

# Advance

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## Americans Applaud Congress Of Peoples

JOHANNESBURG.

At a recent New York conference in support of African liberation, addressed by Mr. Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. du Bois and other officers of the Council on African Affairs, a resolution was adopted unanimously applauding the decision of the African National Congress to convene a Congress of the People to frame a Freedom Charter, and saluting the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C. "for the courageous and heroic struggle they have waged in the face of fascist-like repression by the Malan Government."

This resolution, which was conveyed in a letter to Congress secretary Walter Sisulu from Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, reads:

"We applaud the decision of the African National Congress to invite the co-operation of the South African Indian Congress, South African Congress of Democrats and other organisations of the people in convening a great Congress of the People to frame a Charter of Freedom for all who live in South Africa.

"We earnestly hope that the Congress will be successful in uniting all sections of the people of your country in voicing the true interests and needs of the oppressed and persecuted millions in South Africa.

"We in the United States, who, like you, fight against the vicious code of White supremacy, recognise our common enemy as the arrogant and selfish interests who now threaten to plunge the whole world into war rather than yield freedom to people whom they have been accustomed to regard and exploit as inferior human beings.

"We pledge continued support of your valiant struggle to save South Africa from fascism and make it a place where all people, regardless of colour, may live in decency and dignity."

## "FIGHT BUS APARTHEID" SAYS SACPO

CAPE TOWN.

"THE 'experiments' in apartheid to be conducted on certain routes by the Tramway Company are but the thin end of the wedge, and we call upon the people, both non-European and European, to oppose them in every possible manner," says the chairman of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, Mr. E. Deane, in a statement.

"Our organisation rejects the apartheid sections in the Bill to Amend the Motor Transportation Act," the statement adds.

"This attempt to allow for the introduction of apartheid on the buses and trackless trams in Cape Town shall not go unchallenged.

"Cape Town is one of the few cities in South Africa where non-Europeans still enjoy the right to travel freely on buses. We value this right. No colour bar has ever been practised on Cape Town bus routes and there is no justification for its introduction. . . .

"Is it not because bus apartheid is not acceptable to the people and the 'experiments' are bound to fail that the Government has introduced the above amendment to the Act in order to force it upon us?"

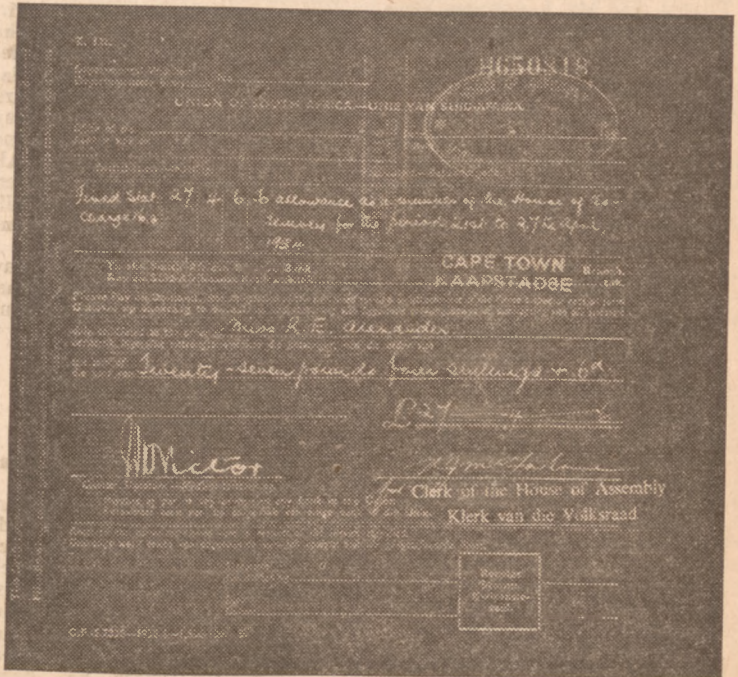
The South African Coloured People's Organisation is calling a conference of all sympathetic organisations on Tues., June 15, 7.30 p.m., in the Crawford Hall, 350 Victoria Road, Salt River, to discuss the employment of non-Europeans on Cape Town's buses, and measures to be taken against the threat of apartheid on the Cape Town buses and trackless trams.

## BAD SPORT

LONDON.

Chiang Kai-shek's delegate, claiming to represent China at the International Olympics Committee meeting last week in Athens, burst into tears and walked out when the committee voted to admit the People's Republic of China. China's admission was proposed by the Soviet and supported by Britain and the Commonwealth nations.

## SWART PAYS UP



Although she was prevented from taking her seat in Parliament, Ray Alexander this week received a cheque of £27:4:6 from the Government "to allowance as a member of the House of Assembly for the period 21st to 27th April, 1954." She donated the entire sum to Advance.

## N.I.O. SURRENDERS ON GROUP AREAS

DURBAN.

**B**ETRAYING the "united stand" decision to reject the Group Areas Act, the Natal Indian Organisation now officially accepts the principle of racial zoning.

N.I.O. proposals to the Land Tenure Board at Pietermaritzburg jeopardise the interests of the entire Indian community, and, if implemented, would threaten more than half the Coloured community of Pietermaritzburg with ejection.

It was probably to the N.I.O. that Minister Donges was referring when he announced in Parliament recently that a group of Indians was prepared to co-operate with the Government in the application of the Group Areas Act.

In a memorandum submitted to the Land Tenure Board, which is considering City Council proposals for the racial zoning of Pietermaritzburg, the N.I.O. supports proposals demarcating areas for Indian occupation, and suggests that certain other areas be proclaimed "working areas," which ultimately means White Areas.

### EXAMPLE

The N.I.O. recommends that the Pietermaritzburg City Council follow the example of the Durban City Council by declaring the whole of the commercial and trading centre a "working area". Wherever "working areas" have been proclaimed in Durban it has been to the detriment of the Indian community, resulting in insecurity and the refusal of the authorities to grant Indians building permits, even temporarily.

Secondly, the N.I.O. proposes that the north-eastern part of Pietermaritzburg City be proclaimed an Indian area, in spite of the fact that approximately half the Coloured population resides there.

Thus the N.I.O. has made its first

major surrender to the Nationalists and is now actively and openly co-operating in the application of the Group Areas Act.

Before the first meeting of the Land Tenure Board in Durban, the Durban Combined Indian Rate-payers' Association called upon the Natal Indian Congress and the N.I.O. to convene a meeting to discuss what policy should be adopted at the Land Tenure Board and for the purpose of presenting a united stand at all hearings.

The meeting was held and all the organisations present, including the N.I.O., decided to reject the Group Areas Act in toto.

In terms of this decision the N.I.O. submitted a memorandum, as did the other Indian organisations, rejecting the Act and the zoning proposals before the Board.

### PROPOSAL

At a later stage the Board decided to discuss the City Council proposal to set aside a certain area near Westville for Indian occupation.

Suddenly, to the surprise of the other Indian representatives, the N.I.O. broke its agreement and, instead of opposing the proposal, requested that the Board extend the areas offered by the City Council.

Last week the N.I.O. was granted the right to appear before the Land Tenure Board at Pietermaritzburg.

(Continued on page 6)

## SOUTH AFRICA'S WAY FORWARD

Moses Kotane's article, "South Africa's Way Forward," which has been appearing in recent issues of Advance, is now available as a 16-page pamphlet, bound in a handsome red cover, price 6d.

This pamphlet is obtainable at Advance offices in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. Readers who wish to order copies by post should send 7d. (the extra 1d. is to cover the cost of postage) to Advance, P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

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Delegates from all over the Western Cape attended a victory reception to Miss Ray Alexander, banned Natives' Representative for Cape Western, at Langa last Saturday night. Our picture shows Miss Alexander thanking the enthusiastic gathering for their support. On the left is Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, secretary of the Western Province Vigilance Associations and Advisory Boards, and on the right Mr. Z. Malindi, executive member of the Athlone Vigilance Association.



# 'Advance Post'

## GET OUT OF YOUR ARMCHAIRS AND FIGHT FOR VOTES FOR ALL

From Alan Doyle, Johannesburg:

I was surprised to see that you printed the letters of both Mr. S. Pharedi and Mr. J. Anthony, since their content was practically identical. Both follow the same line of reasoning, which may be summarised like this:

1. It is useless for Africans to elect anyone at all to Parliament under the existing electoral laws. ("I refuse to believe that anyone who goes to Parliament as our representative will ever improve on (previous) efforts to secure the extension of democratic legislation."—Pharedi.)

("Anybody who gets elected under an apartheid election system supports that system."—Anthony.)

2. It was wrong to call Ray Alexander's election a victory for the Africans. (It "leaves the Africans without representation."—Pharedi.) ("You are not concerned with Africans being represented."—Anthony.)

3. Advance supported Ray in order to "spite and embarrass the Government" (Pharedi), or "get your own back on Swart" (Anthony).

I do not think that your short editorial comment replies adequately to these arguments; and the matter is of importance because new elections are approaching.

Now, let me say that it is not Advance but Messrs. Pharedi and Anthony who are being inconsistent and illogical. For if apartheid elections are useless from the point of view of effecting legislative reforms (point 1), then it does not matter a bit whether Africans are "represented" or not in Parliament (point 2). I fully agree with point No. 1. "Native Representative" elections under present conditions are a swindle. No M.P. elected who honestly advocates the aspirations of the Africans has a snowball's hope of getting Malan's and Strauss's Parliament to accept his demands.

What is important, then, is to use the elections to the best advantage in order to advance the people's struggle to win a truly democratic system—a struggle that can only be won outside the parliamentary field.

Anybody who comes along and tells the African voter that by voting for him or her they will be electing a candidate who will be able to introduce and secure the passage of legislation which will benefit the people is nothing but a swindler and a liar. What the elections in the Western Cape show is that the African people no longer accept such illusions. They have turned the elections into a demonstration of their demand for full and equal franchise rights. By electing in succession Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting and Ray Alexander they have shown that they understand they will not make any progress by electing to Parliament the sort of liberal ladies and gentlemen, "friends of the Natives," who have told them in the past, and still tell them, that their conditions can be improved through diplomatic representations in Parliament.

Looked at from this point of view, these elections, were indeed a victory. A victory for the conception of mass action as opposed to idle reformist dreams; a victory for the African people.

I cannot understand why Pharedi and Anthony are so upset at the idea of someone "spiting and embarrassing" the Government. Let me state quite bluntly that every political event which em-

barrasses the Government is almost certainly a political event which delights the opponents of the Government.

Get out of your armchairs, Mr. Pharedi and Mr. Anthony! The election of Ray Alexander delighted and encouraged and inspired every democrat who heard about it and who knew what Ray stood for. Not only in the Cape but all over South Africa. All over the world, for that matter, for African emancipation has millions of friends in all five continents.

I do not say "Well done, Ray Alexander." I say, "Well done, voters! You are a credit to your people."

### THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

From Z. T. S. Manyube, Grahamstown:

In reply to the question by Mr. Lazarus Ngwenya, of Benoni (Advance, May 13), in order to get higher wages and receive better treatment from our White bosses, in my opinion, we must maintain and encourage other people to join the economic boycott—a vigorous step which has been taken by the A.N.C.

Here in Grahamstown there is an African who earns £6 a week through this economic boycott.

(Perhaps Mr. Manyube will write us another letter telling us how the boycott works in Grahamstown.—Ed.)

## BID TO FORM NATIONAL GARMENT UNION

### Cape Union Objects

OFFICIALS of the Transvaal Garment Workers' Union have established an office in Cape Town and are actively campaigning amongst the members of the 16,000-strong Cape Garment Workers' Union with a view to forming a national union.

"We are not here to recruit members or to smash the local union," Miss Hester de Wet told Advance. "Refusal by the Executive Committee of the Cape Garment Workers' Union to allow us to accompany their officials to the factories and find out if the workers want a national union forces us to act on our own."

There is agreement between the representatives of the Transvaal Garment Workers' Union and Mrs. Rose Crawford, secretary of the Cape Garment Workers' Union, on the importance of having a national union—both told Advance that in the face of the Schoeman Bill the maximum unity in the garment industry was desirable.

#### OBJECTION

"What we object to is the back-door methods being employed by the Transvaal union," said Mrs. Crawford. "We can do the job and we don't need Johannesburg to help us."

Miss de Wet, however, alleged that every time an attempt had been made by the Transvaal union to form a co-ordinating body with the unions in other centres, the executive of the Cape had refused to co-operate. On the last occasion they had said: "Our workers are quite satisfied with their conditions."

"We want a national union for uniformity in wages and conditions throughout the country," said Miss

Address letters to ADVANCE POST, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town. Some of the letters below have been shortened or extracts only printed. All letters must include the real name and address of writer (not necessarily for publication), otherwise they cannot be printed.

### SPREAD THE FIGHT

From Howard Milford Tshizana, New Location, Worcester:

I would like to offer a bit of advice to our leaders, who are leading our people against the cruel laws of the Government. The stronger we press for freedom the more kicks in the pants we get. I do not mean the struggle for freedom must stop, but rather we must strengthen our efforts for the very existence of the oppressed nations of South Africa.

I think it is time the Reserves were included in the struggle. What can the quarter of our people do when three-quarters do not take part? Something must be done to link the red-blanketed of the Reserves with the struggle for democracy.

Only a few Europeans are on our side. A few, only a few, suffer like us. Do not be held back by deceitful trade unions, which prefer us as a team of slaves pulling a heaped wagon to a span of oxen driven by both Europeans and Non-Europeans in which each has a rightful say. The Unity Committee conference shows that some organisations only want to enable the government to carry on with its activities while we suffer.

Let the real struggle be extended as far as the destructive legislation is felt, to the remotest corners of the land.

## Editorial

### A BLOW TO RACIALISTS

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court that racial segregation in American public schools is unconstitutional is of the utmost significance not only for the United States but for the whole world.

The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, passed in 1868, guaranteed equal protection of the laws to all citizens. The American civil war had been fought round the issue of slavery, which disappeared in law after the victory of the North. But American Negroes soon found that when they tried to apply the doctrine of equality in their daily lives there were innumerable difficulties. Particularly in the South, large sections of the Whites refused to give way. The monstrous Ku Klux Klan, with its reign of murder and sadism, was their reply to the threat of equal rights.

In 1896 the American Supreme Court held that segregation of Negroes from Whites was not incompatible with the 14th Amendment, provided the separate facilities available for each race were equal. As a result of this decision the racialists in the United States were able to continue with their beastly doctrine of apartheid right up to the present day. It is well known that Negroes in the United States are still subject to discrimination of the most vicious kind in various parts of the country.

#### Public Pressure

What has led the Court to reverse the 1896 decision?

It is in the first place the growing strength of the Negro people themselves, through their organisations, which has forced this concession from the Supreme Court. It is in the second place the force of international opinion which has made the United States ruling class realise that the colour bar is a luxury which it cannot afford in the cold war.

Not that this court decision will automatically liberate the United States Negro. It won't. In the South the racialists are already planning resistance. The Governor of Georgia has already called a special State education commission into "immediate session to map a programme to ensure continued and permanent segregation." Governor Byrnes, of South Carolina, said he was "shocked" by the Court's decision.

The battle for equal rights and opportunities for Negroes in the United States will sharpen from now on. Behind the legal fiction of full equality, discrimination will continue to exist. The racialists will defend their privileges with increasing ferocity.

But the Negro people are advancing in spite of every disability and have wrenched an important concession from the ruling class.

#### Repercussions

Here in Africa, too, the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court will have widespread repercussions. It will blow to smithereens the apartheid pretensions of the Nationalists in this country, who have long tried to maintain, quoting the legal position in the United States as an example, that segregation is to the benefit of both White and Black, and is not incompatible with the desire of the Blacks for equal facilities.

"Separate facilities are inherently unequal," said the U.S. Court. Let Malan, Donges and company put that in their pipes and smoke it. Let the Holloway Commission on university apartheid take note of it. Let all the painters and displayers of "Europeans Only" notices, whether on railway coaches, public urinals or libraries, take note of it — above all, the pseudo-theoreticians of SABRA. On the ideological front they have been stabbed in the back by their great ally, Uncle Sam.

The U.S. Court, for whatever motive, has branded apartheid as a fraud. It is not through separation that the national aspirations of the Non-European peoples can be realised. Separation can lead only to permanent inferiority and humiliation.

From the heart of the empire of monopoly capitalism has come the admission that common citizenship is the only road to equality. Let our people seize this weapon which has been presented to them and pursue the struggle for equal rights with new determination and courage.

Let the Coloured people refuse to accept bus apartheid in the Cape.

Let the Indian people refuse to accept a ghetto life under the Group Areas Act.

Let the African people reject the Western Areas removal scheme and all the fascist measures which Verwoerd is trying to impose on them.

And let the Europeans now acknowledge that they live an immoral and shameful life as masters in a slave society, and in ever-swelling numbers join in the liberation struggle side by side with their Black brothers.

FORWARD TO A FREE SOCIETY!

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

# Fighting Against Phantoms

AT Geneva, where the Great Powers are discussing the future of Korea and Indo-China, the limelight has been stolen by two men making their first appearance at the international conference table.

They are Chou En-lai, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, and Pham Van Dong, Vice-Premier and Acting Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Both men speak for peoples who have had to fight their way to independence and international recognition against the hatred and hostility of the West. Both have had a long history of struggle and leadership in the working-class movement to strengthen them in their bargainings with the Eden-Dulles school of diplomats. They are tough and cannot be bullied or intimidated.

Against threats of force and the use of the hydrogen bomb they place reliance mainly on the strength and unity of their peoples and their determination to free themselves once and for all from the threat of imperialism.

In his first speech to the Geneva Conference Chou said: "The peoples of Asia, like the peoples of the rest of the world, love peace and freedom. They were oppressed and enslaved for a long time.

"Their struggle for liberation from foreign imperialistic enslavement, for national independence and freedom, is a just struggle. There is no force which can stop this historical development."

These words find an echo in the hearts of all Asians. It is United States unwillingness to recognise this that is plunging the Far East into tumult and violence and threatening the whole world with war.

## Ostracism

Western diplomats have long tried to prevent the Chinese and Viet-Nam peoples from obtaining their rightful representation in international councils. The puppet Chiang Kai-shek still sits in on U.N.O. talks. The French try to bolster up the weak-willed womaniser Bao Dai as the voice of Indo-China.

When it was proposed at the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers that Chou En-lai should be invited to the Geneva talks, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles asked sarcastically: "Who is this Chou En-lai?"

Here are some of the answers given by his enemies:

**Chiang Kai-shek:** "A reasonable Communist."

**General George Marshall:** "A man of his word."

**Journalist Freda Uley:** "Chou is hard to resist . . . witty, charming and tactful."

**Journalist Mark Gayn, in the New Statesman and Nation:** "Bizarre, brilliant and immensely resourceful . . . a magnificent operator, playing from strength."

**Times magazine:** "Urbane and self-possessed . . . one of the master dissemblers of the age."

"How young he looks," say the people of Geneva of this handsome 55-year-old people's leader. Considering what he has been through in his life-time, his appearance is a remarkable tribute to the indomitable spirit which has seen him through every crisis.

## Career

Born of a wealthy Mandarin family, he first became interested in the revolutionary movement while still a student in Tientsin. In 1919 he was one of the leaders of a demonstration against the Treaty of Versailles, was arrested and sent to gaol for a year. There he met the woman—also one of the demonstrators—who was later to become his wife, Teng Ying-chao, now a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

After his release from prison Chou went to France, where he worked in a coal mine at Lille, organised Chinese throughout Europe into branches of the newly-formed Chinese Communist Party. Returning to China in 1924, he threw himself into the revolutionary movement and played a leading role in many spheres during the following 30 years.

At the age of 26 he was made secretary and chief of the political department of the Whampoa Military Academy, during the period when Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists were co-operating to complete the Chinese revolution started by Sun Yat-sen. When Chiang turned on his allies Chou escaped in the nick of time, taking many former Nationalists with him into the ranks of the underground army.

During the early '30s Chou En-lai joined forces with Mao Tse-tung. When the Liberation Army was encircled by Chiang's troops and threatened with destruction Chou was one of those who led them on the famous Long March. The 30,000 men who marched 6,000 miles in 368 days to reach safety in Yenan formed the nucleus of the People's Army which was later to emerge from its retreat and, in a two-sided fight against both Japanese invaders and Chiang Kai-shek Nationalists, eventually liberate

the whole country from foreign imperialism and local gangsterism.

That is the answer of the Chinese people to Dulles' sneering question; and it is an answer Dulles found so little to his liking that eventually he fled from Geneva, having tried vainly to pretend to himself and his pals that Chou just wasn't there.

## Humiliation Didn't Work

Like Dulles, French Foreign Minister Bidault has also tried to humiliate the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and to belittle the achievements of the people's armies. When Pham Van Dong suggested that representatives of the people's Governments of Laos and Cambodia should also be invited to the Geneva Conference table Bidault referred to them as "non-existent phantoms." It is French policy, dictated by Dulles, to pretend there is no genuine people's movement in Indo-China and that all the resistance has been inspired by "foreign interests," notably China.

(Of course, Bidault is not so keen to admit that most of the fighting on his side in Indo-China has been done by Frenchmen, Germans of the Foreign Legion, Africans from French North Africa and other un-Indo-Chinese elements!)

Pham Van Dong put Bidault in his place. Recalling that during one of the United Nations debates on a previous occasion Bidault had referred to the Government of Ho Chi-minh also as a "non-existent phantom," he added:

"And yet to-day France sits down at Geneva with these phantoms and discusses important questions. The world may well ask also why does France maintain numbers of troops in Indo-China to fight against phantoms."



Pham Van Dong is a thin, rather austere-looking man, with deep-sunk eyes in a face lined with suffering. Like Chou, he joined the freedom movement when he was a student. Arrested in 1930, he spent six years in the notorious French penal colony of Poulo Condor. Many of his comrades died in this ghastly prison, but Pham Van Dong, through

sheer toughness and the will to survive, held out until his release in 1936.

## Freedom Organiser

Spurning the highly-paid legal career which could have brought him ease and comfort, Pham Van Dong became the right-hand man of Ho Chi-minh in the struggle for independence. When the Second World War broke out he was one of the organisers of the Viet Minh, the Viet-Nam Independence League, which by 1944 had liberated six provinces from the Japanese.

When the people of Viet-Nam came to power after the war Pham Van Dong was made Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government. In 1946 France signed a preliminary treaty with the Government, which by this time had been elected in free, nation-wide elections. Later in the same year Pham Van Dong was heading a Viet-Nam delegation to France for talks with the French Government.

Regretting their abdication of power in Viet-Nam, the French were meanwhile preparing for counter-attack. Troops and supplies were secretly shipped to Indo-China. After the negotiations had dragged out for several months the French suddenly declared the Viet-Nam terms were unacceptable and launched an all-out war of reconquest.

To-day Pham Van Dong, after eight years of fighting in Indo-China, is again discussing peace terms with the French—but this time he, too, like Chou, is "operating from strength," with the power of the People's Army at a peak of strength and influence and the French forces defeated in the field.

But still Bidault talks of "phantoms." It is his own puppets in Indo-China who are the phantoms. Time magazine reported on the first session of the Geneva Conference:

"When the Communists finally agreed to a conference including the three associated States (Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia) provided the Communist Viet Minh were invited, and agreed to discuss a battlefield truce at the conference, Bidault discovered that no representatives of the three associated States were on hand (he had not bothered to discuss the situation with them seriously before going to Geneva).

"As Dien Bien Phu writhed in its last agony the Viet Minh representatives arrived in triumph. They were met by China's Chou En-lai, Russia's Gromyko and North Korea's Nam Il, while a French aide frantically telephoned the Quai d'Orsay: 'Send me three Vietnamese in a hurry! Otherwise we shall produce my cook—he's a Vietnamese.'"

And so, contemptuous of the common people, preferring force to friendliness, co-operating with crooks rather than with Communists, the French have finally cooked their goose in Indo-China.

In all Asia to-day the imperialists, in plain language, have had it.

# PETROV INQUIRY WAS DAMP SQUIB

## Red Scare Fades Out

LONDON.

THREE days of the session of the so-called Royal Commission on Communist Espionage in Australia turned out to be a remarkably damp squib. Talking for hours on end and piling up on the record as many words as a novel, the chief Government counsel, Mr. Windeyer, turned out to have no real plot at all.

All the nonsense and innuendoes produced by the ex-Soviet official Petrov proved to be nothing more substantial than the normal work of reporting expected by the attaches of any embassy in any country.

The Government was forced to admit, despite world-wide sensational ballyhoo, that there was no accusation against the Australian communists and that Petrov's "information" and "documents", neither of which were produced, "did not in any way refer to the Australian Communist Party". Those who had hoped for revelations of how some master spy transmitted to Moscow the secret of the A-bomb explosions, or the Woomera rocket-range were disappointed.

## MUD-SLINGING

The Commission's work had already faded into embarrassment when it was adjourned "for several weeks" until after the general election due to be held next Saturday, May 29. But the political motives for the Menzies circus were clear, for the Commission did not adjourn before it had dropped some filthy innuendoes (unproved) against the Labour Party.

These were contained in a document marked H written, according to Mr. Windeyer, by an Australian while in the Soviet Embassy. Among other things it listed names of people who had secretly contributed to the funds of the Australian Labour Party. The names were not mentioned and the document was not produced.

The Government Counsel also used the smear technique by asserting that Petrov claimed personal association with certain Labour Party M.P.'s. He did not carry the statement further but left it like a breath from the sewer. No accusation of any criminal character was made against the M.P.'s and their names were not mentioned.

## ELECTION STUNT

This is the flimsy, dishonest stuff with which Menzies and his cronies hope to scare the Australian electors to vote on Saturday in their favour. With the signs growing that America is dragging Australia nearer war and actually using the Menzies Government to blackmail Britain into joining the "dirty" war in Indo-China, the Australian Prime Minister appears to sense that he needs an unusually dense smoke-screen to blind the eyes of the electors.

## SCARE COLLAPSES

Until the inquiry started, the world was led to believe that Petrov would reveal a vast Soviet spy network endangering Australian military security and implicating Communists and others as traitors. But nothing happened.

On the "spy" charge, the Government admitted there was no list of "agents" and no names it could produce.

Mr. Windeyer produced an alleged letter said to have been handed over by Petrov instructing him to set up a fifth column in Australia. But there was nothing to support it and no shadow of evidence that anything was done about it.

Having no "spies" to produce,

the Government hinted that the Soviet intended to introduce agents into Australia. However, Mr. Windeyer had to admit hastily that the plan "had not been given effect."

Petrov claimed to have had contacts with certain Australian civil servants. One of them is recorded to have been free with his criticisms of the Minister under whom he served. Again, Windeyer did not go further than say some of the civil servants may have been indiscreet. "Their associations with the Russians seemed to have been innocent," he said.

## "SMALL MATTER"

Other documents showed that the Russian Embassy was reporting on social conditions in Australia, American and other investments in the country, the character and social activities of certain politicians, pressmen and others. The Government Counsel did not say this was what practically every Embassy reports on as a routine. He admitted vaguely that information on activities of the Soviet Embassy "may have been a small matter or a large matter."



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# COLOUREDS HAVE NO FRIENDS IN PARLIAMENT

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

During the debate last week on the Coloured vote Opposition speakers gave various reasons why the Coloured people should not be placed on a separate voters' roll. But no one gave the real reason, namely, that the Coloured population are entitled to the common vote because they are entitled to equality.

We should never forget that, as our Parliament is constituted at present, there is not a single member of either the Senate or the House of Assembly who pleads for equality for all South Africans. No one.

The debate on the Coloured vote has proved again that all the representatives in Parliament (since the expulsion of Sam Kahn and Brian Bunting and the ban on Ray Alexander) are on the side of White domination. Their arguments show that their main complaint against the Nationalist Party is that it is driving the Coloured people "into the arms of the Africans."

The Senators and Members of Parliament are concerned not with the Coloured people but with their own interests. They agree with the Nationalists that all Coloured people should be kept in a state of inequality, as cheap workers without democratic rights; they disagree only with the Government's methods.

The thing the U.P. wants to prevent, at all costs, is the formation of a united front of the oppressed peoples of South Africa, and this is where they think the Nationalists are being "stupid." The U.P. declares that the Coloureds "belong" to the White group. What does it mean by this? It means that the Coloured people must put their faith in the U.P. and not in any of the true people's organisations.

## Subtle Methods

The U.P. has a better appreciation than the Nationalists of the

strength of oppressed peoples once they are aroused. It believes in more subtle methods; therefore, its principal weapon is bluff. The Nationalists, on the other hand, believe in the method of running around hitting everyone over the head with a hammer.

As far as the debate last week is concerned, that is the only quarrel between the U.P. and the Nats: whether to bluff or whether to be tough.

## The Report

So much for the debate. Then there is the report of the Coloured Vote Commission, which was exposed as one of the most ridiculous inquiries ever conducted.

Mr. D. Mitchell pointed out that the commission did not have the power to compel witnesses to be present, that it did not have the right to cross-examine witnesses under oath to test the reliability of their evidence, and that Dr. Danges, the chairman, had ruled that members of the Commission could not repeat questions to witnesses to test their credibility.

Mr. Mitchell said he asked that everyone who wanted to give evidence should be heard, but, using their majority vote, the Nationalist members accepted some witnesses and rejected others. They rejected 50 persons who wanted to give evidence, including the spokesmen of the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats.

By that time Mr. Mitchell had swung around to the Nationalist point of view, and he voted against these three organisations being allowed to present evidence.

The Commission's report is in three parts, and it is impossible to analyse here everything that was told to the Commission — and many strange stories were told. But here are some extracts, which I give without comment because they speak for themselves:

One of the bodies which gave evidence in support of the Nationalists' plan was the Cape Malay Vigilance Society, represented by I. O. Gallow, Sheik Davids, A. Kamies and M. A. Jonas. They said they were a society to which other organisations were affiliated. What were these other organisations? — the Malay Red Cross, four "Malay communities" (religious), the Moslem Lads' Brigade, the Malay League, the Bespoke Tailors and two school organisations. You might well ask: What on earth have these bodies got to do with the presentation of evidence on behalf of the Malay community.

## Evidence

Were the tailors asked for their views? Were the schools canvassed? Were the religious communities questioned?

This piece of evidence followed (the replies are by the Vigilance Society's spokesmen):

"Who is the present president of the Malay Judicial Council? — Sheik Achmat Behardien.

"According to a report in the Cape Times he said: 'My people are against the proposal to place the Coloured voters on a separate roll and I myself am against it.' Did he ever withdraw these words? — He withdrew them. He conveyed a message to our organisation that he did not know what our policy was when he had the interview with the reporter. He said that now that he had seen

our memorandum he withdrew his statement. 'He therefore agrees with you' — Yes. 'Entirely? — Yes.'

"You say you want the position to be as it was in the past? — Yes.

"You had no vote? — Yes. 'And you still do not want a vote? — I do not say we don't want it, but we as a people have always stood by the Government. We have learned that we must stand by any Government of the country, no matter what laws it makes, and we must obey those laws. That is our faith.'

"You spoke yesterday of the position under the Transvaal Republic where you were against carrying passes, as your father told you. Are you to-day still opposed to carrying passes? — No, it will be good for us.

"But it was not good in the Transvaal? — Those passes were for something else.

"You said yesterday that the Indians get import permits, while you do not get them. Is that so? — Yes.

"Do you think you will get permits under separate representation? — Yes, because then we will stand alone."

This is just a taste of the evidence given before the Commission. I will give further extracts next week.



CAPE TOWN. Parents of children at the Eureka African Primary School in Elsies River, Cape, went on a deputation to the Parow School Board last Saturday to complain about conditions at the school. When the deputation arrived at the School Board buildings about 30 African women were standing outside carrying placards which demanded, "Safety for our children", "Free and Compulsory Education for All", "Down with the Bantu Education Act", and "No Racial Discrimination". The police were on the scene taking down the names and addresses of the women.

The deputation, which consisted of Mr. B. A. Levitas, M.P.C., and four parents, Mr. J. Mtini, Mr. J. Methloeloa, Mrs. Barerra and Mrs. Lusede, were met inside the building by Mr. Kritzing, M.P.C., who told them that the Board had refused to see them because of the demonstration. It was explained to him by Mr. Levitas that they had nothing to do with the demonstration, whose action was a spontaneous indication of how the parents felt about conditions at the Eureka School.

Eventually after the demonstration had dispersed peacefully, the deputation was given a hearing by the School Board, which promised to go into all the issues raised.

Points particularly stressed by the deputation were the lack of playing facilities at the school and the fact that the children were not allowed to remain inside the school grounds during the lunch break; the behaviour of the Principal towards the parents and children and irregularities in the examination and promotion of pupils.

The deputation requested that the Principal be transferred or dismissed and that a school committee be constituted without delay.

# INDIA AND CHINA SIGN MODEL TREATY

## Guarantee of Peaceful Co-Existence

LONDON. The signature of a treaty between India and China on mutual trade and relationships along the vital border between North India and Tibet has been an outstanding example of the settlement of problems between Communist and non-Communist States through peaceful negotiation on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

One of the most significant features of the agreement is that it liquidates an old legacy of British imperialism by which troops were established on Tibetan soil to "protect" trade over the Himalayas. The Indian Government has agreed to withdraw all its troops from Yantung and Gyantse, in Tibet, within six months.

Marking the cordiality of the treaty negotiations and the new feeling of trust arising from their success was India's action on sending over postal, telegraph and telephone services. Again, these services operated in Tibet were a legacy from British imperialism days when Tibet was an outpost of intrigue and espionage in Central Asia.

The treaty provided that the Chinese Government should pay India a fair price for all installations. But as a gesture of goodwill it would transfer the installations to China free of cost. The treaty provides for the establishment of trade posts and missions of each country in the other's territory, the free use of the mountain passes, the passing to and fro of pilgrims and cultural exchanges. It lists the principles on which the agreement is based — principles which are a pattern for peace, friendship and progress among neighbouring countries.

PEACE APPEAL  
One of Nehru's most outspoken recent statements on foreign



## Fine Response By Durban Democrats

We are very pleased to acknowledge that, in response to our urgent appeal for funds, Democrats in Durban have donated £104, with a promise of another £75 within the near future. Will those who pledged themselves to make up the latter amount please do their best to fulfil their promise before the end of the month? Thank you very much. Ladysmith readers and supporters also rallied magnificently to the appeal. They contributed £50. Our thanks to them too. We hope that all the other small towns will follow their splendid example.

The Treasury cheque pictured on the front page is now safely deposited in our bank, thanks to the 3,525 voters who made Ray Alexander's victory possible. The Election Committee warmly endorsed Ray's fine gesture at a recent meeting. The African voters, they said, would be sure to applaud the decision, as they knew that Advance was the only paper in the country putting up a fight on their behalf.

Two other donations deserve special mention this week. One was a cheque sent in by a Vereeniging reader in memory of one of the finest leaders South African workers have ever had — Comrade Bill Andrews.

The other was in memory of the late Mr. Jean Lavoipierre, "who thought very highly of your paper because of its fight for right and justice."

We appreciate these two donations very much indeed. The finest tribute that can possibly be paid to the memory of a fighter is to help continue the struggle until final victory.

You, too, can help to keep alive the democratic traditions of our people by sending your donation to Advance TO-DAY.

FRED CARNESON.

P.S.—Our office addresses are: CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street. JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.

DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

## Travellers Condemn Racism

JOHANNESBURG. An editorial in the Commercial Traveller, organ of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, condemns the exclusion of African trade unions from the recent "all-in" conference against the Schoeman I.C. Bill.

"It would seem to us that by thus accepting the principle of racialism, which is the main weapon of the Nationalist Government in its attack on the workers' organisations, the organisers of the all-in conference will be disarming themselves in advance," says the editorial.

Other articles in the magazine pay tribute to the late president of the union, Mr. Ruby Chanani, a foundation member of the NUCT, who died recently at the tragically early age of 46. Among many messages received by the union condoling with it in this sad loss were letters from the president and secretary of the S.A. Commercial Travellers' Association.

# Ban The H-Bomb, Or Else . . . !

In this challenging article MALCOLM G. CLARKE, Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand, maintains that the hydrogen bomb is a threat, not only to all humanity but to the very existence of the world as we know it.



Public attention has recently been focused on the "hydrogen" bomb. Two questions naturally arise: What is the hydrogen bomb? How dangerous is it? The hydrogen bomb, like the uranium bomb, is a "nuclear" weapon. That is to say, its energy derives from changes induced in the nucleus of the atom, and is the result of the annihilation of mass as such and its reappearance in the form of energy. All other types of explosive, such as T.N.T., etc., derive their power from rapid combustion with sudden expansion of hot gases.

The fundamental difference in degree is brought out by the fact that combustion of one ounce of coal produces heat sufficient to boil and vaporise 1/2 pint of water initially at freezing point; the transmutation of one ounce of matter into pure energy would do the same for 2 1/2 million gallons of water: to say nothing of the accompanying radio-activity. At Hiroshima less than 1/2 oz. of matter was transmuted!

## 100 Per Cent. Efficient

While the uranium bomb operates by fission, presents a loss of mass of 0.08 per cent, and has an efficiency of lower than 10 per cent, the hydrogen bomb operates by fusion, represents a loss of mass of 0.23 per cent, and has an efficiency of practically 100 per cent. Hence, mass for mass, the H-bomb is at least 30 times as effective as the U-bomb, but other factors enter the picture: the size of the U-bomb is necessarily restricted, since uranium (and especially the 235 isotope) is extremely rare. Hydrogen, on the other hand, is easily the commonest element throughout the universe. Two-thirds of all water (including oceans and so forth) consist of it, and a major part of our very bodies consists of water! There is, therefore, theoretically no limit to the size and destructive power of a hydrogen bomb.

As has been said, the hydrogen bomb operates by means of fusion—the fusion of two protons and two neutrons into a helium nucleus. This may, in theory, be achieved in various ways: by the use of heavy hydrogen, lithium hydride and so on. The hydrogen-helium process is fundamental in stellar economy and, unlike the uranium transmutation, requires a temperature of the order of that found



"As a result of the apartheid policy in South Africa the Union was the most peaceful territory in Africa," said Dr. Malan in Parliament last week.

# 1,500 JOIN JO'BURG'S CHRISTMAS CLUB

From ARNOLD SELBY

THE Guardian Co-op Xmas Club is receiving a great deal of support from housewives and workers all over the Witwatersrand 1,500 members have enrolled.

In interviews with the Advance representative, workers at large factories in Johannesburg stated that one of the things they were most pleased about was that membership of the club meant that they would receive a weekly copy of the people's paper, Advance.

Members have been particularly interested in the trade union news which the paper carries. They have also expressed great enthusiasm for the Katie Hendricks serial which is running in the paper. They wanted to know if we will run another serial story when this one finishes. Requests for club representatives to speak and explain the club's aims and activities have been pouring into the office from all over the Reef. Everywhere the representatives of the club have been received with great enthusiasm. They realise that through co-operation comes strength.

In June a meeting of the club's agents will be held to discuss ways and means of improving the club, of electing more of our agents to the committees, to plan and discuss social activities in which club members can participate.

## New Agreement For Laundry Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

A general meeting of the African Laundry Workers' Union recently approved a report on the Cape Town conference called by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions and resolved on determined opposition to the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill and no co-operation on the Native Labour Act.

The meeting noted with approval the report of Leslie Masina, secretary, regarding a new agreement providing for improvements for certain Non-European workers. American delivery hands are now recognised as "cannvassers, Grade 2," and entitled to commission on orders. Dyers' employees, formerly excluded, are now included in the agreement. A fine spirit marked the meeting.

## Against Pass Laws

At a meeting called by the A.N.C. (Springs Branch) recently at the Recreation Hall, Payneville, Springs, to protest against the extension of the pass laws to women within the Springs area, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"It has come to the notice of the Payneville Branch of the A.N.C. that the Springs Health Committee contemplates recommending to the Government that the notorious pass laws, which are making the lives of African males a misery, be extended to African women, who have hitherto enjoyed freedom of movement.

"The A.N.C. (Payneville Branch) wishes to place on record its most vehement protest against this anti-African move of the Springs Health Committee, and appeals to A.N.C. to immediately embark upon a campaign for the abolition of the pass laws."

# U.S. AIMS TO WRECK FAR EAST PEACE TALKS

## War Policy Designed To Stave Off A Slump

LONDON.

BRITAIN and the United States find themselves almost on opposite sides of the fence as the Geneva Conference drags into its second month—with no sign of a cease-fire in sight.

Far-reaching efforts to bring together the views of the French Government and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have been made by both China and the Soviet Union, and the British delegation, led by Mr. Eden, has been desperately trying to keep the talks going. But American wrecking tactics are showing grave signs of achieving their purpose. America's "allies" are being dragged nearer to war.

The prospect for Britain is a grim one. The American plan at present is to break up the Geneva talks, if possible, without too seriously damaging the Western Alliance. They will then push all out for the formation of a South-East Asia war pact and are opening military talks in Washington on June 1.

### U.S. WAR PLAN

Immediate aim is to set up a military command under an American general which would take over the supreme control of operations. This will include all war fronts in Indo-China. It will also imply increasing American direction of the British operations in Malaya.

At first, according to inspired leaks from American sources, foreign intervention in Indo-China would take the form of military units from Siam and the Philippines, backed by American air and naval force, supplied with American arms and commanded by American generals.

Further intervention to internationalise the war would include smaller contingents from Australia, New Zealand, Britain and other countries aimed not so much at obtaining large armed forces but as a means of silencing criticism that the Western Powers expected Asians to do their fighting for them.

### FRANCE WRITTEN OFF

Where does France come in? Apparently the Americans have unofficially agreed to write off France almost completely as a military and political asset. The French will be compelled to grant the states of Indo-China complete "independence" and the right to withdraw from the French Empire. This would turn them into American puppets on the Syngman Rhee pattern.

To meet the serious opposition of the American public, it is not being suggested that ground troops will be employed, only air and naval men bombing and bombarding from safe distances. Thus the fighting against Asians, if the plan goes through, will be done mainly by Asians.

The British Government has

## IRREGULAR?

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## PEPSILETTES

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been squirming and twisting. Frequently they have denied that any military talks are going on or that they have considered joining the South-East war pact. At Geneva they are doing everything to prevent America from wrecking the conference, not because they are opposed to imperialist wars but because the alternative is the terrible one of being forced by Eisenhower into probably the ugliest and most futile war Britain has ever been engaged in.

The American Press is often contradictory owing to public opposition to war. But it has set out the Government's ideas clearly enough. According to the Scripps Howard columnist Thomas L. Stokes, Washington's "Immediate aim at Geneva is to prevent negotiations of a peace". Then to build up quickly a Pacific N.A.T.O. with a unified command in Singapore under an American general.

### TIGHTENING SCREWS

As a result of British resistance, Eisenhower bluntly said he would go ahead without Britain. Although Churchill was infuriated, he declined to comment in reply to urgent questions in Parliament. But the New York Herald Tribune said frankly President Eisenhower "had tightened the screws on Britain on questions of Far Eastern policy".

### BIG RISKS

Behind the American policy of taking big risks is the fear of a slump. With American policy all set for war, American high finance and business trends have taken on a new lease of life. For the first time since the end of the Korean War, the trend towards deepening depression has been reversed.

The financial paper Business Week, reporting on Geneva, said Washington was prepared to turn the conference into a real showdown "in which the H-bomb will be Dulles's trump card." Following the lead of Vice-President Nixon, who said "We must take risks now, for in a few years it will be too late," the paper said, "the U.S. feels the West has superior might today and is ahead in the A- and H-bomb race."

As on the eve of the Korean War, the U.S. Government stepped up its purchases of strategic materials. Tin rose an immediate 7 cents a lb.; copper, lead, zinc, soybean prices also went up. The stock market soared to its highest level since September, 1930—23 years ago. Business forecasters became bullish (expecting further rises).

Said the semi-official U.S. News and World Report: "The H-bomb has blown depression thinking out of the window."

## LENIN EMPLOYED A PRINCESS

LONDON.

A report from Russia says a recent check-up of long-service staff members of the Lenin State Library in Moscow was made in order to award bonuses. A modest, elderly woman came before the Board with a service record of over 30 years. During the conversation she was asked what was her background and who was her father. "Prince X," she said, giving his name. "Have you any relatives?" she was asked.

"There is a rather distant cousin, a girl, living in England," she replied.

"Who is she?"

"Queen Elizabeth."

"Goodness! Who gave you your job here?" a Board member asked.

"Vladimir Ilitch Lenin."

She got her bonus and also a new flat.

## U.S. Interest in the Protectorates

JOHANNESBURG.

The hand of American big business, personified by Bethlehem Steel and other powerful dollar concerns, who are interested in the valuable mineral resources of Swaziland, is seen behind Malan's recently renewed clamour for the incorporation of the Protectorates, according to the writer of a remarkable article in the latest issue of Fighting Talk, which has just made its appearance.

Analysing the inter-play of imperialist forces, the writer concludes that no reliance can be placed on the British connection for the future progress and independence of the High Commission territories. "It would be foolish for the people in the Protectorates to count on Britain. . . ."

Other articles in a most interesting issue include a London letter from Simon Zukas, a challenging description of how T.B. can be eliminated, and analyses of the position in the trade unions (M. Muller), the recent national women's conference (Hilda Watts and Paul Joseph), and "the myth of intelligence tests."

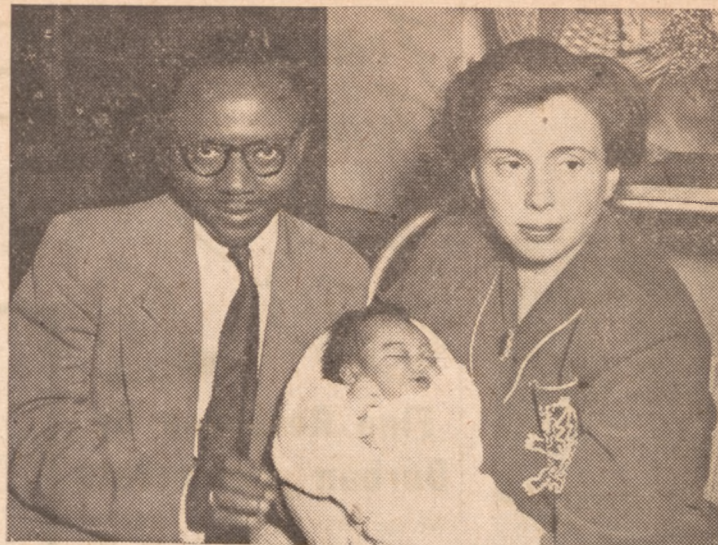
## N.I.O. Surrenders on Group Areas

(Continued from page 1)

while the Natal Indian Congress and five Indian Ratepayers' Associations, specially formed to represent the Indian community at the Board, were denied a hearing. They all opposed the proposals for racial segregation.

The N.I.O., on the other hand, revealed its intention to co-operate with the authorities in the establishment of ghettos for the Indian people.

Dr. M. M. Mootala, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, told Advance that although the N.I.O. leaders did not represent the views of the Indian people, their policy nevertheless endangered the whole Indian community, as co-operation by any group of Indians with the Land Tenure Board would assist the Government to uproot thousands of non-Europeans from their homes and could lead to disharmony and conflict between the Indian community and other sections of the population.



Mrs. Joseph Appiah, formerly Miss Peggy Cripps, daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, a former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, photographed with her son Kwame and her husband, who is an Ashanti chieftain's son.

## TWO MEN IN WEST CHOOSE FREEDOM

LONDON.

WHEN two men last week left the Western States and sought refuge in Czechoslovakia no great fuss was made about them in the propaganda agencies. Both had interesting stories, but from the Western point of view they were disappointing, because in each case they had decided on their move in order to find freedom.

One of the men was a twice-wounded American veteran of two wars, 33-year-old Corporal James Davis, of Philadelphia. In his statement on seeking political asylum in Czechoslovakia, broadcast by Prague Radio, Davis said he had fought in the World War and later in the Korean War. After being sent home wounded he was drafted to the U.S. occupation forces in West Germany.

### CHOSE FREEDOM

Through his experiences he became aware of the real policy of the U.S. and saw that it "cost the lives of many of my fellow-soldiers."

"This, together with the conditions in the American Army, has induced me to choose freedom, peace and a happy life and to become a good member of a human community."

The second man was a Czech, Bohumil Lausman, former member of the Social Democratic Party and ex-Deputy Premier of Czechoslovakia, who fled from his own country four years ago and sought asylum in the American zone of West Germany.

Lausman lived in the thick of the American-financed activities of the Czech emigres, who live on money given to them for spying, terrorism and work against the Soviet.

### MENTAL TORTURE

"The four years I spent abroad," he told a Press conference on his return, "have been mental torture for me, though at the same time a political schooling."

He said the emigres were blindly and recklessly supporting America's plans, though they could see such plans endangered the very existence of the Czechoslovak State.

In addition to the lower ranks of spies and wreckers, the Americans were giving special political courses to officers selected by them to be members of the occupation force in case Czechoslovakia were re-conquered.

"I learned the plans of the Americans from the closest range, and saw they would inflict new sufferings and new horrors on the Czech people," he said. "This was one reason why I decided during my stay in Austria to return to Czechoslovakia."

## Fine Play with a Vital Message

The Regent Players' latest presentation, "The Trouble Makers," has enjoyed a deservedly successful run at the Library Theatre, Johannesburg. The writer has proved, as Bernard Shaw did 50 years ago, that the play of ideas can be the most thrilling of dramatic material. It portrays the stresses of contemporary, McCarthy-ridden America; the menacing spread of fascist brutality; the overwhelming pressure on the ordinary, decent man to keep quiet about these evils, to look after "number one," not to "make trouble." And it shows that those who succumb to these pressures directly aid and abet fascism.

These vitally important lessons are taught painlessly through the medium of a thrilling and absorbing story. Torin Gerrity, grandson of an Irish revolutionary, wins unpopularity among the McCarthyite element at a small-town university by writing articles in the college magazine criticising U.S. foreign policy. Four drunken students assault him so savagely that he dies. The subsequent story of the attempt to cover up the truth about the murder and the triumph of Torin's friend, Stanley Carr, over his own fear of reality, is skilfully handled by the playwright, George Bellak, to bring out a lesson which does not apply only to the intellectual in America but which is universal in its application.

Sensitive and taut production by Cecil Williams and splendid teamwork by the players—among whom Colin Romoff and Bob Haber were particularly effective—brought this fine play to life and underscored its message: as important for South Africa as for the U.S.A.

The evening on which I attended was made particularly memorable, because at the conclusion of the performance the Observatory Discussion Club arranged for a discussion in the theatre on the merits and significance of the play, in which audience and actors participated. An unusual innovation, this, which helped people on both sides of the curtain to a fuller understanding of the experience in which they had participated.

M.H.

"WHAT I SAW IN THE SOVIET UNION" By Brian Bunting

# A COLLECTIVE FARM

THE same peace message was conveyed us by workers on collective farm "The First of May," about 30 miles from Kiev. The Nazis had been in occupation in that area, too, for just over two years, and when they left the collective farm was destroyed. The Nazis took off with them every head of cattle and did not leave so much as a chicken. Buildings were ransacked.

By hard and painful labour the farm has been restored and is once again in flourishing shape. New animals, machines and other assistance had been generously supplied by the authorities.

"The First of May" collective comprises 680 families, with a total of 1,070 workers. The farm is 3,114 hectares in size, including 2,241 hectares of ploughing land. Grain and vegetable production and animal husbandry are the main branches of farming practised.

It was still winter and, although the ground was clear of snow here, sowing had not yet begun. There was thus not much activity on the farm, but we were taken the rounds and shown everything there was to see.

The animals were in tip-top condition, and were housed in sheds which were kept immaculately clean and tidy. We remarked to one another that we had never before seen clean pigs or clean pig-pens, and if this farm is in any way typical one would imagine the association of pigs with dirt and squalor no longer applies in the Soviet Union.

## Mechanised

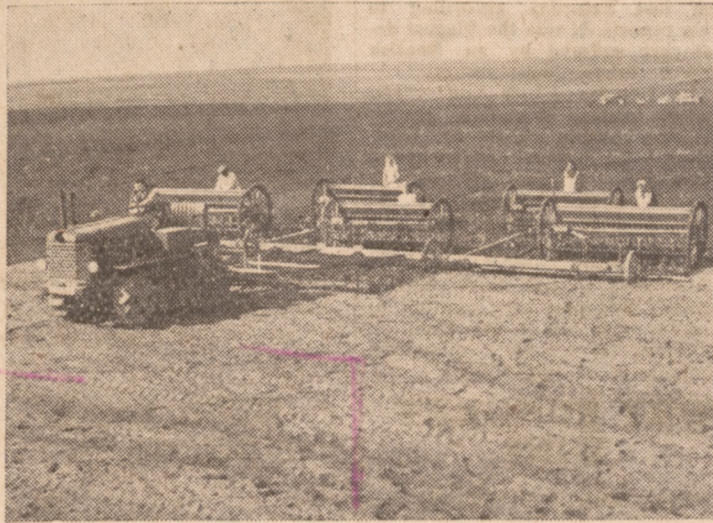
We were also shown some of the machinery used on the farm—giant harvester combines, automatic potato sowers and reapers, ploughs and tractors and so on. As far as farming could be mechanised it was mechanised on this farm. Many of the machines—for milking, for instance—were operated by electricity. Incidentally, every house had electric light.

The farm runs its own saw-mill, a plant for treating flax, a machine repair shop, and has its own granary and mill for the cereals. The agronomists on the station have charge of two large hot-houses, in which young plants are nurtured and experimental work in plant breeding is carried on. Experiments in animal breeding are also conducted on the farm.

What struck us more than anything about this collective farm was that none of the amenities of big city life are missing. There is a school with 350 children and 20 teachers, capable of supplying the full 10 years of compulsory education demanded by the State. There is a maternity home and a medical station staffed with doctors and nurses. The farm has its own radio centre, and in addition every house has its own radio set.

The farm workers run their own club, where film shows are presented twice weekly and theatrical shows produced. The collective even has an orchestra and a choir, and in addition the Kiev orchestra, opera and theatrical groups come out frequently to give performances on collective farms in the region. There is a library on the farm and two shops run by a co-operative.

There is even a school of music—in the heart of the countryside! And this, perhaps more than anything else, demonstrated to us the progress that has been made in carrying out the directive of the Soviet Government that the distinction between town and country must be eliminated.



Soviet agricultural methods have been widely adopted in the People's Democracies. Here a combine tractor station in Moravia is sowing land on a new agricultural co-operative.

When we visited the school we could hear the sad tones of a 'cello coming from one of the rooms, and there was a young girl struggling through her first piece. The music school has 41 pupils and nine teachers, and instruction is provided on a wide range of instruments, including the piano, string and wind instruments and a variety of local folk instruments. If the pupils make good progress they may continue their studies at the Kiev Musical

Academy, and many have done so.

We went into the homes of some of the farm workers. You will still find in these solid, recently built houses the great ovens, famous in Russian literature, which the people used to use for cooking purposes in the daytime and for sleeping on during the cold winter nights. To-day, however, the workers have comfortable beds to sleep in, though we can well imagine some of the older folk still creep on top of

the oven when there is a hard frost on the ground.

## A Retired Couple

In one of the houses we came across an old couple who had retired from active work on the farm and were now only working their own small plot of ground. All collective farmers have a house with a small plot of ground for their own use. The old woman had not been expecting us, for she was rather disturbed about her appearance when we walked through the front door, but when she heard we were visitors from South Africa she livened up immediately and started talking about her life. The old man meanwhile hauled out one of the local musical instruments, something like a balalaika, and insisted on demonstrating to us that he had lost nothing of his old talent.

"I was beaten by the landlord and his officials under the old regime," the old woman said. "Life was very hard then, and there was no hope for anybody. But to-day life is good and we have no complaints. My daughter is a doctor and my son is studying to become an engineer. That could never have happened to us before."

Incidentally, 2 per cent. of the collective farm's annual income is set aside to provide for the needs of its aged and infirm members.

You may have noticed I have avoided using the word "peasants" in talking of these collective farm workers, for they are no longer

peasants, no longer the brutish, ignorant, poverty-stricken muzhiks of Tsarist Russia. Here on these collective farms is being produced a new type of countryman, who has already contributed a great deal to the culture and scientific knowledge of his own country and the world as a whole.

The farm is run by the farm workers themselves, and the annual general meeting of all the members of the collective, which decides policy and elects the farm committee, is the highest authority in the economic sphere. In the political sphere affairs are controlled by the village Soviet, on which every 100 people are represented by one elected member.

When we had done the rounds of the farm the chairman of the farm committee, Mr. Solidovnikov, led us back to his office.

"Well," he said, "now you have seen a collective farm. Tell me, what do the newspapers in your country say about our collectives?"

We told him that reports varied but that we had seen statements about organised terror and slave labour on the Soviet farms. He just laughed.

For the record, we may end this brief account of a Soviet collective farm with the statement that there are 28,000 such collective farms in the Ukraine alone. Also, in the region in which the "May the First" collective is situated, there are still two farmers who have refused to join a collective and are farming on their own. They are at liberty to do so provided they do not employ any labour to help them, for in the Soviet Union the law lays down that no man may profit from the labour of another.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

# THE BEND IN THE ROAD

## SYNOPSIS

Katie's brother Robert and his friend Basil have stolen the life-savings of Basil's father and mother, Uncle Jacob and Aunt Daphne. Basil's little brother, Dirkie, saw them in Uncle Jacob's room but did not know what they were doing.

Robert delivered Aunt Daphne's lunch. The theft was not discovered until Friday when Uncle Jacob clattered over to the box beside the bed to deposit his weekly earnings.

Whistling softly through his teeth and muttering to himself, Uncle Jacob saw for the first time that something was wrong.

Controlling himself with an effort that made his lean jaw quiver, he exclaimed, "Ai-ai-ai-ai."

He knew that his money was gone. He deliberately unpacked the linen right to the bottom of the box. His money was gone, gone.

"Moeder," he called, "somebody has been to the box."

Aunt Daphne rushed into the room and peered anxiously into the empty box, "The money . . ."

"It is gone; Jong, this is not to-day's job," he muttered.

"My God, my God," Aunt Daphne wrung her hands, "But who could have done such a thing? I never left the house without somebody here."

Robert was spending his usual Friday evening at the bioscope. Only the two eldest girls and the two little ones were at home. Uncle Jacob gave them strict instructions not to touch anything and he telephoned for the police from the cafe on the corner.

## By KATIE HENDRICKS.

Little Dirkie stood thoughtfully in the doorway of his mother's room, his bright eyes alert, puzzling at the consternation of the adults. Suddenly he said, "Mummie. There was somebody in Mummie's room."

"Who was in Mummie's room?" Aunt Daphne asked eagerly. Dirkie grew afraid and looking at the floor, he burst into tears.

"Who has been at the box? Have you seen anyone in Mummie's room?" Aunt Daphne persisted sternly.

"Ja Mummie. The other day I saw Boetie and Robert there. But I didn't see what they were doing."

"You are Mummie's sweet child. Now tell Mummie on what day it was. Can you remember?"

"It was the day that Mummie sent for lunch. Annatjie and I were playing outside and I came into the house to drink some water."

"And then?" Aunt Daphne urged.

"I heard Robert call, 'Who is there,' and I said it was me. Then Boetie and Robert came out of Mummie's room."

"You are a good boy," said Aunt Daphne grimly, "now you and Annatjie must go to bed. You must not say anything about this, see?"

"Ja," said Dirkie gaping. Uncle Jacob and Aunt Daphne sat quietly at the window to wait for the police.

When Robert sauntered in from the bioscope, his Aunt and Uncle said nothing to him and he shut

himself in his room. The elderly couple hovered around the window lifting the curtain now and again, waiting.

"There come the policemen," muttered Uncle Jacob. "Ja, daar kom die law," Aunt Daphne echoed, as she jumped up to open the door.

They took it in turns to explain, breathlessly, the situation to the European constable who had arrived with a coloured policeman. Uncle Jacob told how he had found the box and Dirkie was fetched once more to tell what he had seen on the day that Aunt Daphne had sent home for some lunch.

The tall young policeman asked: "You think that this man, Robert Hendriks, took the money?"

"Yes, we are sure," said the policeman. "Where is Robert Hendriks?"

"In there!" Uncle Jacob pointed dramatically at Robert's door.

The European policeman flung the door open wide. Robert was sitting on his bed smoking.

"Is that the jong?" asked the policeman.

"Yes, baas," said Aunt Daphne firmly.

The policeman signalled to his companion and they approached Robert.

"Come jong, come, we are looking for you."

Robert sprang up and began to struggle silently with them.

"The hotnot is strong," said the policeman. "Wag, we'll fix you. Just wait until we get to the station."

Robert was propelled along to the police van. "Come on, jong,

you'll sleep nice and cold to-night." A heavy boot put an end to his struggles and he sprawled into the van.

At the police station, Aunt Daphne's statement was read out to him. Robert admitted his guilt and he was locked in a cell.

Next day he was sent to the remand yard in Roeland Street, under escort.

Robert gave the police Basil's last address. But Basil had gone into exile on the Guano Islands until the hue and cry had died down. There, in the company of others who, for one reason or another, were prepared to put up with hard rations and harder work, he scraped guano off the barren rocks—steeped in fog and the stench of the islands.

In the meantime, Robert was imprisoned in the remand yard at Roeland Street Gaol; waking at five-thirty in the morning; exercising for an hour in strange company of whom the only setting up exercise many had known was lifting the elbow to a bottle of Vaal Japie; he breakfasted on mealie meal; lunched on mealies and beans and washed that down with tea and went to bed in strict silence at six o'clock.

I only heard about Robert's imprisonment days later through Aunt Minnie in Mowbray.

"What," she exclaimed, delighted at my ignorance, "Haven't you heard about that skollie brother of yours? He's in prison, where he belongs, for stealing Jacob's money."

(To be continued next week)

# From Ring And Track

BY GUS



## Well Done Samaai!

David Samaai, the undisputed South African non-European Tennis Champion, added another feather to his cap by winning the men's singles title at the Sherry Park Tournament at Croydon on Saturday. Earlier on at Wimbledon, Samaai was not so fortunate—he had to retire with bruised hands. Black South Africa is proud of you, Samaai, for continuing in so determined a manner as you have against such odds. The title that you have won, besides having brought so much personal glory, will serve to show the rest of the world exactly what type of talent is being stifled by South Africa's malicious colour policy. We hope in the years to come our sportsmen shall follow the trail blazed by people like you, Jake Tuli and Ronnie Eland.

## Is Willie Toweel a World Beater?

The Press is raving over the potentialities of Willie Toweel now that he has won the South African Featherweight title from "Grandpa" Tony Lombard. Some have even gone so far as to suggest that Willie is a better fighter than his brother Vic. Reg Haswell—the man who said that Marcus Temple could beat our Jake Tuli—said after the fight that Willie could

## UNION ORGANISERS ARRESTED

JOHANNESBURG.

Eighteen African women were dismissed from the textile firm African Import and Export Corporation recently. The African Textile Workers' Union has started a fund to assist these workers and to institute a private prosecution for alleged victimisation should the Labour Department refuse to act.

On their way to a factory with collection tins for this fund four union members were arrested by the police and have been charged under a municipal bye-law for collecting money without permission of the City Council. They are the national secretary, Mr. Aron Mphahlele; branch organiser, John Hena; and two of the victimised workers, Josephine Tshabalala and Nita Mofokeng.

They were granted bail. The union is defending the case, which will be heard on June 4.

## WON ADVISORY BOARD SEAT

Mr. B. D. Mgunyeka won the Langa Advisory Board by-election for the married quarters last week. The vacancy was caused by the departure from Cape Town of Mr. Katangana.

## OPTICIANS

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easily regain the World Bantam Crown from Australia's Jimmie Carruthers! What utter rubbish coming from a gentleman who is usually considered an expert on boxing.

Willie is a good boy by South African standards—but internationally he is just another fighter. Tony Lombard, who has seen better days in the ring, wasn't beaten by Willie. He was beaten by Old Man Time. The evry fact that the young and eager Willie Toweel was not able to floor his man once in twelve rounds speaks for itself. And here we have his handlers clamouring for a shot at the world title!

I say that Willie will have a hard time winning the Empire title let alone the world title. Already he is having weight trouble—a fact which the Press doesn't talk about much. According to Mr. Haswell, Willie will still be able to make the bantamweight division for another 12 months or so. Many a fighter has been forced to hang up his gloves because of weight trouble. Some say this was the reason for Jimmy Carruthers' retirement at the peak of his career. And to have weight trouble so early in his career is surely going to be Willie's downfall.

## Slumber David

Up to now the Slumber David camp have not disclosed their plans for the future. Slumber's untimely defeat by the 18-year-old Matriculant, Enoch Hlope, seems to have caused a serious set-back to their original plan to proceed overseas. Whatever their decisions, and despite the fact that David still has one loss to account for, I am of the opinion that he should go overseas.

In the boxing world upsets are quite common. The recent defeat of Jolting Joe by nonentity Elliot Arnold and the defeat of National Welter King-pin Fondie Mavuse by another nonentity Ray Makonza will serve to illustrate my point. The Slumber camp should not take this defeat very seriously. Fighters have been known in the past to learn a lot by a defeat. And this is the first major defeat that Slumber has encountered—besides he lost to a heavier man. Slumber has shown in every one of his fights, including the last one, that he is a fighter who possesses rare stamina and a very dangerous punch. Ever since the day he became the first man to floor World Champion Vic Toweel, Slumber has set the critics raving. It will be remembered that Jack Solomons, the noted British promoter, offered to take Slumber to Britain immediately afterwards. Fight after fight followed and Slumber just bowled his opponents over. He gave Tuli the hardest fight of his career.

And now all that hard work seems to have come to nothing. Boxing is a hard game and if you expect to get anywhere in it you'll have to learn that a defeat is part of the set-up. So take my advice, Slumber, and pack your bags—you still have that right hand to fall back on.

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## BEATEN BY MEN FROM ANOTHER PLANET

LONDON.

Britain has been stunned by the 7-1 defeat of the English soccer team by the Hungarians in Budapest last Saturday, according to Press reports. It was the biggest defeat ever suffered by an English team in international soccer.

The London Times said: "The English tactical formation against the new conception of the Hungarians is as outdated as the horse-drawn bus. . . . As one of the England players remarked after the cruel execution was all over: 'I've never seen anything like it. They were men from another planet.'"

According to the Argus correspondent, Budapest was reported to be crazy with joy at the result of the match. "If you see a glum face it belongs to an Englishman."

## WHY HUNGARY WINS

From BRIAN BUNTING

While my wife and I were in Budapest, towards the end of March, we visited the huge sports ground belonging to the Matyas Rakosi Engineering Works on Cepel Island. There we saw hundreds of workers, men and women, taking part in sport of all kinds after their day's work was over.

We were conducted over the sports club by the president of the club, and after we had inspected the various facilities he invited us for a drink at the refectory. What we were most interested in, of course, was the Hungarian soccer team which had beaten England 6-3 in the first match.

"How is it," I asked, "that the Hungarians, whom we never heard of as footballers before the war have now become world champions?"

"Well," he replied, "in the first place it is because for the first time the whole Hungarian people are able to take part in sport. Tens of thousands of our people, particularly the workers, are going in for sport in a big way, so that what comes to the top must be good.

"In the second place, our whole people have become sports-conscious. If they don't play, they watch, and everybody is interested that our teams do well. Thus, when the Hungarian team takes the field it plays for the whole nation, and this gives our team the will to victory."

When the first match was played in England the whole of Hungary stopped work an hour early in order to listen-in to the broadcast of the match. After the match the nation went wild with excitement, and the figures 6-3 became the symbol of the renaissance of the Hungarian nation.

## GREYVILLE

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the Greyville race meeting:

First Race: 1 CEDRELA, 2 Congregator, 3 Eton Lad.  
Second Race: 1 FAINT, 2 Liberal Day, 3 Tiber's Pride.  
Third Race: 1 DECANter, 2 Fruit Feast, 3 Bambi.  
Fourth Race: 1 QUARTER NEARCO, 2 Thalassa, 3 Kilo.  
Fifth Race: 1 MIGHTY SWEET, 2 Boscon, 3 Bo'sun.  
Sixth Race: 1 WAYFARER, 2 Gulistan, 3 Lady Paramount.  
Seventh Race: 1 ZEBRADARE, 2 Honeyway, 3 Balkan Sobrane.  
Eighth Race: 1 VITAMIN, 2 Idyllic, 3 Peer Gynt.  
Ninth Race: 1 YOUNG CHARLES, 2 Overall, 3 Pugmill.



The deputation from the South African Coloured People's Organisation which interviewed the Cape Town City Tramways Company last week to ask for the employment of Coloured men as bus drivers and conductors. From left to right: Mr. E. A. Deane (chairman), Mrs. Gladys Smith, Mr. J. Mussel and Dr. R. E. van der Ross.

## BEER HALL PROTEST

CAPE TOWN.

More than 1,000 Langa residents, mostly bachelors, unanimously condemned the Cape Town City Council's decision to establish a beer hall at a meeting called by Langa Vigilance Association on Sunday. The chairman, Mr. J. Papu, said that the people were satisfied that the beer hall would be a menace to the peace and happiness of the township.

## Labour Party Opposes Train Fare Increases

JOHANNESBURG.

A statement issued by the Johannesburg District Committee of the S.A. Labour Party protests vigorously against the proposed increases by the City Council of tram and bus fares. These increases, says the statement, are "unjustified by the general position of the city finances. Citizens who take up residence in distant suburbs should be assisted by keeping fares at reasonable rates."

## GOVT. NATIVE LABOUR BOARDS START WORK

JOHANNESBURG.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Department of Labour last week instructs all industrial councils to invite the Government-appointed "Native Labour Boards" when agreements are being negotiated.

These Boards, established under the notorious Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, were proclaimed in the Government Gazette of April 30. The effect in practice will be to provide for nominees of Minister Schoeman to be present and intervene in all major negotiations between employers and trade unions. As African trade unions are, of course, excluded from negotiations under the Industrial Conciliation Act, the intervention will naturally be in favour of the employers.

An editorial in Saamtrek, the organ of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, points out that "before any agreement reached by workers and their employers can have any effect they will have to know what this extraneous Board thinks about it. Negotiations will be complicated by the fact that three instead of two parties will henceforth be involved.

"If the Central Native Labour Board does not like what the industry has decided it will refer the matter to the Minister, who refers it to the Wage Board, which makes an investigation and reports to the Minister, who can suggest alterations and refer them back to the Wage Board, which will make a determination or 'order,' which the Minister must then publish—but he can say for how long it will apply.

"The order can prescribe wages for Africans lower than those of the Agreement. . . . The order can under certain circumstances be extended to all workers, and if in conflict with the workers' own agreement, will replace the agreement."

"It is a pity," says the editorial, "that the Native Labour Act was not more firmly opposed at the time."

## Youth League Disrupters To Be Investigated

Johannesburg.

Over 300 delegates from eight branches attended the annual conference of the Transvaal A.N.C. Youth League last Sunday. The conference was opened by Mr. Oliver Tambo, first secretary of the Youth League. Fraternal greetings were received inter-alia from the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Principal issue before the conference was the disruptive activities of a section of Orlando Youth Leaguers who have been adopting a racialist line hostile to the Congress leadership.

Conference speakers sharply differentiated the progressive nationalist policy of Mr. Mda and other founders of the Youth League from the disruptive policy advocated by the Leballo Group. Following full discussion, conference resolved to empower the executive to investigate these disruptive activities and take suitable steps.

Other resolutions condemned the Western Areas Removal Scheme, the Bantu Education Act, the Schoeman labour laws. It reaffirmed unreserved acceptance of the leadership of the A.N.C. Conference instructed the executive to mobilise the youth against Verwoerd's conception of Bantu education.

The new president, Mr. H. G. Makgothi, heads a strong executive. Mr. Makgothi was present at last year's Budapest Youth Festival.

YOUTH FORUM.—Fact or Myth: "You Can't Change Human Nature?"—4a Kort Street, Johannesburg, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 2. All welcome.

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