



## Will Garment Workers Join T.L.C.?

CAPE TOWN.

The Cape Peninsula Garment Workers' Union has disaffiliated from the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions.

In February the Garment Workers' Union withdrew its delegates from the Federation's Executive and suspended all other association with the Federation in "protest and disapproval of the way in which the meetings and the business of the Federation are being conducted". It complained particularly that delegates had been subjected to uncivil treatment by the officials of the Federation.

Last month the union was asked by the Federation either to withdraw its suspension or to disaffiliate, since the union had made no effort to substantiate its complaints. The Garment Workers' Union replied that it had decided to disaffiliate. It alleged that since the death of Mr. R. Stuart the Federation had deteriorated, was devoid of any constructive policy and had maintained a timid and indifferent attitude towards all vital issues affecting the trade union movement which had arisen from time to time and which called for "vigorous and courageous leadership".

No decision has been taken by the Executive Committee of the union to affiliate to any other trade union organisation. In an interview with *Advance*, Miss R. Crawford, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, said that an invitation by the Trades and Labour Council to affiliate to that body would probably be favourably considered.

Miss Crawford said she felt that it was only right that the union should affiliate to a body which did something for the workers.

## Third Party

CAPE TOWN.

The formation of a third political party within a week was announced last week. It is the South African National Coalition under Mrs. Joan Jonker Fiske. In an interview with the local press Mrs. Fiske said a number of Non-European would be on the central advisory committee of her party which, however, stood at the moment for separate representation of European and Non-European. The Coalitionists would support a plan for the federation of the Union.

SOUTHERN EDITION

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## MORE NON-EUROPEAN LEADERS BANNED

### SWART STRIKES AGAIN IN MAIN CENTRES

NON-EUROPEAN LEADERS IN ALL MAIN CENTRES OF THE UNION HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF THE LATEST BATCH OF BANNING NOTICES ISSUED BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, MR. C. R. SWART, OVER THE WEEK-END.

#### Johannesburg

Using his powers under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Suppression of Communism Act, the Minister has banned four Transvaal African National Congressmen from attending any public gatherings or being in a number of specified magisterial districts.

The four banned are H. S. Seperepere, a member of the A.N.C. national executive and the man who during the defiance campaign was volunteer-in-chief; J. Mavuso, a member of the Transvaal A.N.C. executive and a leading Congressman of Alexandra Township; Virginia Mngoma, a member of the executive of the A.N.C. Transvaal Women's League and formerly Congress organiser sent to the Orange Free State; and Philip Matente, a member of the Alexandra Town-

ship A.N.C. branch executive and also formerly an A.N.C. organiser.

Each of the four was served with two notices, one under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the second under the Suppression of Communism Act. All the notices were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart.

The bans are issued because the Minister has reason to believe the individuals concerned are "prompting feelings of hostility between Europeans and Non-Europeans".

Seperepere is banned from being in the magisterial districts of Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Mafeking, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Springs, Krugersdorp, Germiston, Ermelo, Bethal.

Virginia Mngoma is banned from

"the Cape" as a whole, as well as other cities.

#### Port Elizabeth

Last Sunday morning seven A.N.C. leaders in Port Elizabeth were served with similar notices, also signed by the Minister of Justice, banning them from a number of magisterial districts for a period of 12 months on the grounds that they were "promoting feelings of hostility between the European inhabitants and the Non-Europeans".

#### Cape Town

Mr. Lucas Phillips, chairman of the Cape Town branch of the African National Congress, has been ordered by the Minister, in a notice dated May 5 issued under the Suppression of Communism Act, to resign within 30 days as an office-bearer or member of the A.N.C. not again to become an office-bearer or member and not to take part in its activities.

Mr. Phillips has also been ordered not to become an office-bearer, officer or member and not to take part in the activities of the All-African Convention, the Non-European Unity Movement, the Franchise Action Committee, the Cape Indian Assembly and the United Action Committee.

#### Durban

Dr. G. M. Naicker, Acting President of the South African Indian Congress and President of the Natal Indian Congress, has been served with a notice signed by the Minister of Justice under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The notice prohibits Dr. Naicker for the next 12 months from being in any of the magisterial districts of Maritzburg, Newcastle, Dundee, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, East London and the Cape. It further prohibits him from attending any public gathering in the Union for the same period.

It is understood that further banning notices have already been issued or are likely to be issued in the course of this week.

#### Nine A.N.C. Leaders Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.

Nine African National Congressmen were arrested on Sunday morning at Alexandra Township during one of the regular Congress Sunday morning open-air meetings at No. 2 Square. It is understood the men will be charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

All were speakers or interpreters at the meeting. The first arrests were carried out at about 10 a.m. and the others about three hours later. Present throughout the meeting were flying squad cars and a police troop carrier.

The arrested men are Richard Masigo, recently charged under Proclamation 276 in the Free State; S. Boltoman, P. Selepe, M. Motshele, D. Z. Mazunya, J. Molefi, N. Pilai, S. Masemola and P. Sondinda.

#### New Pass Books For Springs

JOHANNESBURG.

The new pass reference books are to be issued to Springs Africans. A team of 28 fingerprint experts, photographers and clerks will issue the new identity books.

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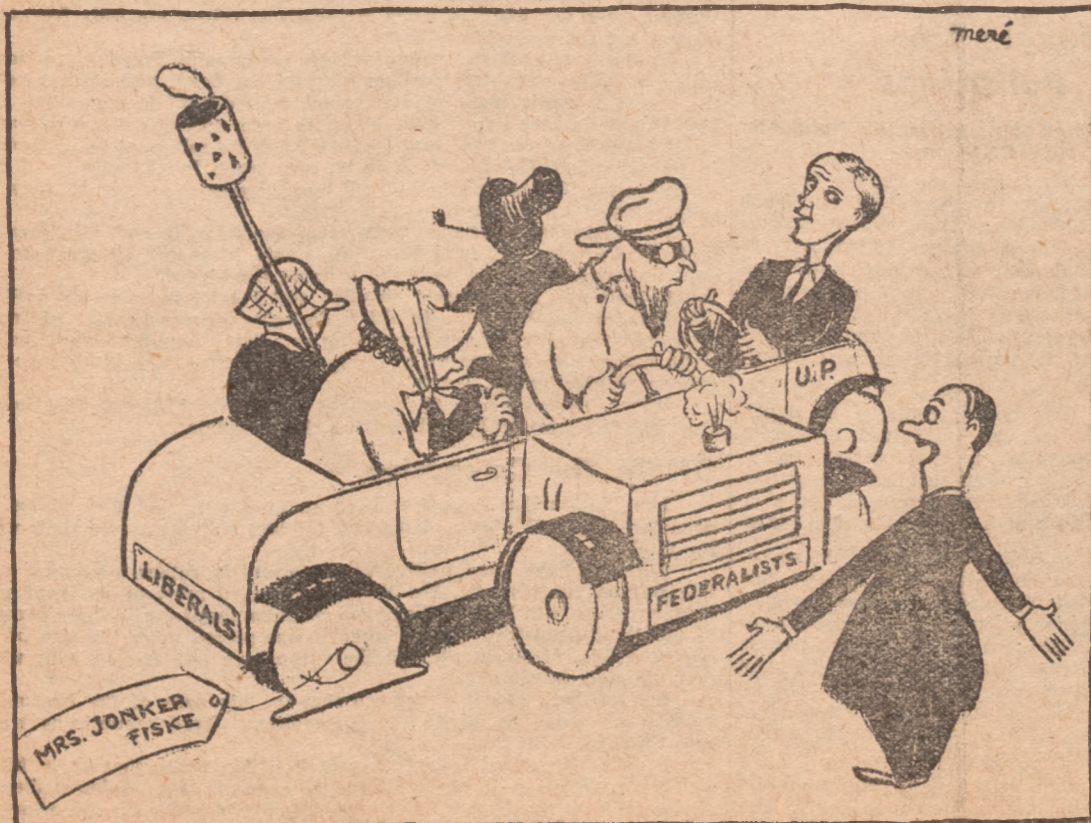
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#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITION



"Yes I see it's a car, but which way does it go?"



# BIG BUSINESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT THE NATS.

Throughout its five years of Opposition, the United Party made feeble and futile efforts to form a policy. It never succeeded. Eventually, it decided that the best thing to do was to take over the Nationalists' policy on the colour issue. That was the beginning of the squabble as to who thought of apartheid first, and whether it was something new or simply the "traditional" policy of segregation.

The United Party lost the argument hopelessly, but it is still not convinced that what it did was a miserable betrayal of the few shreds of principles that it still retained.

On a famous occasion, Strauss addressed a meeting in the South-Western Cape and made the first of many speeches in which he accepted, bit by bit, the apartheid legislation passed by the Nationalist Government between 1948 and 1953. This speech set the pattern. The United Party swung into line. Whenever the Nationalists mentioned apartheid, a United Party spokesman would retort: "We can do better."

## CLIMAX

This unprincipled attempt to win votes reached its climax in the recent Railway apartheid case, when the Appeal Court rejected the apartheid legislation passed by the Nationalists in 1949. The United Party waved its own newly painted banner of apartheid and declared: Put us back in power and we will produce apartheid legislation that is court-proof.

Lower than this the United Party could not sink. It had now abandoned every single principle. Its last desperate few weeks in the General Election campaign were one of the most revolting scenes in South Africa's muddled political history.

This policy of the United Party, the policy of pretending to be better Nationalists than the Nationalists themselves, was the final betrayal of all the anti-Nationalist

**This is the second article by a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT exposing the role of the United Party in the general election campaign.**

**With the Nats now firmly in the saddle, he says, big business interests are likely to desert the United Party and support the Government.**

list elements who had lent their support to the United Party in South Africa's hour of crisis. It was one of the most despicable political manoeuvres ever attempted.

## DEFEAT FOR DEMOCRACY

If the United Party leaders were crushingly defeated, they justly deserved it. It was inevitable that their opportunism should fail. The tragedy is that democratic South Africa has been joined in the same defeat.

Not for one minute did the United Party leaders entertain the thought that they should enlist the support of the Non-European peoples. The suggestion was dismissed out of hand. The rot spread to the Torch Commando, until finally this organisation was seeking to exclude the Coloured ex-servicemen in its ranks.

Where did big business stand during the General Election? On both sides of the fence, of course. It wanted to see a narrow victory for either side, so that a coalition could result; but failing that, it was not at all happy at the prospect of the United Party being re-

turned to power with a workable majority.

Certainly, the Rand mining houses did not relish the thought of Strauss in the saddle but Harry Oppenheimer holding the reins. Neither could they cheerfully contemplate the industrial and mining unrest that might arise with a weak and still policy-less Government in power.

The Nationalist Government was tightening its grip on the trade unions. Big business liked it that way. The Nationalist Government favoured the migrant labour system. The mining houses liked this, too.

## MORE SUPPORT

Now the Nationalists and big business are busy welding their natural alliance. The Nationalist Party is powerful and it is here to stay—until the real democratic forces overthrow it. Daily, the movement of big business support from the United Party to the Nationalist Party is increasing. Soon, the United Party will be left with only a handful of rich supporters—and the persistent Oppenheimers.

At present, the United Party is in the humiliating position of waiting for Harry Oppenheimer to decide its future.

What is the United Party's future? It has learnt no lessons from the General Election. It is obvious that it will muddle along in the same old way, growing weaker and weaker as Dr. Malan's "beckoning finger" wags more furiously.

But if the United Party leaders have learnt no lessons from the General Election, the rest of the anti-Nationalists in South Africa have. At least they know where they stand with the United Party. They know, only too well, that the only alliance that will overthrow the Nationalists is an alliance of all the peoples of South Africa, White and Non-White, in the struggle for democratic rights for all.

## Jungle Law Politicians

From Mr. A. M. E. Nondumo, New Brighton:

The denial of rights, the institution of Apartheid and such things as the incitement of Coloureds against Africans shows that peace can never be achieved in this country until people more sane, who know what is meant by civilisation and what is meant by jungle law, form the Government.

The colour problem in South Africa can be solved by direct consultation and direct representation in all administrative circles. No politician should ever think of a State within a State.

The Government should represent the whole people, and not just a section, and the Government should know that it is there because the people put it there. The ideology of a Police State and Nazism should not be tolerated, nor should the Bible be used to back up repressive measures.

The Nationalists would not be able to act as they do if the laws of the country were the same for all its citizens.

# Clarion Call

## The Torch Has Been Put Out

It has not been pleasant watching the death agonies of the Torch Commando. The birth of the Commando a few brief years ago brought new hope and confidence in the ranks at least of the anti-Nationalist Europeans—and it may be added that in the beginning there were large numbers of Non-Europeans also who thought the Torch Commando would prove their salvation.

Who can forget the tremendous enthusiasm of those first Torch rallies, culminating in the gigantic demonstration on the Grand Parade in 1951, when tens of thousands of South Africans of all races voiced their detestation of the Malanazi regime and were ready to dedicate themselves to the struggle against it?

But who can forgive the timid leadership that betrayed this great movement, and with fumbling compromise and craven appeasement slowly dampened the spirit of their rank-and-file supporters? From the first faltering over the colour bar to the last outright capitulation over the Public Safety and Criminal Law Amendment Bills, the record of the Torch leadership has been one of basic cowardice. They have had no confidence in the people of South Africa; and slowly the people of South Africa have ceased to have confidence in them.

As the Torch gutters miserably to its end, and the inept leaders hurl insults and recriminations at one another, let us not forget the tens of thousands of men and women who have been left in the lurch. The time will come again when they will have their chance to fight the true fight against the Malanazi menace. Given correct leadership and sound organisation, let us hope their disappointment with the Torch will not prevent them from once again answering the call to save South Africa.

## U.S. Wants War?

It is not in the least surprising that many of the Western powers are becoming increasingly impatient with American leadership, and particularly with American handling of the Korean armistice negotiations.

Day by day it becomes clearer that powerful circles in the United States are determined to have a show-down with Russia and China, want to keep the Korean war going and are prepared to face the prospect of a third world war if that should follow from their policies.

Eisenhower said last week he hadn't met anyone in the United States who wanted war. Well, let me introduce him to two of his colleagues.

General Nathan Twining, newly-appointed United States Air Force Chief of Staff, said over last week-end that the use of the atom bomb in Korea was being discussed, although there was no target for it in Korea.

He explained U.S. airmen were finding it "tough" to be confined to so restricted an operation area as Korea.

And General J. Lawton Collins, the United States Army Chief of Staff, speaking at Houston (Texas) on Armed Forces Day last week, boasted that the U.S. Army had men and equipment in 49 countries on six continents.

All for the "defence" of the United States of course. Like as if the Russians had bases on the Panama Canal.

You might say these statements don't mean much, because they are typical only of the military men, and not of the civil leadership of the United States. But the U.S. is dominated by its military men today. After all, one of them is President.

It is hardly necessary any longer to lead evidence of the war-like intentions of the U.S. leaders. They convict themselves out of their own mouths.

## Peter Abrahams' New Book

Here is some more literary criticism from the Unity Movement paper the Torch:

"I have long given up," writes a gentleman styling himself Rover "any books by that shallow, ignorant poseur called Peter Abrahams, with his slimy sentimentality and perverted sexual concept of freedom from oppression. But I have a friend who had a cold and therefore decided to read the latest oozing from the tube, 'Return to Goli'. He showed me a few extracts. They are really priceless, not only for errors of fact but for sheer idiocy."

In the course of the following few paragraphs, Peter Abrahams is called a "petty scribbler" and an "Imperialist flea," and is accused of the "most fantastic piece of Herrenvolk impudence" in suggesting that U.N.O. should take over South Africa in order to prevent a race war.

I haven't yet read "Return to Goli", and I don't want to be thought to be defending Abrahams' views on any issue; but I must say I feel sorry for the Torch crowd. With all humanity to choose from, they are only satisfied with their own mediocrities.

Peter Abrahams set out many years ago to write and, whatever his faults and weaknesses (and there are plenty of them), he stuck to his guns and wrote and has achieved a name for himself.

I don't rate him a great novelist, and I can't imagine his political solution for South Africa is either desirable or practicable, otherwise he would probably be out here doing something about it. Nevertheless, is he a figure so sinister or alarming as to warrant the bitter invective thrown at him by the Torch?

Rover headed his remarks about Abrahams "Mental Diarrhoea". One wonders who really suffers from the complaint.

## Off To The Coronation

The Nationalist Press has been making a terrific fuss about the departure of Dr. Malan and his two Cabinet colleagues and their wives for England.

But they have been writing up the event in rather a peculiar way. Die Burger, for instance, last Saturday devoted most of its front page to news items with big headlines and pictures about the journey overseas of the three Ministers. Great emphasis was placed upon the size of the crowd which saw them off and the enthusiasm and feeling with which they shouted "totsiens".

But nowhere was it mentioned that the big guns of the Nationalist Party were going to attend the Coronation. True republicans would rather forget about that.

Perhaps it is some small consolation for them that their bitter-ender Mr. Strydom is acting Prime Minister in Dr. Malan's absence. Helps to keep the Republican flame burning despite all the winds of adversity.

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# U.S. WAR POLICY WIDENS SPLIT WITH ALLIES

## Churchill Alarmed By American Leadership

LONDON.

**T**HE speech of Sir Winston Churchill on East-West relations and the need for great-power talks on peace has set off the most significant wave of criticism against American world domination yet seen and has seriously widened the many rifts and tensions between the United States and her satellites. But in spite of these danger signs the Americans are going ahead with the deliberate sabotage of the Korean peace talks. The war party inside the U.S. has redoubled its campaign for the extension of the war in the East, including the use of the atom bomb.

Churchill's speech, although well phrased in diplomatic language, was in fact a rejection of American policy both in aim and method in many spheres of absolutely key importance.

### GAP IS WIDE

The Manchester Guardian's diplomatic correspondent remarks:

"The gap between Washington and Downing Street is wider than was realised, and the speech has thrown a sudden light on this. Sir Winston has proposed the meeting of the Great Powers when he knows that Washington will not relish the suggestion, and presumably in the hope of forcing its hand. A speech of this kind would hardly have been made when Sir Winston was in partnership with President Roosevelt.

"By its conspicuous silences and by the suggestion of an Eastern Locarno, the Prime Minister gave notice that he would not support Mr. Dulles in his ideas of liberating Eastern Europe.

"In accepting the fact that Korea will probably remain divided, he collided with other important groups in America. He recalled that some of the post-war difficulties in Europe would not have arisen if British instead of American ideas had been accepted in 1945."

Key point in Churchill's speech was unquestionably his reference to the possibility of a Locarno guarantee to cover both Germany and the Soviet Union. Commentators have pointed out that such a suggestion bristles with contradictions. How can Britain give a guarantee to the Soviet Union and at the same time remain a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation? Perhaps, it is suggested, Churchill did not think this question out thoroughly.

### U.S. GUARANTEE?

Some commentators have gone so far as to say that Churchill was actually planning a treaty to make the Soviet Union safe from N.A.T.O. Others thought he was implying that the N.A.T.O. guarantee to Germany should also be extended to Russia: in other words, that he was asking the United States to give a guarantee to the Soviet Union against aggression!

Churchill is too old a hand at the game not to realise these points. In fact, these are minor issues. Churchill was telling the United States he will not underwrite a war to "liberate" anyone from the Soviet sphere. He will give no encouragement to the mad schemes of the West German militarists to regain their lost territories in the East.

Six years ago in Zurich Churchill was taking the opposite point of view. What has happened to change his mind? Probably his view of the wobbling half-paralysed activities of Eisenhower as President has convinced him of

the extreme danger of American leadership at the present moment.

Mr. Attlee, agreeing with the Prime Minister in every point of policy, went on to say what it was undiplomatic of Churchill to speak about. He pointed out that it was really McCarthy who was running American foreign policy. And by McCarthy he meant that ignorant, war-crazy gang of opportunists and fascists who at any moment may plunge the western world into the final dangerous adventure of a world war against Communism.

### CHURCHILL DISAGREES

Other points of flat disagreement with America in Churchill's speech were (1) he welcomed the Soviet peace approaches and considered them promising. (2) He thought agreement on many small points could lead to a settlement on major issues.

In contrast, the Americans consistently adopt the "all or nothing" point of view which really means they don't want to see any negotiations at all unless they can be certain in advance of a breakdown.

(3) Churchill plainly said he considers the time has come for a cease-fire in Korea.

The Americans were so furious at the debate in the Commons that the whole bevy of the war party were virtually telling Churchill he could go to hell and they would carry on the Korean War themselves. McCarthy, who should have felt flattered, indulged in a typical gutter attack on Mr. Attlee and recalled, as if it was a clinching argument, that the British Labour leader had once given the clenched fist salute to the International Brigade in Spain.

### KOREA SABOTAGE

In Korea, there is a tendency to say the U.S. Gen. Harrison is re-

sponsible for the crudeness of the latest effort to sabotage the truce talks.

But it was actually on instructions from Washington that Harrison went back on the points already agreed unanimously in the United Nations Assembly vote on the Indian resolution. The Americans propose to turn over all North Korean prisoners they choose to Syngman Rhee and all Chinese to "civilian status" in South Korea—in other words to Chiang Kai-shek.

In this way they, on their own initiative, simply put forward a blocking proposal they were certain in advance would never be accepted by the other side. Official and other public protests have come from practically every country associated with the U.S. at this shameful tactic. But the American war party evidently have the upper hand and so long as they keep it there will be no peace in Korea.

### A-BOMB CRAZY

On the contrary, Gen. Nathan R. Twining, newly-appointed U.S. Air Chief of Staff announced this week that the use of the atom bomb in the Korean War was being discussed

although there was no target for it in Korea.

The Americans backed up their impossible proposals at Panmunjom last week with a heavy bombing raid on the Chinese city of Antung. Now, says Gen. Twining, the U.S. airmen are finding it "tough" to be confined to so restricted an operation area as Korea. So they want to bomb China too and use atom bombs.

## Africans Will Fight Removal Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

In the western areas, peoples' protests are mounting against the plan to move the "black spots".

A series of residents meetings held last week in Sophiatown and Newclare condemned the plans. Observers say the anger of the people on this issue of uprooting them from their homes is unprecedented, even in the western areas where many fierce battles have been fought in the past against savage police raids, and in support of the people's demands.

A mass conference of all organisations in the western areas is shortly to be called to discuss the removal plan.

## SAM KAHN TO BRING ACTION AGAINST "LIFE"

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE publication and distribution of the issue of "Life International," dated April 20, has been interdicted pending the return day of a rule nisi issued in the Supreme Court last Wednesday.

On the urgent application of Mr. Sam Kahn, the respondent company, Publishers and Distributing Corporation Ltd., has been called upon to show by May 19 cause why it should not be restrained from further publication and distribution of the issue in question, pending the decision of an action for damages to be issued by Mr. Kahn.

In his petition Mr. Kahn alleged that an article which was false, malicious and defamatory of him appeared in that issue of Life International under the heading "Red Leaders in all Nations, Opportunity—and Danger". Mr. Kahn alleged that the article implied that he was carrying on activities in breach of the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act, that he was or had been carrying on subversive activities.

He contended that any further publication and distribution of the article would cause irreparable harm which would not be compensated for by an award of damages.

### STALIN'S FUNERAL

The article Mr. Kahn has complained about deals with Stalin's funeral and the attitude of "non-Russian Communists" to his death and to the succession of Malenkov. Each of the 54 men, including Mr. Kahn, whose photographs appear in this issue of Life, is described as a head Communist in his own country, an outrider of world revolution, striving to carry out the strategy

prescribed by Marx in the Communist Manifesto of 1848: "Their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions."

"These men," states Life, "are specialists in subversion. They include writers like Neruda of Chile, military leaders like Kim Il Sung of North Korea, journalists like Kahn of South Africa.

"Most are party bosses, operating underground... or entering into politics openly. Without exception their political lives are hazardous. They enjoy no formal status as world revolutionaries for to please his allies in 1943 Stalin ostensibly dissolved the Comintern. Disfavour from the party itself always threatens. Each of them now confronts the touchy life-or-death problem of currying and keeping favour with the Kremlin's new masters."

### DENIAL

The issue of Life containing this article was distributed in Cape Town in the first week of May. On May 4th Mr. Kahn wrote to the Publishers and Distributing Corporation calling for an undertaking not to distribute any more copies. The respondent's attorneys replied denying that the article was defamatory and stating that the company was not prepared to cease distribution of the issue and that any action taken would be defended.

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The biggest attack of the Government upon the rights of the people will take place through the implementation of the Group Areas Act. Reports from all over the country show that it is the Non-European peoples who will be most severely affected by the forced transfer of populations contemplated by the Act.

## THOUSANDS TO BE DISPLACED IN JO'BURG'S GROUP AREAS PLAN

### City Council Co-operating with Government

JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG'S City Council is now deciding the broad form of group areas for its population, and though plans are still not definite, a preliminary racial zone map has been drawn up.

A private company which has promoted the establishment of an Indian town at Lenz, 22 miles from the centre of Johannesburg, near the Johannesburg-Vereeniging railway line, fits conveniently into the overall scheme as it stands at present.

#### "Liliom"

It would be wrong to look for any profound social message or for "Zola-esque realism" in the Molnar play "Liliom" which Cecil Williams produced for the Regent Players at the Library Theatre last week. Basically this is Pirouette and Columbine, but with a charming Hungarian accent and something of the Mozartian taste and elegance that remained a heritage of the Austro-Hungarian empire even in its dying days.

Mr. Williams, with the co-operation of an extremely able cast and technicians, has captured the delicate and fleeting charm and bouquet of this play with very considerable success. The opening scenes were a delight. Molly Seftel's Columbine—I beg your pardon, Julie—was captivating at first sight and remained so to the end.

Leon Gluckman's version of Liliom? I thought it rather staid and mannered. But then, there is something of the ballet in the whole play, and this fantastic figure of a barker and showman must be played vividly and flamboyantly. So perhaps my criticism is unfair.

Afterthought No. 1: "Liliom" is infinitely more worth your time and money than any of the second-rate flicks currently showing at the local bioscopes.

Afterthought No. 2: Can we hope that Mr. Williams and his colleagues will turn their formidable talents to a more substantial and meaningful task in their next production?

BIC.

the passing of the 1932 Land Tenure Act. The Commission completed its work in 1943 and in 1945 the Council adopted its report, having itself proposed to the Feetham Commission a plan for Non-European occupation and ownership which to some extent acted as an exemption from the 1932 Act.

Places such as Fordsburg, Ferreirastown, Denver, Jeppe and Ophirton were among the areas marked down for exemption. Now, the Council, said Mr. Cachalia, was going back on its word.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS

If the Council's plans go through, in the present or an amended form, thousands will be displaced.

In outline, the present proposals are that

1. The northern suburbs, the greater portion of the southern

suburbs and the area east of the central city area and north of the railway line, are to be demarcated for ownership and occupation by the European group.

2. Newclare, Claremont, Western Native Township, Coronation and Albertsville are to be areas for the Coloured people.

3. The Chinese community is to be given a small portion of Ferreirastown, bounded by Fox, Wolhuter and Commissioner Streets.

4. If plans for the Lenz Township are approved by the Land Tenure Board, Indians would be settled there.

5. The area of Orlando, Moroka and Jabavu and the new Meadowlands site intended for the displaced people of the Western Areas, is to be the acknowledged "black spot" for African occupation.

## GROUP AREAS GROSSLY UNJUST TO NON-EUROPEANS

### T.L.C. Memorandum To Land Tenure Board

CAPE TOWN.

"WE submit that the basic principle by which all Government measures should be judged is the acceptance of white and non-white people as permanent members of our society, entitled to security of person and property, freedom of movement and residence and having an acknowledged right to facilities for full and free development," reads the memorandum which has been submitted to the Land Tenure Board by the Western Province Local Committee of the South African Trades and Labour Council.

The Council has also asked for an opportunity to make verbal representations at the next sitting of the Board in Cape Town.

The Local Committee represents 32 trade unions with a total membership of 30,000 workers of all racial groups in the Cape Peninsula.

"Our aim," states the memorandum, "is to improve wages, living conditions and standards of the working people and to promote harmony amongst the workers and inter-racial understanding. We oppose all measures calculated to cause inter-racial conflict and antagonism."

For this reason the proposal to divide the land into racial zones and the suggested plan for the Cape Peninsula are viewed by the committee with disfavour and alarm.

Attempts to divide the Coloured and European sections, who have lived together and shared a common culture for 300 years, would lead to extreme hardship and inter-racial animosity.

"From our knowledge and experience in Cape Town, the proposals made by the board do not provide favourable circumstances but on the contrary they are grossly unjust to the Non-Europeans.

The Board has given little consideration to the residential needs of the racial groups in relation to population density, distribution of income, education, recreation, en-

velling expenses that will result from the implementation of the Group Areas plan. Since there is no provision in the Non-white areas for sites for the development of group industry and commerce it is assumed that workers in these areas are to be a permanent reservoir of labour for industry and commerce situated in the European residential area.

"Apartheid," states the memorandum, "has been excused by statements that it would provide better opportunities for the development of the Coloured people but it is not easy to accept this plan as sincere in the light of the plan to implement the Group Areas Act in Cape Town."

#### AFRICAN AREAS

In dealing with the plan to move all Africans living in Cape Town to Nyanga, the memorandum points out that the cost of transport from Nyanga to places of employment and the long hours spent on travelling will be an unbearable burden to these lowest paid workers.

"Instances are known where almost half the family income of Nyanga residents is spent on travelling. This condition would be greatly worsened by moving all these people from more accessible places."

Further Nyanga is completely undeveloped without even a place to bury the dead.

"Hardships inflicted on other races detailed in this memorandum will be magnified considerably by the inhuman treatment suggested for our African workers."

"We condemn the principle of the Group Areas Act as being against the best interests of the whole community and more particularly those of the Coloured people, who are being deliberately discriminated against by the Non-European sections of the people."

#### PANAMA FLASH WINS

SYDNEY.

Panama Flash outpointed Van Woods in the Leichardt Stadium on points over 10 rounds.

The crowd cheered the South African's classy display of scientific boxing.



A busload of sick and wounded U.S. prisoners being taken on the last stage of their journey from the North Korean p.o.w. camps to Valley Forge mental institution. Instead of being returned to their families, this was their reception in the "land of the free". Among them were Negroes. They were unanimous in saying they felt insulted by the U.S. Army.

## U.S. PRISONERS, SENT TO ASYLUM, PROTEST AT DIRTY DEAL

### Negroes See "Freedom" in Action

NEW YORK.

THE American Army's action in sending a batch of sick and wounded returned prisoners to a lunatic asylum for special psychiatric treatment because they supported the peace movement and criticised U.S. policy has caused a remarkable stir in the United States.

Even reactionary papers have protested, and the men themselves, despite efforts to isolate them, have protested vigorously against what they describe as the "dirty deal" handed out to them. It is significant that a number of the so-called "misfits" are Negroes, and the Negro Press has vigorously taken up their defence.

Of the first batch of wounded prisoners isolated as cases for special mental treatment, 22 have been detained at Valley Forge mental institution and one, Corporal Paul Schurr, who took an active part in the peace movement and had written letters home urging his family to work for ending the Korean War, has been isolated at Letterman Army Hospital. Schurr was decorated with the Bronze Medal for gallantry in action, but his support for peace while a prisoner has apparently wiped this out and made him a danger to the United States.

#### U.S. ARMY AFRAID

At the Panmunjom return point he was labelled "no interview" and was strictly segregated from any contact with the Press. The other men revealed why the Army Authorities were afraid of releasing them to their homes—one of the so-called "principles" over which U.S. negotiators have been holding up the truce talks for over a year.

All the men, together with every other prisoner in their camps, signed an appeal for peace. In addition, they refused to produce any atrocity stories and would not lend themselves to the hysterical campaign unleashed at the time of the return of prisoners.

Ten of the men held their own press conference and invited correspondents to hear what they thought of the way they had been treated. Among them was Private Robert Stell, a young Negro who, after two years and four months as a prisoner, was the first American to be handed back at Panmunjom. Stell said the stories that the prisoners had been brain-washed by the Chinese were "just a bunch of foolishness."

The well-known Negro paper, the Baltimore Afro-American, remarked

### Policeman Fined

CAPE TOWN.

Joseph Griebenow, a constable in the South African Police, was found not guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last week of inciting or instigating a Non-European woman to commit misconduct with him on the night of March 17.

In his judgement the magistrate said there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge against him. Nevertheless, on the evidence, Griebenow's conduct had been "most reprehensible".

According to the evidence, Griebenow was alleged to have accosted the woman in the street, kissed her and invited her to his room in the police barracks.

Griebenow was found guilty of stealing a pair of trousers and a wrist watch from fellow constables on the same date as the other offence was alleged to have been committed. He was fined £10 or 14 days on one charge and £15 or 1 month on the other.

"The enemy knew that in his native city Private Stell was not a first-class citizen," said the paper. "They knew that he and others like him were in Korea fighting for a democracy they could not fully share at home."

"They knew that despite his sacrifice for his country, he would continue to be despised, segregated, discriminated against and denied a better job merely because his skin was not white."

At the Valley Forge institute the chief psychiatrist, Col. Philip Smith, expressed his amazement at these men being called "misfits".

#### "BRAIN-WASHING"

Another equally outspoken comment came from one of the attendants at the Hospital. When questioned by the Washington Post about "brain-washing" he said: "What the hell do they think we are running here—a laundry?"

The Washington Post said it shared the disgust of the attendant. "We can't help thinking that the treatment of recently liberated p.o.w.s from Korea at the hands of some of their compatriots has been extremely unintelligent and in some instances rather callous."

The New York Times said the men had made "justified and angry protests about the way they've been represented as the victims of Communist propaganda".

Remarking that the men had been subjected to grave injustice, the Baltimore Sun said "the whole affair has been bungled and bungled badly".

## NATS. NEW PLAN TO STRIKE AT COLOURED VOTERS

CAPE TOWN.

THE Nationalists are hoping to remove a large number of Coloured voters from the roll with the next registration, according to an article in Die Burger.

The grounds of their removal will be that they do not comply with the qualifications for the registration of Coloured voters, says the paper.

The law requires that a Coloured man applying for registration must, in the presence of a magistrate, electoral officer or police officer of a rank not lower than sergeant, write his name, address and occupation and sign his application form himself.

It would appear, says Die Burger, that many of those at present registered have not properly complied with these requirements. Many registration officials have interpreted the regulations in different ways, and some people have been registered even though they could not spell their occupation properly.

Die Burger adds hopefully that if the educational test were carried out strictly, almost one third of the Coloured voters would be taken off the roll in some constituencies.

The opportunity to do so may occur in the near future, because a general registration of voters is taking place this year, probably beginning on July 30 and lasting for 3 months. All voters will be required to apply afresh for registration, and a completely new roll will be compiled by the time the Provincial Council elections take place next year.

Registration is compulsory for Europeans, but not for Non-Europeans.

Since the general election the Nationalists have made it clear that it's their intention to continue with their plans to remove the Coloured voters from the common role altogether. Legislation to this end will probably be introduced during the next session of Parliament, or at the latest during the 1954 session.

In the meantime, however, the Government Party clearly hopes to improve its position throughout the Cape in the Provincial Council elections by using the existing legislation to put as many Coloured voters off the roll as possible.

### Textile Workers May Strike

CAPE TOWN.

The Conciliation Board which was appointed to settle the dispute between the Textile Workers' Union and the employers over wages and working conditions in 3 cotton mills in the Western Cape has broken down after 4 meetings.

The union's case for higher wages was put to the Board by the national secretary, Mr. M. Muller, but the only response from the employers was an offer by one firm to pay 1d. an hour extra to those workers with 2 years service and 1d. an hour extra to those with 3 years service.

The wages of a large number of workers in this industry are less than £11 a month, and, of those earning more, many do so through production bonuses which vary from week to week.

"Our union believes in equal pay for equal work," said Miss N. Dick, secretary of the Cape Western branch of the Textile Workers' Union, in a statement to Advance. "Ours is one of the industries where the union has won its battles over equal pay for men and women on the same job. Now we are fighting for the same rate of pay whether a weaver weaves with cotton, or silk or wool or rayon or anything else."

The wages paid to cotton weavers are still far below those paid to workers in other sections of the industry, Miss Dick told Advance.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union held last week-end a resolution of full support for the Cotton Textile workers in any action they may take, was carried. The advisability of taking strike action will be discussed with the union members at the factories concerned during the week, and a ballot will be taken. Should a strike be decided upon it would be legal as the Conciliation Board has failed to settle the dispute.



North African demonstrators in Anzin (Northern France) on May Day were beaten up by police and republican security guards. Several people were wounded. The clash started when guards tried to seize a "Free Algeria" flag and several anti-colonial placards carried by the demonstrators.

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# Old Fears: New Parties

The triumph of Afrikaner Nationalism has revived the feeble plant of English Nationalism; the election victory for race prejudice has stimulated new efforts to avert a head-on collision between the forces of White Domination and African Liberation.

The oppressed people had, paradoxically, little reason to believe that their interests were at stake in the election though it was ostensibly concerned almost exclusively with their status and destinies.

Being voteless, they had no voice in the decisions reached. As passive observers, they found it impossible to discover any substantial difference between what the Nationalist and the United Party had to say regarding their attitude towards the African, Indian and Coloured peoples.

Both parties announced their determination to perpetuate White Domination as the highest, good and most noble virtue.

More significantly, both had adopted, the one proposing the other seconding, the two pre-election laws, the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, which apply fascist techniques to the crushing of the struggle for liberation and equality.

We must conclude that a victory for the United Party would have made no difference to the lives and aspirations of the Transkeian peasant, the Rand miner, or the inhabitants of the Orlando Shelters and Kensington's Pondokkies.

## MALAN'S CLAIMS

Yet Dr. Malan in his eve-of-election broadcast chose to confine his appeal to the one issue of

## Typo Union in Basutoland

CAPE TOWN.

The Basutoland Typographical Workers' Union was formed recently in Maseru. Under the leadership of Mr. H. Taka it is anxious to organise other workers in Basutoland.

The union has appealed for assistance in the great task which lies ahead of it. On behalf of these pioneers of trade unionism in Basutoland a special appeal is made to readers of Advance for a typewriter, a filing cabinet and a duplicator.

Will readers who are prepared to help this young trade union in Basutoland contact Miss Ray Alexander, Food and Canning Workers' Union, 151 Plein Street, Cape Town.

## RACING

### ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the racing at Milnerton on Saturday:

Milnerton Handicap (Tops), 9 furlongs: **Mill Dance**. Danger, Sostrom.

Milnerton Handicap (Middles), 9 furlongs: **Djhalawar**. Danger, Dolonor.

Milnerton Handicap (Bottoms), 1 1/4 miles: **Reivoli**. Danger, Titus Livius.

Ascot Handicap (A), 5 furlongs: **Examiner**. Danger, Scotch Grass.

Ascot Handicap (B), 5 furlongs: **Miraculous**. Danger, Djezreel.

Ascot Handicap (C), 5 furlongs: **Downlands**. Danger, Affectation.

Juvenile Stakes, 5 furlongs: **Fenelon**. Danger, Royal Glass.

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the "colour question", and to warn his unseen audience of voters that the election was "South Africa's last chance as a white man's country".

His main concern was to create among the voters a dread of the liberatory movement, to reassure them that the Nationalists were ruthless and ferocious enough to squash this movement, and to convince them that the United Party, in spite of its tactic of hiding its true self in Nationalist uniform, lacked both the will and the power to be equally ruthless.

To which Mr. Strauss replied

*by Our Political Correspondent*

that the United Party would expel every tsotsi and skolly from every civilised community in South Africa.

The effective majority of the voters preferred the Nationalist recipe for oppression. The United Party did not lose the election because it was "reactionary", or because it "weakly imitated" Nationalist policy. It lost because the effective majority of voters wanted just the ruthless, savage oppression which the Nationalists had made their own.

## AFRIKANER-ENGLISH RELATIONS

Race prejudice and race oppression were made the primary issue, even though the contending parties were not in disagreement on this score.

There was, however, another issue involved, which received very little press publicity, and practically no mention by party leaders, but which nevertheless shaped the attitude of a large section of the electorate. That was the issue of Afrikaner-English relations.

The English section is rapidly developing a national consciousness—an awareness of itself as a distinctive group, with its own traditions, customs, language and interests, which is in danger of suffering discrimination at the hands of the numerically superior and aggressive Afrikaner nation.

The English accepted formal Afrikaner political leadership as long as they were assured of leadership in finance, industry and commerce, which enabled them to dominate also, but indirectly and vicariously, the political scene. That assurance can no longer be provided.

The steady and uninterrupted growth of Afrikaner nationalism is splitting the European population into two antagonistic camps. The United Party has no daily Afrikaans newspaper; the Nationalist Party has no daily English newspaper. Schools and universities are becoming predominantly unilingual. Churches are divided according to language. The cleavage is affecting sport and entertainment.

Afrikaners tend to vote Nationalist because they are Afrikaners. The English vote United Party because they are English. If the trends continue, the United Party will lose most of its Afrikaner support and emerge as an English party, concentrated exclusively in the big towns, and powerful only in the Witwatersrand area, Natal and the Eastern Province, and the Cape Peninsula.

The English would then be doomed to remain a political minority; its party would be a perpetual Opposition.

It is because of this prospect—real or imaginary—that Heaton Nicholls has launched his Federal Party, designed to enlist the English for a revolt against Afrikaner political leadership and, if necessary, withdrawal from the Union.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY

Natal Federalists and the Torch Commando have not broken with the United Party because of disagreement over the policy regarding the non-white peoples.

Such disagreement has however been the principal reason for the formation of the new Liberal Party.

Its founders are acquainted with Non-European aspirations and appreciative of the potential strength of the Non-European liberation movement. They have the wit to realise and the integrity to acknowledge that the racialists cannot maintain their closed-in, caste-class society against the advancing tide of Asiatic, Arab, and African nationalism.

Having waited to find that the United Party had lost its unprincipled gamble, the Liberals stand to lose nothing by severing their connection with Strauss the Dumb.

Whether they will achieve anything is highly problematical. They cannot hope to get support from the white electorate, which has shown itself so firmly wedded to White Domination. They cannot hope to make headway among the industrialists, whose distaste for the industrial colour bar is so effectively subordinated to their preference for an abundance of cheap labour.

They cannot offer the Non-Europeans the one thing that the Non-Europeans want from Europeans today: unqualified, unstinting support for their struggle against all colour bars and for complete equality. Such support has been made "unconstitutional", and the Liberal Party rejects "unconstitutional" action.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF DISUNITY

The oppressed have never derived benefit from unity among their oppressors. It was Union that deprived the Coloured and African voters of their right to sit in Parliament; it was Coalition between Nationalist and Labour Parties that produced the Colour Bar Act of 1926; it was the United Party that removed the African voter from the common roll and extended the restrictions of the Native Land Act to the Cape.

The greater the degree of disunity among the whites, the more likely that a section will ally itself with the Non-European struggle for freedom.

For this very reason, however, the Europeans dare not split: the Afrikaner cannot achieve his republic, the English cannot hive off, and the Liberal must come to terms with segregation.

We cannot, therefore, regard the new parties as being more than a symptom of the cleavages and tensions within the European population, an internal disorder which will become important only when the increasing pressure of Non-European claims for equality effects a breach in the citadel of White Domination.

## GOVT. TO TAKE OVER NATIVE EDUCATION

CAPE TOWN.

**African education in the Cape Province is to be transferred from the Provincial Administration to the direct control of the Government as recommended in the Eiselen Commission's report of 1952 on Native Education.**

The Administrator of the Cape, Mr. P. J. Olivier, announced last week that the Cape Executive Committee had agreed in principle to this transfer.

It is understood that the Free State also is not opposed to the transfer, but Natal does not favour it and the Transvaal is still wavering.

The Minister of Native Affairs is expected to announce the Government's new Native Education policy soon. This will probably involve the transfer of the control of African schools from the Provincial Administration to the Native Affairs Department, within which a Division of Bantu Affairs will be set up. This new division may be subdivided into four sections, Bantu technical services, Bantu education and a Bantu development authority.

## TEACHER'S VIEW

Commenting on the transfer of African Education to the direct control of the Union Government, a Cape Town African teacher told Advance:

"The capitulation of the Cape Provincial Executive Committee to the Government in its move to put its apartheid policies into effect in the sphere of African education, has come as a great shock to the African teachers.

"The argument that the Government wishes to control African education because it finances it, is fallacious. The extremely high subsidy which the Government pays for European education

makes its contribution to African education pale into insignificance.

"The purpose of this new onslaught on African education is to complete the process of preparing the African for his perpetual role of hewer of wood and drawer of water and closes for ever to him the chance of rising to skilled professions and trades. What with the insistence of the Eiselen Commission that Bantu languages—very cumbersome and clumsy instruments for expressing precise scientific facts—be used as media of instruction, the Native Affairs Department will once more play its part in keeping the African permanently oppressed."

## ANOTHER VIEW

"Native education has languished during the last 25 years under the Provincial Administration," said Professor Pels, Professor of Education at the University of Cape Town, in an interview with Advance. "The provinces are restricted in revenue, but the State will be able to make more liberal provision for Native education."

Professor Pels stated that the reason why compulsory education for African and Coloured children had not been introduced in the past was that the Provinces could not bear the cost of such a scheme.

He felt sure that if the Government did take over African education it would not alter the content of what was at present being taught, since this was still largely in the hands of the missionaries and churches.

## U.P. May Support Passes for All

JOHANNESBURG.

The population register may be welcomed by the United Party as a measure which at election time will eliminate false votes.

The United Party opposed the introduction of the population register and the carrying of passes by Europeans, but may now reconsider its attitude, according to a report in one of Johannesburg's dailies.

The United Party will ask that the system be used for electoral purposes only.

The population register has been virtually completed, said a report of the Director of Census and Statistics recently.

## School For "High-Class Coloureds"?

CAPE TOWN.

The establishment of a fee-paying school for Coloured children was agreed to in principle by the Cape School Board last week.

In a statement to the daily press, Mr. G. J. Golding, a school principal and president of the Coloured People's National Union said, "this is long overdue and very welcome."

"Coloured people of high social standing are at present having to send their children to the same schools as their servants.

"I am very much against children who are Coloured by birth trying to pass off as European. If suitable education is available there will be no object in trying to get Coloured children into European schools."

In an interview with Advance, Mr. C. N. Theunissen, principle of a Coloured school at Parow, disagreed with the views expressed by Mr. Golding. "A fee-paying school," he said, "will definitely be against the best interests of the Coloured people. As it is there is a serious shortage of schools for Coloured children which the state must provide.

"A fee-paying school will ultimately lead to differentiation between Coloured schools where such should not exist. If there are certain parents who feel that their children should attend a fee-paying school, they should bear the cost of erection and the expenses of such schools themselves. Such schools should not be erected by the state, whose duty it is to attend to the needs of the greater number at the earliest opportunity.

"I feel that the children who will attend a fee-paying school will look down with contempt upon children who do not. This will lead to further snobbery."

## Charge Against Gladstone Tshume Withdrawn

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Solicitor-General of the Eastern Cape has withdrawn the case against Mr. Gladstone Tshume, who was charged with attending a meeting last December of the Young Men's Guild (African Section) of the Methodist Church of South Africa in contravention of a notice issued to him in November by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act prohibiting him from attending all gatherings.

Mr. Tshume's case was heard in the Magistrate's Court on March 25, 1953. The defence attorney, Mr. Sam Kahn, issued a subpoena for the Minister of Justice to be called as a defence witness.

The case was to be resumed on April 24, but the Solicitor-General applied for a postponement until May 8, when he formally withdrew the charge.



# FRENCH LOSE HEAVILY IN INDO-CHINA

## Laos "Invasion" Story Misfires

LONDON.

**FRENCH** forces continued to be ground up, their garrisons and fortified posts destroyed and the area effectively under military control reduced in the general warfare over practically the whole of the three territories comprising Indo-China, during the first three months of this year.

Losses in troops, including thousands of puppet soldiers who deserted with their arms, numbered over 10,000.

In reply, the French command is resorting to terror bombing on an increased scale—blind indiscriminate raids using American planes, napalm and other bombs—and the only "victories" it can claim are imaginary divisions and battalions of the People's Armies alleged to have been wiped out from the air.

Although world publicity has recently been focussed on fighting in the state of Pathet Lao (Laos) this has by no means been the centre of the heaviest warfare. The formation of an independent Laotian People's Government and the rapid extension of the guerilla areas of this thinly populated area were used as a pretext by the Americans to manufacture another scare of "Communist aggression."

But the American schemes misfired. The French colonialists, after fighting for years and losing thousands of lives and untold expenditure, did not want to see themselves ousted by a "United Nations task force." The Laotian people's forces are consolidating their position in the countryside and building up a firm base among the peasantry.

It is now admitted even in French official communiques that there has been very little fighting. The French forces, mainly puppet soldiery, either fled or gave up their arms, leaving most of the country in the hands of the People's Army. Fresh battalions of French troops and Foreign Legionnaires were flown in and are kicking their heels in the two main garrison towns and holding an area along the border of Siam to protect their communications.

The imaginary "Viet-Minh Army" at one time boosted to a strength of six divisions (about 100,000 men) in propaganda intended to stimulate foreign aid and supplies, has mysteriously disappeared. Viet Minh was the anti-Japanese People's Liberation movement and the use of the term to-day, eight years out of date, is merely an indication of the unrealistic French propaganda.

In the principal war areas of Vietnam the last three months has seen incessant fighting in which the French have lost over 6,200 in killed and wounded and 2,200 prisoners, many of them deserters.

Summing up this period, the Vietnam News Agency claims the capture of 2,183 weapons of various kinds and a large quantity of ammunition. In addition to the destruction of many French strong-points, equipment knocked out included five aircraft, two naval vessels, nine tanks and large numbers of motor vehicles.

In the key North Vietnam military area the French lost 22 fortified positions and units on the move were attacked in 24 ambushes. Fighting back against so-called French "mopping up" operations, the People's Army engaged in 38 larger battles.

In the central area of Vietnam, guerilla warfare flared up on a big scale. The largest single action took place at Ankee where the French left behind 665 casualties. Reinforcements had to be rushed from the already hard-pressed northern area.

French casualties in one month's fighting in South Vietnam were 140

## Victory for Workers in South West

CAPE TOWN.

After many years of agitation by the Food and Canning Workers' Union, The Factories Machinery and Building Works Ordinance and the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance were passed by the Legislative Assembly of South West Africa in May 1952.

On May 1st, 1953 the Factories, Machinery and Building Works Ordinance with the regulations framed thereunder came into force. This is a great victory for the workers of South West Africa, as under this ordinance are laid down hours of work and conditions that should prevail in the factories on a par with the provisions of the Factories Act of South Africa.

For example, while workers in South West Africa in the fish canning industry previously had a 50-hour week with unlimited overtime, a 46-hour week and a maximum of 6 hours overtime per week has now been enforced under the new ordinance. "This achievement should encourage workers in South West Africa to organise themselves into trade unions to get the administration to bring into force the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance and by the use of this machinery to bring about improvements in wages and conditions of work," said Miss Ray Alexander, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, in an interview with Advance.

## CARTER TO DEFEND TITLE

LONDON.

James Carter, the world lightweight boxing champion, fresh from his victory over challenger Tommy Collins, has signed to defend his title against George Araiyo on June 12.

He is now becoming very active and his next title fight may be against the British and Empire lightweight champion, Johnson.

killed and wounded and 84 prisoners.

"During the period," says the Agency, "the People's Army and guerillas were very active throughout the Vietnam battle front and broadened and consolidated their bases in the enemy rear."

In the smallest of the Indo-China states, that of Khmer (Cambodia), fighting took place on a growing scale, according to a broadcast message picked up from the Khmer News Agency. In four months since December, the Khmer Liberation Army took part in 30 actions and knocked out over 560 French including a colonel and two other senior officers, a Provincial and District Administrator.

In these actions, the Khmer army captured 134 weapons, two wireless sets, 11 motor vehicles and quantities of ammunition. Resistance to French "mopping-up" operations drew in the village militia and guerillas on a large scale.

The report says: "As a result of the victories of the people's forces, puppet troops have mutinied against their French commanders and crossed over to the resistance ranks. In the Duay Teap district, Khmer puppet troops crossed over to the resistance ranks, bringing with them one machine gun, two submachine guns and quantities of grenades and ammunition. Others in the Kompong Chang area came over with their arms."



Mr. M. A. O. Imoudu, President of the Railway workers of Nigeria and popularly known as Labour leader No. 1. He is taking a foremost part in building up a progressive working class organisation in West Africa.

# WEST AFRICAN WORKERS BACK INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

## Trade Unions Reject Scab International

LAGOS (NIGERIA).

**THE** advance of the Labour and trade union movement in West Africa has been characterised in recent weeks by the sweeping rejection of the "scab international" I.C.F.T.U. and the close alliance of the African workers in the Gold Coast and Nigeria with the national liberation movements of their countries.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, largely financed by the reactionary American, British and other trade union centres and enjoying the backing of the U.S. and British Governments as a means of fighting the influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has spent considerable time and money attempting to win over the growing African unions and corrupt their leadership.

In Nigeria the lead against the I.C.F.T.U. was taken by the militant African Railway Workers' Union with 13,000 members, led by Mr. M. A. O. Imoudu who is regarded as Nigeria's No. 1 Labour leader.

### SCAB INTERNATIONAL

The Executive Council of the Union has issued a six-point statement severing its relations from what it denounced as the "scab international". It accuses the I.C.F.T.U. of being an instrument of the Imperialist powers with colonial interests in Africa.

"We ask the I.C.F.T.U. to leave us alone," says the statement. "We will never be their stooges, we will never accept their scholarships and allowances, we will always regard as traitors to the cause those Nigerian trade unionists who commune with them and we shall tell our brothers who have not sold or mortgaged their souls and the interests of those they represent to avoid the I.C.F.T.U. like the plague."

The statement calls for the formation of a strong central trade union organisation and a policy of complete industrialisation of the country.

### WOOD WORKERS

The African General Wood Workers' Union, meeting in Lagos in its first annual conference, also denounced the I.C.F.T.U. and warned against its reactionary aims. The general secretary, Mr. Usokwe Ezeobi, described them as "vandals of Labour and nothing but a carbon copy of their masters".

He called for support of the W.F.T.U., which supported the struggle of the workers in capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The union demanded the placing of Nigerians in responsible positions in the sawmill industry, recognition of the union in negotiations with the Government and the immediate conversion of thousands of daily-paid labourers into permanent employees.

### GOLD COAST TRADE UNIONS

The schemes of the I.C.F.T.U. also suffered a severe blow when the Ghana Trade Union Congress, representing the workers of the Gold Coast, at its third annual conference at Accra unanimously adopted a resolution condemning it and describing it as imperialistic.

The conference went on record for the building of a united trade union movement in West Africa "which would defend the democratic rights of the workers and lead them in the fight for independence".

A step in this direction has been taken by the Nigerian Trade Unions which agreed at a meeting in Lagos on a constitution for a proposed All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation. The vote was unanimous and the aim of the new Federation was set out as "to consolidate the unions and present a united front in the fight for higher wages, better conditions of service and national independence".

## Old-Style Witch Hunt in U.S.

NEW YORK.

The atmosphere of the witch-hunt appeared to have affected a man who appeared at Phoenix, Arizona on a charge of murder. He said he shot a woman because she was a witch and had refused to lift a curse on his wife.

## Cape Train Apartheid Invalid

CAPE TOWN.

Coaches on the Cape Town trains reserved for "Europeans Only" may be occupied by anyone, according to a ruling by the Cape Supreme Court last Friday.

Mr. Welcome Zihlangu, who was fined £15 in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last year for entering a "Europeans Only" coach won his appeal in the Supreme Court. He was one of a group of Non-Europeans who entered a European coach on the Mowbray-Cape Town train in protest against the railway apartheid regulations. The train involved had only two coaches. One carried a notice reading "Europeans Only" and the other had no notice.

The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson, said that in consequence of the decision of the Appeal Court in the Rex v. Abdurahman case of 1950, the reservation of one railway coach in the train in question for Europeans only without giving Non-Europeans the same privilege in the other coach, constituted "partiality and inequality to a substantial degree".

## Appeal to Help Kenya Trade Unionist

CAPE TOWN.

A Kenya trade unionist and a former member of the executive of the African Workers' Federation, Mr. Pilot Kananbui, was last week sentenced to a year's hard labour for being in possession of "subversive" newspapers.

This action by the Kenya authorities was described by Miss Ray Alexander, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, as an attack on the workers of Kenya and on trade unionism in Kenya and throughout the world.

"It is therefore the bounden duty of every trade unionist to protest in strongest terms against this vicious sentence," said Miss Alexander, in an interview with Advance.

"I appeal to the workers of Great Britain, who can influence the Kenya Government, to demand the immediate release of Kananbui. Organised labour must not allow the suppression of trade unionism in Africa."



## RACING

### DURBAN

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the Clairwood meeting:

First Race: 1. Saint Diand, 2. Miss Dexter, 3. Hidden Gem.  
Second Race: 1. Thalassa, 2. Hkeriway, 3. Philberta.  
Third Race: 1. Young Charles, 2. Forfar, 3. Harcross.  
Fourth Race: 1. Harvest Mate, 2. Poppo, 3. Nemesis.  
Fifth Race: 1. Fire Brick, 2. Almond Ice, 3. Superbus.  
Sixth Race: 1. Puccini, 2. Visionary, 3. Forage Cap.  
Seventh Race: 1. Diamond Light, 2. Corn Silk, 3. Upset.  
Eighth Race: 1. Airfield, 2. David, 3. Fire Feast.  
Ninth Race: 1. Mvita, 2. Saffron, 3. Accumulate.

### TURFFONTEIN

Following are Centaur's selections for Turffontein on a Saturday: Maiden Juvenile Plate, 6 furlongs: 1. Battle One, 2. Young Gambut, 3. Knee High.

Rosettenville Plate, 1 mile: 1. Sailor Bird, 2. Happy Result, 3. Royal Guard.

H. B. Christian Memorial Handicap 7 furlongs: 1. King's Pact, 2. Trenwith, 3. Shah Jahan.

Turffontein Middles 5 furlongs: 1. Greensong, 2. Gunner's Son, 3. Semipearl.

Johannesburg Winter Handicap, 1 Mile: 1. Diplomatic, 2. Sociology, 3. Bachelor.

Jeppetown 1½ miles: 1. Blue Bird, 2. Drooping, 3. Back Row.

Turffontein (Tope) 5 furlongs: 1. Blue White, 2. Tamasha, 3. Nostar.

Turffontein Handicap (Bottoms) 5 furlongs: 1. Fruit Cocktail, 2. Pumps, 3. Mirus.

Glenesk Stayers Handicap 1½ miles: 1. Gregale, 2. Lynwood Palmer, 3. Flower Boy.

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### MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACES  
AT  
ASCOT

SATURDAY, 23rd MAY

First Race starts at 1.30 p.m.

— SEVEN EVENTS —

#### TWO £1 DOUBLES

1st Double on 3rd and 4th Races  
2nd Double on 6th and 7th Races

#### TRAIN SERVICE:

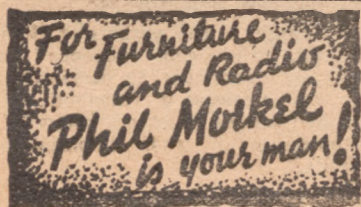
From Monument Station at 12 noon, 12.44 p.m. and 1.10 p.m.

#### BUS SERVICE:

Buses will depart for the Course from Lower Burg Street (Corner of Riebeck 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, Riebeck Street, CAPE TOWN.—R. C. LOUW, SECRETARY.



## Transvaal Indian Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

A special delegate conference of the Transvaal Indian Congress assembled in Johannesburg last Sunday to discuss among other topics the operation of the Group Areas Act and the threat to remove the Western Areas and establish Lenz Indian Township.

Mr. Nana Sita, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress who opened the conference said the Indian people of the Transvaal must stand united in the face of the uprooting plans of the Group Areas Act. The plan for the removal of the so-called Black Spots would mean the removal of over 60,000 Non-Europeans from the Western Areas.

Secretaries reported to the conference that 48,000 Indians of the Transvaal were seriously threatened by the implementation of the Group Areas Act. Those living on the Platteland on farms without leases were seriously affected by a proclamation under the Act. Group Areas had already been called for in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area and at Lydenburg, Nylstroom, Balfour, Brits, Wolmaransstad, Witbank, Nelspruit, White River, Zeerust and Louis Trichardt. The zoning plans envisaged the uprooting of thousands with the consequent loss of their livelihood.

Instead of housing plans for the Indian community in such places as Johannesburg and other Reef towns, plans were afoot to uproot whole communities.

A resolution passed on the Group Areas Act said: "The zoning plans of various town and city councils are designed to give effect to the policy of the Nationalist Government and Congress calls to workers, traders, pedlars, hawkers, tenants, householders and social, educational, sporting, religious and political organisations, to unite and to object at every stage to the removal of the people and to defend their hardwon rights at all stages."

The resolution requested a housing scheme in Johannesburg for the lower income groups in the Indian community. Conference objected to the wholesale removal and zoning plans of the Johannesburg City Council.

On the subject of the Government debarring wives and children of South African Indians, conference protested against this interference with the family life of Indians and resolved to oppose the proposed measure with "all the means at its disposal."

### SOUTH AFRICA CLUB

162 Longmarket Street, Cape Town. Tuesday, May 26th, Mr. H. Bernad on The Legal Aspect of the Group Areas Act.

### BIRTHS

Simons. To Jim and Susie (Nee Meyer) a Son on the 14th, at Somerset Nursing Home. Both well.

### 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

## SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS

### THEY NEVER COME BACK

The old saying regarding ex-heavyweight champions still holds true.

Jersey Joe Walcott, trying to regain the title that he lost last year, was knocked out by the holder, Rocky Marciano, in the first round at the Chicago Stadium on May 15.

A ready-made and worthy challenger for the winner has been found. He is Ezzard Charles (Cincinnati) former World's heavyweight champion, who gained a unanimous and impressive 10-round points decision over the Utah challenger, Rex Layne.

No heavyweight has ever succeeded in winning back his lost laurels, though James J. Corbett and Jack Dempsey came very close to achieving this feat.

Maybe Charles, who lost his title to Walcott in July 1951 and failed to regain the title a year later, will succeed against Marciano.

### ANKARAH FIGHT FIASCO

Referee Austin O'Connor spread his arms wide apart, motioned Roy Ankarah (Gold Coast) and his Algerian opponent Mohammed Chickaoui back to their corners and then declared "No contest" in the 7th round of their fight at Nottingham. It was a sorry display of the noble art.

Ankarah, like all whirlwind boxers, has suddenly blown up. He was leaden footed, woefully short in his leads, and as wild as anyone could possibly be with his crosses and swings.

It was pathetic to hear that Ankarah, who only last year, as the "Black Flash", had made himself so popular there, was pulled out of the ring after the crowd had slow clapped and stamped with their feet.

Apparently Ankarah has not benefited from his 5 months of inactivity, and will certainly soon be called upon to defend his title against either Alby Tissong, the S.A. featherweight champion, or that sensational youngster Sammy MacCarthy who, although he beat Ronnie Clayton, was too young to fight for the British title under B.B. of Control rules.

At this stage one cannot help feeling that Ankarah will lose the title that he won from Ronnie Clayton in 1951.

Here is the chance that Alby Tissong has been waiting for. Let us hope he is given the chance.

### TULI'S VICTORY IS BOOED

The only bad mark on Tuli's professional boxing record was erased when he beat Meunier (France) on points over 10 rounds, but the crowd booed the referee's decision.

The dancing, bouncing, dynamic Tuli had taken every round and was far ahead on points.

Meunier's last round effort might have influenced the crowd, but it was not enough to earn him the decision.

Tuli and Meunier drew their previous fight, although a decision in favour of Meunier would have been well received by the crowd. Jake Tuli, the Empire flyweight boxing champion, was presented with a gold medal by Mr. J. Onslow Fane, chairman of the British Boxing Board of Control, in the ring at the Empress Hall, London.

The medal was from the African newspaper, Zonk, in appreciation of Tuli's winning the Empire title.

by  
Globetrotter

### SPRINTER'S APPEAL SUCCEEDS

After 2 hearings in separate places, lasting more than 5 hours, E. Macdonald Bailey, the British Olympic sprinter, has won his appeal against the decision of the Southern Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association to suspend him "sine die".

Bailey was represented by several legal experts headed by Sir Frank Soskice Q.C., M.P., the former Attorney-General, before an Appeals Committee composed of 5 members, who heard arguments and discussed the matter for 3 hours.

The Southern Committee's decision to suspend Bailey concerned an advertisement for starting blocks "made to the requirements of E. Macdonald Bailey Ltd."

Under an A.A.A. ruling an active athlete may not allow his name to be used in the selling of a commodity.

Bailey maintained that he had not exploited his athletic ability and that he was using his knowledge of something he knew a lot about.

The well-known S.A. athlete Dennis Shore, similarly transgressed "Amateur" rules by receiving money for sport broadcasting.

Alfred Shrubbs (72), the record-breaking British athlete, who turned professional 47 years ago, has also been reinstated by A.A.A.

Russel Mockridge and Lionel Cox, Australia's Olympic cyclists, were similarly deprived of their "amateur" status.

In light of the British A.A.A.'s decision in reinstating Bailey and Shrubbs, the S.A.A. and C.A. may follow suit and reinstate Dennis Shore.

Shore wants nothing more than to get back into amateur athletics. He gave the sport splendid service in his active days on the track and now that he has retired, he is keen to work on the administrative side—and quite obviously his knowledge and experience would be invaluable.

### TWO YOUNG CENTRES

Two University students may oppose each other in the coming rugby test series between S.A. and the Wallabies.

19-year-old, first year medical student, Saxon White, proved the star of the final Australia rugby union trials at Sydney.

He played centre with the captain, John Solomon, and is included in the team to tour S.A. this year.

18-year-old Wilfred Rosenberg seems set to wear Springbok colours. The try he scored for Wits. University against Union at Ellis Park from a break from mid-field, was reminiscent of Japie Krige, with characteristic head up and dash for the line.

His selection for Transvaal against Northern Transvaal came as no surprise and he showed himself to be a player of great possibilities with excellent defence.

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## Bechuanaland

### British Move Condemned

Commenting in a message to the Bamangwato Tribe on the appointment of Rasebolai, Mr. W. S. Pela, prominent adviser to the tribe and the man banned from their reserve at the beginning of this month, has said: "There are no words adequate enough to condemn this blatant act of the British Government in imposing on the tribe a person who, by traditional native law, is disqualified from holding the position of Chief because he severed connections with the tribe over which he is now called by the Government to rule."

This, says Mr. Pela is a monstrous decision coming from a country which is consistently reminding others of the observance of democratic concepts.

Mr. Pela says it is quite obvious that Rasebolai will not get the cooperation of the tribe save from those who followed him and Tshakedi into exile.

#### USE OF FORCE

The Government is fully aware of the implications of the appointment. "But they have a way of backing the authority of Rasebolai with armed force. Already there is quartered in the Ngwato Territory a substantial security police force from the other High Commission territories and Southern Rhodesia. Already there is a stockpile of ammunition ready for use in case of trouble."

Mr. Pela appeals in this message to the tribe to do nothing that might give the authorities an excuse for using firearms against them. "I ask you to remain calm and to proceed with your day-to-day work with dignity.

"For us the fight for the return of Seretse to his homeland as chief shall not stop till he is returned in the flesh."

Mr. Pela's message traces the history of the handling of the Bamangwato by the British Government. The period before the last Kgotla was characterised by the mass arrests and summary trials of those tribal leaders who remained free at the time. The arrests were designed to instil fear into the minds of the ordinary tribesmen and ensure that the convicted leaders serving prison sentences would be unable to attend the Kgotla. Then, having failed at the Kgotla to get what they wanted, the seemingly democratic British Government resorted to usual undemocratic procedure of appointing Rasebolai as the Native authority for the Ngwato Reserve.

The proclamation declaring Rasebolai native authority was not unexpected, in Mr. Pela's opinion. It was obvious, he says, that the British Government would resort to this step to circumvent the determined opposition from the tribe.

### INDIAN YOUTH PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

JOHANNESBURG.

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress will take place on Sunday, May 24.

Papers will be read on Indian youth in commerce and industry; Indian education, health, and sports and other topics and the organisation's annual election of officials will also be held.



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