

# Advance

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## COLOURED RALLY TO FIGHT MALAN



Jake Tuli, the Empire Flyweight Champion, acknowledges the cheers of the tremendous crowd which thronged Hanover Street, Cape Town to welcome him as he drove to a dinner held in his honour at the Crescent Restaurant.

### New Organisation May Be Formed

CAPE TOWN.

**"WE stand for the full and unfettered franchise on the common roll, that is, for the retention of the present situation at least, and extension to the rights now enjoyed by the Europeans. Do you feel the same? If so, attend this Convention! We have had enough division within our ranks in the past . . . Let us stand together and let our voice be heard clearly and with certainty."**

This declaration is contained in an appeal addressed to the secretaries, officials and members of all Coloured organisations to attend a People's Convention to be held at the Battswood College Hall, Gospor Road, Wynberg at 3 p.m. on Saturday, August 15. A large number of representatives from sporting, religious, educational bodies, grade unions, lodges, cultural organisations, ratepayers and civic associations are expected to be present.

#### GRAVE DANGERS

"You will also know that arrangements have been made by certain persons to interview the Prime Minister on this matter," continues the invitation. "It is clear that this move holds grave dangers for Coloured people, as those persons who will interview the Prime Minister have by no means got the backing of the Coloured people, have

not consulted them, and cannot, therefore, claim to speak for them.

"At the same time there does not seem to be any other body which is competent to speak for the Coloured people and prepared to take the lead in these critical times. This being so, a group of Coloured men connected with established organisations has decided that we cannot allow the present Bill to come before the Joint session of Parliament on August 19 without the voice of the Coloured people having been heard."

#### AN EMERGENCY

"We regret that this notice is so late, but this is an emergency and we ask your organisation to meet as soon as possible so as to make the necessary arrangements and send one or two delegates at least to this People's Convention. Also, as we do not have a complete register of Coloured organisations will you please take this message to any other group of which you may know.

"No official invitation is needed . . . this is a People's Convention and we hope that the people will come forward and let their true feelings be heard. If it is quite impossible to send a delegate please send a letter or telegram in support."

The appeal is signed by Dr. R. E. van der Ross, the editor of the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association journal, and amongst the sponsors are: Mr. E. F. Doman, the president of TEPA, Mr. G. Fletcher and Mr. E. A. Deane, chairman and secretary respectively of the Cape Furniture Workers' Union and Mr. H. Edross and Mr. E. Albertus, chairman and secretary of the Moslem Progressive Society.

#### WOULD BE TOO LATE

"It would be too late to wait until the nature of Mr. Golding's consultations with the Prime Minister is made public. We cannot afford to let important issues like the threat to our vote slip by without voicing our protest," said Mr. R. E. van der Ross in an interview with Advance.

"Why is there all this fuss about the Coloured vote if it is useless and valueless?" he asked. "The idea that the vote is no use has been used as a smoke-screen behind which hide those people who desire to do nothing. The value of our vote is not in its power to swing an election, since there is no constituency in

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### EMERGENCY T.U. CONFERENCE ON BUDGET AND SCHOEMAN BILL

JOHANNESBURG.

The Trades and Labour Council has convened a special conference of trade unions, both those within and outside its own ranks, to discuss the Budget and price increases, and the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill.

The conference will take place in Johannesburg tomorrow (Friday August 14) and Saturday in the Trades Hall.

The Western Province Federation of Labour Unions is taking part, as well as a large number of other unions.

The T.L.C. opposed the principles of Minister Schoeman's Native Labour Bill in its entirety at its last annual conference, and has told the Government so this session.

It has urged "all workers, trade unionists or not, all employers, organised or not, all political parties, all those who hold the destiny of South Africa in their hands, all those who have her future prosperity and progress in their hearts" to oppose the Bill.

The South African Federation of Trade Unions has done a complete somersault on its attitude to the Bill. Mr. Downes, speaking for the Federation a fortnight ago, said they opposed it in principle. By the time Mr. George McCormick had returned from the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva and the Federation had issued a subsequent statement, it had accepted the principle of the Bill and was urging just very minor changes.

The T.L.C. special conference will discuss also the vital question of the effect of Mr. Havenga's budget on the workers.

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, T.L.C. joint secretary, told Advance that the decrease in the price of bread by a half-penny was a concession to the immense pressure of public opinion and the outcry against the Budget, but the decrease was far too little, and Mr. Havenga's stand was a "colossal bluff".

The increase in prices as a result of the increased rail rates could not even be calculated at this stage but would result in a great soaring of living costs. Life was becoming ever more difficult for working people. This Government was placing the interests of the workers last.

## AFRICAN SLAVE BILL REJECTED BY N.E. UNIONS

### Mrs. Ballinger's Stand Challenged

JOHANNESBURG.

MINISTER Schoeman's Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, far from being able to settle industrial disputes, will stir up deep industrial unrest. The Bill should be completely rejected. This is the view of officials of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, who expressed alarm at the attitude towards the Bill of the United Party and of Mrs. Ballinger, representative of the Africans of the Eastern Cape, both of whom are in favour of the measure going to a Select Committee.

On Mrs. Ballinger's statements that the Bill was a "sincere attempt by the Minister to provide machinery for the settlement of labour disputes among Africans", and that the effect of the Bill would be to "strengthen organised labour, not weaken it", Council officials challenged her to repeat these statements and support her stand on the Bill before African organisations, trade unions and organised workers.

"Did Mrs. Ballinger consult her constituents on this Bill?" they asked. "Would she be prepared to

contest an election on her attitude towards this Bill? She must know she is speaking for no body of organised African opinion whatsoever."

#### A SAVAGE MEASURE

African trade unionists here comment that the Bill is a savage measure aimed at denying African workers' organisations the right to collective bargaining and making strikes punishable by the most vicious sentences.

It opens the door to unlimited interference by the Government in

workers' conditions in industry—and not only African workers, they warned again last week. It makes the Government the wage-fixing machinery for Africans in industry. This holds out an ominous future for all African workers in the light of the declared policy of the Nationalists of cheap labour and depressed conditions.

The Bill undermines the powers of industrial councils, it denies the right of employers and workers in industry to organise themselves into self-governing bodies to regulate wages and conditions.

While the measure does not specifically mention African trade unions and ban them as such, it tries to kill them by denying them their existence and imprisoning workers who withdraw their labour because they are not satisfied with their wages or conditions.

The Bill does not even accept the limited form of collective bargaining recommended for African workers by the Minister's own Industrial Legislation Commission.

Yet, commented these trade union officials, the United Party and Mrs.

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# NEW BILL WILL CREATE SLAVE LABOUR

## Bunting Criticises "Fantastic Bureaucracy"

CAPE TOWN.

"THE first defect of the Bill is that there is no recognition of the rights of African workers and African trade unions," said Mr. Brian Bunting, speaking in the debate on the second reading of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill in the House of Assembly last week. "The second defect is that there is a wholesale interference with the existing rights of all workers as laid down in our industrial legislations."

"The Minister claims it as a virtue for his Bill that he does not attempt to ban African trade unions." Realizing that Government bannings in other spheres had not produced the desired results, the Minister had decided to completely ignore the existence of African trade unions.

"He says himself that he hopes that they will bleed to death. He does not hope that they will starve from lack of support from the workers. He hopes that they will bleed to death, which is a rather curious expression, as it implies that they will have to be stabbed and wounds created before the blood can flow out."

### FANTASTIC BUREAUCRACY

"In the place of the recognition of African trade unions, the Minis-

ter proposes to set up a fantastic bureaucracy in which there is not a single elected official."

Under the Bill the Minister had absolute power to regulate wages and settle disputes, but there was no indication of what would actually be done when a dispute threatened or existed. How would the elaborate machinery function? From the procedure which was indicated, it was evident that far from being a method of bringing about a speedy settlement of disputes, disputes in industry would be dragged out indefinitely.

### NOT UNFIT

Contrary to the findings of the Industrial Legislation Commission the Minister maintained that Africans were unfit for trade unionism.

The only evidence he could produce was instances of the eating of human flesh and of trade unionists, somewhere in Africa, who cut off workers' ears if they refused to strike.

"We can point to all sorts of things done by other people—including white people in our country, things which are a disgrace to people who lay claim to any standard of civilisation. But we would not argue from that that all white people are incapable of doing any good. And the Hon. Minister cannot say that some incidents in Central Africa prove that the whole of the African population is unfit for trade unionism."

### AGAINST GENERAL PRACTICE

Quoting figures of the number and membership of African trade unions in other territories in Africa, Mr. Bunting showed that the Bill which the Minister of Labour was introducing ran counter to the general practice elsewhere in Africa.

"The Minister cannot produce a single fact which would make his Bill acceptable in preference to the methods of collective bargaining which have been accepted in other territories and which would like to see worked out in this country."

### "SLAVE LABOURERS"

Dealing with the denial to African workers of the right to strike under the Bill, Mr. Bunting said: "If the Government prohibits the right to strike under all circumstances and makes it an offence punishable by the severe penalties suggested by the Minister, the result will be that the African workers will be converted into slave labourers. If they have not the right to strike, that final right to withdraw their labour, they can only be considered as forced labour."

"The trade union movement objects to this Bill because it is threatening the position of free collective bargaining by all sections," said Mr. Bunting. The Minister tried to justify his right to interfere with Industrial Council agreements by saying that he wanted to prevent European, Coloured and Indian workers being employed at low rates of pay so as to undercut the African workers for whom an award had been made in terms of the Bill.

### OTHER WAY ROUND

"That is a fantastic argument. You cannot tell me of a single industry where it would be possible to employ Europeans at a lower wage than Africans even in a time of depression." It would work the other way, said Mr. Bunting, the Minister had the power to apply conditions of work and wages laid down for Africans to other sections of the working population, and there was no guarantee that he would not use this power whether or not workers belonged to unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"The effect of this can be that lower wages and longer hours can be forced upon the working population in times of crisis. Once an order has been applied workers have no redress. Their right to strike which they may possess under the Industrial Conciliation Act will be taken away from them by this Act."

## Clarion Call

On the same day that Mr. Ben Schoeman, Minister of Labour, was introducing his Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill in Parliament, 23 African workers appeared before a Magistrate at Nylstroom. Fourteen of them were sentenced to fines ranging from £10 (or 40 days imprisonment) to £5 (or 30 days imprisonment). The other nine, all youths, were sentenced to a whipping with a light cane.

Their "crime" was that they had refused to finish a shift because they had complaints to make. The mine manager called in the police and the men were arrested, with the results as stated above.

### The Essence of the Matter

From the employer's point of view, an ideal method of settling disputes! From the workers' point of view, a state of affairs which differs very little from that of slavery. Take away the legal camouflage, and what remains? The spectacle of an employer whipping his workers for refusing to work. For, in cases of this nature, the policemen whose unpleasant task it is to wield the cane and the gaoler who turns the key in the lock, are, in effect, merely acting as agents for the bosses. That is the essence of the matter, and no amount of political eloquence on the part of ruling-class spokesmen can ever succeed in hiding it.

Mr. Schoeman, with his Native Labour Bill, seeks to extend and perpetuate the basic principles of this uncivilised relationship between master and servant.

### Schoeman's Iron Curtain

His Bill outlaws strikes, the most effective weapon possessed by the working-class in its struggle against exploitation. It sets at nought the fundamental principle of collective bargaining; the right of the workers, as a body, to place their complaints four-square in front of the employer and demand that something be done about it. Between employer and worker, Mr. Schoeman erects an iron curtain of paid officials and appointed stooges, all of them dancing to whatever tune the Government may be playing. The workers' complaints will have as little chance of getting through that lot as a camel has of getting through the eye of a needle. All that will result from what Mr. Bunting correctly described as "this fantastic bureaucracy" is an intensification of the sense of frustration already strongly evident among the African workers.

Such legislation just will not work for any length of time. It is too far removed from reality. The African worker plays a role second to none in the industrial life of our country today. His importance in the scheme of things is increasing with every single step we take towards the greater development of our natural resources. His strength, class consciousness and political understanding is a factor no government can ignore with impunity.

### King Canute Attempt

Mr. Schoeman was making a gross understatement when he said that his Bill was "probably no final solution". It is no solution at all, but a singularly clumsy King Canute attempt to hold back an irresistible tide. The only solution is to recognise the African worker as an employee on the same basis, and with the same rights, as any other section of the working-class.

The Nationalists, with their usual stupid arrogance, have thrown down a challenge which the workers of this country cannot and will not ignore. As with so many of their other measures, the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill merely serves to lay bare the fascist character of the present government. The struggle for recognition of the African worker will continue with renewed intensity. Its victory is assured by virtue of life itself.

### An Appendage No Longer

The European politicians who, in the past, described the Coloured people as an "appendage" of the white population were not far wrong. Generations of intermarriage and comparatively favoured treatment had helped to mould Coloured opinion in a direction which made them easy prey to the blandishments of the ruling-class. Unfortunately for the white supremacists, that happy state of affairs is fast vanishing.

The despair and defeatism, so glaringly evident amongst the Coloured people in recent years, has been symptomatic of that change. Their political thinking had lagged behind the steady deterioration in their social and economic status, and time was inevitably needed for the re-adjustment to take place.

### Their Task is Clear

Golding's suspicious antics seem to have brought matters to a head, and the People's Convention which will be held in Cape Town next Saturday may well prove to be a decisive turning point in the history of the Coloured people. The delegates who will meet there will be called upon to take decisions of the utmost importance to the entire democratic movement in South Africa. It will be their task to lead the Coloured people out of the political wilderness, and to mould that by no means insignificant minority into a fighting force which can take its place side by side with the other Non-European nationalities in the struggle for full equality for all.

If they succeed in doing so, the ranks of the oppressed will be materially strengthened, and the day of victory for true democracy brought immeasurably nearer.

### Let's Go To Sleep Again!

When I opened last week's issue of the Torch, the semi-official organ of the Non-European Unity Movement, my attention was immediately attracted by a four-column headline—"All-African Convention Statement on the National Situation."

"Ah!" I thought, "here's something interesting!" And so it was, for a more candid, although unwitting, admission of complete bankruptcy by self-styled politicians would be very hard to find. Listen to this:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-African Convention held in Queenstown on 12th July, 1953, it was decided to . . . re-issue the statement . . . of August, 1950."!

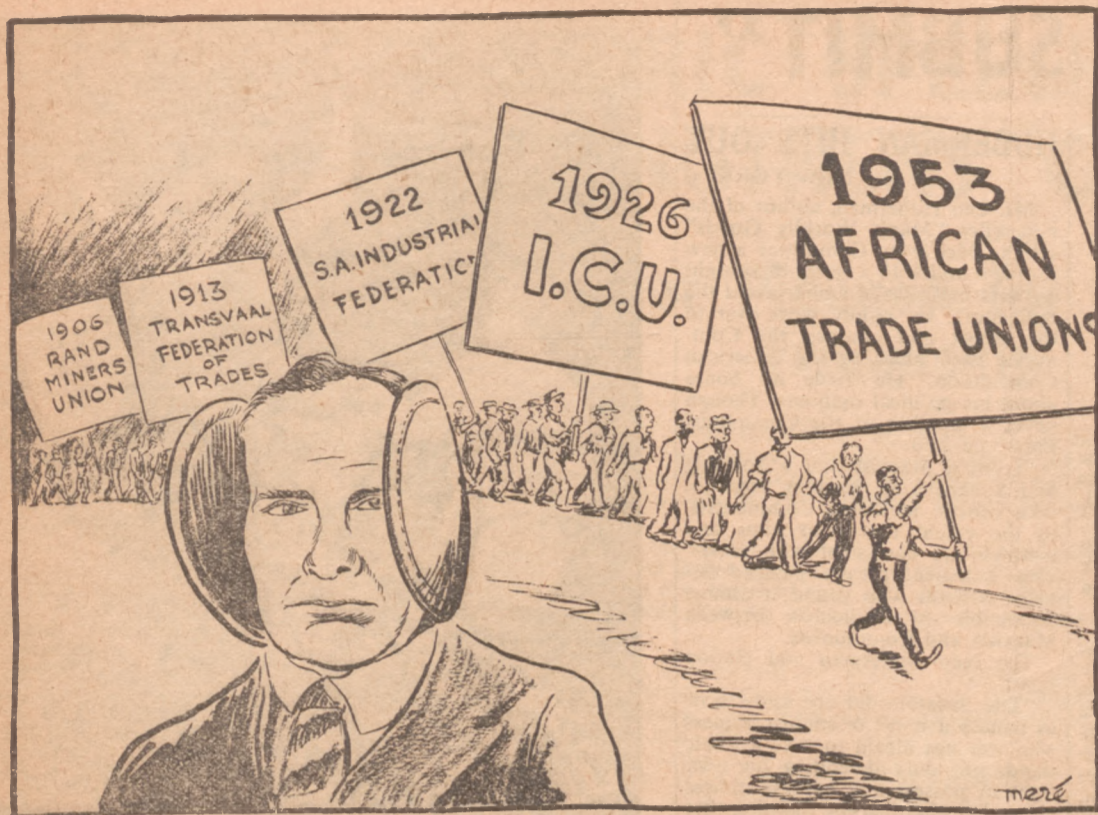
And then, without batting an eyelid, the Torch proceeded to publish—in full, mind you—the text of this three-year-old document! The "leaders" of the All-African Convention have evidently been taking counsel with Rip van Winkel and will now, no doubt, rejoice that old gentleman again. Maybe, in another three years' time, we'll have a re-issue of the re-issue. Why not? The 10-point programme never changes, so why should anything else? I hope our readers will join with me in wishing Tabata and company many pleasant, principled dreams until they emerge from their slumbers once more.

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Take the blinkers off, Mr. Schoeman!

# STRONG PROTEST AGAINST BUNTING SELECT COMMITTEE

## Making a Mockery of the Vote

JOHANNESBURG.

PROTESTS against the Select Committee enquiring into the position of Mr. Brian Bunting, M.P. have been lodged by the Springbok Legion and the Congress of Democrats. The proceedings are described in their representations as a grave violation of democratic principle.

The Select Committee proceedings are being conducted within the terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The two organisations reject the principle that legislatures are entitled to decide what political opinions shall be permitted and what opinions prohibited. "We regard freedom of speech and opinion as the corner-stone, not only of parliamentary democracy, but of civilisation itself. For these reasons we are totally opposed to the Suppression of Communism Act in all its provisions."

The two organisations state that the present proceedings strike at the rights not only of the member of Parliament concerned, but also at those of all his constituents.

### MOCKERY OF THE VOTE

"A member of Parliament does not go to Parliament merely for his personal ends, nor is his right to sit and speak there a merely personal right. It represents the right of his constituents to have a voice in the government of the country. A vote which can be exercised only to choose a member regarded by the ruling party as politically orthodox is a mockery of a vote. An electorate whose representatives are submitted to a political censorship is for all practical purposes disfranchised.

"We contend that the present proceedings take the violation of democratic principles still further than did the expulsion of Mr. Kahn from the House of Assembly. Mr.

Kahn was elected to the House as a candidate of the Communist Party. While we do not concede that this fact afforded any valid reason for his expulsion, it nevertheless differentiates his case entirely from that of Mr. Bunting.

### OUTLAW FOR LIFE

"Mr. Bunting was elected as an independent, long after the Communist Party had been dissolved. If he had advocated Communism in his election propaganda or in the course of his activities as a member, he would have been prosecuted. In fact he did not do so and can be brought within the ambit of the Act only by reason of his past associations. The implications of the present proceedings are, then, that anybody who has once belonged to a party which the government subsequently sees fit to ban, remains a political outlaw for life. The religious persecutions of four hundred years ago did not go to this length and nothing of the kind has ever been known in a country purporting to be a parliamentary democracy.

"In conclusion, we wish to record our conviction that Parliament has no authority to embark upon proceedings of this kind, because by so doing it strikes at the very source of its own right to govern.

### PARLIAMENT DESTROYING OWN FOUNDATION

"The right of Parliament to rule depends upon its claim to represent the will of the electorate. If

it takes to itself the right to veto the choice of the electorate, to set bounds to the wishes which the electorate may express, it destroys its own foundation. It becomes a usurper, self-appointed and self-perpetuating, obeyed only while it has power to enforce obedience. The expulsion of one member among 159 seems a trivial matter, yet it represents the crossing of the line between two irreconcilable alternatives.

"Either Parliament exists to represent the people's will, whatever that may be, or it seeks to be the master of the people and to rule by no authority but its own. The expulsion of Mr. Bunting will be signal that the South African Parliament has chosen the latter fatal course.

For these reasons we call upon the Select Committee to terminate its proceedings immediately."

## INDIAN RIGHT SOCIALISTS SPLIT

NEW DELHI.

India's right-wing Socialist Party is threatened with disintegration, having split over the opening of negotiations for a coalition with the Congress Party. The general secretary and chairman have resigned, upholding the Socialist platform of opposition to Congress.

## WHITES ON TOP IN INDIA

NEW DELHI.

According to official statistics issued by the Government there were last year in India 1,157 "predominantly" foreign controlled firms. Seventy-four and a half per cent. of the superior posts carrying a salary of 1,000 rupees a month and over were occupied by Europeans. Indians predominate in the lower salary groups from 300 to 500 rupees and from 500 to 1,000.

# SCHOEMAN BILL BAD: CAN'T BE AMENDED, SAYS T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

The Trades and Labour Council has made clear its opposition to the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill. Here are extracts from its memorandum on the Bill, sent to the Government.

● There is no provision in the entire Bill for the representation of organised workers through their trade unions, except where in the opinion of the Wage Board such bodies ought to be consulted.

● The procedure in the Bill to settle disputes is so clumsy and involved that it can only aggravate workers who are labouring under such conditions that a dispute is imminent or has occurred.

● The Central Native Labour Board appears to us to be an attempt to introduce a type of National Labour Board as recommended by the Industrial Legislation Commission.

● Section 13 makes it possible for the Minister to make orders binding on White, Coloured and Indian workers as well as Africans. The effects can be disastrous to the conditions of the workers to whom such orders are extended. Orders by the Minister will supersede conditions laid down in other wage regulating measures. The rights of collective bargaining enjoyed by the workers concerned will be completely taken from them.

● Lower wages and longer hours of work can be forced upon White and Non-white workers. Once an order is applied there is nothing they can do, short of breaking the law, to remove such an injustice.

● The Bill will make it possible for an order published by the Minister for certain occupations performed by African workers at low wages to be extended to other groups of workers also at those low wages.

● The effect of this will be to nullify the activities of trade unions and to destroy completely their powers of collective bargaining. Whereas at present trade unions can resist in the course of negotiations, and eventually, if necessary, by

## Slave Bills Rejected By Africans

(Continued from page 1)

Ballinger, an African representative, are taken in by the Minister's glib talk of the Bill setting up machinery for the "just settlement of disputes".

### GAVE THE GAME AWAY

"Minister Schoeman and his supporters from the Nationalist benches gave the game away during the debate in the House even if Opposition members were taken in by the terms of the Bill itself. The country is told that Africans are by nature not fitted for trade unionism, that Africans are primitives and cannibals, that their unions would fall into the hands of agitators. We are told it would mean race suicide by the Europeans to permit Africans to organise into unions. "Even a so-called just measure to settle disputes in industry can't be introduced without the propaganda of the black bogey and this exposes once again the Nationalist game. The Bill is just one other attempt to suppress their organisations, deny them the right to organise, to strike in protest against their wretched conditions.

"We can have no part of the Bill. It should be rejected by the entire trade union movement and by all who claim to speak for the African people, as well as all interested in settled conditions in industry."

strike action, any worsening in their conditions or can achieve improvements, they will now be powerless.

● Section 17 of the Bill, read together with Section 13, could have the effect of completely depriving white workers of the right to strike.

● The T.L.C. makes it clear that the Bill is "unnecessary and its objects could better be achieved by including African workers in the definition of 'employee' in the Industrial Conciliation Act. The principles of this Bill are fundamentally bad and wrong and no amount of amending can change that.

● The Bill does not give African workers the I.L.O. principle of the freedom of expression which together with the freedom of association "are essential to sustained progress".

● The Bill removes control of organised industry in respect of labour conditions and labour relationships from employers' and workers' representatives and places it in the hands of officers, inspectors, regional committees, the Central Native Labour Board, the Wage Board, and the Minister—in short, the Government will exercise that control.

## DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN INDONESIA

LONDON.

Dispatches from Indonesia confirm that the Government crisis caused by the fall of the Government of the Centre under Prime Minister Wilopo has been temporarily solved. A new Cabinet has been formed appreciably more to the left and representing the interests of the mass working class and peasants movement who were prepared to support any administration fighting for national independence.

Two of the points on which the Wilopo Cabinet split were the ending of Indonesia's connection with the Netherlands Union and the opening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr. Sunarjo, told a Press conference last week that Indonesia would seek to strengthen co-operation with countries in Asia and Africa and maintain an independent foreign policy. He confirmed that the new Administration would carry out the disputed decision of the previous Government to open an Embassy in Moscow before the end of the year.

The new Government would also act as soon as possible to sever itself from the Netherlands Union, he said.

## INDIA BANS STUDY OF CHINA

DELHI.

The Bihar State Government, faced with the chronic unsolved problem of land reform in India decided by a vote in the last session of the Legislature to send a nine-man delegation headed by the Revenue Minister to China to study agricultural questions. The resolution was introduced by a Congress member and backed by Congress vote as well as the vote of the progressive parties. But the Centre Government of Mr. Nehru has banned the visit on the grounds that it does not approve of such moves being made by the States. This is a hollow explanation since Bihar has sponsored many study visits to Britain and the United States. At the moment the Transport Minister, Mr. M. P. Sinha is on a tour of Western Europe studying the nationalised transport system.



## FESTIVAL SOCIETY FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

DURBAN.

ON Sunday August 2, at the Durban International Club, 28 organisations representing social, sports, cultural, women, students, teachers and youth, formed the Natal Festival Society for "Peace and Friendship".

Among the organisations present were the Indian Women's Friendly Circle, Durban and District Boy Scouts Association, Natal Indian Teachers' Society, Students Democratic Association, Garment Workers' Union, and the Indian and African Youth Congresses. Observers were present from the Natal University College, European section.

Messages of support were received from Professor L. Kuper, Mr. Brandford and Mr. C. K. Hill, lecturers at the N.U.C.; Mr. Edward Dunn, Director of the Durban Municipal Orchestra, Mr. Paul Sykes of F.O.S.A., Miss Elizabeth Sneddon, Mr. C. R. Warriner, Mr. H. I. I. Dhlomo, playwright and author, and Mr. Neil Solberg, an artist.

Delegates represented all sections of the community. The meeting was presided over by Mr. D. Soni, a teacher.

Speakers expressed themselves in full support for such a society which they considered essential in a country like South Africa. The Society will meet again on the 16th of this month to elect its officials and adopt a programme for the preparations of a Festival in Durban.

## LEFT SWING IN FRENCH VOTE

LONDON.

The noticeable move of French public opinion to the left as a consequence of the serious economic crisis and the general discontent over American domination was again reflected by the dramatic election moves in the provincial capital of Farbes. At the time of the council elections throughout France in April, Farbes, a town of 5,000 and capital of the Department Hautes-Pyrenees, elected a left Town Council. The Communists won 32 per cent. of the vote and a Communist was elected Mayor.

In the hope of forcing a new general election on the town all the councillors with the exception of the Socialists and Communists resigned. The plan miscarried and by-elections were held in their vacant seats with the result that the Communists captured four new seats and increased their percentage vote to 45.



This picture shows some of the delegates who met at the International Club, Durban, early this month to establish the Natal Festival Society for Peace and Friendship. There were 56 delegates representing 28 organisations, and 17 fraternal delegates.

## S. AFRICAN YOUTH WILL MEET KOREANS

### World Festival Delegates Active at Bucharest

JOHANNESBURG.

A YOUTH Rally to greet the opening of the World Youth and Students' Festival in Bucharest was held in Johannesburg recently and at it plans for a Transvaal Youth Festival for Peace were announced.

The Rally was well attended by young people from Johannesburg and the Reef and it heard, among the speakers, Mr. G. Getz, president of the Witwatersrand University Students' Representative Council speak on why students supported the festival, and Mr. Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, Transvaal. Advocate A. Fischer was in the chair. Miss Hilda Watts and Mr. A. Kathrada also spoke. The meeting welcomed the Korean truce.

At the Bucharest Festival South Africa is represented by a contingent of over 50 members comprising all racial groups. The delegation is led by Mr. P. P. D. Nokwe, secretary of the African National Congress Youth League. Mr. W. M. Sisulu is one of the Festival's guests of honour. Others in the delegation are a young Indian woman from Worcester who attended the International Women's Conference in Copenhagen.

The South Africans at the Festival

are participating in a number of cultural programmes, presenting a play and a choir, are organising a braai for 1,000 of the Festival participants from other countries, holding inter-delegation meetings with participants from Korea, other parts of Africa, and India, and are exhibiting paintings by South African artists, beadwork and other African handicrafts. An exhibition of photographs of life, work and peoples' struggles in South Africa and films on life in South Africa are also being shown.

In the Transvaal, the Youth Festival will be held towards the end of September. The week-end activities will include sports gatherings, an open-air braai, a youth pageant and concert, an international restaurant and other activities. The participants will live in a Festival camp.

Enquiries in connection with the Transvaal Festival should be made with the Youth Festival Committee, P.O. Box 2948, Johannesburg.

## STUDENTS AGAINST ACADEMIC SEGREGATION

CAPE TOWN.

By an overwhelming majority, the students of the University of Cape Town have re-affirmed their belief in the principle of the independence of the University from interference from outside quarters.

At a mass meeting recently a resolution to this effect was carried by an enormous majority, 670 students voting in favour and only 37 against. There were 21 abstentions.

The mover of the motion made it clear that he viewed the threats by the Government to introduce academic apartheid into the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand as a serious encroachment on the right of the Universities to enroll anyone they thought fit as a student, irrespective of race or colour.

## Inside Parliament

(By a Special Correspondent)

The Parliamentary session has been in progress for a month, but nothing has really happened yet. The United Party is obviously reluctant to come to grips with the Government—in case someone is hurt accidentally and a rapidly growing friendship is spoilt.

The Nationalists came to Cape Town for their first Parliamentary session since the election expecting a fiery few months. They were determined to have another attempt at passing the Coloured Vote Bill—and they were prepared to take the consequences of this move, however dangerous they might be.

### CLUMSY ATTEMPT

To their surprise, they found that the United Party was anxious to help them as much as possible, and to smooth their path. They chuckled and sat back, and, ever since, the United Party has been shouldering the constitutional crisis—a crisis entirely of the Government's own manufacture.

The motion introduced by Mr. Strauss at the start of the session, congratulating Dr. Malan on his attendance at the Commonwealth talks, was a clumsy attempt to "drive a wedge" between Dr. Malan and Mr. Strijdom—famous last words! It is plain to everyone that Dr. Malan is sold on the idea of the Commonwealth and kingship: he regards it as good business. The theory then hatched in the obscure depths of the United Party's mind was that Mr. Strijdom would revolt against this sell-out to monarchy if only the whole matter could be handled cleverly enough.

That is where the United Party failed. It is not a very clever Party. The Nationalists turned the whole debate to their advantage. They made it appear that the United Party was giving the Government praise that had been justly earned.

### ON BENDED KNEES

In the debates at the joint sitting, the "right wing" of the United Party put aside all its pride and almost went down on its bended knees to appeal to the Government not to "shut the door"—blessed words! Mr. Strauss and his particular henchmen, not to be outdone, also went down on their knees, and right wing, centre wing and left wing assembled in this humiliating position, gazing hopefully into Dr. Malan's impassive countenance.

### THE COFFEE QUEUE

When it became clear that nothing would be achieved above board, the right wing dived underground and the coffee-drinking at Groote Schuur started. As soon as

Mr. Strauss heard of it, he tried to jump the queue of coffee drinkers. His attitude was quite understandable: he wanted to take part in the secret negotiations, and the only way he could do this was to put the whole coffee-drinking arrangement on an official level. That, of course, was the last thing either the right wing or Dr. Malan himself wanted, and again the move for a compromise came to nothing. Who knows what is happening now?

For the rest, Parliament has been dealing with the Budget. The United Party has played around with high-level economics, and only once or twice during the debate was some reality allowed to creep in.

The United Party's labour motion was not impressive. There were quiet chortles from odd corners of the House—even from the Nationalists' benches—when Mr. S. J. Tighy claimed that his party stood for the "complete freedom of trade unions".

In reply, Mr. Alex Hepple, Labour Party leader, asked why the United Party's Labour Charter demanded freedom of association only for registered trade unions and not for all workers. Mr. Hepple demanded that there should be freedom of association for all workers of all colours.

### VAGUE AND UNCERTAIN

The whole question of trade union rights was raised when the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill came before the House of Assembly. In the words of a S.A. Trades and Labour Council memorandum, this Bill is so "fundamentally wrong" in its principles that no amount of amending can improve it.

Yet the Opposition treated it lightly, and even went so far as to describe it as a "courageous attempt" to solve the question of non-White industrial relations. The United Party was obviously unwilling to attack the measure—another sign of the rapid descent down the road leading to agreement on apartheid.

The speech by the United Party's chief spokesman, Mr. Lawrence, was as vague and uncertain as it could possibly be. One of the main differences between the United Party and the Nationalist Party has been a difference in method not in aim. The United Party has held the belief that the non-Whites can be most successfully exploited by not unnecessarily antagonising them. Now even this difference is disappearing.

That is the pattern of this session so far: a gradual coming together of the two parties.

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ON PARADE

By SAM KAHN

# A Dangerous Diversion by Mr. Golding

In 1950, Mr. G. J. Golding, President of the Coloured People's National Union, arranged and led a deputation to Pretoria to interview the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. N. C. Havenga, over the threatened removal of the Coloured voters from the common roll.

When he returned to Cape Town, Mr. Golding reported that the Acting Prime Minister appeared to be very moved by the deputation's statement on their case.

Mr. Golding then claimed that the Coloured People's National Union had a membership of 40,000.

On Thursday of this week, Mr. Golding is again leading a deputation of the C.P.N.U. to interview the Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, about the Coloured Franchise. Mr. Golding again claims that his organisation the C.P.N.U. has a membership of 40,000. How static the C.P.N.U. must be that during three crisis-ridden years his membership has remained pegged at 40,000! Has no one of the 40,000 died or resigned or left the country? Have no new members joined or been born into the C.P.N.U.?

**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION**

A more important question is why Mr. Golding wants to see the implacable Prime Minister. I am sure it is not to tell him that the C.P.N.U. has not lost or gained a member in three years, nor will it tell the Prime Minister that the C.P.N.U. has not held a public meeting for two years.

According to the Cape Argus, Mr. Golding said that he has waited to see whether any other Coloured Organisation would make a move to approach the Government and as no one else was prepared to face Daniel in his lion's den at Groote Schuur, the C.P.N.U. decided to discuss the whole question with the Government and explain its point of view.

In 1950 Mr. Golding and Co. presented a memorandum to the Government in which they said:

"Furthermore, we wish to make it clear that, while we plead for the upholding of the Constitution in regard to proposed procedure, we would not condone the proposed changes under any conditions.

"The only changes which we desire are such as will bring about equality in all aspects between the White and Coloured people in respect of voting rights. With Mr. J. W. Sauer, we hold that the vote is a right not a privilege. We seek to defend the vote under all conditions, and as the Cape Coloured people opposed their political segregation in 1909 so we would oppose any attempt to remove or curtail or limit further in any way our present voting rights whether this is done with a two-thirds majority or not."

**WHY THE SECRECY?**

Why too all the secrecy and hush-hush by Mr. Golding as to what he proposes to say to the Prime Minister in the name of the Coloured people? After his 1950 expedition to Pretoria and the rejection by the Government of his representations, Mr. Golding swore himself to never ending struggle to achieve equal political rights between white and coloured. "Our parents must teach their children that life in one's own country without political rights is not worth living. We shall urge them to follow the example of other

minority groups and be prepared to die for their birth-right."

Is Mr. Golding planning to commit suicide in front of the Prime Minister? Those were the days when Mr. Golding joined with others in the slogan 'No vote, no work'. "I hope" declared Mr. Golding "that this slogan will become a religion with us. The mass of the people are ready for united action".

**SUBTERFUGE AND CHICANERY**

During these three years the Coloured people, as all Non-Europeans, have been smarting under the lash of outrage occasioned by the acts of "white supremacy" and "Apartheid" legislation. The Nationalists have persisted in their efforts to circumvent the legal and statutory rights of the Non-Europeans and to render the Non-Europeans permanently impotent as part of the country's electorate.

They have tried subterfuge and chicanery. Now they are trying Mr. George Golding. It seems that each time there is a crisis Mr. Golding prefers to substitute a visit to the Prime Minister for united struggle; a trip to Pretoria rather than to District Six or the Cape Flats. Does Mr. Golding imagine he can continue this jog-trot indefinitely, isolated from the people, shut off from the hurly-burly and the desperate issues facing the Non-Europeans amongst whom there are increasing signs of awakening? Is the role Mr. Golding plays in the C.P.N.U. to continue to be a safety valve, politely diverting the attention of the Coloured people from the need to organise, unite and struggle by means of much publicised press-boostered deputations to the Idol of Baal?

**DON'T FEAR YOUR FRIENDS**

Political activity amongst the Coloured people is at a low ebb and many sections have lost confidence in themselves and in their fellow South Africans. The Coloured people should cease to fear their friends and to apologise to their enemies.

It is to the President of the African National Congress, the President of the South African Indian Congress, to the Presidents of the other Non-European organisations and progressive democratic organisations that leaders of the Coloured people should be speeding. The outcome of the lack of full Non-European unity is to be seen in the merciless experience of facts. Yet the lesson has not been learned.

Mr. Golding still bears the damnable hereditas of vacillation and disunity. The ghosts of division, temerity and disunity still sit in high places in the Coloured People's National Union, and a host of Coloured Trade Unions and other organisations. They carry on in a confused, discredited, half-hearted fashion, and the only effect is to create for the people the impression of a vacuum of leadership and policy, of a general vacillation, vagueness and helplessness which damps the spirit of the people and destroys the possibility of building up confidence in a future of struggle and resistance.

**UNITED ACTION NEEDED**

Only on the basis of a united action on the part of the various sections of the Non-European, African, Coloured, Indian, Malay, etc. will the people be rallied into strong resistance to the robbery of

their rights and their oppression. If Mr. Golding cannot lift himself out of the bog of defeatism and denial of the need for struggle, he must sink under. He has no right to, nor must he be allowed, to drag the people down with him.

Unity is not a matter of simple arithmetic, of thinking of a number (like 40,000) and sticking to it. Unity is a matter of leadership, of mass action, as the African and Indian people have proved. A programme capable of rallying the widest majority of the nation requires to be worked out and carried out on a broad united front basis. The question of organisation is always an expression of political issues. A deputation to the Prime Minister at this critical stage is a dangerous diversion of the indignation and struggle of the Coloured people into a sham and useless channel. It is not the vote alone which is at stake, but the future status of the Coloured people and, indeed, of all Non-Europeans.

**HERTZOG KNEW MALAN**

Even the old General J. B. N. Hertzog would have warned Mr. Golding and others of his kidney of the futility of approaching the Prime Minister. General Hertzog 14 years ago said:

"Today after Native segregation has been put through with the aid of the Coloured vote, we find that the Purified Party members in Parliament, with Dr. Malan at the head, are endeavouring to segregate the Coloured community not only socially but politically as well. It seems as though "purified" policy has been deliberately conceived to evade the requirements of faith and honour and sincerity, and that in giving practical effect to Native and Coloured policy care should be taken that this disloyalty and faithlessness shall be the guiding line of the white man in South Africa in determining and fulfil-

ling his duties as guardian of the Non-European.

**"FALSITY AND INFIDELITY"**

"Only an assumption of this nature can explain the attempt to compel the Coloured people to have separate representatives in the House of Assembly and in the Senate. In other words, we must now apply political as well as economic segregation to the Coloured community, notwithstanding the fact that it is in direct conflict with the undertaking we gave the Coloured people when we needed their votes for the application of segregation against the Natives. What falsity and infidelity! What would become of the honour of the Afrikaner if it had to depend on the political morality of the Purified Party and its leaders?"

General Hertzog added an observation that is as true of Dr. Malan and his colleagues today as it was ten years ago: "Whether it be violence, untruth, or breach of faith, is a matter of no concern to Purified morality—the success-

ful results in the interests of Purified nationalism sanctify everything."

**THE ISSUE IS CLEAR**

The present Coloured franchise is only of very limited value. But once the vote is gone the rest will follow. Coloured pass laws to enforce segregation, the industrial colour-bar to protect white workers, the herding into locations, the steady grinding down of the Coloured to one low level of poverty and degradation. A truly democratic voters roll on an equal basis would reflect the oneness of our society, the actual unity of interests between all sections and races. A communal roll would constitute a denial of that unity, an assertion of the claim of the European community to have exclusive control over the affairs of the country. For all of us, irrespective of race, the issue is clear: Either to embark upon a long and disastrous struggle of race against race, or build a united and free South African Society.

**COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR REMOVAL SCHEME**

JOHANNESBURG.

A commission of 9 members has been appointed by the Government to carry out the scheme for the removal of Africans from the Western Areas townships.

The chairman of the commission is Mr. W. H. Heckroodt, former general manager of railways. Four members representing the City Council and four representing the Government and the Provincial Administration have been nominated.

The City Council's representatives are Mr. G. B. Gordon, leader of the United Party group in the council, Mr. J. J. Page, Mr. L. V. Hurd and Mr. P. Z. J. vanVuuren, M.P.C., leader of the Nationalist group in the council.

Mr. F. E. Mentz, M.P., member of the Native Affairs Commission, Mr. W. Heald, of the Department of Native Affairs, Mr. W. Buhman, chairman of the National Housing Commission, and Mr. L. Botha, chief of the Department of Local Government of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, are the other members.

Mr. W. van Onselen has been appointed secretary.

The first meeting of the commission is being arranged in Pretoria some time this month.

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## SPORTS PARADE

By Bert Williams

# Racial Exclusiveness Troubles Sport

While there has been a welcome tendency among Non-European sporting organisations to condition themselves to the political outlook of our people—unity among the different groups—there is also a dangerous tendency on the part of some people to maintain a "holier than thou" attitude.

A case in point is the Grant Khomo-David Samaai tennis affair. Attempts have been made during the past three years to settle once and for all the controversy as to who really is the superior player.

#### ARROGANT ATTITUDE

Khomo refused to meet Samaai after the Bantu Championships in 1952, and also declined an invitation after the recent Federation games. Unfortunately, the issue is rapidly developing into a racial affair and the circumstances surrounding the whole business are intensifying feeling on both sides of the line. The question now is not whether Samaai or Khomo is the better player, but whether the Coloured is superior to the African. And the root cause of the trouble apparently is, though Khomo won't say so, the arrogant attitude of the local Coloured Union which excludes Africans from its championships, only allowing them the status of guests.

#### MORE PROGRESSIVE

On the other hand, the Bantu Union is far more progressive, allowing all racial groups participation on an equal basis. A tribute to its broadmindedness is Hoosen Jajbhay, the Indian Champion. Even with the formation of Federation, the Coloureds have not relented; they continue in their exclusiveness. That is why Federation on its present basis is a farce. The Coloureds by their membership of Federation acknowledge the right of the African to participate with them on an equal basis, but by their policy of exclusiveness perpetrate a fraud on their conscience and on Federation.

They can't have their cake and eat it. It is the clear duty of Federation to put an end to this shilly shallying. Federation has as its basis an open field to all races including Europeans; its constitution should reflect this clearly and membership of it must indicate, unequivocally, respect for this stand by all member units. Then only can Federation truly claim to have genuine unity as its basis.

#### UNHEALTHY "PATRIOTISM"

The Khomo-Samaai affair has been considerably worsened by certain sections of the African press. Some say it's patriotism. Patriotism it may be, but of a very dangerous and unhealthy kind. Already critics are contrasting the two players. One African journal says it can't see how Khomo can lose. It said the same thing, however, on the eve of an important Federation game but the Africans with "brain" did not win. The comments on this article were disquieting; the sports field was being used to vindicate the myth of racial superiority, only in a very polite fashion. There are scores of instances where the Indian, Coloured and African press rave bungled tragically.

#### BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Ironically, these journals fight for unity in sport. Sports writers who help a great deal to condition thinking should prepare their copy for a "patriotic"-minded community but a broadminded community whose first wish, if they are truly patriotic, would be for Non-European unity. A great English Imperialist said that the

Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. History might repeat in our own case if we go about things the right way.

Samaai and Khomo are two of the most brilliant tennisites in the country. Samaai has a wealth of international experience behind him and this should tell heavily in his favour in a meeting with Khomo. But I am not going to be so bold as to predict the winner, but like you, I'd like to see these two big guys in what should be a real hard fight.

#### BOXING KEEPS RECORD CLEAN

About the only field where racialism does not exist is Non-European professional boxing. Because of its structure, racial tendencies won't go far. Even though African promoters and trainers have come on the scene recently, the Indians are still the top dogs because of the years of entrenchment. But harmony prevails. Indians and Coloureds manage each other and African boxers on the friendliest of terms, Indian promoters arrange fights to the satisfaction of all.

#### "MY BABY AND ME"

The great Baby Batter was managed by Indian Benny Singh. The greatest boast of this wonderful combination was a gentleman's agreement by word of mouth and it was never, never broken. Benny and Batter got on so excellently that the "Jack Solomons" of S.A. wrote a book about "My Baby and Me". Only recently Benny returned from overseas where he managed Leslie MacKenzie, a Coloured, and Johannes Mahlangu, an African. Fishmonger Seaman Chetty, another promoter, took Homicide Hank overseas too.

Amateur boxing has not altogether succeeded in keeping racialism away. This couldn't possibly happen when racial bodies like the Native Administration constantly interfere. A move was made immediately after the Durban riots to form an African amateur body but it wasn't a very great success. Despite these inconveniences the South African Non-European Amateur Boxing Association continues to be the premier body of the land.

#### ATHLETICS ANOTHER MATTER

The authorities succeeded in the athletic field. The South African Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union was very much weakened by the African drift towards an exclusive Bantu Championships. This is a cruel blow to Non-European sporting unity and a victory for the anti-black movement.

Cricket and soccer registered terrific successes with the formation of the Control Board and the Federation. But the position is not satisfactory. The division here is along racial lines. This must be so as long as participation is on a national basis. Presently there are the Indian, Coloured and African national teams. But provincial competition along inter-racial lines with each province composed of the cream of Coloured, African and Indian talent is the answer to our problems. That should eliminate "patriotism", the Indian shouting for the Indian team, the African for his, etc.

Another important factor is the power of Federation; in it should be vested complete control of overseas tours, etc. so that we do not get a repetition of the Donges-torpedoed Indian tour. If a team leaves these shores it should be a team representative of all sections not just a community.

#### GALLOP POLL SELECTION

The old subject but a favourite one, the selection of the Transvaal side in the Sam China Tournament. The disillusioned sporting four of the Transvaal, say, like the Hereros of South West Africa: "Oh God, give us back the Sam China Cup." But the selection committee is not the answer to their prayer. And Bert Williams is not the answer to the selector's prayer either. His name is anathema to them, his column stinks. But yours sportingly has not yet come to any harm. He is well enough this week to give you the results of his gallop conducted among 100 of the regular fans at the Wits. grounds. Among them are included administrators, referees, cricketers and players. This is the team:—

Goals: P. Gabel (Wits.) Full Backs: S. Moodley (Germiston), Rathie Govender (Wits.), P. Patel (Wits.) Halves: Ivan Naidoo (Wits.), Perry Padayachee (Wits.), Sundra (Wits.), Sydney Moonian (Wits.), Boya Pillay (Pretoria), Pola (Germiston). Forwards: John William (Wits.), P. K. Moodley (Wits.), Bagus (Pretoria), Laddy (Wits.), Links (Wits.), Dava Moonian (Wits.)

#### TEN GUINEA CHALLENGE

The selectors' performances so far have hardly been very encouraging, judging from the lickings that the Transvaal trial teams have so far received. Here is a glorious opportunity to redeem their honour—the above team for the Sam China Cup Tournament. In case this columnist is accused of talking through his hat, the five provincial selectors are challenged to disprove his popularity poll. If after picking 100 men at random from the spectators' gallery in front of independent witnesses, they are able to disprove my claim, I will give £10 10s. to any charity they may name. What say you, Messrs. Siva Chetty, Ali, Anthooy, Papa Moodley and Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney!

## RACING CLAIRWOOD

The following are Owen Tudor's selection for the Clairwood meeting: First race: 1. Decima, 2. Rockfast, 3. Sunwise. Second race: 1. Putter, 2. Monchiel, 3. Seminar. Third race: 1. Happy Memories, 2. Bodic, 3. Blue Mantle. Fifth race: 1. Dutch Uncle, 2. Wax Hall, 3. Eaton Lad. Sixth race: 1. Dad's Gift, 2. Dowry, 3. Green Ash. Seventh race: 1. The Navy, 2. Bow Tie, 3. Catastrophe. Eighth race: 1. Donor, 2. Colonel Dennis, 3. High Tyler. Ninth race: 1. Comical Duke, 2. Double, 3. Butchers Pet.

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## Art of Gregoire Boonzaier

Gregoire Boonzaier has long been accepted in South Africa as a leading artist. He is what the English critics call a "painterly" artist—that is a creative painter who is so free and natural in his work that one is apt to forget the skill and talent put into what may seem a simple little picture. He has a fine sense of colour and in the sheer craftsmanship of his painting he is, at his best, without equal in this country. For all that, he has been open to criticism in the past for limiting his work to a narrow range of theme. He painted the landscape of Cape Town and the Cape countryside with sympathy and integrity. He painted excellent decorative canvases—flowers, room interiors and still life—until his work had almost become a handwriting which one recognises at a glance without paying much attention to what is written.

#### BEST TO DATE

That is bad for an artist and it is worse for the public. But it is about five years since Gregoire had a one-man show in Cape Town, and now his pictures in the South African Association of Arts Gallery suggest that he is effectively shaking off his self-imposed limitations. This may well be his best exhibition to date. When an artist in his full powers and maturity begins on new ventures and reaches out to the abundant inspiration of such inexhaustible life as we have in South Africa, the results are sure to be intensely interesting. It is as if a burst of fresh vigour has come into his work, new vision, exciting colour and feeling for subject matter. There is a series of drawings of people, fishermen, old women, Basuto herdsmen. Some of these drawings, though bold, are still experimental, but they are a strike on a rich artistic vein. For exceptional economy and effectiveness Gregoire's drawings, glowing with a

few unerring touches of colour, are remarkable.

#### RHYTHM AND MOVEMENT

Among his larger oils are two flower-pieces which seem to share in his growing sense of rhythm and movement. In an entirely new field for this artist, but equally successful, is a Basuto village landscape. Other landscapes in the more violent lights and contours of the African interior are less accomplished. They are a long trek from the mellow skies of the Cape in its softer moods. Just how well Gregoire understands this latter scene is shown in "The Green Tower—District Six" a small picture which proves this South African is yet a true heir to the quality and taste of the Dutch school of painting. One hopes his fresh departures in art will give him also their breadth and liveliness in approaching the activities of our times.

J.C.

### GERMISTON

The following are Centour's selections for the Germiston meeting on Saturday:

Germiston handicap (A) 9 furlongs: 1. Bruce, 2. Centarus, 3. Sociology.

Germiston handicap (B) 9 furlongs: 1. Foreign Affair, 2. Avonmouth, 3. Veloce.

Germiston handicap (C) 8 furlongs: 1. Pandemonium, 2. Header, 3. Homespun.

Germiston handicap (D) 12 furlongs: 1. Dragon, 2. Aura, 3. Spartan.

Delville handicap (B) 6 furlongs: 1. Scythe, 2. Reel-peg, 3. Greensong.

Delville handicap (C) 5 furlongs: 1. Phylod, 2. Mirus, 3. Hippodrome.

Delville handicap (D) 5 furlongs: 1. Balize, 2. Athanasys, 3. Rough Passage.

Maiden handicap, 7 furlongs: 1. Snow Duke, 2. Djami, 3. Angry Rio.

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