70,000, of whom only 63,000 were from the original list of 130,000, the balance from the reclassified "civilian internees."

To explain away this bombshell, he declared that during the two week recess, the Americans had individually screened every one of the prisoners—130,000 of them—to discover whether they would "forcibly resist repatriation." The North Koreans called off the secret sessions and published the facts of this sordid trade in flesh for the world to see.

Admiral Joy, the chief U.N. negotiator, mistook determination once again for weakness. Demanding the acceptance of 70,000 bodies in full settlement of debt, he bluntly told the North Koreans: "There is nothing left to negotiate; the decision rests solely with you!"

## NO CATTLE, THESE

But at precisely the same moment truth broke through. The Koje island prisoners of war captured the American commander of the island, Brigadier General Dodd. The lid blew off the unsavoury "screening" process for the world to see the lies, corruption and mass brutality beneath. Here on this island were concentrated almost all the North Korean P.O.W's., including those reclassified as "civilian internees."

With General Dodd as hostage, and his successor Colson forced to parley with the prisoners, a delegate conference of P.O.W. representatives from all Koje camps met and made demands. Amongst them the demand for no more screening. "Regarding your item (iii) pertaining to forcible investi-

gation (screening)" wrote Colson to the delegates. "I can inform you that after General Dodd's release unharmed there will be no more forcible screening. . . ." The reality of the American "humanitarian" stand against forced repatriation stood naked and exposed, without hope of further cover. The American war-mongers continued their blatant "Accept it or else" demands at the truce talks in a world of growing anti-American hostility, and growing peace consciousness.

## ANOTHER YEAR

Another year has dragged through interminably, with the napalm falling and the Koje island prisoners dying in batches before the machine guns. But the initiative has passed from American hands. In November there was the Indian resolution: all prisoners not "volunteering" for repatriation will be supervised by a commission of neutrals—Sweden, Switzerland, India, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and be visited by the North Korean authorities and given a free non-forcible, non-"screening" choice.

The Americans have been forced to retreat, and accept as "neutrals" the People's Democracies of East Europe. They still clutch at straws—at the plan to turn over control of all unrepatriated P.O.W's. to the United Nations—that is to one of the belligerents in the war. The North Koreans will not accept. They have stood their ground before, confident that the justice of their cause will rally the world's people to their side. They will do so again until justice for P.O.W's. is secured by the truce treaty.

They will not look to the world's people in vain. The tide has turned against America, and the peoples' will for peace has broken through their stubborn two year campaign of war and destruction through peace-talk sabotage. In the week to come their last-ditch obstruction will be brushed aside, for there is nothing in the world so powerful as "an idea whose time has come."

The idea that peace is possible and necessary in Korea has come throughout the world. And that idea is striking a chill through the Wall Street stock exchange and the New York counting houses.



The  
Favourite  
-blended  
to satisfy!

PLAIN OR CORK  
10 - 20 - 50

**FLAG**  
for **FLAVOUR!**



# LIBERALS ANSWER QUESTIONS

## Inaugural Meeting In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

A SINGLE question by an Indian member of the audience nearly upset the inaugural meeting of the S.A. Liberal Party in Johannesburg last week. About a 1,000 people attended.

The question was simply this: "What is your attitude to the defiance campaign?"

There was a hurried consultation on the platform, where Mr. Alan Paton, Mr. H. J. Hanson and Mr. J. Unterhalter were seated. Mrs. Ballinger was absent because of illness. After a few moments Mr. Unterhalter announced that the question would be answered later in the proceedings.

The audience were obviously all interested in the answer, but the speakers went on replying to other questions. The persistent Indian in the audience then wrote the question on a slip of paper and took it up to the platform. He then returned to his seat and waited.

So did the rest of the audience. Finally the meeting was closed—without the question ever being answered.

Written questions from the audience were invited after the speeches from the platform. To these the chairman, Mr. Unterhalter replied. Among the points he made were that the Liberal Party was not a revolutionary party; that the national conference to be held in July would determine whether there was to be an educational or other qualification for the vote, and that the qualified franchise would apply to

Black and White. Mr. Unterhalter said he wanted to point out that the vote was not only a right but also a responsibility.

He said, in answer to further questions, that the Liberal Party would undertake educational work among Non-Whites; informal meetings had been held with African and Indian leaders, but meetings were soon to be held with the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress; and the party's attitude to the Congress of Democrats would be decided next month.

Asked whether the Liberal Party would support the liberation struggles, Mr. Unterhalter said: "Insofar as our constitution permits, we associate with everyone who is desirous of achieving their liberty."

The first speaker, Mr. Hanson, said that no real effort had been made to give the Non-Europeans a voice in the Government of the country. He declared that liberals felt that the Non-Europeans had a right to full participation in the "political, economic and human life of the country".

### U.P. CRITICISED

In the past, the liberal voice had been heard in one or other of the political parties—here Mr. Hanson referred to Mr. Hofmeyr. It had been hoped that the volume of the liberal voice would grow, but, "I am sorry to say, these hopes were in vain".

Mr. Hanson criticised the United Party. He said that "pressure groups" within it trying to exercise a liberalising influence had been ineffective. There had been the sorry spectacle in Parliament of Strauss suggesting that the Non-European question should be taken out of party politics. The U.P. had refused a conference on apartheid, but had supported apartheid measures.

The financial, mining, industrial and commercial interests behind the U.P. had their counterpart in the Nationalist Party.

It was inevitable said Mr. Hanson, that the aspirations of the Non-Europeans should be realised. "The only question we pose you is along what lines they will get those rights." The "extreme left" was prepared to achieve those rights by force if necessary, but "we believe we can achieve them by goodwill and concessions".

"If enough men of goodwill rally to our cause, the governments in South Africa will be forced to make concessions."

### SITTING IN THE MIDDLE

Mr. Paton claimed in his speech that this was the first time that a political party had suggested the common vote for all qualified people. The Liberal Party, he claimed, were not "a set of well intentioned fools". South Africa was drifting into white-black irreconcilability. Weak and puny though the Liberal Party might be, it was the only possible opponent to the Nats. "We are not extremists," said Mr. Paton. "We are sitting in the middle between two nationalisms (the Afrikaner and the African)—two gigantic opponents."

"The only possible equality is that equality open to all men and women who are prepared to work and win it for themselves."

Many people, including the Nationalists, believed in a common society, said Mr. Paton. The Liberal Party said why not take one step forward and anticipate it?

Mr. Paton asked how the Liberal Party proposed to create a common society, said that the proposed qualification to secure the franchise was not a colour bar. Added to this was the willingness of the Liberal Party to give opportunities to people to qualify. Mr. Paton said he considered this to be more important. He believed the imposed colour bar would go. "Let us have 10,000 colour bars by consent if necessary, but not one imposed by one race on another."



## BEHIND OUR VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

Scattered through some of the suburbs of Johannesburg are the market gardens from which Johannesburg housewives buy a good deal of their vegetables. But the Africans who plant, water and tend the cabbage, spinach and carrots don't themselves eat any of these vegetables and struggle to feed themselves and send money home to their families on as little as £2 a month.

These pictures were both taken at Johannesburg market gardens.

They show the primitive watering methods used; the labourers spending several back-breaking hours every day carrying heavy cans suspended from a shoulder yoke from water holes to the fairly far-flung vegetable patches.

These men start work by six o'clock every morning, sometimes earlier, and knock off often at 8 p.m. They get no time off during the week, and not even every Sunday off at some gardens.

While some men work for the pittance of £2 a week, others get between £3 and £5. One man who has worked for the same garden since 1928 today earns £5 a month. From these wages the men have to buy their own food. Some employers give their workers 1s. or 6d. a week each for a meat ration: a laughable amount in view of the present day price of meat. In most cases the men do not get rations of the vegetables they spend all day and part of the evenings cultivating. On one garden, men caught eating spinach or cabbage have amounts docked from their pay. At another garden if the men want to eat some vegetables they have to pay for them at the current price!

One man who lost a finger while working in the gardens was paid compensation by his employer of £1 10s. This man, a grandfather, shows scars on his shoulders from carrying the watering-can yoke.

In their crowded quarters the men sleep on planks and sacks, though at some gardens some of the men have acquired beds.



## S.A. at Women's World Congress

LONDON.

Delegates representing women from 80 countries in every part of the world, including South Africa were meeting this week at the important World Congress of Women in Copenhagen, Denmark. Basic aim of the Congress is to discuss and plan common action for the defence of their rights as women and mothers, as workers and citizens.

High on the list of subjects vital to the Congress is the defence of peace. Hundreds of women come from lands struggling against the effects of foreign domination, colonial warfare and race oppression. They will raise the problem of women's part in the struggle against poverty, lack of education and discrimination.

Eight countries of Africa will be represented by women at an international congress for the first time in their history. One of the delegates from South Africa is a young Non-European woman prominent in the liberation movement against racial domination and apartheid.

## WORKERS RESENT PRESENCE OF POLICE

CAPE TOWN.

THE strike of Textile Workers at the Cape Weaving and Dyeing Company was scheduled to begin last Monday, but on Sunday the local branch of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union received a telegram from their head office in Johannesburg informing them that the Minister of Labour had used his prerogative under the Industrial Conciliation Act to appoint a mediator and try to settle the dispute.

On Monday morning, before the factory opened, the workers assembled outside the gates and decided to delay the strike pending negotiations. Until negotiations are over there will be demonstrations outside the factory between the shifts.

A police pick-up van came to the factory 5 times on Monday morning and 2 car-loads of plain-clothed detectives waited outside. While the textile workers were at their machines police walked up and down in the workrooms. In a statement to Advance one of the spokes-

men of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union said, "We strongly resent the presence of the police as we consider that the Department of Justice should not interfere in a purely industrial dispute. There was no justification for the police being at the factory so they could only have been there to intimidate the workers".

### LOW WAGES

The main reason why the Union is not able to accept the employers'

# ALLIES BEGIN TO TAKE STAND AGAINST U.S. WARMONGERS

## U.S. Grain Crisis

LONDON.

The Manchester Guardian correspondent reports from New York that American agricultural production has reached a condition of crisis similar to the conditions which preceded the slump of 1929 and the world economic crisis. The position is due to over-production. The Government is forced to buy up surplus products at fixed ceilings when these products cannot find an outlet in the market and now has an accumulated stock of wheat and corn alone valued at over 1,250 million dollars. All storage space is now full and grain is being banked up in armories and laid-up ships. The domestic price has fallen far below the fixed ceilings and according to the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. E. Benson, the U.S. cannot hope any longer for foreign aid programmes to "move any substantial part of American agricultural products into foreign markets".

## Churchill Preparing Contacts With Malenkov

LONDON.

THE amazing result of America's bungling diplomacy in Europe and the Far East has been to create what is virtually a block of frightened Allies who now see their only hope of saving themselves from suicide and national disaster is to rely on the good faith of the Soviet Union and China. This is the only interpretation that can account for the remarkable developments of the past week in which for the first time since the death of Roosevelt the British Government has dared to speak to the United States with the tone of a Great Power. And for the moment, deceptive as it might be, Britain is, in diplomatic terms, nearer to Moscow than Washington.

Churchill's first call for top-level talks with the Soviet Union without a rigid agenda and with a free hand has been accepted by the Moscow Government. An historic article in Pravda accepting the British approach at the same time warned against America dictating a hostile policy to Churchill at the meeting in Bermuda.

### U.S. ISOLATED

Surprisingly enough the Soviet warning was taken in good part in Britain and strengthened Churchill's hand in dealing with the diplomatic novice, Eisenhower. Over the weekend world pressure on the United States to stop the Korean War had almost isolated the China Lobby in Washington and brought America to the brink of an Armistice. At the same time the British Government now backed by India and the Commonwealth countries, gave the Americans notice that their resolution to keep China out of U.N.O. will not be accepted.

The Commonwealth has agreed on a common programme towards the Communist countries which is remarkable for its realism. It includes the following points:

- (1) An end to the Korean War, and a conference on outstanding Far East problems.
- (2) Admission of China to U.N.O.
- (3) Four-Power talks with the Soviet Union.
- (4) A United Nations conference on the Far East, implying a meeting with China and North Korea at the same time.

With regard to China, the Commonwealth agreed on a policy described by an inspired statement as "giving China a chance to show good faith, while remaining vigilant".

Summing up the general trend of this policy statement, it can only be described as a rejection of the whole thesis that the Communist States are potential aggressors awaiting the most suitable chance for an attack.

Commenting on the diplomatic situation, the Bevanite paper Tribune said:

"The reply of Pravda to Churchill's speech is intelligent, well-argued and temperate in tone. In place of the harsh asperities of the cold war, here is a reasoned argument. The fact alone should be counted an advantage."

### EISENHOWER TRUMPET

After criticising the American attitude, it concludes:

"Here the possible usefulness of a high level talk without previous commitments, as proposed by Churchill, is revealed. It could help prepare the way for serious negotiation."

"That chance will be lost with appalling consequences for all mankind if Western diplomats continue to imagine that the only means of progress is for all Soviet claims to collapse like the walls of Jericho, before the first blast of the Eisenhower propaganda trumpet."

An even more outspoken attitude is taken by the New Statesman and

News, usually critical of the U.S. and more so of the Soviet Union:

"Anyone who seriously believed that the Kremlin would dutifully fulfil Mr. Eisenhower's demand for unconditional diplomatic surrender must have been living in a dream world. Whatever anxieties Stalin's successors felt immediately after his death must have been removed by the miraculous success of their first cautious peace feelers. Without making a single substantial concession, they have shown up the instability of the Western alliance and exposed the hollowness of the American claim that Communist obduracy was the sole obstacle to an armistice in Korea. They can hardly have foreseen the full extent of Mr. Dulles' ineptitude or the way in which Senator McCarthy would undermine confidence in America's peaceful intentions."

The paper notes the efforts of American diplomacy and propaganda to undermine the chances of a Four-Power meeting and continues:

"If a conference takes place, it will be on Sir Winston's and Mr. Malenkov's terms and not on Mr.

Eisenhower's. . . The proper conclusion, surely, is that though Mr. Malenkov is unwilling to give away anything in advance he wants exactly the kind of high-level talks the Premier proposed. That, surely, is a success for British diplomacy."

The U.S. Senate tried its own hand at the tricky business of diplomacy by proposing a decision that America should cut off financial assistance to the United Nations (in other words, virtually to withdraw from U.N.O.) if China is admitted. Eisenhower saw this would tie his hands and urgently pulled strings to have the proposal dropped.

In return, Eisenhower promised to lead an active opposition to the admission of China, and the Senate voted unanimously an amending resolution:

"It is the sense of Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China."

The paper notes the efforts of American diplomacy and propaganda to undermine the chances of a Four-Power meeting and continues:

"If a conference takes place, it will be on Sir Winston's and Mr. Malenkov's terms and not on Mr.

## PEOPLE PREPARE TO DEFEND THEIR HOMES

JOHANNESBURG.

A MASS Conference to protest against the Western Areas removal scheme will take place at the Odium Cinema, Sophiatown on Sunday, 28 June. The Rev. Trevor Huddleston will open this conference.

Executives of the Transvaal African National Congress and Transvaal Indian Congress have set up the "Defend Western Areas Committee" through which people in the Western Areas are voicing their deep-seated objection to the scheme of being uprooted. In the area there is tremendous indignation at the attempt to drive into the wilderness 75,000 people.

Delegates from churches, sporting, social and cultural bodies, youth and women's clubs, delegates elected at meetings of residents by wards, blocks, streets and stands will fill the 1,200 seats at the Odium Cinema and probably overflow, so strongly do the people feel on this issue.

The conference refers to the unjust and inhuman plan which will bring untold misery to the 75,000 people threatened with removal. It will mean an end to the rights of Non-Europeans to live in free areas and will destroy the homes of people built with hardwon earnings. It will make them landless and homeless.

The government's aim is to drive the people into fenced-in shacks in shantytowns, into ghettos and municipal controlled locations without any security of tenure. Owners of homes will be deprived of the roofs over their heads, and workers will be driven into far away places

and forced to pay substantial amounts of their earnings on transport costs—this meaning less food for their families.

The removal scheme will hit all workers, tenants, traders, professional men, Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Chinese, says the call urging all organisations to participate in the conference on June 28, by sending four delegates.

## Rents Raised at New Brighton

PORT ELIZABETH.

All tenants of houses in McNamee Village, New Brighton, have been informed by the Port Elizabeth City Council that it has received the approval of the Department of Native Affairs, the National Housing Commission and the Provincial Administration to the equalisation of rentals in New Brighton. This will mean an increase in the rentals of a 4-roomed house from 7s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per-week, a 3-roomed house from 4s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per week and a 2-roomed house from 4s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. per week.

Opposition to the increased rentals was expressed at a conference of the Port Elizabeth and district branch of the African National Congress Youth League held here recently.

"With the high cost of living and the deplorable, miserably low wages, the African people cannot possibly afford to pay the increased rentals," said a resolution adopted by the conference.

Add pleasure to your leisure with CAVALLA

the satisfying smoke

7650-88



## ON PARADE

## THE AMERICAN NIGHTMARE

I promised to write about the paranoic American fear of the Russian Bear, the Red Army.

During the past few weeks a rash of sensational headlines has broken out in the American and South African press. "The growing Soviet airforce and mounting Russian stockpile of atomic weapons are the most disturbing threats to our future," complained General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the United States strategic command. "The Soviet Air Force today surpasses the Air Force of the Free Nations in number and approaches them in quality.

"Russia gains big lead in submarines with an underwater force of 370 submarines," says the Cape Argus.

Mr. James Thomas, first Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons in March "Russia has the second largest Navy in commission in the world with 20 powerful cruisers, more than 100 destroyers, well built and well armed, capable of waging an offensive war against British sea communications and ports".

"Russia's projectiles and missile bombs can flatten Europe overnight," screamed the Cape Times last week.

## A GUESSING GAME

We all know how red is the Red Army, but how big is it?

On the 26th July, 1950, Mr. E. Shinwell, British Minister of Defence estimated the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. at 2.8 million men, with an army of 175 divisions.

On the 12th February, 1951, Mr. C. Attlee, as Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that the U.S.S.R. did not demobilise its forces at the end of the war (when it had over 12 million men mobilised).

On the 18th March, 1951, British War Minister Strachey also gave the Red Army 175 divisions, like Shinwell, but said its strength was 4 million men.

On the 22nd April, 1951, Mr. Shinwell said the Red Army comprised 200 divisions.

Not to be outdone, three months later, the U.S.A. War Under-Secretary, Woodrow Wyatt, declared on the 15th July, 1951, that the Red Army had 215 divisions comprising 4 million men under arms.

## SHAKESPEARE'S OPINION

This became a literary leap-frog, reaching new heights twelve

days later, when the British official estimate jumped up to 4 million 600 thousand men still in 215 divisions. This kind of guess work was done much better by William Shakespeare in 1597, when he wrote King Henry IV, Part I Act II (IV) line 186:—

Falstaff:

"Nay, that's past praying for: I have pepper'd two of them; two I am sure I have paid,—two rogues in buckram suits. I tell thee what, Hal,—if I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, call me horse. Thou knowest my old war;—here I lay, and thus I bore my point. Four rogues in buckram let drive at me,—

Prince Henry:

What, four? thou saidst but two even now.

Falstaff:

Four, Hal; I told thee four.

Pointz:

Ay, ay, he said four.

Falstaff:

These four came all a-front, and mainly thrust at me. I made me no more ado but took all their seven points in my target, thus.

Prince Henry:

Seven? why, there were but four even now.

Falstaff:

In buckram?

Pointz:

Ay, four, in buckram suits.

Falstaff:

Seven, by these hilts, or I am a villain else.

Prince Henry:

Prithee, let him alone, we shall have more anon.

Falstaff:

Dost thou hear me, Hal?

Prince Henry:

Ay, and mark thee too, Jack.

Falstaff:

Do so, for it is worth the listening to. These nine in buckram that I told thee of,—

Prince Henry:

So, two more already.

Falstaff:

Their points being broken,—

Pointz:

Down fell their hose.

Falstaff:

Began to give me ground: but I follow'd me close, came in foot and hand; and with a thought seven of the eleven I paid.

Prince Henry:

O monstrous! eleven buckram men grown out of two!

Falstaff:

But, as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me;—for it was so dark, Hal, that thou couldst not see they hand.

Prince Henry:

These lies are like their father that begets them,—gross as a mountain, open, palpable. Why, thou clay-brain'd guts, thou nodd-pated fool, thou whoreson, obscene, greasy tallow-keech."

## THE BIG LIE

The above remarkable figures show a rate of expansion fully as rapid as that of Sir John Falstaff's attackers. That the British and American war politicians were bamboozling and bluffing their peoples was exposed some nine months later when the U.S.A. State Department in a document issued on the 5th March, 1952, declared that the Soviet Forces consisted of 181 divisions with an average of 10 thousand men, i.e. less than 2 millions. Again in March 1953 the American Chief of Staff blurted out that the correct figure was 2½ millions, a belated confirmation of an official

Soviet Note to the U.S.A. on the 24th February, 1952, that "at present the numerical strength of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is equal with the numerical strength of our army before the outbreak of war in 1939 (namely 2 million 300 thousand)."

## A LESSON FOR ATTLEE

The late J. V. Stalin, in an interview given to a Pravda Correspondent on the 17th February, 1951, stigmatised British Premier Attlee's assertion that the Soviet Union did not disarm or demobilise its armies after the war, and that it had since steadily been increasing its armed forces, as a slander upon the Soviet Union. The late head of the U.S.S.R. rebuffed Mr. Attlee in these words:

"If Premier Attlee were versed in financial or economic science he would have no difficulty in understanding that no State, not excluding the Soviet State, can develop its civilian industry to the full, undertake huge construction works like the Hydro-Electric Stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which requires tens of billions in budget outlays, continue a policy of systematically reducing articles of mass consumption, which likewise requires tens of billions in budgetary outlays, and invest hundreds of billions in rehabilitation of the national economy shattered by the German invaders, and, at the same time, simultaneously with this, enlarge its armed forces and expand its war industry. It should not be difficult to understand that

such a witless policy would lead to the bankruptcy of the State."

## DULLES HAS FORGOTTEN

Why then all these fanciful fake figures and fictitious divisions and imaginary Russian men under arms? Perhaps we can find the answer in a book written by Mr. John Foster Dulles himself in November 1938. In his book "War, Peace and Change" the present American Secretary of State tends to personify itself as a "Nation Hero".

"History," he writes, "is first distorted to provide the 'Nation Hero' with a dramatic opposite the 'Nation Villain'—and then it is written and taught in the manner of the dime novel (page 58). Finally, the personification of the Nation becomes a "crusading hero" who champions the cause of justice and succours the oppressed". This, Dulles quotes, conduces to war (pages 65, 66). On page 140, Mr. Dulles, who should be persuaded to read his own books, declares that peace can only be preserved not by an arms race, but by timely change.

"Those who desire the status quo must abandon the position that no change should be made until the necessity therefore is demonstrated by the growth of overwhelming pressure. They must abandon this position even at the risk of acquiescing in some change which in retrospect may have seemed to be avoidable." "Never" and "ever" are words which should be eliminated from the vocabulary of Statesmen.

Today, John Foster Dulles is touring the capitals of the world, organising the satellite U.S.A. nations against Churchill's proposed Big Three Meeting with Russia and whipping them into line for the drive to World War III. Today he is feverishly working out and fulfilling the exact programme he condemned in 1939, namely, the arms race, the use of force or the threat of force by the "Nation Hero" (U.S.A.) to achieve complete agreement of unilateral dictated terms—now according to Dulles essential for even the possibility of peace. Gone are his distaste for the language of imagery; gone are his qualms about over simplifying history and about the arms race always leading to war.

## THE TRUTH

Whether the Russians have 175 or 300 divisions, whether they have 2½ or 4 million men in their Armed Forces, they still stand as the greatest obstacle to America's wild dreams of world conquest. The truth of the matter, according to statistics issued by the United Nations and other authorities, appears to be that Russia with a population of 200 million has Armed Forces of 2½ million to guard her boundaries which stretch over 40,000 miles of vulnerable frontiers. The U.S.A., whose 150 million population is three-quarters of that of Russia, has Armed Forces of 3½ millions, i.e. proportionately 50 per cent. larger than that of Russia. For she has a million more men under arms than the Soviet Union.

To sum up, of the three nations, the U.S.S.R. has the smallest proportion of her men under arms:

U.S.S.R. 12 per thousand of her population.

Great Britain 20 per thousand of her population.

America 23 per thousand of her population.

## U.S. GUARDS DROVE KOREAN PRISONERS INSANE

## Tragic Evidence of "Screening" Methods

LONDON.

**BEHIND** the fake American plea for humane treatment of prisoners of war and "voluntary repatriation" comes yet another story that sets in its correct perspective the real motives of the U.S. authorities—that they are not interested in a cease-fire and will use every means to prevent it. It is the story of 143 Chinese and Koreans driven insane by the Americans and returned in the recent exchange of sick and wounded.

The men are in a hospital at Kaesong near the Panmunjom truce talks site and are slowly being nursed back to mental health. Nearly two-thirds of them are expected to recover but 55 are so seriously deranged they will never be completely normal.

The process of recovery is slow and requires infinite patience and care. The contrast between this Hospital and the American Valley Forge Mental Institute, where U.S. prisoners who had supported the peace movement and criticised their Government's policy were sent to be "brainwashed", is too glaring to be emphasised.

## NERVE-RACKING SHRIEKS

Correspondents taken to visit the Kaesong Hospital say the ex-prisoners sitting in the wards, staring unknowingly, with vacant faces. Nerve-racking shrieks and hysterical laughter broke the silence.

The men mutter: "Let me go home, I want to go north." As the pressmen passed through a ward a young man woke from a nightmare screaming: "I am a Korean. You can beat me to death but still I want to go home."

The tragic thing is that most of the men still think they are in American hands. One young Korean snarled at the doctor who approached to examine him:

"So you want to question me again? It is unnecessary. I am no civilian internee, I am a prisoner of war and I want to go back to Pyongyang."

Prisoners were suspicious of the nurses and shouted: "Don't you call me comrade. You are my enemy, you are trying to stop me going home."

Of the "psychoneurotic cases" returned by the Americans, 25 have been moved to other centres and a few of the remaining 143 have lucid moments. One prisoner, Kim Sung-tae, was completely lucid and was able to talk to the correspondents through an interpreter. He said between April and June last year the patients in No. 2 Hospital Compound in Pusan were subjected to forced screening. Every day patients were beaten to death or injured during the screening to compel them to choose to remain with their captors. He thinks at least 200 men were driven insane in this time

until he himself became deranged in June.

## FORCED CONFESSION

In one of the screening tortures he was beaten with a rubber hose and the American guard hammering him repeated: "You are a mental case; can you feel pain?"

Another prisoner he knew of was Kim Song-bok who has not been returned. Shortly after the rout of the Americans and the capture of the U.S. commander, Gen. Dean, Kim was put under torture to make him confess he had murdered Dean. Eventually he was driven insane and signed a confession that he had himself stabbed Gen. Dean. When Dean was reported a prisoner Kim was removed from the "war criminal" cells and sent to an ordinary compound.

Medical summaries of the man's cases show that the majority of cases appear to have broken down under the mental conflict caused by torture to force them to say they had no wish to return home.

## TATTOO METHOD

These are the men whom the Americans say would commit suicide if they were handed back to their own side.

Many of the prisoners had been tattooed with anti-communist slogans and told: "It is impossible for you now to return to the North."

Apart from the serious mental cases, the returned prisoners included more than 1,000, mostly Chinese, who had been tattooed. But all those who remained sane cut out the tattooed skin with razor blades at the first opportunity. They were usually tattooed when unconscious from a beating or other torture. One of the prisoners had been tattooed three times and each time cut out the marks, with the result that his body is seriously disfigured.

**RHEUMATICURO**  
Works like a charm

for  
**RHEUMATISM  
GOUT  
LUMBAGO  
and SCIATICA**

Liniment, Ointment,  
Liver Pills, Mixture





## Objections to Cape Town Areas Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Indian Congress has lodged objections to the Land Tenure Board plans for Cape Town group areas. The date for the lodging of objections expired on June 6.

The S.A.I.C. objects to the plans on principle, contends that race zoning will lead to race friction and that the Board must take this into account, and on the grounds that the plans will strangle the Indian people economically.

The S.A.I.C. will lead evidence along these lines at the Board's hearing.

## Brutal Attack on Africans in Pretoria

(Continued from page 1)

were fighting were arrested, and both were put into the same police van. European bystanders objected to this. As the van was about to move off people in the crowd shouted "Let's get him out". The police ordered the street to be cleared.

The day following this incident five Africans appeared in court charged with disturbing the peace. They were fined £2 or two weeks imprisonment. Three were charged also with assaulting a policeman and were fined an additional £2 or a further two weeks hard labour.

One European juvenile is due to appear in the Pretoria juvenile court.

## THE HOUSE THAT MR. MOKGACHANE BUILT

JOHANNESBURG.

In Klerksdorp recently 200 police armed with rifles and sten guns stood by as tractors demolished the homes of five African families in the Old Location.

Every house in the location was first raided by the force of police.

The police were brought in after crowds in the location had resisted attempts by the municipality to eject Africans living here and move them to the town's new location.

Under arrest are Job Mokgachane, his wife and son.

Mr. Mokgachane was one of the families that demanded higher compensation from the Klerksdorp Municipality for his house, and asked for more time in which to move out.

The new location was established in 1949. A large number of houses in it still stand empty. Africans in Klerksdorp objected to the new location because the system is one of leasehold plots. Many wanted to live in houses they would build themselves and not in Council houses. Facilities such as transport and sewage are inadequate. The new location is further from the town than the old one.

### COMPENSATION

Summonses were served earlier this year on five families who had put in claims for higher compensation for their homes in the old location, and who were asking for more time in which to move to the new location.

On May 15 police came to certain of these families with an order to demolish the houses.

Mr. Mokgachane refused to move his furniture out. Three days later municipal police returned escorted by a force of South African Police; the furniture was carried out of the rooms, the house roped and pulled over by a tractor as Mr. Mokgachane stood by. His furniture was carried to the house in the new location set aside for him.

Mr. Mokgachane claimed £400 for his 6-roomed house, with an additional six rooms in the yard. The municipal valuation for the house was £92 5s. 7d.

He and his son face a charge of assault on the police. His wife was arrested the following day after she had gone to visit her husband and son at the jail. She is alleged to have been found with liquor in one of the rooms of her house.

### SECOND HOUSE

A second house demolished by tractor was owned by Mr. Molefi Kgampene. It had five rooms and six rooms in the yard. The owner asked for £400 compensation. The municipal valuation was £175.

The houses demolished were all of families whose women were members of the Klerksdorp Mothers' Association which opposed the new municipal location.

# LANGA AFRICANS AGAIN FACED WITH RENT INCREASE

## Protest to City Council

CAPE TOWN.

**L**ANGA residents are up in arms at the latest proposal by the City Council to raise their rents. It is only two years since the last increases in Langa rentals. On that occasion the increases averaged 25 per cent.

Justification for the new increase is that the existing rentals are out of proportion to the rentals being fixed by the Council for the newly-completed 2-roomed houses—£2 14s.

Here follow the proposed increases:

Barracks, from 9s. to 11s. per month.

Temporary barracks, 8s. to 11s.

Special quarters, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

New Flats, £1 to £1 3s.

2-roomed married, £1 to £1 5s.

2-roomed (more recently completed), £1 3s. to £1 8s.

3-roomed, £1 10s. to £2.

3-roomed (more recently completed), £2 3s. to £2 10s.

It will thus be seen that the rentals for the new two-roomed (dual-occupancy) houses are the highest yet fixed for any size of house at Langa.

### DEPUTATION

The Langa Advisory Board and the Langa Vigilance Association are requesting the City Council to receive a deputation which will place the objections of the African people before the Council. The two organisations have sent copies of a memorandum embodying their point of view to every city councillor.

Tracing the history of the development of Langa Location, the memorandum says the Council received the land as a free gift from the Government.

"At the very onset they employed a great army of European relief workers to do all the unskilled work of digging in the sewerage pipes, water pipes and drains and the paving of the streets.

"The Africans made several representations to the Council pointing out that the employment of White labour would increase the cost of building the township.

"At that time the Africans were living in Ndabeni which was under the Administration of the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government. The Africans were told that these relief workers were Cape Town ratepayers and we were not ratepayers of Cape Town.

"These relief workers swallowed up the quarter million pounds that was raised in loans for the first development of the township of Langa, before a single house was built. The City Council had to raise another loan."

### REFUSED TO MOVE

The memorandum points out the people of Ndabeni refused to move to Langa because they would have to pay higher rents and higher transport costs to Cape Town. In 1928 the Council promised to reduce the rents if all the people from Ndabeni moved to Langa.

Instead, there had been one rent increase after another.

In 1951 rents were increased by 25 per cent., "despite the fact that maintenance and repairs to the

### CONGRESSES APPEAL TO EISENHOWER

JOHANNESBURG.

The African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress have sent a cable to President Eisenhower appealing to him to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

totally opposed to the new increases in rentals at Langa."

### NEW HOUSES

Dissatisfaction is voiced by Langa residents particularly at the high rental of £2 14s. fixed for the new dual-occupancy houses which, in their opinion, are the most shoddy yet put up at Langa.

The two rooms are really one room and a kitchen. While the houses have electric light (which many of the older Langa houses do not) they have no bathroom or store, like the old houses, and the rooms are much smaller. The two families share one lavatory.

The walls are made of a new type of concrete block, and complaints have been made to Advance that they are damp after rain. The floor is of wood blocks and the roof of asbestos.

Although the houses are already occupied, it would appear the City Council itself has reservations about their construction. At its meeting last Thursday it accepted a recommendation from the Native Affairs Committee that the retention money due to the contractor should be withheld until such time as approval was received from the City Engineer.

In an interview with Advance, the Manager of Native Affairs, Mr. A. S. Rogers, said the reason for this was the walls were largely experimental, and the Council wanted to see how they stood up to wet weather before passing payment. So far, said Mr. Rogers, he had received no complaints.

## Cape Town on the Boxing Map

by "BESYD"

When Eddie Thomas, Cape Town's popular Welterweight champion, steps into the ring to challenge Pat Patrick for the South African Welterweight title next Monday night, he will not only have the support of all boxing fans in the Cape, but the whole Non-European boxing fraternity will be rooting for him to repeat his sensational three-round victory of last January.

For the past few weeks Thomas has been training regularly with the best Non-European sparring partners available in the persons of the lion-hearted Julius Caesar and Aaron Selepe, the "Langa Terror". In fact, Thomas specially coached Caesar for his lightweight contest against Jolting Joe Maseko last Saturday on the Rand.

### FRIENDLY SPIRIT

A feature of Scotty Fraser's gymnasium, where the majority of Cape Town's Pugilists work out each evening, is the friendly spirit and co-operation that exists between European and Non-European boxers in the best traditions of the sport.

"You can tell your readers that my boy will be fit and well and ready to go on the night of the fight" said Sydney Beck, Thomas' manager and Secretary/Matchmaker for the Cape Town Sporting Club.

"If Thomas beats Patrick again, as I am confident he will," Beck continued, "a series of bouts are being planned for him leading up to an Empire Title bout with Gerald Dreyer, who is now busy campaigning in the United States."

The Cape Town Sporting Club have assembled one of the best boxing bills ever presented to the public in this tournament, and

should be rewarded with a packed house on Monday June 15.

Besides the Thomas-Patrick Welterweight title clash, Johnny Arthur defends his South African Heavyweight title against the hard hitting Jack Kukard. If Kukard catches the slow-moving Arthur, as he is quite capable of doing, then a new heavyweight champion may be crowned.

In one of the most interesting of the supporting bouts, Mathew Raaff, a former South African Amateur Bantamweight champion, meets Jackie O'Connor for the Cape Province Bantamweight title. The winner of this bout will go forward as one of the contenders for the national bantamweight championship recently relinquished by Vic Toweel.

### PRELIMINARIES

The other preliminaries consist of an interesting match between the cagey Belgian boxer, Marcel Lipps and Len King, and those two thunderous heavyweight punchers, Jopie Storm and Stan Lotriet. Another bout features Kid Combrink against the game and evergreen Mike Slabbert.

The Cape Town Sporting Club reports that there has been tremendous interest in the tournament, and it seems that at long last European professional boxing has turned the corner and is here to stay in the Cape.

### EMPIRE TITLE BOUT

In regard to the heavyweight championship match between Arthur Kukard there are interesting possibilities for the winner, as the Club holds an option on the services of Don Cockell, the present British and Empire heavyweight champion, for him to defend his Empire title against the winner of the Arthur-Kukard bout in the Mother City later during the year.

## RACING

### ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the racing at Milnerton: Victory Handicap, 1 mile: **Lacanaa**. Danger, Golliwog.

Milnerton Handicap, 1 1/4 miles: **Valentine**. Danger, Sunpass.

Milnerton Handicap, 9 furlongs: **Tropical Night**. Danger, Satos.

Ascot Handicap (A), 6 furlongs: **Electricity**. Danger, Bois Noir.

Ascot Handicap (B), 6 furlongs: **Waldteufel**. Danger, Djethro.

Ascot Handicap (C), 6 furlongs: **Fair Rainee**. Danger, Scotch Cat.

Juvenile Stakes, 1 mile: **Trundle**. Danger, Veramon.

## OBITUARY

### HENRY MARTYN GREEN

News has been received in Cape Town of the death of a staunch friend of the progressive movement, Henry Martyn Green, who died in Somerset, England on May 16.

For many years he was a keen supporter of the Guardian and later of the Clarion and Advance. While in South Africa he was active in progressive organisations and on his return to England helped rally overseas support for the South African democratic movement.

An experienced businessman, Mr. Green put his ability and energy at the disposal of the working class in Britain and helped to organise a chain of Progressive Book Shops throughout that country.





This cartoon from 1945 shows Gen. Eisenhower in the role of champion of the democratic principles of the great alliance against Hitlerism and quotes his promise to destroy the German General Staff for good. Last week Eisenhower concluded an agreement restoring the 1923 German-American Treaty of Friendship with the semi-Nazi Government of Dr. Adenauer. All top war criminals still detained have been released by the Americans and many of Hitler's personal staff are in leading positions in Bonn ready to take command of the new Reichswehr as soon as America can force France, Britain and other countries to ratify the Treaty setting up the fake "European Army" which will be dominated by West German units.

## Cured of CHRONIC SKIN TROUBLE by FELAFORM'S 4-point action!

Why suffer the torment of ugly skin disease when so many have found quick relief in Felaform. The case of Miss C. V. is typical of hundreds cured by the Felaform treatment.

"I have to tell you of the wonderful effects of the Felaform Skin Remedies," she writes. "They have cured me of the Eczema from which I suffered for almost two years. I will always recommend Felaform."

Again and again Felaform has been tried and proved by people who had despaired of ever finding a remedy for their trouble. Every day, letters tell how case after case of rashes, ulcers, piles, eczema and other skin diseases, which had stubbornly resisted all other treatment, has been cured. The whole secret of Felaform's success lies in its 4-point action. It destroys germs, absorbs scales, stops itch and stimulates the growth of new, healthy cells. Felaform is a complete healing treatment.

### FELAFORM OINTMENT 2/6



The Felaform properties are also available in Felaform Skin Powder 2/6, Felaform Soap 2/6, Felaform Shaving Stick 2/6 and Felaform Blood Tonic 5/- (In cases where skin diseases arise in the blood). At all chemists.

7751-2

**NO MORE GREY HAIRS!**  
Use Roux Oil Tint, Inecto, O'Mella, just received. Roux Crayon Pencils. Get one and make your tint last much longer. Nylon and Bristle Ladies and Gents Hair Brushes and Sets.  
**CENTRAL DRUG STORE**  
40 PLEIN STREET, CAPE TOWN



**MILNERTON TURF CLUB  
RACES  
AT  
ASCOT  
SATURDAY, 13th JUNE**

1st Race starts at 1.30 p.m.

**SEVEN EVENTS**  
including £1,000 Victory Handicap  
— One Mile —  
(For S.A.-bred 3 year olds)

**TWO £1 DOUBLES**  
1st Double on 3rd and 4th Races  
2nd Double on 6th and 7th Races

**TRAIN SERVICE:**  
From Monument Station at 12 noon, 12.44 p.m. and 1.10 p.m.

**BUS SERVICE:**  
Buses will depart for the Course from Lower Burg Street (Corner of Riebeeck Street alongside the Del Monico) at 10.30 a.m. and then from 11.30 a.m. at frequent intervals until 2.30 p.m.

Children under the age of 16 will not be admitted to the Course.

Red Cross House, Riebeeck Street,  
CAPE TOWN.—R. C. LOUW,  
SECRETARY.

# LABOUR PARTY MAY REVERSE DECISION ON SERETSE

## Tories Uphold Colour-Bar Racialism

LONDON.

CONSERVATIVE speakers revealed in the House of Commons recently that they were influenced by colour-bar racialism in the decision to banish Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland and the Government affirmed that he would never be permitted to return as chief.

The debate was opened by Mrs. E. White, Labour, who criticised the appointment of Rasebolai as the "Native Authority" and called for progressive reform and the development of constitutional measures towards the goal of self-government.

She said:

"I cannot think that appointing Rasebolai as head of the Native Authority in the Bamangwato reserve will really solve the problems. There are vital economic problems in this area. You will not get a satisfied and happy population until greater progress is made in the economic field. If one could now hold out genuine prospects of economic and communal development, one might have a fair chance of diverting the energies of the Bamangwato into constructive channels. In the past, these Protectorates have been shamefully neglected. We have spent less on them than on almost any other territory in the British sphere."

### GOVT. REPLY

Replying for the Government, the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. J. G. Foster, claimed that Rasebolai had more support among the Bamangwato than Seretse and painted a glowing picture of his qualities and the wisdom of the Government's decision. But he revealed it was a decision based on force when he added:

"The Government has decided that Seretse cannot be chief, and until a chief is firmly settled he cannot go back to the reserve. I do not believe that any successive Labour Government can alter that decision." The Government's decision about Seretse was absolutely firm, and it was necessary that the Bamangwato should understand that to be so.

Sir Richard Acland (Lab. Gravesend): "Over an enormous area the whole situation is headed towards breakdown with an almost majestic inevitability. Almost all of us in this House have been wrong over this matter, and the prestige of this country and the possibility of good relations all over Africa would be improved if, even now, Seretse is sent back as chief."

### COLOUR ISSUE

Mr. N. Nicholson, speaking for the Conservatives, raised the colour issue and claimed that the return of Seretse with his wife and children would not be acclaimed by the Bamangwato.

"Do the Opposition believe

### BIRTHS

Du Preez. To Maurice and Joan (nee Adams) a daughter on the 27th May, at the Booth. Both well.

Forman. To Lionel and Sadie a Son on May 25th. All well.

### SOUTH AFRICA CLUB

162, Longmarket Street, Cape Town. Tuesday, 16th June, debate on "Will War Aid the Liberatory Struggle?" between Mr. J. Nkato and Mr. I. Chechanovsky.

that when Seretse died, the succession of the chieftainship would not become a matter of grave controversy both here and in Africa when the question of mixed blood always provokes quarrels?

Miss Jennie Lee (wife of Mr. Aneurau Bevan) predicted that the next Labour Party Annual Conference would pass a resolution expressing regret at the original Labour Government decision to banish Seretse. The return of Seretse gave the best hope of ordered progress in that part of Africa.

### DISTINGUISHED WOMAN

"We feel that we have done wrong and must try to right that wrong. He has been put in this position because he has chosen to marry an extremely distinguished woman of my own race. She might have done so much to help inter-racial relations. Here you have a marriage of two people, both intrinsically worthwhile, but instead

of an enlightened British Government standing by them and trying to ease their problems, we have subjected them to every kind of hardship and psychological and emotional strain. Progressive British public opinion thinks we behaved in a most reactionary way and that we should stand behind a young couple like Ruth and Seretse Khama."

Mr. M. Foot (Lab. Devonport) said the restraint of Seretse's supporters should not be used to continue a great injustice. "The Minister says that the Government is seeking a rough degree of uniformity in the tribe. It is the policy of two successive Governments which has destroyed that. It is no good for the Minister to justify this action by comparing it with the action taken by the previous Government. Many of us claim that both actions were immoral." (Opposition cheers.)

### BAMANGWATO OPPOSITION

Mr. A. F. Brockway (Lab. Eton and Slough) said he had just received a report from Bechuanaland which showed that the supporters of Seretse maintained in the strongest possible way opposition to the appointment of Rasebolai as Native Authority. The tribe had the right to appoint its own leader. For an African tribe, with its prejudices, to say they would welcome Seretse and his wife was a great pioneering decision in human advance and any Government which had a vision of the future would have welcomed it as a great historical step.

# FASCISM SPELLS DEATH, DISEASE, IGNORANCE FOR SPAIN'S CHILDREN

LONDON.

GHASTLY conditions of poverty, disease, ignorance and neglect among the children of Spain under the Franco fascist regime are exposed in a report by the Spanish National Commission in Defence of Children. The report is signed by Professors Henri Wallon and Manuel Risco and is based entirely on official Franco Government statistics contained in the Statistical Year Book of Spain and other publications.

Of Spain's seven million children, 55 per cent. receive no school education whatever. Owing to the high incidence of venereal disease and tuberculosis, in a single year there are 20,000 stillborn infants or infants that died in the first 24 hours. Another 41,000 died before reaching the age of one year and another 11,297 were classed as victims of congenital diseases, weaknesses or defects.

Typhus is endemic in Spain and a survey showed that 35 per cent. of children examined are infected with lice. No fewer than 18,000 children suffer from leprosy, the terrible scourge of the Middle Ages which has been virtually eliminated in all other European countries. Of the new generation born in the 13 years of the Franco regime a terrible total of 75,000 are mentally defective.

Background to the appalling condition of Spain's children is a regime which spends 4.5 per cent. of the State budget on public education and 80 per cent. on the war services and the police and prisons. There are 500,000 unemployed out of the two million industrial workers while 90 per cent. of farm workers can count on only three months employment in the year.

### SHANTY TOWNS

Over 2,000,000 people live in caves, shanty-towns and even disused cemeteries on the outskirts of the large towns. Typical of these shanty-towns are the districts round the capital, Madrid, where 400,000 people live. They were described by the Franco newspaper "Ya":

"The suburbs of Madrid are a stinking mixture of tin huts, of plots of land covered with sordid shacks. These are towns without roofs, pools of misery, rats, typhoid, tuberculosis, promiscuity."

Published by Competent Publishing and Printing (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack St., Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate St., Woodstock. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation of South Africa. Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by F. Carneson, 6 Barrack St., Cape Town. Johannesburg news by R. First, 420 Empire Buildings, Commissioner St. Durban news by D. Seedat, 6 Pembroke Chambers, 472 West St. Port Elizabeth news by G. Tshume, 9, Court Chambers, Adderley Street. Cape Town news by Mary Butcher and cartoon by T. Page, both of 6, Barrack St.



**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.