

# Advance

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## U.N.O. Commission Wants Evidence

JOHANNESBURG.

The United Nations commission on race discrimination in the Union, which is sitting in Geneva, wants material submitted to it by individuals and organisations to reach it by the end of July.

Governments may present written or oral evidence.

# "HANDS OFF THE COLOURED VOTE"

## Big Protest Meeting Calls for Mass Action

CAPE TOWN.

"AS one of the Coloured men who contested the validity of the Separate Representation of Voters' Act, I should like to thank the African people. We let them down in 1936 when their vote was removed, we appreciate their help in our struggle today," said Mr. Edgar Franklin, speaking at a mass protest meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town on Sunday.

The speakers at the meeting made an urgent call to the Coloured people to organise and oppose this attempt to increase their oppression. The Coloured people should no longer rely on the United Party to save them. They should realise that their struggle was inseparably linked with that of the other Non-European peoples. Freedom could only be won by a united struggle in which differences in colour, language and culture were forgotten in the face of one common objective.

The meeting, which was organised by the Co-ordinating Committee of Peoples Organisations (Cape Western), was attended by over 2,000 people, the majority of whom were Coloured. It was held as a protest against the Government's plan to remove the Coloured voters from the common roll at the joint sitting of the Senate and the Assembly which is being held this week. Speakers stressed the need for mass action on the part of the people.

Mr. Joseph Nkatlo, who presided at the meeting, said that they were not only fighting to keep the Coloured men on the common roll, but also for the extension of the franchise to the Coloured women and to all Non-Europeans on the same basis as the Europeans.

"We must oppose the Government's present attempt to disfranchise the Coloured people with every means we have," said Councillor C. Ally. "When the Separate Representation of Voters' Act was first introduced in 1951, a wide protest was staged by the Coloured people of the Western Province, culminating in a one-day strike on 7th May in which thousands of Coloured people took part as a token of protest against the removal of the Coloured people from the common roll." This attack too should be met with mass opposition, said Councillor Ally.

### ONLY FIRST STEP

Several of the speakers stressed the fact that the removal of the Coloured voters from the common roll was only the first step in the Government's plan to reduce the Coloured people, with the other Non-European people, to a state of permanent slavery. Like the Africans they would one day be forced to carry passes and live in locations, since they constituted a major threat to an essential feature for the

perpetuation of white domination—the creation of a pure white race in South Africa.

Unless the Coloured and European people were completely segregated from one another the Government would constantly be embarrassed by dark children from white families and vice versa, said one speaker.

A word of warning was given to the Coloured people by Mr. Jonas, a member of the African National Congress. This would not be the only attack on their vote, he said.

(Continued on page 8)



ONE PEAK THEY'LL NEVER CONQUER

## BUNTING ATTACKS BRITISH IMPERIALISM

### "Commonwealth Means White Supremacy"

CAPE TOWN.

**SPEAKING** in the House of Assembly last week, Mr. Brian Bunting, M.P. (Native Representative for Cape Western) attacked the United Party for failing to introduce the customary Opposition of "No Confidence" motion at the beginning of the session.

"The bulk of the people in the country," he said, "voted against the Government in the last Election, and that does not even take into account the millions of people who had no vote at all, and their opposition to the Government is stronger today than it has ever been in the past. Under the circumstances, one can only say that the Opposition has once again failed the country by not coming forward at this stage and expressing bluntly its lack of confidence in the Government, its conviction that the present policies of the Government will lead the country to disaster".

Dealing with South Africa's relationship with the Commonwealth, Mr. Bunting said that both the United Party and the Nationalists had made it clear that they regarded the Commonwealth as a bulwark of white supremacy.

"The African people," he said, "cannot take kindly to that view and if membership of the Commonwealth is understood to mean a perpetual denial of their aspirations, they will look with different eyes on the Commonwealth from those with which they looked on it in the past.

"The African people stand for national independence for them-

selves in this country, freedom and equality, and for national independence for their fellow-Africans in the other territories in Africa under the control of the Commonwealth."

The Africans, he continued, were opposed to the tendencies which had developed within the British Commonwealth over the last five or ten years.

### KENYA

"They were bitterly disappointed," he said, "by the action of the British Government over Seretse Khama. They were astonished that that was done by the British

Government, and they understood that it was done for reasons of diplomacy in regard to South Africa. They are suspicious of Central African Federation, and it can be said that the bulk of the Africans in Africa are opposed to Federation because they see in it the creation of another state in which white domination will eventually be established. The Africans, too, are outraged at what the British Government has been doing in Kenya".

"Fifty years ago," continued Mr. Bunting, "the Boers fought a war against British Imperialism for national independence. They were defeated in that war but they have been amply revenged since, although they have still not got their republic. I would like to ask what the difference is between the struggle of the African people of Kenya today and the struggle of the Boers against British Imperialism fifty years ago. The only difference is this, that in Kenya. . ."

At this stage the Speaker interrupted: "Order! What has that got to do with this motion?"

### IMPERIALISM

Replying to the Speaker, Mr. Bunting said: "I am explaining the attitude of the African people towards participation in the Commonwealth and the events in Kenya are one of the reasons why the people

(Continued on page 2)

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(568-3)

## Bunting Attacks Imperialism

(Continued from page 1)

I represent are against the Commonwealth if it means the perpetuation of white domination.

"The point I am making about Kenya is this, that there black people are fighting for their land and sovereign independence in exactly the same way as in this country white people fought for it 50 years ago. The tragedy is that whereas fifty years ago the supporters of the present Government struck a blow for freedom and independence in this country, today they have taken their stand in the ranks of the Imperialists in trying to deny national independence to the people of Africa."

## Crocodile Tears by Ex-Nazis

LONDON.

Some 3,500 former Nazis interned after the war as war criminals met on the site of a former British internment camp in Lower Saxony last week to demand they should be paid "compensation" for the unjust hardships suffered by them. They claimed the right to be recompensed just as Jewish and other victims of the Nazis were granted compensation.

# PEACEFUL TRADE BLASTS U.S. BLOCKADE

LONDON.

**A**NOTHER big hole has been blown in the American-imposed embargo on China by the signing of a new two-way trade agreement involving an exchange of £30,000,000 on each side between the British trade delegation and the China National Import and Export Corporation. At the same time the leader of the French trade mission which has now returned to Paris with contracts for a £10,000,000 trade exchange has appealed to the French Government not to bow before American pressure.

The British trade agreement was negotiated by the 19-member delegation after a series of talks reported to have been exceedingly cordial. It provides for trade "on the basis of equality and mutual benefit" to the amount of thirty million on each side, to be paid in pounds sterling.

### GOODS EXCHANGED

The British will sell to China mechanical and electrical appliances, metal and metal products, chemicals, tools and precision instruments, medical and surgical supplies and communication and transport equipment. From China Britain will obtain vegetable oils and seeds, animal and egg products, minerals, handicrafts, tea, silk and other goods.

Following the signature of the agreement the two sides immediately signed a series of contracts applying to the individual industrialists and business representatives mandated by the British side. Sixteen of the delegates were signatories while China was represented by the head of the China National Import and Export Corporation, Lu Hsu-chang.

All the leading members of the Chinese Committee for the promotion of international Trade were present while the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade was represented by Mrs. Joan Robinson, its vice-chairman.

### FRANCE WILL GAIN

According to the conservative paper *Le Monde*, the leader of the French mission, now back in Paris, M. Bernard de Plas, emphasised to a Press conference that French

# TRIBESMEN PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL LEVY

## 200 Fined for Refusing to Pay

JOHANNESBURG.

**WITZIESHOEK** tribesmen who are protesting against the imposition of a levy for the repair of the Reserve fences cut down during the 1952 trouble fear they are to share the fate of their chief, Paulus Howell Mopeli, exiled to the remote spot of Nebo in the Transvaal for incurring the displeasure of the Government.

Chief Mopeli was served with his banishment order the day of his release from prison and he has been at Nebo, far from his family and land in the Reserve, ever since.

Now the tribe as a whole has been ordered to restore the fences cut down during the Witzieshoek trouble and all tribesmen, in and out of the Reserve, are being held communally responsible for the fence-cutting damage. The present chief has imposed on them this special levy. A large number of tribesmen questioned the levy in the

tribal court, then took an appeal to the Native Commissioner. Many who had refused to pay the levy were fined by the chief. Some men who refused to pay the fine had their property attached. One man had a horse taken from him.

Men who hold land in the Reserve but are at present working outside it are also required to pay the levy. Fines have varied in amount.

### APPEALS NOTED

Over 200 Witzieshoek tribesmen have noted appeals against the fines imposed on them in the tribal courts for non-payment of the levy.

Some appeals are pending hearing in the Free State Supreme Court. Men are appealing against the validity of the Chief's order compelling them to work on the repair of the fences. Among the grounds of the appeals are the arguments that the chief's order was illegal and he has no power to order tribesmen to repair fences they were not responsible for pulling down; that the chief has no power to impose collective responsibility on tribesmen; and that the levy of cash or kind is itself illegal.

Now some of the men who are taking appeals to Bloemfontein have alleged they have been threatened with expulsion from the Reserve if they do not withdraw their appeals. Are they to share the banishment fate of Chief Mopeli they are asking?

## New Squeeze in Malaya

LONDON.

The British rubber plantation owners in Malaya celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Malayan war by handing out a 15 cent (4d.) per day cut in wages to 320,000 workers in the country's most important industry. They excused the cut on the grounds that the price of rubber has dropped in the last quarter to 1s. 6d. a pound. Refuting the claim of Gen. Templer, British Commander in Malaya, that "we are winning," the *London Times* in a review of the fifth year of the war says: "For the past six months there has been a new kind of stalemate which the Government does not seem able to break."

### NEGRO PROTEST AT KENYA MASSACRES

LONDON.

The U.S. Negro Congressman, Rep. Adam Powell has publicly condemned the "wanton killings and massacre of innocent people by the British troops in Kenya". He told a meeting in Harlem, New York, that he had sent a telegram to the United States delegation at U.N. demanding the question of British massacres in Kenya be raised there.

# Clarion Call

At the time of going to press, it appears that Dr. Malan will not get the two-thirds majority at the joint sitting of both houses which he requires to amend the South Africa Act and validate the Separate Representation of Voters' Act. According to Sir de Villiers Graaf, Dr. Malan may plead as he will but "not one man in the United Party is prepared to go over to him or to give him any assistance at all".

Those are brave-sounding words but, unfortunately, quite meaningless in the light of present United Party policy. Dr. Malan may not have the satisfaction of seeing any United Party renegades cross the floor, but the victory will nevertheless be his. The United Party's amendment for a joint select committee of both Houses goes much further than the defection of any single individual. It is an advance notice of surrender by the United Party as a whole.

### Political Pick Pockets

A joint select committee "to consider and report on the best method of settling the country's multi-racial problem . . . with due regard to the necessity of consulting the Cape Coloured voters and the leaders of other moderate Non-European opinion" is merely a convenient device for saving the United Party's already somewhat dirty face. It is a round-about recipe for giving the Nats what they want. Mr. Strauss says, in effect: "Don't lets have robbery with violence. Let me engage him in conversation and you just gently pick his pocket."

By moderate Non-European opinion, of course, Mr. Strauss means those who have long ago deserted their people. There is no doubt that he and Dr. Du Plessis of the Coloured Affairs Department, would be able to produce such characters. They would not, however, represent anyone but themselves. The multi-racial problem would still remain—and so would the resistance of the people to apartheid and all that that means.

### Mass Action Needed

It is time now for the Coloured people to take a hand in the matter. They have a duty, both to themselves and to the rest of the non-white peoples, to defend their franchise against the joint assault now being planned against it. The United Party decision in regard to the two-thirds majority, if adhered to by all their members, gives the Coloured people a respite which can be used to their own advantage.

Those who think it is already too late to do anything about it are mistaken. Militant, mass action by the Coloured people now—on the issue of the franchise—would alter the whole political climate in South Africa and throw a big spanner in the Apartheid works.

### Going West

"The state we hope to maintain and further is a western state maintaining western standards and based on western values." Those sentiments could have been uttered by Dr. Malan, Mr. Strauss, General Sir George Erskine or even Senator McCarthy. They were in fact spoken by Mrs. Ballinger, M.P., president of the newly-formed Liberal Party, when she opened the Party's first conference in Johannesburg last Saturday.

Speaking personally, I look twice, and very carefully, at any speech in which such phrases appear. They are invariably indicative of an attitude of race superiority and condescension, an attitude which ill suits those who claim to be interested in the struggle for national independence.

South Africa is not, has never been, and will never be a western state. The "western" values on which our present state is based is a putrefying mixture of European imperialism and local white domination of national majorities. Neither the non-white nor the growing number of white South Africans fighting for a decent inter-racial society are interested in maintaining or furthering a "western" state. They are fighting for a state which will be part and parcel of a free Africa; a state which will make its own independent African contribution to a universal civilisation and not be a mere pale reflection of England, Scotland, Wales or Holland.

### Like Moral Rearmament

Mrs. Ballinger also suggested that the first task of the Liberal Party should be a "politico-educational one". "It is essential," she said, "that all interests should be persuaded that our plan for South Africa is the best and the only one".

Sounds too much like Moral Rearmament to me. The Liberals will be wasting their time if they try to persuade the Chamber of Mines to abolish the migratory labour system, or the farmers to treat their workers like equal human beings. The wolf is not interested in equality with the lamb. In politics, as in life itself, fundamentally conflicting interests can never be reconciled.

Only those forces in our society which stand to benefit from the removal of the colour-bar can be relied upon to smash it. And the prime motive force in South Africa can only be the non-white worker and his allies. The politician who chooses to ignore this will either end up in the camp of reaction or just dither around in a daze.

### Cecil John Rhodes

The centenary of Cecil John Rhodes, much-boasted empire builder, was marked by the expected shower of platitudinous eulogies, delivered with appropriate unction by high dignitaries here and in the Rhodesias. Official propaganda has not yet, however, succeeded in white-washing this imperialist robber, or in making people forget his true worth. Sagittarius, political satirist of the *New Statesman* and *Nation*, is one of those who have not been taken in, as the following verses show:

His dream died with him and, his work undone,  
South Africa is ruled by Kruger's ghost;

The Briton conquered, but the Boer has won,  
His land is no imperial outpost—  
A lost Dominion.

Rhodesians celebrate The Founder's fame:  
A wider Northern Federation's planned

With White man's domination as its aim,  
But Africans beneath their master's hand

Remember that the land that bears his name  
Was Matabeleland.

TRUMPETER

economy can benefit considerably by trade with China on an equal footing.

He said: "The agreements permit the flow of production which cannot find other outlets and effect considerable savings of dollars. China is buying from us products we cannot sell in the dollar zone and those she is supplying us and which are indispensable to us are products which we must actually purchase with dollars or sterling."

He emphasised the great scope for French trade offered by China's demand for the carrying out of her five-year plan. On the question whether the goods negotiated in the agreement represented "strategic materials" banned by the American Battle Act, he commented:

### CIVILIAN NEEDS

"We are convinced, after spending three weeks in China, that all merchandise figuring in the contracts signed in Peking are destined to satisfy only civilian needs. And I do not think that France, signatory to the Geneva Convention, will dishonour itself in bowing before American exigencies prohibiting the export to China of indispensable medical products, and more particularly anti-biotics."

He added, according to *Le Monde*: "We have taken note of the interest which moves the Chinese authorities in the cultural development of the nation and the preservation of their artistic heritage bequeathed to China by the ancient dynasties."

# BRITISH TORIES LAUGH OVER MASS KILLING OF AFRICANS

LONDON.

**QUESTIONED** about the mass killings of Africans in Kenya, the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton gave one of most stupid and brutal displays seen for a long time in the House of Commons.

The Labour Member, Mr. R. Paget (Northampton) asked whether Lyttelton "has any statement to make with regard to the violent deaths of 51 of Her Majesty's subjects in Kenya shortly prior to June 29?"

Mr. Lyttelton rose and callously said "No sir". Mr. Paget was so amazed at this Nazi-like indifference of the British Government to mass killings in Africa that he was for a moment taken aback.

## ROAR OF LAUGHTER

This was taken by the Tories packing the Government benches as the sign for a hearty roar of laughter. Many old parliamentarians, used to the brutality of the Tory mentality, were yet astonished that they could allow such an open demonstration on a matter involving the lives of millions in Britain's tottering Empire.

Mr. Paget hit back:

"Have you observed the report in *The Times*: 'This has been another good day for the security forces. Fifty-one terrorists have been killed. The troops discovered many small hideouts in the hills'.

With regard to this 25½ brace, can Mr. Lyttelton tell us what evidence there is that these citizens who were killed were terrorists?"

"Were they escaping arrest? Were there any inquests held? Do you take killing on this scale as lightly as this?"

Mr. Lyttelton was stung by these

questions, but he rose and blustered: "Naturally nobody takes lightly the killing of those, even criminals, found with arms in their hands in prohibited areas."

Greatly moved, Mr. Paget demanded an explanation for an ugly evasion and threw grave doubt on the truth of the Minister's statement: "So you say that these were criminals killed with arms in their hands? Have you investigated that? Have you a statement to make? Do you know, or is it pure guess?"

Lyttelton had no answer. His reply was: "Mr. Paget must really restrain himself." He had no suggestion that the British and Kenya forces should be ordered to restrain themselves.

## Food for Asia's Millions

LONDON.

A vital transformation of the world food problem will be achieved if the Chinese plan to double the output of grain in the next ten years is carried out, according to World Food Organisation experts. Already China has achieved an important grain surplus and is doing much to fill the food deficiency areas in India, Ceylon and other Asian countries. The current 5-year plan provides for a 30 per cent. increase in grain output and by 1962 it is estimated China's annual crop will reach 300 million tons.

# We Will Not Die For Blood-Stained Imbeciles

—says JEAN PAUL SARTRE

Events are proving that the killing of the Rosenbergs by the American Government has dramatically opened the eyes of the outside world to the menace of American fascism and its insane desire to rush the world into a global war. Perhaps the most brilliant summary of this awakening is the article by the famous right-wing French author and philosopher Jean Paul Sartre published in the Paris paper *Liberation*.

Sartre bluntly says the execution was a "legal lynching which brings to light once and for all unequivocally the bankruptcy of the Atlantic Pact and America's inability to lead the Western World". The article is in the form of a letter addressed to the American people.

You are collectively responsible for the death of the Rosenbergs, some for having sponsored this murder, the rest for having permitted it. You allowed the United States to become the cradle of a new fascism.

Do you understand now why we have begged you to grant them a new trial? When we asked for justice for the Rosenbergs we meant also: Make the defence of justice your own cause.

When we begged you to spare their lives, it meant also: Spare yourselves. Now that we have been coerced into becoming your allies, the fate of the Rosenbergs could be a preview of our own future.

You say you are the masters of the world, this offered you the opportunity to prove that you were masters of your own souls. But if you gave in to your criminal folly, this very folly might tomorrow throw us headlong into a war of extermination.

## Europe Not Duped

No one in Europe was duped: Whether you granted life to the Rosenbergs or precipitated their

death, you were accordingly preparing for peace or world war.

There were the sinister buffooneries of MacArthur, the bombings of the Yalu, McCarran's cops. Each time you double-crossed Europe. And yet your friends kept a small hope.

If our governments were not able to put their points of view across it was because they disagreed among themselves, it was because France had not stood by England, it was because they were not backed by the people.

## Sweeping Movement

But yesterday, it was the whole of Europe, in one great sweeping movement, with its masses, its priests, its ministers, its chiefs-of-state, who asked your President to make a simple gesture of humanity.

We were not asking for your dollars, we were not asking for your armaments, we were not asking for your soldiers—we were simply asking for the preservation of two lives, two innocent lives.

Have you even understood the scope of this extraordinary event? Class warfare no longer existed, the oldest feuds were set aside: the Rosenbergs had made European unity.

## "The Hell with Europe"

One word from you and you would have reaped, you too, the benefits of this unification. The whole of Europe would have honoured you. You answered: "The hell with Europe." Okay. But don't talk to us of an alliance any longer. Allies consult one another, talk matters over, make mutual concessions.

If you answer "No" when all we ask you is not to bring dishonour upon yourselves to no purpose, how can we believe that you will allow us to speak out when other great issues will be at stake?

Us, your allies. Come on! Our Governments are today at your service. Tomorrow our people will be your victims. It's as simple as that. Doubtless you will come out with shameful excuses:

## Shameful Excuses

Your President couldn't grant clemency to the Rosenbergs, he had to yield ground so that he could impose his view about Korea: Korea? Come on! He is being mocked every day there by his own generals and by old Syngman Rhee.

And what country is this, whose Statesmen are obliged to commit ritual murders so that they should be forgiven for putting an end to a war? We know now what we amount to in your estimation.

On one side you put the world —on the other, McCarthy. When the Rosenbergs sat on the electric chair, the scales were in favour of McCarthy.

## McCarthy's Justice

Do you believe we are going to die for McCarthy? Bleed ourselves

to give him a European army? Do you believe we are going to stand for McCarthy's culture! McCarthy's justice! That we shall let Europe be turned into a battlefield so that this blood-stained imbecile can burn books?

Let the innocent be executed and the dissident judges jailed? Please understand this right now: Never shall we hand the leadership of the Western world to the assassins of the Rosenbergs. . .

By killing the Rosenbergs you have simply attempted to halt the progress of science by human sacrifice. Witchcraft, witch-hunts, human pyres. We are here getting to the point; your country is sick with fear.

## U.S. Sick with Fear

You are afraid of everything: of the Soviets, of the Chinese, of the Europeans; you are afraid of one another, you are afraid of the shadow of your own bomb. Some allies we have!

After all, the Rosenbergs were Americans and if some hope is to be left in our hearts, it stems from the fact that your country gave birth to such a man and woman, whom you have killed.

One day, perhaps, this simple faith will cure you of your fears. We hope so, for we have loved you.

## He Regrets Nice Words On Malan

LONDON.

The well-known British radio personality, Gilbert Harding slipped up recently. He said some favourable things about Dr. Malan at the time of the Coronation, but now he would like to eat his words. Writing in the big Sunday paper *People*, he remarks:

"When I broadcast on the night after the Coronation I said some nice things about Dr. Malan of South Africa. I wish now that I hadn't.

"I have a friend who is a Zulu. He is over here studying and he has just come back from a visit to his mother in South Africa.

"He tells me that things are getting worse and worse out there for people of his colour. . .

"These are people like my friend, and I would have you remember that they are the folk to whom the country originally belonged.

"So here is a highly cultured and intelligent man who, in his own country is treated like scum. How can any civilised person regard that as right?"

## Select Committee to Unseat Bunting Appointed

CAPE TOWN.

The Select Committee to deal with the case of Mr. Brian Bunting M.P. under the Suppression of Communism Act was announced in the House of Assembly last week. It will consist of Mrs. Ballinger (Nat. Rep.), Mr. W. C. du Plessis (Nat.), Dr. Hertzog (Nat.), Mr. Fouche (Nat.), Mr. Lawrence (U.P.), Mr. Lovell (Lab.), Dr. H. C. Lutjig (Nat.), Mr. Mitchell (U.P.), Dr. J. H. Stein (Nat.), Mr. Uys (Nat.), Mr. Von Moltke (Nat.), and Mr. Water-son (U.P.)

# LIBERAL PARTY'S FIRST CONFERENCE

## Hope to Attract Non-European

JOHANNESBURG.

**MR. ALAN PATON** told the opening session of the Liberal Party conference that he hoped the Liberal Party would be the microcosm of the South Africa they wanted to see. He hoped that in time they would have more Non-Europeans among them. "If we are to achieve success," he said "we can do so only with the generous support of the Non-White people". He thought the kind of programme the Liberal Party would adopt would attract the support of the Non-Europeans.

Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P. delivered the presidential address at the conference.

Liberalism as they understood it, she said, was the acceptance of the right of all to aspire to full citizenship in the land of their birth. It was not really a new thing. On the contrary, it was the oldest formal political tradition in the country and the accepted basis of the first Parliament established here.

Mrs. Ballinger warned the party against trying to do everything at once. She wanted the party to guard against being stampeded into laying the foundations of the party with undue haste.

## ONE COMMUNITY

The Liberal Party had decided without hesitancy or equivocation that South Africa should be seen as one community, with one form of citizenship open to all its peoples.

They rejected suggestion of division along racial lines since all such divisions were based on an assumption implicitly or explicitly of different values in which some are regarded as superior and others inferior.

In South Africa policies of segregation and apartheid had consistently interfered with what should have been the normal adjustments of all our populations to the demands of an increasingly industrialised society and have prevented us from planning these adjustments on reasonable modern lines.

The state they hoped to maintain was a western state, maintaining western standards and based on western values. They believed these standards could only be safeguarded and developed if the energies of all the people were released and harnessed to the job and these values could only be maintained if they became the object of loyalty of the mass of the people.

The Liberal Party sought to build a united nation on common interests and common loyalties. Its responsibilities were to all sections of the community and not to some only.

It was concerned with the peoples' anxieties as well as their needs. It was for this reason that the conference would be asked to consider in relation to the party's plans for a common ever-widening franchise, whether guarantees should be provided for anxious minorities and if so what guarantees.

The first task of the party was likely to be a political-educational one; to help enlighten the electorate both in country and town as to the nature of its true interests. Mrs. Ballinger stressed her conviction that the party's appeal must be to the whole country, and that its propaganda must be carried into the plateland.

## FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS

A statement issued at the conclusion of the conference stated that the aim of the Liberal Party would be to achieve "the responsible participation of all South Africans in government and to this end it aims at providing a compulsory education for all South Africans and the extension of the franchise to all adult persons who have received such education".

The Party proposed that three categories should immediately be admitted to the common roll, irrespective of race or colour. They were persons who had passed Standard 6, persons with an annual income of at least £250 or owning property worth £800, and persons over 34 who could satisfy a judicial tribunal that they deserved the vote because of some special attribute.



## Laundry Workers Advocate Strong Action

JOHANNESBURG.

**I**N the long and protracted battle in the laundry industry here over a new agreement governing the industry, the workers are determined to stand firm for their demands. At general meetings members have been advocating strong action in defence of their standards and for improvements.

The agreement in the industry has now been extended for a further three months and will last till the end of September. This follows long drawn-out negotiations between employers and the unions over the three months when complete deadlock was reached. The registered union is withdrawing its delegates from the industrial council.

The union and one of the two employers' associations have meanwhile agreed to mediation and this will now be tried.

Originally the workers demanded an increase of 7s. 6d. in the basic wage of all workers; a reduction in hours from 44 to 40 for factory workers, and from 46 to 44 for van-men and delivery hands; and 12 paid public holidays for depot workers.

The employers in their counter demands wanted an increase in the working hours, and were not prepared to concede to the other demands of the unions.

### WANT INCREASE

In later demands the union pressed the basic wage increase, the control of short time in the industry and the 12 paid public holidays for depot workers.

In the last two months employers have enjoyed 10 to 20 per cent. increase in dry-cleaning prices.

A recent general meeting of the African Laundry Workers' Union decided to confirm the stand of their executive that they would not accept the employers' terms and would fight for their demands.

So the crisis in the industry continues, with the agreement extension giving a further three months' breathing space, and with the workers refusing to bow to the terms of the employers.

### LIES WON THE DAY ON FEDERATION

In a leading article, the London Observer comments sarcastically on the means whereby the opposition of the Africans to Federation have been explained away. "If educated Africans protested, they were called unrepresentative, if ordinary peasants showed unwelcome feelings, they were dismissed as illiterate. These tactics effectively carried the day in London." The paper notes that no support for the scheme could be obtained from any Africans, who outnumber the Europeans in the area by 400 to one.

## Police Have Good Year

CAPE TOWN.

What racial discrimination really means to the African people is clearly shown by the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, Maj. Gen. J. A. Brink, which was tabled in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Justice, Mr. R. C. Swart, last week.

360,484 Africans were arrested last year for contravening apartheid laws. Of these 164,080 were prosecuted for the illegal possession of Native liquor. 74,000 Africans were prosecuted on charges relating to the registration and production of documents by Africans. 59,477 under the pass laws and 35,766 under the Native Taxation and Development Act.

18,770 Africans were prosecuted for other offences under the Native Urban Areas Act.

# AN APPEAL TO ALL WOMEN

**I**N every country of the world more and more women are entering the struggle for peace and freedom; for their rights as mothers, workers and citizens. Realising the need for international solidarity, they are rallying ever closer around the Women's International Democratic Federation, an organisation which voices their hopes and aspirations in clear and unmistakable fashion. The Third World Congress of Women, which met in Copenhagen from June 5 to June 11, adopted a Declaration on the Rights of Women and issued an appeal to the Women of the whole world. The texts of both these important documents are published below.

We, representing hundreds of millions of women from 70 countries, of different races, nationalities, professions, walks of life and political and religious views, have come together at the World Congress of Women in Copenhagen.

It is the first time in the history of the women's movement that the voice of women from so many countries has been raised to declare that the economic, political and legal position of women in most of these countries requires radical improvement.

Millions of women receive lower wages than men for the same kind of work. In many cases, the right of married women to work is being attacked. Millions of women do not have the benefit of maternity leave, and pregnant women are often dismissed from their jobs.

The absence of creches and day nurseries in many countries, and the inadequacy in others makes

in which women still have no rights. They are oppressed and their dignity as human beings is continuously insulted. Millions of peasant women live under tragic conditions.

In the midst of war preparations, when the economic conditions of the workers are deteriorating and the offensive against democratic rights and liberties is being intensified, women's lives are becoming still more difficult.

This is why the fight for the defence of women's rights and for winning full equality is today more essential than ever.

The World Congress wishes to re-state the hopes and aspirations of the women of the whole world whose rights it proclaims in this declaration.

The following rights must be recognised for all women, irrespective of their race, nationality and position in society:

- The right to association and unhampered activity for women's democratic organisations, and the right to participate in other organisations.

### Generations Have Fought for Them

These rights should be confirmed by law and the necessary conditions for their application created.

It is also necessary to raise the general standard of living, to improve housing standards and to extend social services.

These steps will be made possible by taking from war expenditures money to be placed at the service of life and for happy homes in a world where peace is ensured.

The demands put forward in this declaration are fully justified. Generations of women have fought for them.

These demands can be realised. This is shown by the experience of women in countries whose governments are concerned with the happiness of their peoples. These governments have granted women their full rights and have at the same time created conditions which permit the full exercise of these rights.

The World Congress calls upon women of the whole world to cooperate closely in organised and persistent action for their rights as mothers, workers and citizens.

Let us unite our efforts in this common struggle. Unity is the condition of victory.

## Declaration On the Rights of Women

Women of the whole world!

The World Congress of Women, which has just met in Copenhagen in June, 1953, representing hundreds of million of women from 70 countries, appeals to you, whatever your country, your race, your politics, creed or walk of life, to unite ever more closely in the struggle to ensure to every woman the full enjoyment of her rights and to every child security and well-being, and to build a world in which humanity can live in peace.

We are proud of the great contribution women have already made towards the lessening of world tension.

At the present time, when the peoples of the world are filled with new hope that international strife may be settled by peaceful means, our task as women has become more urgent than ever.

United, we must demand that an armistice be signed on a just basis and that the cessation of hostilities in Korea be followed by a just and lasting peace.

United, we must put an end to the wars now in progress in Viet Nam and Malaya.

United, we must achieve a peaceful settlement of the German, Austrian and Japanese questions.

Colonial exploitation and foreign domination constitute a crime against the peoples and a grave threat to the peace of the world. Let us stand together with the millions of men and women who are heroically struggling for the sacred cause of liberty, for national independence and the equality of races. Let us struggle for the rights of the peoples to self-determination.

Women of the World!

The forces which oppose a peaceful solution of international problems are constantly threatening to drag humanity into the abyss of war. These forces are creating blocs of aggression and military bases. Our task is to defeat them.

Let us fight with still greater determination so that international problems may be solved by negotiation between the countries concerned.

United we, who together represent a great force in the world, can assure that the opening of such negotiations will result in the con-

clusion of a peace pact between the Five Great Powers.

Such a pact will make possible a reduction of the enormous military expenditure which today is lowering the standard of living of the peoples of many countries and seriously affecting the future of our children.

United, let us demand that our governments ban the manufacture and use of atomic and bacteriological weapons and of all weapons of mass destruction. The huge resources thus released could then be used to better the life of mankind and to contribute to the progress of society.

Let us demand more firmly than ever that our governments ban war propaganda which fos-

## SOLIDARITY WITH VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION

The delegates to the World Congress of Women, on behalf of millions of women, convey their fraternal greetings to the courageous men and women, in many countries, who are being subjected to persecution because of their struggle for peace and the independence of their peoples, for the rights of women and the lives of the children.

The disgusting persecution for which many governments are responsible is proof of their weakness and strengthens the women's determination to struggle.

The World Congress of Women calls on all women and all national and international women's organisations to intensify their activity in relation to their governments so as to compel those governments to release our brothers and sisters who are in prison and under sentence because they have defended peace and the independence of the peoples.

the life of working mothers difficult. In effect this limits their right to work and their participation in social life. Where unemployment is increasing, women are often the first to be dismissed, and form a large proportion of the army of unemployed. Women in numerous countries do not have the right to occupy certain elected or nominated public posts. Their right to general and professional education is limited. Their legal rights are not equal to men's. All these conditions result in curtailing the means of the participation of women in the political and economic life of their country.

### Tragic Conditions

There are too many countries

- The right to work.
- The right to free choice of a profession or trade.
- The right to enter all administrative and public posts; equal possibilities for promotion in all spheres of work.
- Equal pay for equal work.
- The equal right to social insurance.
- The equal right to state protection of mother and child; paid pre and post-natal maternity leaves, the establishment of sufficient maternity



homes, welfare clinics for mother and child, creches and kindergartens, in the countryside as well as in the towns and industrial centres.

- The granting of the same rights to agricultural as to industrial women workers as regards wages, measures of security at work and protection of mother and child.
- The rights of peasant women to own land and to the fruits of the land.
- The right to a full education and professional training.
- The right to vote and to be elected to all state bodies, without restriction and discrimination.
- Equal legal rights with men in relation to property, marriage and children.



ters hatred between the peoples.

We have a major role to play in relation to our youth. Let us bring up our children with a love of peace, progress and friendship among the peoples.

Women of the World!

The World Congress of Women calls upon all women, whatever their race, nationality, religious and political opinions, and upon all national and international organisations of women: Let us join forces to put into effect the demands proclaimed by the Congress in its Declaration on the Rights of Women. Let us join forces to defend the lives and health of our children.

Let us work together!

Let us unite to establish and develop trade, friendship and cultural understanding which will enrich the lives of all peoples! Together let us guard the interests of women and children!

Through us, peace will triumph!

## More Liberal Party Decisions

JOHANNESBURG.

Among further resolutions taken at the Liberal Party Conference was one stating that the party rejected the Group Areas Act in its entirety. The party is opposed to the industrial colour bar and maintains the rights of all to organise into legal trade unions.

The party wants to reach the objective of compulsory education for all South Africans within 20 years, by the establishment of "realistic targets."

The conference expressed its sympathy with Non-European aspirations for economic, social, educational and political advance. It deplored the fact that Non-Europeans enjoy no adequate constitutional means of expressing their just grievances and having them redressed, and the party pledged itself to work for such constitutional means.

The conference protested at Government measures which make it difficult for leaders of the A.N.C. and other Non-European organisations to discharge their responsibilities to their members and the country. The policy rendering Non-European leadership ineffective was described as unjust and dangerous to all.

The party protested at the restrictions on the movements of Luthuli and objected to the description of him as an inciter to race hostility.

# AFTERMATH OF "ATOM SPY" CASE ALARMS AMERICA

## Outspoken Criticism by Influential Press

NEW YORK.

**F**ASCIST gangs who held mass demonstrations in Washington, yelling for the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, carried posters saying "Fry 'em! Sizzle 'em!" Exultant cheers raised by mobs of Eisenhower's supporters when the execution was announced—these manifestations of "ferocious animus" together with the whole sinister atmosphere of the case continue to cause grave anxieties throughout the United States.

The influential St. Louis Post Dispatch has called for an amendment to the United States law making it obligatory on the Supreme Court to review all death sentences. The paper says such an amendment would have avoided the situation that the Rosenbergs made six appeals to the Supreme Court and were six times turned away without a review of the merits of the case. "The Supreme Court would not now be criticised for having failed to assume what appears to have been an obvious duty."

Practically all commentators, whether they pretend to believe in the guilt of the Rosenbergs or not, are critical of the "unfortunate element of haste" in sending the couple to their death.

But many papers are more outspoken despite the atmosphere of hysteria inflamed by the war propagandists and the McCarthyite witch-hunt.

### SICKENING

The Nation, internationally known weekly, said it was immoral to pretend that the Rosenbergs had "due process of law".

"The execution of the Rosenbergs was a sickening and disheartening failure—of the American conscience, of the American sense of fair play, of American moral leadership and of American justice," the Nation said.

"The plain fact is that the Supreme Court consistently refused to review the case, and the substantial point on which Justice

observed" and said of the fascist demonstrations demanding the deaths of the couple that "any civilised person" who witnessed the scene "must have shuddered". The Post did not question the revolting farce of the judicial lynching of the Rosenbergs but is frightened by the blood-thirsty passions unloosed by the Eisenhower administration and the whole propaganda machine of the war party, of which it is only a part.

### JEWISH FEARS

The Jewish Press is also frightened by the implications of the Rosenberg killings and voices its misgivings in timid terms indicative of the profound uneasiness of the Jewish community.

The American Hebrew, weekly newspaper of New York, says: "In the perspective of history it will be seen that the handling of this case was not in accord with the lofty biblical ideals of humanitarianism, nor in keeping with the spirit of

Christian mercy, and it will be difficult to shed the conviction that the cause of democracy has not been served well."

### DAMAGE TO JEWS

Writing in the American Jewish World of Los Angeles, Samuel B. Gach referred to the death sentence as "born in fear" and commented:

"I hope Judge Kaufman still feels justice has been done. God help him, for he has done greater damage to his country and his people than the good he imagined would result from the unprecedented order to kill."

The haste with which the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the stay granted by Justice Douglas was criticised by the American Jewish World of Minneapolis. In an editorial on June 26, the paper suggested that had more time been allowed, Justice Frankfurter might have changed the views of some of the other Supreme Court Justices.

Declaring that the court's hasty action did not reflect credit on that august body, the editorial said: "Hasty action on the part of a court is called for only when it is a question of saving a life. A death sentence which waited two years could have been delayed a little longer."

## FURTHER BAN ON TRADE UNIONIST

### Swart Refuses to Listen to Objections

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE Minister of Justice struck again with yet another ban against a trade unionist last week. This time he served on Mr. Ibbie Wolfson, already removed from his official post in one union, a blanket ban ordering him not to become an office-bearer, officer or member and not to take part in the activities of any trade union registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Mr. Wolfson, formerly secretary of the Tailoring Workers' Industrial Union and treasurer of the Trades and Labour Council was among the



Mr. I. Wolfson

nal Baking Industrial Union in April 1952, and the order served on him last week orders him to resign his post in this union within 30 days from the date of the notice. He is ordered not again to become an office-bearer, officer or member of the union and not to take part in its activities.

This order was served on Mr. Wolfson in the week when this baking union, together with the Witwatersrand Baking Employees' Association sent pickets into action at bakeries to stop employers breaking the agreement in the industry for a five-day week and no bread deliveries on Wednesdays.

Last week the Minister of Justice followed his refusal to hear representations against the removal of James Phillips of the Garment Workers' Union with a refusal to receive a deputation from the National Union of Commercial Travellers to discuss the ban against its national secretary, Mr. Eli Weinberg.

The union requested by telegram an interview with Minister Swart. It received a telegraphed reply: "After consultation with the Minister of Labour decided no purpose can be served by interview about case of Weinberg. Minister prepared to consider written representations."

The Baking Union will meet on July 19 to discuss the ban on Mr. Wolfson.

first trade union officials to be banned by the Minister. He was ordered to resign from these positions in June 1952.

He became secretary of the Natio-

## "I Send My Heart to All"

NEW YORK.

Only a few minutes before she was taken to the electric chair, Ethel Rosenberg wrote her last letter, addressed to her lawyer, Mr. Emanuel Bloch:

Dear Manny—All my heart I send to all who held me dear. I am not alone, and I die with honour and with dignity, knowing my husband and I must be vindicated by history.

You will see to it that our names are kept bright and unsullied by lies, as you did while we lived—so wholeheartedly, so unstintingly.

You did everything that could be done.

We are the first victims of American fascism. Love you, Ethel.

Douglas relied in granting a stay was only considered in the most oblique manner, and with such indecent haste that two members of the court felt compelled to enter vigorous protests over the speed-up ordered by the Attorney General."

The Washington Post criticised the publication of gruesome details of the execution as "barbaric and

they're smooth!

they soothe!

they satisfy!

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# SPORTS PARADE

by Bert Williams



Gordon Wallace (right) of Brantford, Ont., sinks before the onslaught of unbeaten Floyd Patterson, 19, ex-Olympic middleweight champion, in their scheduled eight-rounder at Brooklyn's Eastern Parkway Arena, June 1. Patterson scored a t.k.o. in 52 seconds of the third round. It was Patterson's seventh consecutive victory as a professional. Wallace weighed 163½ pounds for the fight, and Patterson was two pounds heavier.

Internationally recognised boxing authority, Nat Fleischer of the Ring, again confirmed this month Jake Tuli's position as No. 1 contender for flyweight honours in the world. Yoshido Shirai, the Japanese holder of the world flyweight title has said nothing to the contrary, he has said nothing to raise Jake's hopes of getting him into the roped square.

So far Tuli's shrewd handler, Jim Wicks, has done everything to lure the Japanese champion, but Shirai simply feels that discretion is the better part of valour. While Shirai continues to play hide and seek, Jake continues to topple opposition over. He is definitely a great Empire champion, this little black South African, and we hope he will be an equally great world champion.

### HEAVYWEIGHT HANGOVERS

South African sportswriters do not usually find good copy on the world heavyweight division, for obvious reasons, but since a white man, Rocky Marciano, became kingpin, they're discussing this great clouter with relish. The Sunday Times' Paul Irwin talks about Marciano, but gives all the kudos to Dempsey. He quotes Gene Tunney who said recently that the Manassa Mauler would have taken Marciano, Ezzard Charles and Walcott on one night and beaten all of them. Tunney ought to know. He beat Dempsey on the famous long count. I wonder if its the memory of this epic battle that inspired this tribute to Dempsey?

Hank Margolies, well known for his interest in African boxing, and editor of the now defunct African Ring, has started a very promising sports monthly, African Sports. Hank never had much success with publications and we hope African Sports which gives you a full shillings worth will kick. African sport needs something like this badly.

### HOMESICKNESS WINS

Once again Benny Singh has returned to South Africa a sadly disillusioned man. Benny has gone back to his job as the manager of a Durban firm of dry cleaners after coming within tantalising reach of the Empire welter title. Leslie Mackenzie, the man with the mule-kick punch got homesick and wanted to quit. History does repeat itself in strange ways. Baby Batter did the same thing when he was all set for a wallop at the Empire crown. Johannes Mahlangu who after a bad start began boxing brilliantly also wanted to come home to mamma.

Our fighters have got to make up their minds. They either stay here and rot here or remain overseas without getting homesick. After all the path to fistic honours is not paved with turf. It's stony and its long. That ought to be made very clear to prospective oversea visitors from Cauliflower alley.

We are sorry that this happened to Benny but all the same we are happy to have him back. He's one of the few South African promoters, black or white, who knows his stuff and gives us fights not fiascoes like we witnessed recently. The last one was promoted by Seaman Chetty. Filled with substitutes it was a substitutes show and you know what that means. Well, it's left to Benny to clear up the mess and put everything in order again.

### INEPT SELECTIONS

Transvaal Africans licked Transvaal Indians 3-1 to win the Godfrey inter-race cup. The score was

not a true reflection of the game. The Africans should have won by at least 10 goals. Transvaal Indians' mediocre performance reduced their chances to ever beating Natal in the forthcoming Sam China Cup Tournament. With only a month to go Indian selectors seem to be at a loss for a suitable side to do the near-impossible, beat Natal. I say they won't.

You don't have to be an authority to know this. The whole basis of selection smacks of ineptitude. One reserve was selected without his performance being observed. You can't ride Old Dobbin in the July, and by the same standards can't play a man who doesn't deserve a place in a schoolboy side in a provincial team. That happened on Sunday when Bobby Pillay was on the right flank.

Poplin Moodley, one-time ace centre-forward doesn't seem to be the selector's pet. Poplin is not only a brainy schemer and accurate shot, he is the best centre forward they have on the Rand today. But selectors won't have it. He's too old, they moan. But strangely enough he happens to be much younger than many of the "old men" in the Transvaal side. Come, boys, you can't have your cake and eat it.

## Coloured Councillor Defended

From T. Davids, Athlone:

I wonder if Councillor Major A. Berman is aware of the fact that the majority of the Non-Europeans in our ward resent his personal attacks on our Councillor Mr. H. J. M. Holmes.

It has always been understood that when there is an amendment or motion before the House, one must confine one's criticism to such: if the mover is attacked personally, it merely reveals the weakness of the opposition's case.

Councillor Berman, who had once preached the doctrine of equal rights and facilities for all, now, apparently drunk with power, angrily attacks others who merely plead for fairness and justice for all sections.

I wonder why the City Council wants to house Non-Europeans in schemes, or group housing, when the Europeans are opposed to such methods of housing Europeans?

Men like Mr. Holmes who have the courage to fight for justice and fairplay against formidable odds certainly have my admiration.

### AN APPRECIATION

From Patrick Duncan, Maseru Hospital:

Advance is rendering a quite priceless service to the cause of freedom. Your report of Verwoerd's plans for the Western Areas was a public service and the rest of our press is silent to its own shame. Well done.

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## Hands Off The Coloured Vote

(Continued from page 1)

The African voters were removed from the common roll in 1936 and now they were not being allowed to elect whom they wanted to Parliament. Sam Kahn had been unseated and now the Government was planning to do the same to Brian Bunting.

### PROCESSION

A resolution was passed at the meeting demanding the immediate withdrawal of the intended legislation before Parliament. It pledged the full support of the people present to the National organisations of the Non-European people in their struggle for equality for all in South Africa.

Other speakers at the meeting were Miss Margaret Castle, Mr. Thomas Ngwenya and Miss Mary Butcher.

Following the meeting more than 500 people marched in a procession past the Houses of Parliament singing African anthems and carrying placards which read: "The Vote is Ours by Right," "Voters' Act is Another Step to Fascism", and "Votes For All".

The demonstration was lead by Mr. Edgar Franklin, Mr. Joseph Nkatlo, Councillor C. Ally and Mr. Thomas Ngwenya who walked beneath the Banner, "Hands off The Coloured Vote".

### A.N.C. TELEGRAM

The first non-Nationalist to announce that he would vote with the Government on the South Africa Act Amendment Bill, which is being debated at a joint sitting of the Assembly and the Senate this week, is Senator Cecil Cowley, Native representative for Natal in the Senate.

Senator Cowley was elected to the Senate by an overwhelming majority in June, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator E. Brooks. The announcement that he intended voting with the Nationalists for the removal of the Coloured voters from the common roll was met with widespread opposition by the Africans in Natal. The Natal African National Congress, in an urgent telegram to Senator Cowley, requested him to vote against the Government without qualification, since the Africans were themselves struggling to be placed on the common roll. The Non-European struggle was indivisible, said the telegram.

## Rhee Has Nothing to Lose

LONDON.

The strong possibility that the Rhee Government in South Korea contemplates new acts to sabotage any further possibility of an armistice is suggested in a warning issued in Kaesong by the North Korean and Chinese command. They point out that Rhee gave "warnings" to the Americans before he kidnapped the 27,000 North Korean prisoners and has now said clearly that whatever agreement he reaches with Eisenhower his objectives of "unifying" the country by force remain the same.

Already prisoners kidnapped by Rhee and forced into the South Korean Army are beginning to appear on the front and some have surrendered or been taken prisoner in the recent fighting. Commenting on Rhee's provocative policy, a South Korean Government spokesman told the correspondent of the Daily Herald "He's got nothing to lose".

### FORUM

## A Public Lecture

will be held on

Friday, 17th July, 1953 at 8.15 p.m.

in

THE MITRE HALL, MOUNT ST., MOWBRAY

### Subject:

Some problems of the Movement—A Commentary on "Viewpoints and Perspective."

Speaker: Dr. A. Davids.

### MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACES AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 18th JULY

First Race Starts at 1.30 p.m.

— SEVEN EVENTS —

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### BUS SERVICE:

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

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

## 1,600,000 American Aggressors Abroad

NEW YORK.

America now has her troops and military staff stationed in 49 countries of the world, says an Independence Day summary by the authoritative "U.S. News and World Report". Circling the Soviet Union the American Air Force has 89 bomber bases from North Africa to Asia and the Arctic. "More than 1,600,000 Americans in uniform are serving overseas, on six continents and dozens of island bases," says the paper.

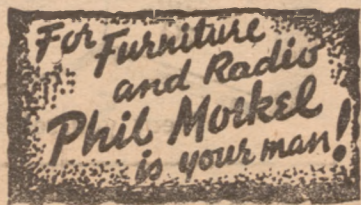
### SOUTH AFRICA CLUB

162 Longmarket St., Cape Town Tuesday, July 21st. "The Liberal Party" will be the subject of a talk by one of its leading members, Mr. LEO MARQUARD, well-known author and publisher.

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