



Advance

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DOCKERS VICTORY OVER NAT. LABOUR POLICY

Struck To Save Families From Starvation

FROM JAQUELINE ARENSTEIN DURBAN.

THROUGH their solidarity and united action, the Durban dock workers have forced both the stevedoring companies and the Government's Native Labour Board to grant them substantial concessions. This is the third victory won by the militant and courageous action of the Durban dockers in the past two years.

According to announcements in the press last week, the dockers are to get an increase of 1s. 3d. a day, plus increased overtime rates. In addition, the Board recommended that the workers should not be employed on a daily basis, but on weekly or monthly contracts.

THE DURBAN DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE HAS PROVED ONCE AGAIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE NATIONALISTS' NATIVE LABOUR (SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES) ACT DOES NOT PROMOTE HARMONY IN INDUSTRY, BUT IS A DEVICE TO INTIMIDATE THE AFRICAN WORKERS, PREVENT THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS, AND ELIMINATE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BETWEEN AFRICAN WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The workers came out on strike demanding that their daily wage of 10s. 3d. be increased by 4s. a day. Shortly after the strike began, the employers offered an increase of 9d. a day. This was refused by the men, whereupon the employers offered a further 1s. a day, making a total of 1s. 9d. This would have brought the men's wages up to 12s. a day.

SWART INTERVENES

At this stage the chairman of the Native Labour Board, Mr. Mentz, arrived from Pretoria. After discussions with him and with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, the employers withdrew their offer and insisted that the strikers go back to work on their old pay, and send a deputation to meet the Native Labour Board in terms of the Settlement of Disputes Act.

Like an indomitable army, however, the strikers faced Mr. Mentz and an armed police force, refusing to return to work or to appoint a deputation and expose their leadership. The 4,000 defiant "noes" shouted at Mr. Mentz when he faced the strikers will ring in his ears for many a day.

The only reason why the workers later decided to return to work, not retreating one inch in their struggle for higher wages, was because of the unexpected move to eject them all from the employer-owned compounds and put them on the streets.

But, in spite of the ejection notices, the strikers only returned to work after receiving an assurance from the employers and the Native Labour Board that their grievances would be favourably considered and an increase in wages most likely.

Striker after striker, as well as their leaders, made it clear to Advance that if they did not receive satisfactory wage increases they would strike again.

The 4,000 strikers have no organised trade union nor an experienced

(Continued on page 6)



Some of the Durban dock workers in their compound during the strike.

5,000 ACCLAIM BANNED A.N.C. PRESIDENT

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE was bitter anger and resentment when Mr. Walter Sisulu read out to the dense crowd of over 5,000 in Sophiatown the terms of Mr. C. R. Swart's order banning Chief A. Luthuli, whom they had come to welcome. The order handed to Chief Luthuli as he arrived at the airport confines him to the magisterial area of Lower Tugela, Natal. It forbids him from attending gatherings for two years.

"I am with you in spirit," was Chief Luthuli's message read to the meeting.

Urging support for the resist apartheid campaign and the call to the People's Congress, Chief A. Luthuli condemned the Western Areas plan as an outrageous, tyrannical scheme. The fate of the Africans in the cities of the Union depends on the stand we take against this tyrannical action, he said.

Chief Luthuli acknowledged "with deepest appreciation the support of individuals and groups from other communities, especially our allies in the freedom struggle: the S.A. Indian Congress, S.A. Congress of Democrats and S.A. Coloured People's Organisation."

SELF-DETERMINATION

Calling on all classes to rally to Congress, Chief Luthuli said: "We have no designs to elbow anyone out of South Africa but, equally, we have no intention whatsoever of abandoning our divine right of ourselves determining our destiny according to the holy and perfect plan of our Creator. Apartheid can never be such a plan."

Though unable to attend the meeting, Chief Luthuli took the salute of groups of Congress men and women marching past a Sophiatown house. The inspiring spirit of the welcome-Luthuli

meeting was transformed into a great demonstration of determination to stand behind Chief Luthuli and to resist apartheid.

Speakers included Mr. Walter Sisulu, Dr. Nokwe, Mr. Resha and Mr. Mohetsela. Mr. Vundla presided.

CUNNING FALSEHOOD

A resolution characterised the allegation that Chief Luthuli was creating hostile feelings between Europeans and Non-Europeans, given by Mr. Swart as the reason for the Riotous Assemblies Act banning as "a dishonest, cunning falsehood."

The Nationalist Government was responsible for the mounting tide of racial bitterness and animosity.

Expressing full confidence in the policy and leadership of the president, the resolution expressed the conviction that Congress is "mighty and invincible and will vanquish oppression in our life-time."

"In reply to this outrageous and cowardly action of the Minister we call upon all who cherish national liberation and freedom to join Congress in thousands and immediately respond to the call for 50,000 volunteers."

In addition to thousands of West-

ern Area residents, the meeting was attended by contingents of Congress members from many Witwatersrand and Transvaal areas.

GOVERNMENT UNEASY

In a special statement to Advance Chief Luthuli said his banning revealed the uneasiness of the Government at the progress of the A.N.C. in organising the people to resist apartheid, particularly the Western Areas removal plan.

"It is clear the intention was to dampen the spirit of the Sunday meeting, but what I saw and heard from a distance of the great spirit of the crowd indicates the police were disappointed in their expectation.

"I am confident the Western Area people will continue to oppose the barbaric removal scheme and I assure the authorities my banning will not in any way deter me from pursuing the course of rallying our people for freedom. The people should regard the bans on leaders as a challenge to every individual to work harder for emancipation."

World's Greatest Elections

LONDON.

In the recent general election in China 278 million people voted out of a total electorate of 323,800,000. Eighty-four per cent. of the women electors voted. The total of deputies elected to people's congresses at the lowest level exceeded 5,500,000, and they were elected from more than 200,000 electoral units. The completion of the elections, commented the London Times, "is a remarkable feat."

SAM KAHN WON'T BE SILENCED

CAPE TOWN.

Starting next week, Advance will print a series of articles by Sam Kahn on his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Mr. Kahn made special inquiries in Moscow about the Soviet legal system, the position of the Jews, and other subjects on which he can speak with authority.

GUIANA'S SLAVERY BRITAIN'S PROFIT

LONDON.

"Distributable profits for the year . . . were £507,556, after providing £100,000 against sugar estates expenditure unavoidably deferred by strikes . . . ; net current assets have increased by £450,000. . . . Our sugar crop and trading turnover were records again; and rum sales kept pace with the year before. . . . Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., in the company's annual report.

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POVERTY IS CAUSE OF CONTINUAL STRIKES

From T. Esitang, secretary, Cape Town Stevedoring and Dock Workers' Union.

I wish to express my opinion concerning strikes that occur every now and then in South Africa. It is obvious that, although the Malan Government, accompanied by the capitalists of this country, turn deaf ears to the demands of the workers, exploitation is making the workers realise how important their labour is to the country generally.

Forced wages at starvation levels, together with the notoriously increasing cost of living as a result of attempts to implement apartheid policy, are compelling workers to strike irrespective of anti-working class laws.

Dock workers in Durban do not intend primarily to deprive the employers of anything. They are only asking for an increase, for they cannot live on what they are being paid at present.

It is impossible to suppress the facts or to deny workers their rights indefinitely. The Minister of Labour has been empowered in terms of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act to form boards and committees which are designed to look after the interests of the exploiters but not of the workers.

Poverty and starvation caused by low wages are the reasons for the continual stoppages of work in our country.

Uitenhage Conference Vital

From F. Mgudlwa, Caledon St., Cape Town:

I believe every right-thinking person will be revitalised by the statements and declarations made at the African National Congress conference held at Uitenhage recently.

The decision to form a Congress of the People, to draw up a Freedom Charter, is welcome to freedom-loving people, irrespective of race or colour. We regard it as an important step forward to that great goal we so earnestly desire, namely freedom.

We wish our brave and honourable leaders every success. Despite many setbacks and stumbling blocks, we shall win the battle for the hungry and down-trodden masses. Onward the people's march to emancipation!



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'Advance Post'

Xmas Club is Great Opportunity

From A. McLeod, Chapel Street, Salt River, Cape Town.

I heartily and fully agree with what Mr. Morley has to say about the Xmas Club run by the people for the people.

I was one of those unfortunate ones who lost on a previous Xmas Club deal as well about four years ago. However, I tried your "B" parcel last year and was so satisfied that I have taken both the "A" and "B" parcels this year.

I sincerely hope that many more readers will take advantage of this great opportunity and so help themselves to lighten the expenses this year at Xmas. Good luck.

Unite for Freedom

From Keke E. Tollie, Mgxaji St., Worcester:

It is our duty as Non-Europeans of this country to be united and fight tooth and nail for freedom in our life-time. But we are still lacking one of the laws made for men, i.e., "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

I am referring particularly to Non-Europeans of Africa. The various laws passed by the Government are directly affecting Africans, Coloureds and Indians. Let us pray for strength in the fight against the laws affecting the oppressed nations of this country.

Finally, I appeal to all church officials and their followers to join the various organisations fighting for freedom. Freedom without love is like a house built on sand.

One-Language Advance Has Succeeded

From M. S. Huna, Matroosfontein, Cape:

Replying to the suggestion of Messrs. Zeka and Jantjies that Advance should be published in Zulu, Xhosa and Sesotho, I say, "No!" My simple reason is that Advance is read near, far and wide. Therefore, the editor of the paper and his board of directors have endeavoured to reach peoples of the world through a single medium—English. And in doing so they have succeeded in exposing to the eyes of the world the appalling conditions under which the oppressed people live.

Our struggle, friends, is not an isolated one. It is part of a world-wide struggle for democratic rights. In view of this, why, then, should the people's paper be made a provincial one by being published in languages which are not spoken all over the world?

Countrymen! Let the paper remain as it is. Let it be read from Vancouver to Vladivostok, from Cape to Cairo, in a single medium—English. Phambili! Zemk' iinkomo Magwala ndini! (Forward while there's time, or are you cowards!)

(Thank you, Mr. Huna. Much as we would like to reach ever wider readership and overcome the language barrier in our multi-racial society, practical difficulties still make a single medium the most effective to aid the common struggle.—Ed.)

Priest Opposes Unjust Laws

From Rev. Maurice Brunsden, Calvinia:

May I express my appreciation as sincerely as possible for the fair-minded way in which you report matters concerning the Anglican Church? And how right you are to insist again and again on the necessity of unity among all—Non-White and White—who oppose wholeheartedly the apartheid laws of this country and the whole idea of "baasskap."

In your issue of July 1 you report Father Trevor Huddleston, Provincial Superior of the Community of the Resurrection, of Rosettenville, as saying in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg:

"I identify myself wholly with the Non-European people of South Africa in their struggle against unjust and discriminatory laws. I do so as a man, as a Christian and as a priest of the Church."

I would like to say publicly that I associate myself completely with that statement of Father Huddleston.

CALLOUS DURBAN RACE ZONE PLAN

DURBAN.

Land Tenure Board proposals for the race zoning of Durban, announced last week, read like a document from Hitler's Germany, and reveal that the purpose of the Group Areas Act is to expel all Non-Europeans from the city.

Cato Manor, inhabited by over 50,000 Africans and almost no Europeans, has been recommended as an eventual European zone, while most Indian-occupied areas have also been recommended as European zones.

The Congresses' allegation that the Board would represent the interests of Europeans only is proved beyond doubt. For example, the recommendation that Reservoir Hills be an Indian group area specifically excludes the part of the hills which contains a few European houses. The recommendations do not adversely affect Europeans but give them more land to be taken from thousands of Indians and Africans.

PREPOSTEROUS

In an interview with Advance Dr. Yusuf Dadoo said the proposals were callous and preposterous in the extreme.

"These proposals expose the fact that the Board is not an impartial investigating body as it is purported to be but a tool of the Government for the implementation of its apartheid policy, expelling the Non-White people from the towns and cities into the bundu and bare veld. People should realise that nothing good for them can be expected from the Board.

This is a lesson which the South African Indian Organisation must learn, and if it is not prepared to desist from the path of shameful betrayal, then it must be condemned and exposed by the people."

SCHOLARSHIP FOR HERERO

NEW YORK.

The United Nations Committee on South West Africa has recommended the General Assembly to intercede with the South African Government to secure a passport for Berthold Himumuine, a Herero, to enable him to take up a scholarship at Oxford.

Editorial

TURNING ALL SOUTH AFRICA INTO A PRISON

ON August 1 there will be a "national day of prayer" for the prisoners in South Africa's gaols. No doubt this will greatly console the tens of thousands of men, women and children behind bars. The various churchmen who will lead the prayers include many prison chaplains who have done their best to bring a glimmer of humanity into the treatment of those who fall foul of the legal system. They at least back up their prayers with acts, however limited are the results.

But when it is reported that the "father" of the national day of prayer is no other than Dr. Malan, the Nationalist Prime Minister, then "the devil must laugh in hell," as the old saying goes.

Dr. Malan was once a churchman and is a professed Christian. However, the people of South Africa may prefer to form their own opinions by looking at his deeds—his ugly record of tyranny, intolerance and race hatred—rather than his sugary words about prayers for prisoners, which he hopes will be raised as an annual event.

How do the parsons feel about being associated with Dr. Malan?

Factory for Criminals

South Africa has the highest rate of imprisonment in the world. It is the busiest factory for criminals in all the five continents. One out of 40 of our population above the age of 10 is sent to gaol every year. More laws roll off the printing presses at every session of Parliament under the evil domination of the Nationalists, to extend the frightening list of "crimes," the traps and pitfalls besetting the people wherever they move. Nobody has ever produced a complete list of the statutory "crimes" for which a man may be sent to prison in South Africa—if his skin happens to be black. There are thousands of them. In fact, an African is more than lucky if he can go through an average life without imprisonment.

The Nationalist Government bears a heavy load of guilt. They are makers of criminals. Their laws create poverty, distress, bitter resentment. They drive whole populations below the bread-line and many into crime. Others they herd into the police courts and prisons for countless paper offences. In proportion to population, five times more Non-Europeans are sent to prison than Europeans. This is the true face of apartheid.

Thousands Flogged

The Nationalists have passed their Sjambok Act to make floggings compulsory even in cases where the magistrates know corporal punishment is unjustifiable and inhuman.

On an average there are now well over a quarter of a million people flowing into the prisons every year. The number is always rising. Will the day of prayer reduce this shameful figure?

Two years ago the lash and the cane cut over 50,000 times into the living flesh of ordinary people because of the Sjambok Act. Will Dr. Malan's prayers soften their lot or remove their scars?

Daily Tragedy

Will the Nationalist Cabinet, on their knees, rise up to do anything against the enormous daily tragedy of the prison system? The babies who are born behind bars and live a brief life and die there, never given a chance of freedom; the men shot when trying to escape and the others who take their own lives.

Convicts Cheap

The Nationalist leaders are too busy turning the whole country of South Africa into a prison to care about those actually confined behind bars. There is also big money to be made out of the forced labour of prisoners. The farmers and the mines find convicts cheap, and discipline is easy to maintain with a loaded gun. The total value of labour extracted from prisoners (as distinct from the cash charges made by the prisons) is about five million pounds a year.

So long as these conditions remain, something a great deal more drastic is needed than days of prayer. Indeed, those clergymen who take part in a movement of this kind, "fathered" by Dr. Malan, may find it difficult, in their inner conscience, to clear themselves of suspicion. There is a rank smell of hypocrisy about the whole thing.

YEARS OF BLOOD, HATRED AND RUIN IS KENYA'S ONLY POLICY

LONDON.

AS the Kenya war proceeds it becomes more and more obvious that, far from being able to bring about the "pacification" of the country, the measures adopted by the Government have only succeeded in driving White and Black further apart and increasing racial hatred.

The Kenya Minister of Finance, Mr. F. A. Vasey, was in London recently trying to raise money to continue the war, which has already bankrupted the resources of the Kenya Government. Military expenditure alone was now over £3 million a year, he said, and was expected next year to be from £4 to £5 million.

The emergency, or "war against the terrorists," as he also called it, might last anything from six months to three years longer. The Kenya Government refused to negotiate an end to the war, he said. The African "terrorists" must "throw in their hands and say they wish to surrender. There can be no parley on equal terms."

100 DEATHS A WEEK

As a result of this policy Africans are being killed at the rate of 100 a week by the security forces.

Asked by correspondents how the present Kenya Government was working, Mr. Vasey said the "moderate Non-European (in the Government and the Assembly) would be destroyed in the next election unless he could take something back."

The Asian members in the Kenya Government had only secured support from their communities on the understanding that advances would be made, and they must show some results before the election, which would take place at the latest by 1956, or they would be disowned.

"We must move pretty quickly to open constitutional channels to the Africans," he declared, either by direct election or electoral colleges.

VAGUE PROMISES

It was no doubt with an eye to assisting the "moderate Non-Europeans" to hoodwink their people that the Kenya Council of Ministers last week made a few vague promises to improve the conditions of the African people. They will be encouraged to produce cash crops in order to break down the old form of communal agriculture, they are told they will get more education, some social security in old age and improved standards of health and housing.

At the same time, the statement said, the first specific economic object of their policy is "to continue the development and support of European farming and agricultural settlement."

And the statement added the Ministers will "use all the forces at their disposal "to carry on the war." They propose an "intensification of closer administration" of Africans and "the progressive building up of the Colony's police force."

36,000 PRISONERS

"Closer administration" means repeated screenings of the African population, the detention of "suspects" in concentration camps and forced labour. On June 23 Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, said in the House of Commons there were, as at June 5, 6,741 persons detained on detention orders, 6,937 in work camps on restrictive movement orders and 22,553 held for screening and classification on short-term detention orders as a result of Operation Anvil in Nairobi.

Those held on permanent detention orders, he said, were held "at the disposal of the Government." Asked how long it would take to screen the 22,000, he said six months.

Mr. Lyttelton also said 179 Africans had been executed for offences other than murder in the past 12 months, including 39

who had been sentenced to death merely for possessing ammunition. (Opposition cries of "Disgraceful!" and "Civilisation!")

Mr. Lyttelton also contradicted Mr. Vasey as to the cost of the war by saying, in answer to a question, that it was "of the order of £1 million a month"—double Mr. Vasey's figure. Mr. Vasey himself, on his return to Nairobi last week, said Kenya's financial position was grim. The Budget deficit was likely to be £6 million to £7 million in spite of all the aid he had been able to raise during his London visit. Neither Vasey nor Lyttelton include police, concentration camps, etc., in their figures.

Meanwhile the European Electors' Union, the largest White political organisation in Kenya, has issued a statement condemning the Kenya Government's recent declaration of policy as a "thinly-veiled effort to appease influences hostile to the European settlement in Kenya."

Declaring that their patience with the Government was "ebbing," the Union said the Government should "cease to claim effectiveness of progress in mastering the emergency, which events do not support, and instead pay heed to the increasing alarm at the rising costs of military operations and the waning belief that those at the helm are capable of handling either craft or crew."

INCALCULABLE BITTERNESS

The White settlers feel the Government is being too kind to the Kikuyu. In an article in the London Observer Hugh Latimer says:

"The settler's idea of racial unity is highly selective; there will be no forgiveness for those who fought with Mau Mau or for those who sit on the fence. The latter category includes most of the future leaders of African nationalism: men like Mr. Walter Odede, now in detention.

"The political nature of the settler is vengeful, partisan, extravagant and selfish. The bitterness being engendered by the excesses of this civil war is incalculable, and the Kikuyu are not a people who forget the past."

Violence and Dope Among U.S. Children

WASHINGTON.

Juvenile delinquency "has grown with tremendous rapidity during the past five years," said the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, last week. More American children were being brought before the courts than ever before in the history of the country, and "there appeared to be increasing violence in the delinquent acts of some adolescents," she said. Drug addiction among young people is "a very definite problem" in Chicago, Mrs. Ellen Jacobs told the Delinquency Panel of the International Conference of Social Work in Toronto last week.

"NO GUNS FOR HUNS"

LONDON.

The Northumberland Miners' Council, comprising delegates from nearly 60 branches, has passed a resolution opposing the rearmament of Western Germany.

TAYLOR ANNOYS GAOL CHIEF

LONDON.

Speaking to the British Press, Rhodesian strike leader Bob Taylor had these brief words to say about the Cape Town gaol where he was held a prisoner before being deported to England on the mailboat, says our London correspondent:

"In the Cape gaol I saw Coloured prisoners stripped and whipped with metal-tipped canes. It was the most degrading sight I have ever witnessed."

When this statement was put to the superintendent of the Roeland Street Prison, by an Advance reporter he said it was the kind of thing which made him extremely annoyed. "It's the most degrading lie I ever heard," he said.

"Taylor was put in a hospital cell and everything was done for him. He did not have to mix with Coloured prisoners. And then he tells a lot of damned lies.

"We don't tolerate any such treatment as whipping of prisoners."

U.S. PUPPETS' REIGN OF TERROR IN GUATEMALA

LONDON.

A REIGN of terror has been established by the new military junta in Guatemala. Those arrested now total nearly 3,000, while several of the leading figures of the previous regime, including the Chief Justice, have already been executed.

In several areas the troops of Col. Armas have been taking the law into their own hands. In the town of Morales, one of the first to be occupied by the rebels, all trade union and peasant leaders were shot out of hand, including a delegation of the peasants' union which had just returned to the area after negotiating a new agreement with the United Fruit Company.

New prisons are being built to accommodate the overflow of prisoners which is expected.

BACK TO BANANA REPUBLIC

Meanwhile, the leaders of the military junta, Cols. Armas and Monzon, have announced the new measures they are going to introduce. They say they will "respect and invite foreign capital", and revise the Agrarian law under which the previous Government took over part of the unused land owned by the United Fruit Company. They will also, "favourably" revise the contracts of the big U.S. companies already operating in the country.

The previous democratic constitution is to be revised, and already three quarters of the electorate have been disfranchised on the grounds they are illiterate and "supported the Communists". New "elections" are to be held in the near future.

Relations with Socialist countries have been broken off, but Yugoslavia is excepted on the grounds that she practises "democracy".

All in all, it is not surprising that, as the London Times put it last week, "the Cabinet is generally approved by the business and professional classes".

DEMAND AGAINST BRITISH

The failure of the British delegate to support the appeals of the Arbenz

PEACE MAY COME NEXT WEEK AT GENEVA

LONDON.

THE refusal of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, to return to the Geneva Conference on Indo-China until "the Communists showed signs of goodwill" is not likely to impress a world tired of American blustering and bullying.

It is clear peace in Indo-China is near. It is equally clear the United States wants to have no part in negotiating a peace in Indo-China, preferring to turn the country into another Korea. But on this issue, at least, the U.S. remains still completely isolated from its allies.

Time magazine, close to the U.S. Government, last week admitted "a basic split between Britain and the U.S." Hinting this was due to British fear of a "thermonuclear war," the paper said the fact remained "the U.S. has no strong, reliable ally . . . the U.S. needs to re-think its foreign policy in the light of its newly-revealed isolation."

Britain sees things slightly differently but equally admits the breach has not been healed by the Washington talks. "Only the U.S. can lead the Western world," said the Manchester Guardian last week—"and it is no longer doing so."

So while Dulles stands sulking on the sidelines, the remaining diplomats of East and West will this week get down to discussing the details of an Indo-China cease-fire.

FRENCH WANT PEACE

France's Premier, M. Mendes-France, told Parliament on the eve of his departure for Geneva: "No one can affirm with certainty that the cease-fire negotiations will be

successful, but there are recent reasons for feeling hopeful."

He added: "I want to be the artisan of the policy of peace, which is your policy, and I am confident I can succeed with your support."

From President Ho Chi-minh last week came the reply that Viet Nam "warmly welcomes" the desire of M. Mendes-France for a rapid cease-fire.

"We must frustrate the policy of the U.S. imperialists to hinder and undermine the Geneva Conference," he said. The Geneva talks had "paved the way for the re-establishment of peace in Indo-China," even if progress has been slow.

Representatives of France and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have already been conducting on-the-spot negotiations to draw up cease-fire lines and regrouping areas in the village of Trung Gia, near Hanoi. Reuter's correspondent noted that the talks opened in an atmosphere of smiling courtesy on both sides, very different from the frigid atmosphere of Panmunjom, the scene of the Korea peace talks.

AMERICANS BACKED DOWN

What the eventual outcome of the Geneva Conference will be no one can forecast accurately. The Americans seem already to have reconciled themselves to a French withdrawal from Hanoi and Haiphong, leaving only the southern part of the country, with Saigon as its centre, in their hands.

In his speech M. Mendes-France said: "If the cease-fire we hope for is negotiated, this agreement will mean that the presence of France will be maintained in the Far East"; but in what form this "presence" would be maintained he did not make clear.

Militarily, the position of the French around Hanoi and Haiphong is hopeless. Following the recent evacuation of a great part of the Red River delta, the local population has clearly seen that the forces of General Giap, the Communist commander, are on top. Thousands of French puppet troops have gone over to his side, carrying with them large quantities of American and French equipment. Correspondents in Haiphong comment that although huge quantities of American war material are being unshipped there very little of it seems ever to reach the French forces in the field.

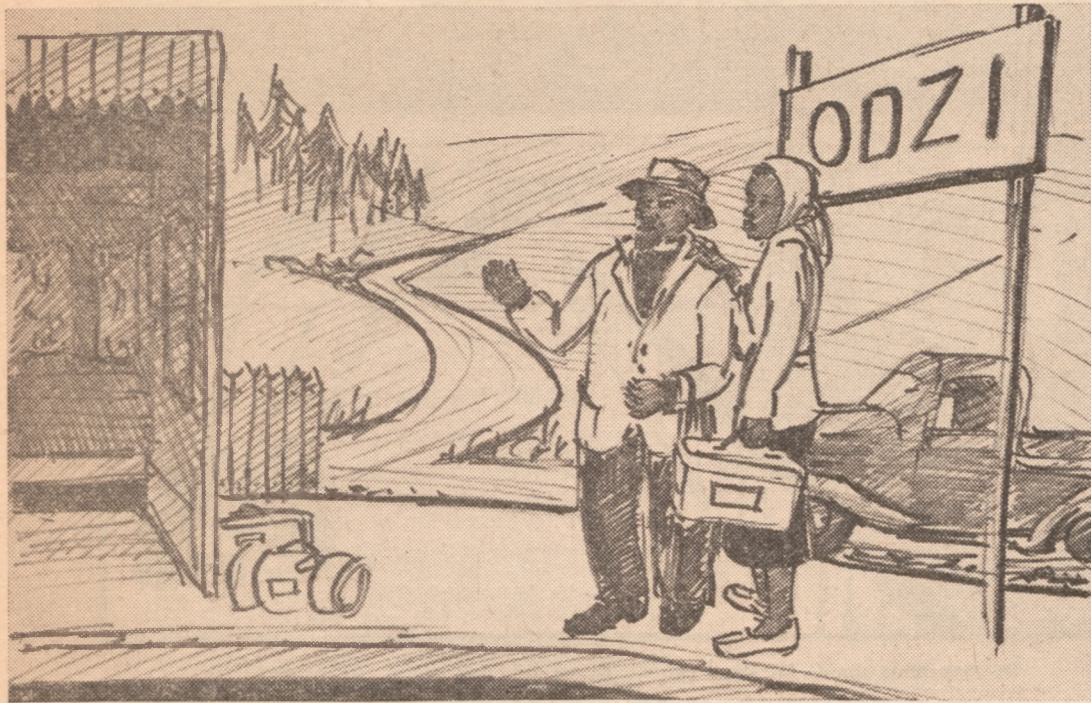
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THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.



"But no one knows what is around the bend in the road," Uncle John said.

SYNOPSIS

On holiday in Rhodesia, Katie meets a Nyasaland teacher who wants to marry her. But she has independent ideas about men who live with a woman in town while their wives sit at home.

The young teacher rallied to protest, "But they send money..."

"Ja, they send money, but their wives have to wait for twenty years until they are too old for the town. Only then do they come back with fat pockets to settle down."

"But the only place to look for money is in the town!"

"While I stay at the reserve you will be in Salisbury. While I look after the plot and the house and am bossed around by your mother, you will be living with some other woman in Salisbury, I know."

So I declined the offer and I knew that I had spoiled my matrimonial chances in Rhodesia. But I was not sorry. I would rather live in my little room in Vasco and be free to do what I liked than be a slave to a mother-in-law in the reserve.

But I knew I could be very contented in this place, provided that I would not be compelled to give up the emancipated way of life I had taken for granted at the Cape.

When my holiday was over Uncle John and I drove to Odzi in one of the trucks.

Uncle John asked, "When will your father come and see us again?"

"Perhaps I will bring him the next time I come," I said unaccountably, and in that warm moment I knew a sincere desire to bridge the gulf which had always existed between father and me. Perhaps at some time in the future I could really bring him back to his own friendly people.

Uncle John said sorrowfully, "When the young men go to Cape Town the Coloured girls hold them and will not let them go." I did not remind Uncle that I was a Coloured girl and indeed for the moment I had forgotten the fact.

"Don't you think that father might one day come back to his home, Uncle?"

Uncle John steadied himself by laying a hand on the dashboard as the truck swayed and rattled over the corrugated road. His fine thoughtful eyes were upon the road ahead. "No Katie," he said, "I don't think your father will ever return to this country. Your father is a big man in Cape Town

and he earns good money. Why should he return to us?"

I was at ease with Uncle John and I spoke to him freely, but I had never revealed father's secret—that he was down and out.

I did not reply and after a pause Uncle John continued, "You see, Katie, when a man leaves his people he travels further and further from them. There comes a time when he cannot return to them. The longer one travels, the greater is the distance from where one started."

I could not resist the temptation to tease him and I said, "But Uncle, there is one thing that you have forgotten, surely?"

Uncle John raised his eyebrows. It did not occur to him that I was being flippant and he asked seriously, "What is it that I have forgotten?"

I felt suddenly shy and ashamed of my impertinence, "I was only thinking that if one goes far enough in the same direction then one comes back to the same place one started from."

"How can that be?" Uncle John asked suspiciously.

"Because the world is round, Uncle."

Uncle John sat back in his seat. His puzzled frown relaxed into a grin and then his little beard shivered with his laughter. Finally he laid his hand upon mine and murmured, "Katie, I forgot that you are a teacher."

My trepidation gave way to relief. I was delighted with Uncle John's reaction to my audacity and I settled back in my seat with a sigh of contentment. On we rumbled. As we drew near Odzi station my heart grew heavy at the thought of leaving this land.

I put my thoughts into words. "I wonder if I will ever come to live in Rhodesia?"

"Who can say!" replied Uncle John. "Life is like this road—it goes straight for a while. One can plan one's future for as far along the road as one can see but no one knows what is around the bend on the road."

When the train was about to pull out of Odzi station I finally thanked Uncle John for all he had done for me. He replied, "Katie, it is nothing. I am happy that you feel at home with us. But there is one thing I will ask you to do for me in Cape Town."

"Certainly Uncle. What is it?"

Uncle John took a letter from his pocket, "In a place called Sea Point there works a man called Willie Marangha. Please deliver this letter to him. The address is upon the envelope."

When I returned to Vasco I found the elderly couple firmly entrenched in my room, and I had great difficulty in persuading them to move back to their place on the stoep. Their daughter and son-in-law had now taken over the entire house, and I knew it should not be long before I would lose my room altogether. I could not help comparing my welcome in Rhodesia to this hostile reception on my return to Cape Town. When would I tire of this continual fight for survival in the city? Strong elbows would be needed to fit myself once more into the pattern of Cape Coloured life.

My sojourn in Rhodesia had been a revelation to me. I had never really known father. But now I had experienced for myself the dignity of his people, their warmth and their many friends, and I have seen his lovely homeland. I was happily aware that I, too, had a heritage, a heritage of proud African chieftainship. In my ignorance I had accepted Aunt Mattie's version of a "blery kaffir" inferior to the Coloureds and therefore eligible to sit only in the kitchen. I myself was poised on the very uneasy fringe because, although a Coloured, I was very dark.

On the long journey home I had a lot of time to think. Uncle John's warm affection for his brother had given me a deeper understanding. I realised with remorse that I had never made any real effort to know father. Now I was determined to change all that.

On the first Saturday afternoon I made a point of seeking out father, and Naartjie. I would find them alone, I knew, for Hilda, the boy's mother, had one night drunk herself unconscious on the main road and had been crushed beneath the wheels of a bus.

I found them in their room behind the dingy little shop in Wynberg. With the permission of the Indian proprietor, I walked into the backyard littered with rubbish bins, old baskets, straw and boxes.

The door of father's room was ajar.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

NAT. RAIL INCREASES WILL ROB HUNGRY FAMILIES

CAPE TOWN.

DRASTIC increases in rail fares, to begin on August 1, have aroused protests and consternation throughout South Africa. From Cape Town to Johannesburg, to Durban and Port Elizabeth, has come the same response from the workers: It is not possible for us to pay any more. For tens of thousands of wage-earners who travel long distances to their jobs the actual cash increase amounts to nearly a loaf of bread a day. With families already seriously undernourished, this is a staggering blow.

"That is why we cannot pay," a Durban African factory worker said. "We will have to eat less bread when our children already do not get enough," said a resident of Langa, Cape Town. "For the lower-paid workers to find these increases is not possible," declared Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

As one example, African workers travelling daily from Langa to Cape Town will face an increase of 46 per cent. in rail fares. He will pay 1s. 6d. a day instead of the former 1s. 1d. This will mean almost a whole loaf less for his family per day.

In addition, the higher rail charges will increase the price of many basic foodstuffs. The list of basic foodstuffs now conveyed at half rates by passenger train has been curtailed. The carriage of maize will rise from 150d. to 175d. per ton for 100 miles.

FOOD PRICES WILL RISE

The present maximum rate of shipment to any port of 290d. per ton will rise under the new rates to 461d. a ton between Johannesburg and Durban, with a proportionate rise to other ports. This will inevitably lead to higher prices being paid for food.

The higher rate of coal traffic is certain to raise the cost of electricity. A clause in Cape Town City Council contracts calls for an automatic adjustment when the price of coal rises.

Members of the Cape Housewives League have expressed alarm at the proposed increased railway fares. It would mean less food for their homes and a further burden on the backs of working men and women, they say. At the next meeting of the Housewives' League on 17th July ways and means will be sought to counter this increased burden.

SHOP WORKERS PROTEST

"With the fourth increase in five years the Government has put another burden on those least able to afford it—the working people," said Mr. Ray Altman in a statement to Advance on behalf of the National Union of Distributive Workers, of which he is general secretary.

"While the Minister of Finance on the one hand is pretending to distribute largess by reducing income tax, the Minister of Transport simply takes it out of the other pocket of the worker."

"The increase in suburban fares is in itself sufficient burden without the increase in rail tariffs, which will undoubtedly result in a further inflationary spiral in the cost of living."

"In our own trade the majority of distributive workers will face increases in fares of 6s. to 10s. per month. If the Government expects workers to pay these increases, then it is high time the statutory cost of living allowance was once again increased."

DISSATISFACTION AND POVERTY

"It is not possible for lower-paid workers to pay these fares," declares the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, protesting against the announcement of new train fare increases.

"The latest cost of living figures record no decline in the already high cost of living."

"Doctors' fees, school fees, clothes, food and other necessary items have become increasingly expensive." The announced fare

increases will reduce people's living standards yet further, with the inevitable results of "deterioration of the health standards of the people, dissatisfaction and poverty."

The Council demands that fares should be reduced immediately to a scale which all workers can afford.

Similar protests have been sent to the Government from all parts of South Africa and from all classes including business interests, which will be seriously hit.

"The Government is trying to hoist the cost of apartheid on to the backs of the workers," Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana told Advance. Mr. Ngotyana is general secretary of the Cape Western Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations.

"This increase, which coincides with the announcement by the Minister of Native Affairs that Africans will be removed still farther from their places of work, will hit the Africans hardest and will further lower their standard of living."

DOCK STRIKE

(Continued from page 1) leadership, but they have an unbreakable solidarity attained by their common suffering and understanding that there is no alternative but to fight or starve. They struck because they and their families live in immeasurable misery and poverty because of the low wages they received and the irregularity of their employment.

FEARLESS LEADERS

While the strike was still on, three of the strike leaders, men of inspiring fearlessness and determination, met the Advance representative.

The daily press, they said, had led the public to believe that the dock workers earned a fair wage of 10/3 per day. This was untrue. In actual fact the average income of a dock worker was between £1 and £2 per week, inclusive of overtime rates.

Working from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. as they do, these workers are employed on the togt labour system, which means that when there are enough ships in port they all work, otherwise they go without work and pay. A dock worker often works for a total of only two weeks in the month. The average monthly income is £7 or £8.

"We can barely exist on our present wages and have nothing left over to send our wives and children. Only a substantial increase will save our families from starvation."

"We will return to work only for the purpose of keeping a roof over our heads and until we are better organised, but we will strike again and again if we do not get more money. We strike not to make trouble, but because we must live," declared the leader of the strikers.

SUPPORT FOR STRIKE

The strikers received messages of support from numerous trade unions, from the African and Indian Congresses and the Congress of Democrats, from the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and from banned trade unionists.

"A victory for the dock workers is a victory for the entire working class of South Africa," declared a statement issued by the Congresses in Durban.

All the statements, without exception, condemned the role of the Native Labour Board and called for the repeal of the Native Labour Act.

Trade Union Column by Ray Alexander

BRITISH COLONIES SHACKLE TRADE UNIONISM

Our preoccupation with our own internal problems both on the trade union and political fronts should not prevent us from taking note of what is happening in other countries, specially those with conditions and problems similar to our own. There is much that we can learn from the experiences of other people.

This point was once again brought home forcibly to me when I read "The Mask is Off" by Jack Woddis (Thames Publications, 48 pages, price 6d.).

The booklet is a first-class exposure of the way in which British Imperialism has dealt with the trade unions in the colonies.

The writer expresses the viewpoint of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which he describes as being "clear and unequivocal on the side of the colonial people against the imperialist oppressors. There are no reservations or hesitations. No ifs or buts. No excuses or pretences. On every colonial issue, in whatever way is open to it, the World Federation of Trade Unions fulfils its international duty and sides with the oppressed people against the imperialists."

Woddis has done an extremely thorough job in his compact, factual and straight-talking style. He has reviewed the important events in the industrial and trade union fields in all the British colonies since the outbreak of the war.

NEW TECHNIQUE

His central thesis is that the imperialists, confronted by a growth of working class organisation and militancy in the colonies, developed a new kind of technique to divert this growing movement into forms which would deprive it of vitality and independence and reduce the movement to impotency.

As regards the development of the working class movement in the colonies the writer attributes it to such factors as the post-war demand for democracy and national liberation, the anti-colonial trend in the United Nations and the leadership given by the World Federation of Trade Unions since 1945.

The Imperialist government, he says, found it difficult to maintain or justify a continuation of the repressive policies adopted before the war towards trade unions in their colonies. (Trade unions were illegal in practically every British colony.)

The new policy adopted was to "recognise" trade unions, but transform them into "responsible" organisations, operating on "sound and well-proved lines" under "reasonable and acceptable leaders. (Any of my readers in the trade union movement will recognise these phrases; they pour from the mouths not only of the politicians like Schoeman but also of a whole host of the trade union big fish.)

Woddis does not describe the legislation under which trade unions are recognised and registered. I gather, however, that the common practice (apparently introduced during the Labour Government's terms of office) is to pass an ordinance making the registration of trade unions compulsory and providing for a system of collective bargaining.

TAME TRADE UNIONS

But registration alone is not enough to guarantee a tame and "reliable" trade union. For this, the British introduced what Woddis calls a "special weapon" in the form of trade union and labour advisers.

He says that these "advisers" now operate in 15 colonies, that their combined staffs total more than 400, that only 25 have had previous trade union experience and that the advisers are selected from right-wing trade union officials or Ministry of Labour officials.

A great part of the pamphlet is taken up with an examination of the role of these advisers. For this purpose Woddis draws mainly on Colonial Office Reports, handbooks and guides written by the advisers on government directives.

He concludes that the job of the advisers is to set up official or company unions (something like the State Railway Unions in this country) which will practice a policy of collaboration with the employers, avoid strikes, urge the workers to produce more, keep them out of the struggle for national liberation and isolate them from the W.F.T.U. and other militant working class organisations.

BLEEDING UNIONS TO DEATH

It is interesting to contrast this policy with Schoeman's idea of bleeding the African unions to death by ignoring their existence and giving the workers a dummy in the form of Native Labour Boards.

There is no difference as far as I can see in the intention. Both the British Imperialists and the Nationalist Government want to make profits safe for the employers.

As Basil Davidson writes (The New West Africa): "Traditionally, government is on the side of the employers—the foreign trading companies, the foreign mining companies, and so on—and government cannot therefore welcome a genuine trade unionism which is out to struggle against the employers.

When Mr. Mentz, the chairman of the Native Labour Board, intervened in the recent strike of the African stevedores at Durban, he was speaking for the employers, and not for the workers.

An imperialist government could not by reason of its make-up and the interests which it represents foster a healthy trade unionism.

Nevertheless, the British have been much more subtle and cunning than our local fascists, who believe in rule by sjambok.

INTENSIFIES OPPRESSION

Woddis states that it is true Britain's present policy towards trade unions in the colonies "is not intended as a substitute for oppression, but as a means of making it easier to continue and intensify oppression."

He gives many examples drawn mainly from Kenya, Malaya and British Guiana to support his contention.

In some other colonies, however, notably Northern Rhodesia, the workers have clearly succeeded in using the trade union ordinances to establish organisation and improve their conditions.

In the last resort it is not the nature of the legislation that is decisive in determining the character of the trade union movement but the political understanding and maturity of the workers and the integrity and outlook of the leaders.

If the trade union leaders have a correct working class outlook they will find ways and means put in their way by Governments, official advisers and employers.

I am sure the African workers in this country, as in the colonies, will defeat the plans of the ruling class. They should be encouraged

to read this book by Jack Woddis, which is a mine of information on the devices of Governments and their stooges and the means by which the workers can advance in their struggle for a better life as expressed in the closing speech of J. Di Vittorio, president of the W.F.T.U., to the third World Congress, October, 1953:

"Brothers in the Coloured and Semi-Coloured countries, you whose sufferings are greatest and towards whom we have an additional duty of solidarity: In my childhood I suffered a great deal from poverty and I know the depth of pain in a mother's heart when she cannot give her child a crust of bread. We, the workers of the imperialist countries, make a solemn pledge to our brothers in the Coloured countries. We will do everything possible to help you to free yourselves, to win better living conditions, liberty and respect for the human individual, to do away with colonialism and win national independence."

Behind the Apartheid Curtain

BRITISH BALLET COMES AND GOES

CAPE TOWN.

A plush curtain of high prices, social snobbery and, above all, of colour bar apartheid has in the last few weeks most effectively prevented the vast majority of South Africans from seeing the visiting British ballet company, the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet. Since most readers of Advance had no chance of seeing the visitors perform and are probably unfamiliar with the art of ballet, it may seem pointless to discuss it. But this would be a wrong attitude.

It is interesting to know that the Sadler's Wells company is supported by the British Arts

Council with public money from the taxpayer. In a sense, therefore, it is a semi-official organisation, and has been greatly encouraged in recent years, both for the cultural prestige it gives to Great Britain and as an earner of foreign currency.

The British Government must, therefore, bear part of the responsibility for sending out its cultural ambassadors on a contracted tour dominated by the vicious principle of apartheid.

Was this conscious or unconscious policy? One does not in any way criticise the artists themselves, who would gladly have performed for any and every audience.

But the plush curtain cannot keep ideas away from the people. In this visiting company alone there happens to be a high proportion of South African dancers. Two of the principals are sons of the Cape Coloured community, while in the senior British ballet company in London there are several more talented young South Africans, including the Malay dancer Johaar Mosaval.

EXCELLENT BALLET

On the whole, the standard of the visiting dancers is high. They are soundly trained and have the characteristic devotion to their art that makes ballet companies unique. While in Cape Town I have seen a number of the ballets in their repertoire, and, though some were disappointing, others, such as the famous "Rake's Progress," were excellent. This ballet, the story of the decline, fall and eventual madness of a young man who inherits a fortune, is in the best tradition. With the young Cape Town dancer, David Poole, in the principal role, it is a moving and dramatic experience. "Blood Wedding," by Cape Town's Alfred Rodrigues, is also a fine work, based on a Spanish theme.

CRITICISM

The British ballet has its faults, of course, and serious faults they are, too. But I will not dwell on them here, except to say the further ballet gets away from the people into a pointless little world of conventions, the more it tends to waste the artists' talents in futility.

Make no mistake, the average people of South Africa have missed something important in being shut out of the Sadler's Wells Ballet. I am only disappointed that the matter did not raise a stir. With more hard blows and dust flying, no one will dare in future to bring a team of top-class artists to the Union on a colour bar tour.

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All of us or none of us. Textile strike picket line.

RAND TEXTILE STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN workers at Chenille Industries (Pty.), Ltd., demonstrated during their lunch hour last week to demand the restoration of their sick fund—supported by their own contributions—the employer, Mr. Street, called the two shop stewards and three other workers into his office. Instead of discussing things with them, he sacked them on the spot. Five minutes later he found his entire staff on strike.

By Saturday—the time of writing this report—Mr. Street had repented of his haste to the extent of agreeing, in negotiations with union representatives, together with Miss Hartwell, of the Trades and Labour Council, and members of the Labour Department, to restore the sick fund.

But he still insisted on sacking two workers and demoting a supervisor who had stood with her fellow workers.

The strike was still on. Workers from the factory told an Advance representative who met them at the Textile Workers' Union office that they would not let down the victimised workers, one of whom, Mrs. Edith Ajat, has a large family dependent on her earnings.

GOVERNMENT BEGAN THE TROUBLE

The trouble at Chenille Industries started when the Labour Department, acting in terms of the vicious Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, upset an agreement between the union and the employer. Among other things, this agreement provided for 1s. per week to be paid into the sick fund by the employer; 114d. of this shilling was covered by the workers accepting that amount less in their wages than what the employer had already agreed to pay. The other three farthings were to be contributed by the employer.

The employer thereupon withdrew from the sick fund, and for months the workers in the factory tried sending deputations to him and every other peaceful method of demanding that the sick fund be restored.

The employer's first reaction to the strike was to call the police, who have figured prominently ever since. Factory pickets have been intimidated and pressure put on African workers to return to work. A strike bulletin issued by the Textile Workers' Union comments cuttingly:

"Up to four squad cars of police are supplied to protect Mr. Street from 30 women."

In talks at the Labour Department, before union representatives, Miss Hartwell and Labour Department officials, Mr. Street did not dispute that the girls who had been sacked were victimised. During the course of the discussions he was the first to use the expression "the victimised workers," which term had not previously been used in the talks.

The employer has now agreed to abide by the union offer to accept the outcome of a secret ballot among the workers on the question of the sick fund, but opposes reinstatement of the victimised workers.

The workers' reply is: "All of us or none of us!"

AFRICAN RAILMEN TRUE TO WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Bob Taylor tells of Dramatic Strike Incident

From a Special Correspondent

LONDON.

A DRAMATIC story of how the African railway workers in Rhodesia offered to come out on solidarity strike to support the European firemen while the major fear of the firemen was that the Africans might retaliate for the wrong done them at Wankie, was told by Mr. Charles Robert (Bob) Taylor in a special interview for Advance here.

Taylor studied the recording of his case in Advance, and asked me to convey his compliments to the paper for its exact reporting in contrast with the garbled version of his statement in other newspapers.

Speaking of the dispute, he said: "One of the major fears of the European workers on the eve of their strike was that the African workers might retaliate for the wrong done them at Wankie.

"When the African mine-workers came out on strike for

PROTECT PASSENGERS A.N.C. DEMANDS

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Freddie Morris, acting provincial secretary of the African National Congress, has written a strongly-worded letter to the S.A.R. system manager drawing attention to the "unusual and undesirable practice" of the police in raiding African passengers for passes on railway premises.

"Like all passengers," states the letter, "African passengers are entitled to the protection of your department against any inconveniences whilst they are within railway premises."

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improved wages and conditions at Wankie it is an unfortunate fact that European railway workers blacklegged. It was a major wrong against striking workers. And it was so recent that it could not have easily been forgotten.

"Nevertheless, on the eve of the strike representatives of the Salisbury African railway workers came to me and made an offer to bring out the African railway workers in support of the European firemen's demands."

The firemen's strike committee did not feel they should bring the African workers into the dispute, though their offer made a favourable impression.

"I appreciated the offer of solidarity all the more because of what had happened at Wankie. It was a magnanimous act on the part of the African workers, and I trust the European workers will remember it and in future reciprocate," Mr. Taylor said.

Despite the sufferings inflicted on him and his family as a result of the deportation, Bob Taylor is proud to have done his duty as a trade unionist in fighting for better pay and conditions for a section of the Rhodesian railmen.

WORKERS' UNITY

"I am glad to say that in my struggles I managed to bring about unity between Afrikaner workers

SHE WEPT FOR PROTEST

DURBAN.

In the room of a Durban Government institution Annie Nxumalo, a middle-aged woman, stood and wept. There, her face in her hands, she wept for many minutes until the induna was sent to take her away.

It was on this day that Annie Nxumalo was called away from her work by the European male in charge of "Native labour."

He said Mrs. Nxumalo was dirty, and ordered her to undo the buttons on her dress. He began to examine her before some of her colleagues. He looked down the inside of her dress, front and back.

Mrs. Nxumalo cried, for only in this way could she express the embarrassment and outrage endured without losing her job.

"Why are your clothes so dirty!" shouted the European in the coarse and vulgar manner experienced by all those who worked under him. Mrs. Nxumalo was too upset to give the obvious reply—she scrubbed floors all day; how could her uniforms remain clean of polish and dust?

The other workers, enraged, urged Mrs. Nxumalo to set out in a letter the indecent behaviour of the European and submit it to the authorities concerned, which she did.

Shortly the reply arrived—dismissal without reasons given.

and railwaymen who recently immigrated from Britain," he went on. "I would have liked to extend this unity to the African workers as well."

Mr. Taylor again emphasised his opinion that the leadership of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union is "rotten to the core." Despite this leadership, he was strongly opposed to any mass resignation from the union. Many men had already resigned, but this could only lead to the weakening of the sound and militant forces in the union and the strengthening of the reactionaries.

SELLING OUT

"I don't feel that a new organisation is the answer. The rank and file of the union are sound (as was shown in their mass protest action against my arrest and imprisonment), but the reactionary official leadership, under the guise of seeking improvements, are selling out the men.

"It is because of this they are tolerated by the Rhodesian Government. And the Government has shown its hand. It will not tolerate any trade union leader who tries for the men.

"The way to go forward now is to aim at replacing reactionary and turncoat leaders by exposure. And this requires hard work by the men staying in the union."

ACTIVE IN BRITAIN

Bob Taylor is making known to British trade unionists the bad conditions and pay rates of both European and African railway workers in the Rhodesias, and is urging the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the British trade union movement to investigate conditions in Rhodesia in view of the fact that men are still being recruited in Britain to work in the colony.

At the same time he urged the South African trade unions to organise a simultaneous protest campaign against the victimisation of trade unionists in the Rhodesias.

One of the things that greatly moved Bob Taylor was the fact that trade unions in South Africa, workers' leaders and other democratically-minded people had supported him and sent him messages of solidarity, particularly through the columns of Advance.

"I want to express to all of them and to the workers they represent my heartfelt thanks," he said.

U.S. SCIENTIST DEBUNKED

LONDON.

The book "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female," by U.S. scientist Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, was described as "nothing more than the cheapest pornographic hash, clumsily masked as science," in an article in the magazine Problems in Philosophy written by Soviet scientist Dr. Y. Leonov.

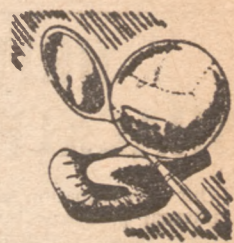
The article said the Kinsey study was a statistical analysis of "tens of thousands of writings and drawings — on the walls of public toilets," and termed it "despicable."

Dr. Leonov puts Kinsey on the same level as Mickey Spillane and Henry Miller, "revelling in sexual perversion, disgusting love stories about 90-year-old women and nauseating diggings into the sufferings and sensations of prostitutes."

All reports containing matter of a political nature in this issue are by the following:—Durban: J. Arenstein, 6 Pembroke Chambers, Durban. Johannesburg: Michael Harmel, 5 Progress Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Cape Town: Mary Butcher, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



SOUTH AFRICAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

"I can't believe I won," said Cassiem Peer after he had successfully defended his men's singles title against the dynamic 19-year-old P. Mistry. The match was a fitting climax to one of the best table tennis championships held in this country. From start to finish both contestants gave of their best, with Mistry starting off as the favourite after top-notch displays against Groenewald, Pillay and Moolla.

Peer began well with a score of 21-17. In the next set Mistry appeared to settle down, and his sporadic bursts of smashes had Peer bewildered, although he sent over some very good returns. He won the next two sets by 21-17, 21-10. Mistry's enthusiasm soon got the better of him and he made some fatal mistakes.

It became apparent Peter was the more experienced of the two. He varied his shots, his sharp cuts being particularly dangerous. The next two sets were very closely contested, with Mistry providing all the excitement with his colourful back-hand flips and smashes. Peer won 21-20, 21-20.

Miss I. Coetzee, of Western Province, retained the women's singles title by defeating Miss K. Singh, of Natal, 21-16, 19-21, 21-16, 21-14. Miss Singh played on the defensive for most of the time, waiting for Miss Coetzee to make all the moves. I felt that Miss Coetzee could have won the game in only three sets if she had been more cautious.

RESULTS

The following are some of the more important results:—

Semi-Finals: Men's Singles: C. Peer (N) beat C. Ellman (WP) 21-14, 21-11, 21-17; P. Mistry (N) beat M. Moolla (N) 21-13, 21-18, 19-21, 21-17.

Finals: Women's Doubles: I. Coetzee and E. Young (WP) beat P. Singh and K. Singh (N) 21-10, 19-21, 21-20, 21-14.

Men's Doubles: M. Moolla and C. Peer (N) beat W. Ellman and C. Sangster (WP) 21-10, 17-21, 21-12, 15-21.

Mixed Doubles: W. Ellman and A. Scholtz (WP) beat M. Moolla and K. Singh (N) 21-13, 21-15, 16-21, 18-21, 21-10.

A great future has been predicted for both the 16-year-old B. Meyers, of Western Province, and 14-year-old Damjee, of Natal. These youngsters put up a grand fight, with Meyers scoring a well-merited win. Meyers will particularly be remembered for his sterling performance against veteran C. Ellman.

SOCCER

The annual inter-race matches in Natal for the Sing Cup have always aroused considerable interest throughout the country. This can be attributed to the fact that Natal is the only province where inter-race matches are held on an organised basis.

Interesting sidelight on these annual meetings is the tussle between the Indian selectors and the local soccer fans, who hold that the former are given to favouritism in their selections.

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This year, with the Indians having defeated the Coloureds by 3 goals to 2 and with the Indo-African encounter taking place over the week-end, there has been a big to-do over the dropping of popular right-winger Crash Morgan in favour of Boyd Maistry. Rampath, the fleet-footed Springbok player, was an automatic choice for the position, but since he is in semi-retirement Crash, who is one of the brainiest wingers in the country, was expected to be selected. Boyd, on the other hand, is fast but unscientific. Many will remember the stirring Morgan-Oliver combinations which time and again had stood the Natal Indians in good stead.

BOXING

Elijah Makone, the South African light and feather champion, exploded the myth that he washed up when he decisively outpointed the former national featherweight champion, Alby Tissoung, in a Nat Moodley promotion at the Hoy Park Stadium, Durban, last week. All excuses which Tissoung and his handlers had for the latter's previous defeat by Makone have now been proved to be rather feeble, and Natal's strongest hope for a national crown definitely seems to be on the way out.

It remains to be seen whether Makone can bring home that world crown which at one time was within his reach. Many who have seen the fight contend that Makone can do it, provided there are no more visitations on him by "ghosts."

APARTHEID THREAT AT STELLENBOSCH

CAPE TOWN.

All Africans in Stellenbosch, at present mainly living in Kayamandi municipal location, are threatened by the new political move aimed at capturing control of the Town Council.

The formation of a Municipal "Burgerlike Vereniging" (civic association) has been announced, with a 100 per cent. Nationalist programme of total apartheid. It is to put up candidates for all 12 of the Council seats in the municipal elections in September.

The "Vereniging" is in favour of reducing the African population in Stellenbosch and "eventually of the removal of all Natives from the municipal area."

Coloured people, if the "Vereniging" gets control, will be strictly segregated into residential areas and will even be excluded from parks and playgrounds used by Europeans.

Despite this programme, the "Vereniging" claims it is based on "non-political foundations."

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