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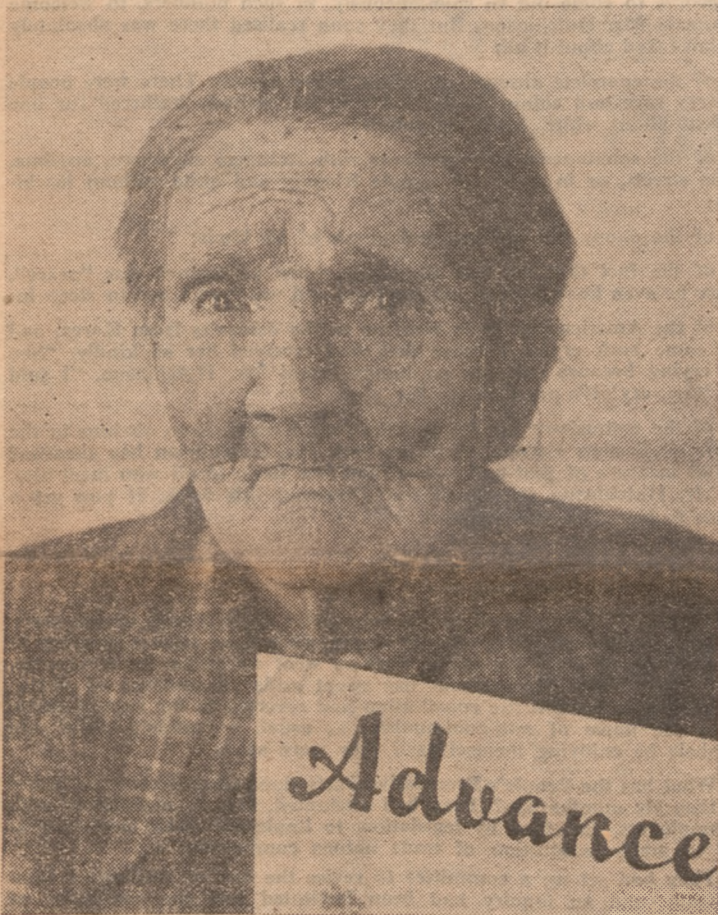
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BIG BUSINESS BACKS

A STAUNCH SUPPORTER



OLDEST "ADVANCE" READER? Ouma Bosch, of Doornfontein, Johannesburg, celebrated her one hundredth birthday last month. Bright and alert, this grand old lady does not wear glasses, and greets every one of her 62 descendants by name! She was born in Colesberg, Cape.

U.P. REBELS

Want Coalition For Financial Reasons

JOHANNESBURG.

POWERFUL mining interests are determined to get Mr. Strauss out of the leadership of the United Party and replace him with someone more acceptable to the Nationalists.

Then, they believe, toadnering will be possible, leading to the establishment of a coalition government, the Coloured voters will be quietly removed from the voters' roll, the "Constitutional crisis" will be resolved, and—they fondly imagine—"capital will flow into the country".

That is the sordid story behind the complicated manoeuvres at the closing stages of the last session of Parliament, the establishment of the "sell-out" commission of enquiry into the Coloured vote, and the behaviour of the right-wing "rebels" in the United Party.

And that is why, to the bewilderment of the ordinary U.P. supporter, some of the biggest English newspapers in the country are openly supporting Mr. Bailey Bekker and his associates despite their overwhelming repudiation by their Party.

Mr. Bekker is in close and constant touch with a leading Rand newspaper editor who has expressed support for his case in his columns. The chiefs of a mining house with big newspaper connections are also known to be determined to eliminate Strauss, even if it means the complete collapse of the United Party.

But to their dismay Mr. Strauss is fighting back vigorously and demonstrating that the U.P. mem-

bership is solidly behind him. In his Port Elizabeth speech at the Cape U.P. Congress, Strauss for the first time came out openly against "great dangers" from "certain powerful influences in financial quarters."

Significantly, this sensational speech was for the most part not reported in the English papers, which devote columns daily to the doings of the Bekker splinter group. It is notable too that Mr. Strauss showed signs in this speech of ending the rightward drift to unprincipled opportunism which has characterised his leadership for the past three years and more.

"Never in the record of human history has any nation prospered permanently at the expense of others, no matter of what colour," he said, and adjured his followers to go "back to principles, and don't play at politics."

Want Capitulation

Mr. Strauss is no Leftist. But for some time it has been clear that the close and intimate relationship which marked the association between Smuts and John Martin during their lifetime does not obtain between Strauss and the press barons of today. The mining magnates find Bekker and Havenga more "approachable." Hence their present determination to compel a U.P. capitulation to the Government.

So far, the record shows that they have grievously miscalculated the amount of support for the right-wingers in the U.P. They are taking their revenge through a large-scale withdrawal of big business financial support from the Party, which has already had the effect of closing down a U.P. Afrikaans-language paper and wholesale notice being given to U.P. full-time officials.

60,000 IN KENYA SLAVE CAMPS

LONDON.

The British military and local authorities in Kenya have in recent weeks dropped all pretence of winning the co-operation of any section of the Kikuyu. Practically every day has seen the introduction of new panic measures, indicating that the situation for the 35,000 Europeans in the colony is getting worse and that no end to the "emergency" is yet in sight.

Two of the latest measures have been the ruthless expulsion of some 15,000 Kikuyu from Nairobi and the decision to cage over 60,000 in a series of concentration camps on the outskirts of the city, effectively sealed off by military guards and barbed wire.

News from the so-called trouble areas of the reserves has reverted to nothing more than the worst kind of boasting about the number of people killed in military and police operations. Invariably, of course, every person killed is described as a "Mau Mau terrorist". The biggest "bag" for a single day in the last week was 45 Africans killed and 20 captured in the Fort Hall area.

The decision to create the sealed concentration camps outside Nairobi is modelled to a remarkable degree on German Nazi methods.

The present locations are all to be isolated by high barbed wire fences and then cut up into seven separate camps. Each camp will be in charge of a British-appointed headman with British-appointed block leaders in charge of each block of houses. Inside and outside the compounds there will be constant patrols of armed regular and reserve police as

well as tribal police and armed guards at the gates will check every African entering or leaving.

The newly-appointed Administrative Officer of the Nairobi District, Mr. Desmond Ryland, said the concentration camps had largely been decided on as a result of the Kikuyu boycott of the bus services and bans on smoking European cigarettes. Mr. Ryland admitted:

"This anti-social campaign was 100 per cent successful."

The 1st Battalion of the Royal Inskillings and armed British police were rushed to Nairobi to restore the badly shaken confidence of the settlers, and Mr. Ryland claimed this resulted in "a very appreciable restoration of confidence".

At the same time he admitted the police and military measures had been unable to break the bus boycott or make the Africans smoke European cigarettes.

He claimed the measures had been taken in response to "spontaneous representations by leading Africans". Who they were, however, he did not say.

The Kenya Government has also announced a directive to prisons ordering that all sentences be made a "real deterrent" to the repetition or contemplation of crime. The European members are also clamouring in the Legislative Council for the traditional deliberation of the courts to be abolished and the whole process of trial and execution to be speeded up.

29 OCT 1953

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A "LITTLE BROEDERBOND" IN A.N.C.

YOUNG CONGRESSMAN DIES

JOHANNESBURG.

One of the most promising of the younger leaders of the African National Congress, Mr. Robert Lepuru, died last week at the tragically early age of twenty-six, after a short illness.

Mr. Lepuru was a member of the Executive of the Central Branch of Congress, and also, following the central regional conference recently, was elected regional chairman.

Mr. Lepuru volunteered for the Defiance Campaign last year, but on account of his ill-health Congress did not call upon him to go into action.

He was employed as a seller of Advance, which extends its sincere sympathy to his family and his numerous friends.

BRITISH ACTION CONDEMNED BY CONGRESSES

JOHANNESBURG.

The working committees of the African National Congress and the S.A. Indian Congress have sent joint cables to Sir Winston Churchill and to Dr. Cheddi Jagan denouncing the undemocratic action of the British in Guiana and demanding the withdrawal of British troops and the granting of full self-government to the territory.

Workings Of Secret Cligue Exposed

JOHANNESBURG.

ON the eve of the Transvaal conference of the African National Congress, a sensation was created by the publication in the "Bantu World" of a statement by Mr. John Nkadimeng, chairman of the Johannesburg Central branch of Congress, exposing the existence of a "secret splinter organisation" within the A.N.C., known as the Bafabegiya ("Those who die dancing") Club.

MacDonald Maseko, chairman of the organisation, alleges the statement, "is campaigning desperately" for the Provincial presidency. Messrs. Sello, Pillay and Mashigo—"similarly confused and disgruntled individuals"—declares Mr. Nkadimeng, are also associated with the Bafabegiya organisation.

ELECTION STUNT

The statement avers that, having been defeated in their efforts to secure election to leading positions in their own local branches, "they have in fact left the ranks of Con-

gress and found political asylum in a splinter organisation."

"Their demand for 'action' is a naive election stunt to manoeuvre themselves into official positions," writes Mr. Nkadimeng. "It is a grave pity that Lawrence Thamae, Alice Morapedi and Ellen Molapo should ruin their political careers by their inability to break away from the Bafabegiya."

LEADER'S COMMENTS

Interviewed by Advance, Mr. David Bopape, banned ex-secretary of the Transvaal A.N.C., commented that none of the persons leading Bafabegiya had ever been good Congress workers. "It is good that Nkadimeng brought the matter into the open, otherwise it might have become a little Broederbond."

Mr. N. Mandela, elected last year as Provincial President, told Advance: "I have been disturbed for a long time by certain unhealthy tendencies. These are explained by Mr. Nkadimeng's article."

Asked whether he thought it a good thing that internal differences should be ventilated publicly, Mr. Mandela replied, "It depends on the nature of the differences. This is not an honest disagreement on policy, but a matter of a disruptive faction working secretly in the A.N.C. It is necessary to bring such matters into the open."

Mr. Moses Kotane was also asked to express his opinion of the article. He replied: "I am for the crushing of such a disruptive group, and welcome anything that is done to expose it."

Guiana Sugar Kings Do Well

LONDON.

The sugar kings were largely responsible for the developments leading up to the overthrow of the British Guiana progressive Government, and three-quarters of the colony's output is controlled by one monopoly, Booker Brothers. The chairman of the company, Mr. J. M. Campbell told his shareholders recently: "Bookers is not merely a business, it is a cause." The cause, he made clear, was British Imperialism and he claimed that pushing the British Empire was "serving the future of mankind".

At the same time, Bookers service fills the pockets of its shareholders. At this year's shareholders' meeting he declared:

"Our cash position has now so much improved that your directors feel able, in this historic Coronation year, to recommend a special bonus of 6d. per Ordinary share to be paid out of capital profits not subject to United Kingdom income tax; this in addition to maintaining last year's Ordinary dividend rate."

British Guiana was described in the report of a British Parliamentary Commission in 1927 as "a plantocracy, or government of sugar, by sugar, for sugar".

Clarion Call

Back from the Festival

QUITE one of the most stimulating experiences I have had for some time was the privilege of meeting Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, who returned last week from the Youth Festival in Bucharest. Mr. Hutchinson was formerly a teacher in the Pimville High School, Johannesburg, but was dismissed by the authorities after taking part in the Defiance Campaign.

Mr. Hutchinson has come back from Europe absolutely bubbling over with his experiences. There were a number of Africans in the South African delegation to the Festival, he says, and they were all overwhelmed by the reception they received.

I hope Mr. Hutchinson will be able to write an article for Advance telling us what he saw and learned in Europe. He is a fascinating conversationalist, because so sincere and unaffected, and he held an audience in Cape Town last week spellbound with his story.

He told us of the Festival train from Prague to Bucharest, which was greeted by huge crowds at every stop, no matter what the time of day or night, bands playing, flags waving, flowers scattered over the delegates, dancing on the station platform;

of the genuine joy of the people of Eastern Europe at meeting the delegates from other lands. At first they had thought it was impossible for people to come out so spontaneously, in such numbers, to welcome them, said Mr. Hutchinson. But they soon realised there was absolutely nothing faked about it all;

of the complete absence of colour consciousness. There were people of every race and colour at the Festival, but nobody bothered for one moment about white, black or yellow;

of the spontaneous conversations with strangers anywhere, anytime, in the streets, or in pubs, the people friendly and quite without inhibitions;

of the shops full of food and goods of all kinds;

of the fact that the first Rumanian word he learned was "peace", before he even knew how to ask for food and water or a bed to sleep in;

of the American girl who went up to the delegates from Korea, and who came back crying because they had received her so kindly. "She was crying because she was so happy," said Mr. Hutchinson. "I told her: 'Cry, cry! It's good to cry for peace'";

of the enthusiasm for life and the future which is so obvious in the people of Eastern Europe whom he met. Mr. Hutchinson has absorbed his full measure of that enthusiasm, and is a tonic to all who meet him.

Mr. Hutchinson returns to the Transvaal this week. If you get a chance to hear him, don't miss it.

Is This Communism?

BRITISH GUIANA is all in the news these days. Stories of red plots, arson, sabotage and goodness knows what have been appearing in our papers ever since the sugar workers went on strike there recently. Finally the British Government has swept aside all pretence of democracy there, suspended the constitution and reverted to the rule of force. All in the name of anti-communism, as usual. Wouldn't Hitler and Goebbels be enjoying themselves if they were alive.

What has the People's Progressive Party done since it came to power less than six months ago? They had attempted, first by negotiation with the employers, and then by legislation, to implement their election promise to make recognition of trade unions compulsory.

They had set up a committee to revise the law of workmen's compensation, and an inquiry had been instituted into the conditions of domestic servants.

The number of scholarships at secondary schools had been increased and the P.P.P. had decided to start a lottery to raise funds to improve the very inadequate health services.

Restrictions on immigration and on the importation of publications from other countries had been lifted.

No nationalisation, no threats against foreign capital, no expropriation of land and property, no revolution and bloodshed; yet this is dubbed "communism" by the British Government.

P.P.P. leaders claim they made an honest effort to improve the conditions of the people, but were sabotaged at every turn by the Ministers and officials appointed by the Governor who, as we have since seen, retained absolute power in his own hands.

Apartheid Condemned

IT will be of interest to South Africans to learn—that the daily press didn't tell us—that the Legislative Council of British Guiana last month adopted a motion condemning the policy of apartheid of the South African Government. The motion was introduced by the right-wing Government appointee Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, and supported by all parties in the House.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan leader of the People's Progressive Party in the Council, made a rousing speech in the debate, the text of which has now been published as a pamphlet. He made a detailed analysis of the Union's social and economic structure, explaining the pass laws, the electoral system, and the use of cheap African labour.

While supporting the motion, Dr. Jagan went on to show parallels between apartheid and "Jimcrowism" in the U.S.A.

"I went to school in Washington," he said. "On the trains the Coloured people have to travel in the first two carriages which are reserved for them and where they get all the soot and smoke from the engines."

Dr. Jagan referred to colour bar practices in the United Kingdom and even in British Guiana itself, where the big companies operating the bauxite concessions and the sugar estates enforce colour bars.

Dr. Jagan moved an amendment proposing further the cessation of trade with the Union as a protest.

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Sir De Villiers Graaff claimed after the close of the Cape congress of the United Party last week that "All is well in the U.P."

BALFOUR DROPS PLAN TO UPROOT INDIANS

Even Whites Didn't Want It

BALFOUR.

AFTER cross examination had revealed that the Council's scheme to remove the Indian community to a bare site two miles from the town was unwanted even by the white residents, the local Town Council decided to drop it in favour of an alternative plan which would leave the Indians substantially where they are.

Previously, under cross-examination at last week's session of the Land Tenure Advisory Board, the Town Clerk, Mr. J. J. van Eeden, told Mr. B. L. S. Franklin (appearing for the local Indian community) that the Council's main objection to the Indians remaining where they were was that European railwaymen were living close by.

Mr. Franklin: Do you know that the railwaymen have asked that the Indians should be allowed to stay there?

Mr. van Eeden: Yes.

Mr. Franklin: Is that not a strong reason for preserving the status quo?

Mr. van Eeden: It is in the interests of the railwaymen to up-

hold the principle of apartheid, but apparently they do not realise this.

Pointing out that the Indian community had offered £4,000 to the Council free of interest, to buy 20 morgen for expansion next to the present area where they were and to guarantee the cost of laying out the township, Mr. Franklin said that the Council memorandum stated the ratepayers would have to bear the cost of the scheme. He asked Mr. van Eeden whether he did not agree this statement was a plain lie.

"Not a lie but a wrong declaration," replied the Town Clerk.

The Council met during an adjournment and announced that it had reconsidered its attitude, and would agree to the alternative proposed by the Indian community.

Mr. V. G. Hiemstra appeared for the Council.

KOREAN ARMISTICE MAY SOON BREAK DOWN

Gangster Tactics to Stop Prisoner Exchange

LONDON.

THE wrecking of the Korean cease-fire is going according to plan—the plan of the United States and its ally, Syngman Rhee.

First attempts of the North Korean and Chinese representatives to start explanations to the 22,000 prisoners last week were prevented by the tight ring of agents who are murdering anyone who shows any sign of wishing to return to his homeland. Officials and Indian custodian troops were greeted with showers of stones and the prisoners were driven into their tents by the agents.

The New Statesman and Nation comments on a note which has now crept into the whole of the Western Press: "Reports from the neutral zone Indian village . . . suggest that the 'repatriation' arrangements may break down in disaster."

Gen. Thimayya, the Indian commander of the custodian troops, has made it clear that his work is being sabotaged by the agents of Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek. He has demanded that every prisoner should be given the right to be interviewed individually as to whether he wished to return or not. But the Americans and the Rhee Government will not consent to this. They say that the prisoners can only be spoken to in batches of 25 and it is obvious they do this in order to have their thugs and killers present to intimidate every group.

NEHRU ANNOYED

Denouncing the wrecking tactics, and the vicious slander campaign directed against the Indian troops by the Americans and Rhee puppets, the Indian Premier Nehru, speaking in Bombay, said it had become obvious that in the prisoners' camps "extreme measures were being taken by a section of the prisoners to compel others to toe the same line".

Even the more conservative American papers have begun to admit something of the reign of terror in the compounds.

The correspondent of the New York Times reported from Panmunjom: "It is known that under the tight discipline within the prisoner ranks, some who in fact want to go home have been afraid to express

The Indians tested this out when the Indian President of the United Nations Assembly, Mrs. Pandit, called in the American representative, Mr. Cabot Lodge, and questioned him on the situation in Korea. The Manchester Guardian's New York correspondent, Alastir Cooke, cabled:

"It is assumed that she wanted to know if the United States would protect the Indian troops. He was not able to say categorically that they would."

Since last week's exposure of the murder of a Chinese prisoner and the cutting out of his heart, a batch of four Korean prisoners has escaped and confirmed this murder as well as revealing that three North Korean prisoners who had been transferred from an American-run hospital near Pusan had been killed by agents in the hospital compound attached to the Indian village.

CLUBBED TO DEATH

The escaped men said they had seen prisoners being clubbed to death while wrapped up in their blankets on the hospital stretchers. One prisoner, Chao Lu-tai, had been killed because he refused, while in the hospital, to put on a singlet printed with the Kuomintang emblem and this was at once interpreted as revealing a desire for repatriation.

They said the hospital had become a murder centre and liaison point for agents who have free access to South Korea by car. The Rhee Government had sent 30 "nurses" for "service" in the hospital and they were in fact couriers between Seoul and the Indian Village. All Indian personnel at one time serving in the hospital had been driven out and Indian custodian troops could not stand within 30 yards of the hospital compound fence without danger of being hit by stones.

The four men organised their escape from the hospital by volunteering for service on a garbage truck. As soon as they were within sight of an Indian guard they leapt off the truck and dashed to him for protection.

that desire for fear of beatings or worse from fellow prisoners."

In a later report he said: "Hongchos (camp bosses) have set up their own secret internal administration in the compounds."

These reports do not, of course, admit that the hongchos are American and Rhee agents receiving daily reports and instructions by radio from Seoul as well as a transmission picked up direct from the United States.

DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

The New Statesman says however: "This organisation (in the compounds) is being used for two purposes. The first is to create the maximum trouble for the Indians, and thus provide excuses for the South Korean threat to use armed force to drive the Indians out of Korea. The second is to plan, as the ultimate means of disrupting the repatriation agreement, a mass break-out of prisoners . . ."

"Syngman Rhee has made it plain that he will go to any lengths to force an Indian withdrawal, prevent the Korean Conference from even meeting, and aggravate the Communists into a renewal of the fighting. It seems from the events of the last two weeks, however, that he has at least the tacit sympathy of the American command."

Banned Delegates Greet World T.U. Conference

JOHAANNESBURG.

Mr. James Phillips, former president of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, Mr. Dan Tloome, ex-secretary, and Mr. Arnold Selby, until recently secretary of the African Textile Workers' Union, have sent the following cable to the conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions now meeting at Vienna:

"We who were elected as delegates of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions deeply regret we are unable to attend your great conference because of the undemocratic travel restrictions imposed by the Union Government. Following our election as delegates, all three of us were ordered by the Government to resign from our trade unions and desist from trade union activity under pain of imprisonment. Thirty-three other prominent trade unionists have also received similar orders recently.

"We are with you in spirit. We urge you to protest against the Fascist policy of the South African Government.

"Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions!

"Forward to Peace and Social Security!"

A.N.C. DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF EDUCATION ACT

DURBAN.

Last Sunday 67 delegates representing 10 branches of the African National Congress, 27 factory committees, and 5 organisations representing women, cultural, church and business interests met at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, to demand the withdrawal of the Bantu Authorities and Education Acts.

The delegates represented over 35,000 Africans and the Conference was convened by the Regional Committee of the African National Congress. Mr. H. Mtetwa, chairman of the Claremont branch of the A.N.C., presided.

The Conference was addressed by Mr. Mtolo on the Bantu Authorities Act, Mr. J. K. Ngubane, editor of the former weekly journal, "Inkundla ya Bantu" on the Education Act, and Dr. W. Z. Conce, who spoke on the "Immediate Task of the Congress".

"If you find there is a lull in the activities of the Congress, it is not because any of us are afraid of the Government. Because of the many Acts recently passed by the Nationalist Government curbing the activities of our people and depriving us of what little civil liberties we enjoyed, the Congress is now considering what tactics to be employed to further the cause of freedom in South Africa," concluded Dr. Conce.

The next regional conference will be held at Cato Manor, probably next month. Mr. Stephen Shlamini, secretary of the Durban Regional Committee, informed Advance.

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NO BARGAINING FOR GROUP AREAS

M.R.A. AND THE MINE WORKERS
JOHANNESBURG.

"I say without fear of contradiction that moral rearmament has done for my union what no other force could ever have achieved," said Mr. E. R. van Rensburg, general secretary of the Mine Workers' Union of South Africa, addressing the World Assembly of Moral Re-orientation at Caux, Switzerland.

"Leaders of my union were the first to apply the principles of M.R.A. in negotiations with the management. It has brought a complete change for the better; it has brought unity in our ranks . . ."

But while Mr. van Rensburg was using these glowing phrases the executive committee of the Mine Workers' Union was being severely criticised for appointing Mr. D. E. Ellis as acting general secretary of the union.

A well-attended meeting of the Far East Rand District Committee of the Mine Workers' Union held last week unanimously demanded Mr. Ellis's dismissal and the resignation of all executive members who voted for his appointment. Mr. Ellis resigned as general secretary of the Mine Workers' Union when he was found guilty by the Regional Court in Johannesburg in April of accepting a bribe or inducement from Mr. F. J. Kritzingger to buy Trans-Africa House for a certain figure. A sentence of 18 months imprisonment was imposed, but an appeal is pending.

PARACHUTE SPIES BANKED ON WAR

LONDON. The thirteen Rumanian spies parachuted into Rumania by American planes and sentenced to death after trial in Bucharest last week, were all former members of the Iron Guard, the fascist organisation which collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation of the country by Hitler. Agency reports say all the accused admitted their guilt. Three others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

One of the leaders of the accused, Alexandru Tanase, told the President of the Court:

"I was ready to serve anybody, Hitler or the Americans, so long as they were ready to fight against the system of People's Democracy. I banked on war and wanted war and the Americans were ready to help me."

Facing the men in the court were piles of parachutes, tommy-guns, rifles, revolvers, grenades and other weapons, money, radio transmitters and false identity papers.

American planes parachuted them into the country at various times between October, 1952 and last July.

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Congress Warning to Speculators

DURBAN.

"NYLSTROOM should act as a further warning to all our people that to co-operate in any way with local or central authorities in setting aside racial zones under the Group Areas Act is to commit suicide, for the aim of the Act is to strangle the Indian people economically and to drive them into the wilderness and eventually to force them to expatriate from the Union," says a statement issued by the Natal Indian Congress.

"The Indian Community," the statement adds, "is unanimous in its total rejection of this law. We are against the Act on principle and hence there is no room for bargaining with anyone for what to some misguided individuals may appear to be concessions."

TEMPTERS

"We must not allow individual interests to stand in the way of the larger interests of the community as a whole. Proposed Indian areas such as the Reservoir Hills must not be allowed to tempt vested interests in our community to start negotiations for the purchase of these areas from Europeans for resale to individual Indians, for to do so would be to co-operate very actively in making race zoning possible. The success of the authorities will depend on whether the Indian people panic and start moving out into the suggested areas."

"If there are any individuals or groups in our community who go counter to the wishes and the interests of the people then they must be mercilessly exposed so that they can realise how the community feels on this question."

"The Indian people throughout the Union must make it known to the Board and the authorities that they are opposed to all race zoning plans, that they will not submit any alternative plans before the Board and that they will in no way co-operate in the creation of racial zones. At the same time speculators within our own ranks must be warned to keep away from the temptations offered to them to act as the active agents in the setting aside of racial zones."

Right-Wing Drive Among Jews

JOHANNESBURG.

The occasion of the visit to South Africa of Menachem Begin, Right-wing Israeli leader, is being made use of by the near-fascist Revisionist Party and its youth organisation "Betar" to conduct a general fund-raising and propaganda drive. Emphasising their own steady drift rightwards towards support of the Malan Government, Messrs. S. M. Kuper and I. A. Maisels, the leaders of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation respectively, participated in the Revisionist reception to Mr. Begin.

Mr. Begin attacked the very mild and limited nationalisation practices of the Israeli Government as "monopoly". He demanded free enterprise and a policy of attracting "Western" as opposed to "Eastern" Jewish immigrants to Israel.

He revealed that 1 1/2 billion dollars had been received by Israel in American aid, and that "heavy resources" had been confiscated from Arabs who had fled from Israel, including half of Jerusalem and half of Haifa. He charged that the Government parties had used public money for election propaganda.

SWART'S VICTIM



Haydee le Roux, general secretary and Johannesburg branch secretary of the Sweetworkers' Union, who was recently banned by the Minister of Justice.

FESTIVAL OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



Our pictures show a group of singers and their audience at the recent Youth Festival in the Transvaal. Heartened by the splendid success of the Festival, the Committee is calling a conference on November 7 to plan an even bigger and better Youth Festival in Easter, 1954. Sporting, cultural and other youth bodies are cordially invited to contact the secretary at 4a Kort Street, Johannesburg.



Co-op Bazaar

JOHANNESBURG.

The People's Co-op and Xmas Parcel Savings Club held its first Annual Bazaar on Friday 16 and Saturday 17 October. The Bazaar, which is to raise funds for the Club, was a great success, owing to the untiring efforts of the Secretary, Chairman and Committee, and the valuable help of agents and members. The members and visitors to the Bazaar could buy goods very cheaply, and the Committee hopes this will encourage more members in the coming year to join the Club and reap the benefits of membership.

"GROSS INTERFERENCE WITH WORKERS' RIGHTS"

Protest At Bannings Of Trade Unionists

JOHANNESBURG.

VIGOROUS protests have been made by the National Baking Industrial Union and the Sweet Workers' Union to the banning orders by Swart against their leaders, Mr. Sam Rosenblatt and Miss Haidée le Roux, National President and National Secretary of their respective organisations.

Both have also been forbidden to attend any gatherings for the next two years.

Miss le Roux was elected organiser of the Sweet Workers' Union in 1942, becoming Johannesburg secretary in 1944 and national secretary in 1947. Until this year she had been elected for five years in succession as secretary of the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, and was for three years on the national executive of the S.A.T.L.C.

position of president since its establishment, eleven years ago.

Mr. Rosenblatt, who is still employed in his trade, has worked in the baking industry since his arrival in South Africa twenty-three years ago. He has led a number of successful struggles and strikes in his industry, and is also president of the Witwatersrand Baking Employees' Association. Although not specifically ordered to resign from this latter body the bans on gatherings and participation in the work of registered unions will obviously deprive the union of his leadership. He has for the past two years been a member of the national executive committee of the Trades and Labour Council.

Gross Interference

The Witwatersrand branch of the National Baking Union has sent a resolution to Mr. Swart, strongly protesting against the banning order as "gross interference with the hard-won rights of the workers," and demanding "that all restrictions

on Mr. Rosenblatt be withdrawn to enable him to continue his active and useful work in the trade union movement."

A letter has been written by the branch to the Witwatersrand Baking Employees' Association proposing a joint meeting to discuss "what steps can be taken to campaign against this order."

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. M. Modlin, E. W. Thirfield, E. L. van der Colff, R. Bennett and J. J. Chapman, has been appointed to seek an interview with Mr. Schoeman, the Minister of Labour.

JOEY FOURIE BANNED

CAPE TOWN.

Banned last week from her union, the S.A. Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union, was its Cape Town organising secretary, Miss Joey Fourie.

She was ordered not to take any part in the affairs of any union

registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act, and was prohibited for two years from attending gatherings.

Although her two notices were signed by the Minister of Justice on September 30, it was 13 days before they were delivered to Miss Fourie. Thus nearly half of the period during which she was still allowed to attend to the affairs of her union had passed before she was even notified of the Minister's restriction.

Miss Fourie joined the trade union movement in 1936 as organiser of the waitresses' union in the Cape. Afterwards she became organiser and later branch secretary of the N.U.D.W. until 1944.

She started the Cape Town branch of the Hairdressers' Employees' Union and during her period as secretary succeeded in introducing the closed shop, with the result that today her union is 100 per cent. organised.

Miss Fourie has also been secretary of the Textile Workers' Union and of the Milling Workers' Union for short periods. In 1950 she became national secretary of the Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union, a post she held until the beginning of this year.



JOEY FOURIE.

U.S. ATOMIC WAR PLAN WON'T WORK

Scientist Analyses Military Strategy

AMERICAN air strategy based on the Atom bomb is senseless, cruelly inhuman and will not work, says the noted United States atomic scientist Dr. PHILIP MORRISON, in a recently released article on "The strategy of A-war."

I have walked the ruined streets of Hiroshima. I have seen the leaky railroad shed where the thousands of the radiation sick were lying on the wet concrete for a month, waiting to die. I know what bombs and bombing mean in human terms. Nevertheless, I know that one must view even this most irrational and terrible of human activities, atomic war, with the calm eye of reason, if it is to be prevented from bringing to wretchedness the world's great cities. Let us then discuss the cold numbers and pitiless arguments of the strategist; they will be, in the end, a way to peace.

At least the two great powers possess stocks of A-bombs, and have tested early versions of the H-bomb. The A-bomb can wreck and maim a city district; the H-bomb a whole country. How can they be used? What is the meaning of their existence in the world of political power?

The bombs must be near a point of concentration of human wealth,

and of men and women, if their force is to be effective. They will always be expensive and relatively few, though their number grows every day. This means they cannot be used lightly, or against uncertain or inexpensive targets. The largest explosions will seek the largest and costliest targets. These targets are cities, the centres of production and population. The whole idea of the use of the A-bomb, and most surely of the H-bomb, is the idea of Hiroshima.

Given the stockpile, what becomes crucial is its delivery. The A-bomb is the weapon designed for the long-range bomber. America has put more money since 1950 into the Strategic Air Command (SAC) than into the Korean war. We have built a network of air bases around the world, from icy Thule beyond the Arctic Circle in Greenland, to the rocky plains of Morocco and the deserts of Tripoli and Arabia.

Haste and Fear

We have SAC bases in Britain, Germany, Japan, Okinawa, the Azores, Alaska and the Aleutians. They ring the world. They have more than once meant serious diplomatic and political commitments. They cost many billions, spent in haste and fear.

We now have four types of bombers for the delivery job: the obsolescent piston B-50; the semi-jet giant B-36; the B-47, a fast jet bomber of medium range, suitable for use from our ring of overseas bases; and the up-coming big jet, the B-52—fast but not of the longest range.

Soviet Spends Less

The U.S.S.R., which spends relatively much less on strategic aircraft than do we (and always has) is now equipped with a fleet of piston bombers, like our B-50's. It is reported (American

Aviation), also to be building a large fleet of medium-range fast jets like our B-52. We seem to spend about half our plane money for long-range bombers; Russia spend less than 1/10th its air funds for that type of air war.

What will the bombers do? They propose to fly without warning across sea or ice or land, so that one country can strike a fearful blow against another from high in the air, without marching armies, on some dark and stormy night.

Attack not Easy

It can be done. But it is not easy. The fighter-interceptor planes, and especially the guided missile, without pilots, can be depended on more and more to destroy the bomber in the air. Witness even Korea, where our B-29's no longer flew by day against the MIG-15. Some will get through any scheme of defence, but a big well-prepared country can be expected to defend itself well against the bomb and the bomber.

Big-area countries, like the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., are greatly helped by space. Space gives them time to send up the planes and rockets to seek shelter, to turn off the lights and radio stations—to try not just once, but again and again, to bring down the bomber as it flies overhead.

Neutrality is Their Defence

Not so Britain, France, W. Germany and Japan. They cannot defend themselves with space or time. They are crowded with targets and are tightly knit economically. Against these states it seems probable that today an attack in force with atom and hydrogen will prove decisive. These countries cannot defend themselves against air attack.

A sober military analysis leads to the conclusion that almost no political reasons could convince responsible leaders of a state like Britain or Japan or France to engage in a war where atomic weapons could be used today. Their strategy must be neutrality.

Brutal Onslaught

Make no mistake: even the biggest countries would suffer terribly under full-scale atomic attack. But the difference between the grandiose plans of the bomber command and their performance against modern interception and detection over big distances seems enough to reduce the impact from a decision to a mere brutal onslaught.

The SAC's strategy is a strategy of offense. It is founded by its own claims not on saving American cities, but in retaliating for their destruction. Its targets are the homes and lives of the civilian population. Pin-point bombing with atomic bombs is, as indeed it almost always was with plain TNT.

The commanding general of SAC, tough Curtis LeMay, learned his ruthlessness against the almost undefended and quite inflammable cities of Japan. It is a poor analogy. He flew his planes from nearly unpopulated island bases across empty seas to an enemy weakened mortally by blockade and without a chance to retaliate in any way.

The SAC's is a strategy of contempt. It says that the people will break somehow. But in a big country, especially if the matter is not one-sided, there is room for grave doubt.

Less Aggression

There is a real solution; negotiation on the critical issues of our time, with the great powers agreeing to rid themselves, step by step, of the weapons of mass destruction. Such an agreement need be based not on human sanity but on a good hard look at the military facts.

British correspondent Philip Deane, in a book published after his release from a N. Korean prison camp, wrote of a drive from Pyongyang to the Manchurian border in April, 1953. All road bridges were functioning perfectly; trains were going; he counted 1,000 trucks southbound in one night. He wrote:

"The communications," a N. Korean colonel told me, "are working as they have never worked before." . . . And along the road, on both sides, every town, every village was completely destroyed. Somehow it did not make sense.

That is the U.S. Air Force. It does not make sense. It is cruelly inhuman. It will not work.

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MRS. FISKE RUSHES IN WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD

CAPE TOWN.

LAATEST moth to be seen fluttering round the Parliamentary candle is Mrs. Joan Jonker Fiske, who hopes to succeed Mr. Brian Bunting as Native Representative for Cape Western.

Mrs. Fiske has achieved some notoriety with her South African National Coalition in recent years. The principles of her coalition are so vague that they could safely be adopted by any political party, and it is on this basis that Mrs. Fiske has been hoping to bring about some sort of closer co-operation between the United Party and the Nationalists.

Mrs. Fiske states she is standing for Parliament on a platform of direct representation for the Non-European peoples, and she has recently circulated to interested parties a "rough draft for a Bill" which shows how she proposes to bring this about.

Her "rough draft," however, shows she stands for the abolition of the present form of Native Representation in Parliament and the resuscitation of a sort of glorified Native Representative Council.

Five so-called "Native M.P.s" would be elected by African voters with a Standard Six qualification, but they would not be allowed to sit in the House of Assembly as ordinary members. They would have the right to speak only in debates on Bills proposed by the Native Council, but could not vote. Similar representation is proposed for Coloureds and Asiatics.

"On all Bills introduced into the House which might have an indirect concern to the Non-European

citizens, the Non-European M.P.s to state their viewpoint to the Ministers of their particular Department and he will have the privilege of stating their viewpoint in the House."

Just imagine Senator Verwoerd stating the Africans' viewpoint in the House!

So much for Mrs. Jonker Fiske. It can be taken as a certainty that if she stands on this crack-pot programme in the forthcoming by-election, she will lose her deposit.

BEN LEVITAS

A more serious candidate who is considering entering the field is Mr. Ben Levitas, the Cape Town City Councillor who was elected last November in succession to Mr. Fred Carneson as Native Representative in the Provincial Council.

Mr. Levitas has put up a staunch fight for the under-privileged in the City Council for many years, and as a member of the Native Affairs Committee has always made it his business to voice the opinions of the African people on controversial issues.

That his actions and policies are known to and approved by the African people was convincingly demonstrated in the election last November, when Mr. Levitas soundly defeated his two opponents, Mr. A. Miller and Mr. Sassini, by 1,805 and 2,571 votes respectively.

Mr. Levitas told Advance that he would not be able to make a final decision before he had consulted the African organisations who had worked for him in his 1952 election campaign.

Meanwhile the Liberals, hoping against hope that this time they will have the field to themselves, have already appointed an African election agent and have started to write out voters' cards.

The vacancy in Cape Western was gazetted last week, but the date of the by-election has not yet been announced.

Spanish Leader Is Alive

LONDON.

The famous Spanish socialist leader Gregio Lopez Raimundo is alive in a Franco prison and has been seen by two British visitors, Mr. M. Orback, M.P., and Mr. George Lesson who made a trip to Madrid to investigate the conditions of imprisonment of trade unionists and others who are under arrest or are interned. Raimundo led the great strike in Barcelona in 1951 and the two British visitors made a special request for an interview with him. They found him in a prison near Madrid where very large numbers of prisoners are held for long periods awaiting trial.

Raimundo stressed the importance of world interest in repression in Spain and thanked Britain for the presence of a lawyer at his trial. He clearly implied that he owed his life in part to pressure on the fascist regime. He said he should have been released on January 9 this year and did not know what reason was being used for keeping him in prison. Although he is locked in a wing of the prison reserved for dangerous criminals he has been allowed visits from his sister.

DEMOCRATS IN DISCUSSION



A group of delegates at the recent conference of the S.A. Congress of Democrats in Johannesburg.



A group of delegates during a break at the Transvaal A.N.C. Conference last week-end. Left to right: Messrs. V. Ncamani, J. Molefi, A. Tshlane, P. Q. Vundla, W. Gxabagxaba.

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READERS' VIEWS

SCHOEMAN'S BILL

From G. Makabeni and J. D. Nyaose, 139, Anderson Street, Johannesburg:

In the Advance newspaper issue of October 1, 1953, we, Messrs. G. Makabeni and Jacob D. Nyaose, are accused by the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, headed by Mr. G. Maeka, designed Vice-Chairman, as splitters of the trade union movement. Mr. Editor, please permit us to reply fully to these recriminations contained in your article referred to above.

That the proposal to form the Action-Committee, was rejected is incorrect. Mr. G. Maeka himself suggested at that meeting that it was a good idea but should be formed through the auspices of the Council. Realising that the Council had done nothing to bring the knowledge of the Government and the public, that the Non-European workers and organisations are strongly opposed to the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, Mr. G. Maeka's request was unacceptable. It was looked upon as another effort by officials of his Council to employ delaying tactics in our life-struggle against the Bill.

At a subsequent meeting to which Mr. G. Maeka was not invited, the African Trade Unions in the interests of their members decided to form the Action-Committee, with a specific purpose to make a desperate effort in

fighting against the Bill, which would include sending a deputation to interview the Minister of Labour, if he approved. If the Minister of Labour refused to see a deputation from the South African Trades and Labour Council's registered Unions, that is not an excuse for Mr. G. Maeka's Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions to fear making their own representations, seeking an opportunity to place the Non-European workers' resolutions against the Bill to the Minister concerned.

We, the alleged splitters, ask Mr. Maeka and his Council, what are these conference decisions he speaks of? Who made them and when, since the Council is still to carry them back to the workers and not to the Government and the public? What does the Council propose doing since it is not prepared to make representations to the Government?

In conclusion we wish to make it clear that we have not formed any rival body to the existing organisations, as suggested by Mr. G. Maeka, but as responsible African trade union leaders, we have refused to sit down and fold our hands, while Mr. Maeka and his colleagues in the Council are confused as to what action and steps to take. The Action-Committee has the support of most African trade unions of independent thought and leadership. We shall do nothing to betray the African people's struggle to say what is right at the right time.

The Korean War

From Malek Rasool, Kinross:

Someone told me the other day: "So peace has come at last to the people of Korea."

I looked and wondered in great amazement. Is it true that hostilities had come to an end in Korea? No! It is unbelievable yet true. Peace has come. Now, ask those soldiers, those American buddies who were at the Korean Front. Did they achieve anything? Was there any moral in their war in Korea? Has anything been achieved from the horrors of war?

No! War is the devourer of human lives and the destroyer of values. War brings death and destruction. But yes, it is the bread and butter of the magnates of Wall Street. Those men who know not nor are they interested in the sufferings of the soldiers.

All this bloodshed, this wastage of human lives; the barbaric killings, shootings, bombings of Korean people and their homes. Yes! Korea is a land of devastation.

Korea is full of thousands of little orphans who cry for their mummies and daddies.

Korea blemished because she was firm in her ideals; virile in her passion and genuine in her conviction.

Yes! Korea destroyed and raped because of the will of those men in Wall Street.

ON PARADE

SPAIN WILL LIVE AGAIN

I can still see vividly before me the bare walls of the Spanish Legation, the midnight of the defeat of the Republican army. Those were grim hours. Hopes of victory that had ridden high lay buried deep. Like the utter rending of precious fabric torn in bloodstained collapse the constitutional democratic Government of Spain ended its frantic dying struggle in the ruins of Madrid.

Beside me stood Juan Lapuente, the Republican Consul, a slight but sturdy figure speaking with a guttural roll of his "r's" and holding my arm in one of his hands while with handkerchief in the other he wiped a glistening forehead, his eyes now strangely bright with tears, now melting with pity for the sufferers at home, now lashing with anger at the murderers of his nation.

"Be the truth what it may we'll fight until we're free—and Heaven nor Hell, God nor devil shall turn me from my purpose till I die"

New Dawn

Tireless fighter against the sorrows of life, Juan Lapuente always saw the dawn nearing when life will be bright for his people in the future, when Spain will escape from the clutches of its unbearable situation. Until his death last week he remained possessed of a sacred wrath against those who had butchered the gallant defenders of democratic Spain, against a "christian" Franco, against his co-conspirators the Nazi Adolf Hitler and the Fascist Duce Benito Mussolini. He was possessed too of the conviction in exile that there was something worse than Cain killing Abel—it was the murder of Spain by this evil trinity.

He felt like the American Negro Frederick Douglass who, refusing to be either slave or silent, penned these incisive words:

"Those that can but whisper freedom should be doing even that though they can only be heard from one side of their short fireplace to the other."

He never forgot the cruel and iniquitous war nor the grasping ambition, the tyrannical usurpation of his Motherland, the atrocious aggression by Nazi Germany and Italy, or the cruel and haughty pride of the dictator Franco. The groans of slaughtered men, the screams of violated women and the cries of orphan children brought to him not only the throb of pity but a determination to undo the great wrong that had been done to his country.

His name became synonymous to us with the liberation of Spain. His life was rich with understanding and with hope which one can only appreciate fully by retracing the drama of the struggle waged in his heroic Homeland.

Great Record

In his life was reflected one of the great records of men and women struggling to preserve what little is left of compassion and joy from a tide of Spanish misery, which seems to rise blacker and higher with every passing year. The Spanish people faced by a terrifying solidarity of exploiters, domestic capitalist and foreign banker, in a tireless competition of vileness, still rise up from time to time against the sheer down-press of misery, poverty and oppression. Not even the roar of American jets, nor the blast of Marshall Aid's cannons can silence the hunger rumbles of cheated Spanish bellies.

Lapuente knew that life will assert itself for him as for millions

of others. Republican Spain can never die, nor can the Spanish patriots and International Volunteers who clawed their way over the Pyrenees to the sunny, tragic blood-soaked plains to take their stand.

The Battle Is Not Ended

In his mind he relived those times, relived the glory of a battle whose thunder has died down, but which is not ended, nor will it end until the cause which inspired it is won. He joins the long roll-call of heroes who could not abide the decades of Franco's rule.

One of the poems written by Rex Warner contains these lines

about the Spanish War:

"So that the drunken general and the Christian millionaire, Might continue blindly to rule in complete darkness, And on rape and ruin order might be founded firm; These guns were sent to save civilisation."

Not great poetry but its political truth has not been altered by the passage of time nor by the fact that American arms and aid are now being sent to Spain which has become an unofficial ally of Britain and the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Yes, Republican Spain be-

Another View Of The Phalarope

From "Critic", Cape Town:

Since I feel that A.O.D.'s review of Alan Paton's "Too Late the Phalarope" leaves so many questions unanswered, I hope you will be willing to publish my remarks about the book.

I myself felt that this was a much better novel than "Cry the Beloved Country". It is much more tautly written, and shows much more insight into character, perhaps because Paton is dealing for the most part only with Europeans and their attitudes, which he probably understands much better than the Africans he tried to portray in "Cry the Beloved Country".

In fact, the only Non-European who figures largely in the book, the girl Stephanie, is completely unreal as a character. She is merely a personification of evil in the eye of the author, of temptation and sin, and shows none of the human qualities that one might have expected from a person in her predicament.

The story of Van Vlaanderen and his relationship with the girl is unfolded with great skill and growing tension up to the point of exposure. After that the novel falls to pieces. The ending is not an ending at all, it is an evasion. Why did Paton fall down at the very point at which he might have carried his novel over into greatness?

The reason is that the novel is not a study of race attitudes at all. There is no explanation in the book of why Van Vlaanderen was tempted by a black girl. True, he was left sexually unsatisfied by his wife. He was also misunderstood and dominated by his father. But does all that inevitably lead up to miscegenation? Van Vlaanderen might just as well have satisfied his sexual urge by having an affair with his cousin—the indications are she wanted to anyway. He could as logically have expressed his rebellion against authority by robbing a bank, or—more likely in his case—disputing the referee's decision on the rugby field. Why his weakness took the form it did in the novel is not adequately stated.

Thus when the crash comes, Paton was completely unable to judge how his characters would react to the crisis. The tragedy would have had significance if it had in any way changed those who participated in and contributed to it, if it had brought light into darkness, replaced pre-

judice with understanding, transformed, if only for a moment, ordinary men and woman into heroes. Then we could have felt ennobled by the suffering of these creatures, and inspired in the very midst of despair.

If only, one hopes, some of these people will rise above their circumstances, defy convention, show that the bonds of love and affection are stronger than fear. But no. All, all are overwhelmed. The disaster is greater than the people who made it. Van Vlaanderen's father crosses his son's name out of the family Bible; his sister breaks off her engagement to the dominee; his friends shun him. It is all so conventional and trite. Of true catharsis, which is the essence of tragedy, we are given nothing. Oscar Wilde produced "De Profundis" from the depths of gaol; Pieter van Vlaanderen (that is, Alan Paton) gives us—silence.

This failure stems, I suspect, from Paton's unwillingness to face the problem which he states in the novel. "The corrosive effect of race hatred upon human lives is powerfully portrayed," says A.O.D. in his review. But by his ending Paton implies that he accepts white society's judgment of the "guilty pair". The "sin" of miscegenation must be expiated, the stain wiped out. The few suffer, not through their strength but through their weakness. The many remain, steadfastly pursuing their prejudices and nursing their righteousness to the very end.

Nats Split Leather Union

JOHANNESBURG.

Immediately following Mr. Swart's banning of Willie Kalk, former Leather Workers' Union secretary, Nationalist elements in the Union have followed up by organising a breakaway "Europeans Only" union in the industry.

Led by Mr. E. A. Socher, a former organiser who was recently dismissed by the union, the new body claims that it will aim to give the white workers a "fair say" in the industry.

It is notable that the Transvaal Leather and Allied Workers' Trades Industrial Union, from which the Socher group is breaking away, has a majority of Europeans on its executive, although they are in a minority of 650 to 2,000.

Mr. Socher claims that he was expelled from the union for opposing a gift to Mr. Kalk on the occasion of his banning. In fact, he himself proposed the gift at a union meeting, and was subsequently relieved of his duties for unconstitutional activity.

By SAM KAHN

They Haven't The Foggiest Idea

LONDON.

Do the American policy-makers actually know what they are doing, asks the widely-circulated magazine U.S. News and World Report, after a summing up of the diplomatic situation in Europe.

"U.S. fighting men, 350,000, are bottled up in Europe. Instead of battling Russians, they might have to try and battle their way out if war came.

"France, heavily infiltrated by Communists, isn't too dependable. The French are moving towards some kind of eventual revolution—right or left. Italy is in about the same state as France, facing eventual trouble.

"Britain isn't too sure that she cannot do business with Russia.

"Germany, of the big nations, is least attracted by Communism, the least inclined to be awed by Russians. But Germany recently was a U.S. enemy.

"Maybe U.S. leaders have been awfully smart, but there's beginning to be a little doubt about it, a little questioning whether they have even the foggiest notion of what they've been doing or where they are going."

came the conscience of its time and left its indelible mark in the hearts and mind of mankind.

If death has stolen Juan Lapuente, his deathless optimism and heritage of hope remains; his fierce and knowing words, which like a thousand torches burned and scorched the oppressors of Spain and cursed the tormentors of her people. His utter confidence in his people and belief in their victory will endure. Not even the stifling darkness of death can put out the light of hope that shone in him.

Chiang Kai-shek Piracy

LONDON.

Shortly after an American plane had circled over the Polish ship in the China Sea south of Formosa, a Chiang Kai-shek warship overtook the vessel and seized her. The incident occurred on October 4 and the ship has not yet been released. Poland has protested to the United States, saying that Chiang Kai-shek's forces are under U.S. control and America must therefore take responsibility for this "flagrant violation of the freedom of navigation".

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Little Theatre Comes Of Age

CAPE TOWN.

If South Africa as a whole is culturally starved, this applies with tragic emphasis to the Non-European masses. There is not a single art school in the country which a Coloured or African student can attend, and the colour bar slaps the artistically talented youth in the face at every turn if they don't happen to carry the passport of a white skin. And the job of the Nationalist Government is to make matters worse, not better.

In such a scene, the few assets we have on the other side of the balance are all the more valuable, and one of these is Cape Town's Little Theatre. This year the Little Theatre celebrates its coming-of-age. Twenty-one years ago, in 1931, it rang up the curtains on its first show, Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" and since then hundreds of productions, theatre, opera, ballet, puppets, whether serious or light-hearted have made it an indispensable part of the City's intellectual life.

The University of Cape Town Council has marked the 21st birthday of its theatre with the publication of a souvenir brochure which is both attractive and valuable as a memento to all theatre-lovers. One can only regret that the names of the players are not given in the 33 illustrations of stage sets.

Primarily the Little Theatre is a workshop-studio for practical aspects of dramatic and musical training for students. At the same time, it has brought to Cape Town audiences many plays from the world's stages which would not otherwise have been seen here. In all this period there has never been a colour-bar on the stage, in the dressing-rooms or the auditorium of the Little Theatre. The fact is still too little known to the Non-Europeans themselves, and it is only recently that interest has grown and promising students have begun to graduate through this first-rate artistic school.

Congratulations to the University Council, the Controller of the Little Theatre and all associated with it.

J.C.

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Dr. Jonker and the Jews

CAPE TOWN.

A hint of the latent anti-Semitism in the ranks of the Nationalists was given by the political columnist of Die Burger, Dawie, in his column last Saturday.

"Dr. Jonker was always a friend of the Jews," wrote Dawie. "He did a lot for them. A high percentage of the United Party voters in Gardens are Jews. It will be interesting to see what attitude they will take up now that Dr. Jonker has become a victim of the reign of terror in the United Party. Will they stand by him in his misfortune just as he as a United Party Afrikaner stood by them when they felt unsafe? Or will they also turn against him on the orders of the liberalistic and jingoistic drivers who are demanding his political head? The answer will not be without significance for the future of Afrikaner-Jewish relationships."

Strange that Dawie does not ask the same questions of the English and Afrikaner members of the United Party in Gardens. His concern about the attitude of the Jews may well be construed as a threat that unless the Jews stand by Jonker they will incur the displeasure of the "Afrikaners".



COUNCIL WANTS TO EJECT THIS FAMILY. The family of the late Rev. S. Dhlanzi, whom the Johannesburg City Council is seeking to eject from their house in Pinville, on the grounds that the registered owner is dead.

SPORTS PARADE

TULI FORCED THE PACE

by Bert Williams

JOHANNESBURG.

ONE fact clearly emerged from last Saturday's South African Bantamweight Championship contest between Pancho Villa and Jake Tuli, South African Bantam and Flyweight Champion and Empire Flyweight Champion, which Tuli won comfortably—Tuli can never be at his best in the Bantams.

He is a natural Flyweight and I can see only tremendous harm coming to him if he continues to fight in the Bantams. This fact was demonstrated overseas too, where Tuli never impressed the critics when he fought at bantamweight.

All credit is due to Villa, who has recovered wonderfully from the effects of the heavy punishment he received both from Alby Tissong and Tuli. Jake shook him with painful punches many times, but Pancho took them in his stride and came back fighting.

Although Tuli was on the retreat occasionally, he forced the pace throughout. A cautious Villa avoided mixing in the early stages and counter-punched beautifully when his smaller, lighter rival did come in.

Tuli's best effort was in the ninth round, when he caught the challenger with two heavy lefts. Although he made every use of this opportunity, he simply couldn't land the coup de'grace.

The daily press played down Tuli's victory. Paul Irwin, who has always begrudged the little African his praise, said Tuli's winning the Empire title was a reflection on the standard overseas.

This is a familiar cry in South Africa, but one thing is certain—black boxing here is far superior to white.

Excellent Programme

Gonny Govender did a very good job of the programme he edited and produced for the Tuli-Villa fight. There was nearly 60 per cent of reading matter in a 20-page publication which was sold at the reasonable sum of one shilling. Dan Twala said: "It's about the best programme I've seen in a long time."

Indians Win

After holding them to a 2-2 draw the previous week, S.A. Indians beat S.A. Africans 2-1. Actually the Indians could have won by a bigger margin if they had not wasted so many grand opportunities. There were occasions

when the brilliant heading James Oliver, the lithe, nimble Rampath and the clever, scheming Lynx Padyachee just had to tap the ball into the net. If these boys had done that the Indians would probably have won by 10 goals.

Shunmugam "Paddy" who played a good game had to come in at the last minute although he was not even in the reserves and had played in the early curtain-raiser against the Africans. An exhausted "Paddy" played well and made several fine moves one of which resulted in a goal by Oliver. The school-teacher, ex-Springbok fortunately for the S.A. selectors is not a squealer or else he may have refused to play. Nobody would have blamed him though. It's just the clumsy, bungling attitude of the selectors and the S.A.I.F.A. which must come under fire. Geo. Singh, Ganase Hurie and the other selectors pick a side with a number of reserves but do not allow these players to travel with the selected team to provide for an emergency. Their excuse is expense. For heaven's sake then why pick reserves at all. The very fact that they're selected is a tacit if not implicit acceptance that they're here in any case of emergency and as such they must be on the grounds on the day of the match or even a few days before, because accidents happen quite unexpectedly. It was due to this inept handling of the reserves that "Paddy", a complete outsider had to be brought in. Geo. Singh and his colleagues must revise their attitude and bring it in line with that of every other recognised body in the Union, expense or no expense.

Outstanding Soccerite

Everybody's been asking me why, despite Lynx Padyachee's brilliant performances, I have refrained from comment on this outstanding Springbok inside left. It's certainly not because of any prejudice. In his matches last year Lynx never impressed me: I

thought he played the careless, uninterested type of football which springs from a sense of complacency. Then suddenly this year he played like an inspired angel. I didn't take this too kindly because I thought the boy was bucking-up so that he wouldn't be left out of the Transvaal side in the Sam China series. But I was proved wrong. Lynx was playing good, constructive soccer not only to make the Sam China grade but to establish himself as a top-grade soccerite. Still very young—he's only 19 years old—Padyachee is about the most accurate and deadly forward on the Rand today. I've seen the best schemer in the white side, Johnny Classens, but I don't think even he has a better football brain or more tricky and accurate feet than the Moonlighter. This boy's a natural and I cannot see him losing form if he continues to lead the clean life he's well known for, not drinking or smoking. He has more than 15 years of soccer ahead and will always be an automatic choice if he retains his present unbeatable form.

RACING

MARITZBURG

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the City Sporting Club:

First Race: Favourite.

Second Race: 1. Pass On; 2. Daring Maid; 3. Nifty.

Third Race: 1. Happy Memories; 2. Spicewood; 3. Valjean.

Fourth Race: 1. Aretin; 2. Agricold; 3. Colonel Fish.

Fifth Race: Favourite.

Sixth Race: 1. Rameses; 2. Green Ash; 3. Splendid Ken.

Seventh Race: 1. Wealthy Chief; 2. Park; 3. Shemozzle.

Eighth Race: 1. Crown Prince; 2. Vitamin; 3. Solitude.

Ninth Race: 1. Treasure Boat; 2. Blue Royal; 3. Bodie.

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UNCLE SAM NOT POPULAR

NEW YORK.

Americans are waking up seriously to the fact that they are the most hated people in the world and that their prestige abroad has dropped to almost zero level. This was the warning issued by Mr. Adlai Stevenson after his six months world tour. A less important American, Mr. Paul R. Barton, who has just returned after two years abroad has put the position in even stronger language in a letter to the Los Angeles Times.

He says he has been appalled by the "unrealistic and infantile" atmosphere he found on his return.

"Americans today are the most feared and hated people on the face of the globe—anywhere you look; Europe, the Middle East, Asia," he says.

His main complaint is that while the American leaders are making military preparations they are losing the economic and political struggle on a world scale.

PUPPET CABINETS

Nobody believes for a moment, he says, that the Soviets are aggressors, "not even members of the puppet Cabinets we have blackmailed and set up in France and Italy, and to some extent Great Britain, which, by the by, is rapidly getting ready to tell us to go to hell".

He points to the extensive trade agreements being made between East and West and says: "Military warfare is the infantile myth of Americans and the Pentagon (military headquarters). Our isolated foreign army and air bases, which would last about 30 minutes in the event of actual hostilities, are objects of contempt and derision in every foreign country in which I have travelled."

FOR SALE

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