

AREAS KOTES IPUTATIO

A section of the large gathering of members of ward deputations waiting on the Johannesburg City Hall steps before going in to interview their Councillors on the Western Areas Removal Scheme.

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# O'BURG CITIZENS VERWOERD

## **Opposition To Western** Areas Removal Scheme

## From MICHAEL HARMEL

functions of the City Council.

The petition was signed by Rabbi C. M. Weiler, Dr. Ellen Hell-man, Professor E. Harris, Professor A. E. H. Blecksley, Professor J. H.

Wellington, Mr. Andrew Roberts, the Hon. F. A. W. Lucas, Mr. N. E. Coaker, Q.C., and other pro-

LOBBYING

Then, as the Council proceeded to debate the issue, Councillors were called out, one after another,

to interview representatives from their wards. The deputations in-

cluded people from all walks of life—clergymen and housewives, members of the Labour, Liberal

minent citizens.

JOHANNESBURG. NEARLY 200 angry Johannesburg ratepayers waited upon City Councillors from most wards in the municipal area during last week's Council meeting. The deputations, organised by the Western Areas Protest Committee, were preceded by an interview with the Mayor, Mr. Patmore, by a delegation headed by the Bishop of Johannesburg, the **Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves.** 

The delegation presented a petition appealing to the City Council to withhold support for Verwoerd's removal scheme on the grounds that:

1. The most urgent need is to | they were chattels with no human rights." rehouse the Africans now living in the Orlando shelters, Moroka and other slums far worse than any in 6. The Government is taking powers to override the civic rights of the citizens and to usurp the the Western Areas;

2. That the abandonment of many well-built houses in the Westand most irresponsible folly" in the face of the desperate need for more housing for Africans;

3. People are being deprived of freehold rights with no compensation or redress;

4. A closely-knit community is being dispersed to an area without schools, churches, shops or hospi-tals, no prospect of their being provided soon. and inadequate transport facilities;

5. It is immoral to move people en masse without consulting them or considering their wishes "as if

and United Parties and the Conand United Parties and the Con-gress of Democrats. A former Mayor, Mrs. Jessie McPherson, was prominent in sorting out the dele-gations and arranging committee rooms for them to see their Coun-cillors, and many of the deputa-tions were headed by local clergy-men, among them the Rev. Mr. Sidebotham, who is acting chair-man of the Western Areas Protest Committee during the absence of Committee during the absence of Father Huddleston, and Rev. Leech, of Linden; Rev. Risdon, from Kensington; and Rev. from Kensington; Axform, of Yeoville.

The United Party caucus on the City Council had taken a resolu-tion characteristic of its compromising attitude towards this vicious plan. It supported "in principle" the total removal of Non-Euro-peans from the Western Areas, but stipulated that it should be done in a "fair and equitable manner." The U.P. caucus leader, Councillor Thorburn, rose in the Council to say that the Council was a law-abiding body and would comply with the terms of the Native Resettlement Act.

On the other hand, the caucus has decided that United Party Councillors will not co-operate in the Verwoerd scheme by serving on the resettlement board. This decision, taken in response to vigorous public opinion against the Verwoerd plan, was a resounding snub to Councillor Hurd, chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, and other right-wing elements.

Councillor Hurd had a rough time when he met his constituents, and so did other Councillors who are known to favour collaboration with the Government. One Councillor, who told the deputation that he had met representatives of thousands of Sophiatown ratepayers favouring removal, was told out-right by the clergyman heading the deputation: "Sir, you are a liar." (Continued on page 2)

# COLOURED LEADERS REPUDIATE GOLDING

CAPE TOWN. "The South African Coloured People's Organigation is not in favour of a conference to test the feelings of the Coloured people on the question of separate represen-tation and is against any compro-mise on the matter," said Mr. E. A. Deane, the chairman, in a statement on behalf of the executive committee.

"Several conferences of Coloured people have been held in the past and the unequivocal reply has been that there should be no compro-mise on the vote issue. All respon-sible opinion is agreed on this score

"The overwhelming weight of evidence before the Select Com-mittee was against separate representation.

"The suggestion that the out-come of such discussions might be the acceptance of 'a separate roll on the lines envisaged by the Gov-ernment' would be ridiculous if it were not so dangerous in its im-plications."

plications." Mr. F. P. Joshua, an executive member of the Coloured People's National Union, in a Press state-ment last week, said: "I wish to dissociate myself from the letter sent to the Prime Minister by Mr. Golding. I made it perfectly clear to Mr. Golding that I would not

to Mr. Golding that I would not be a party to any suggested com-promise on the Coloured vote." Mr. Joshua said that as far as he knew, although the C.P.N.U. executive had agreed that a con-vention should be called, they had not agreed that there should be any suggestion of a compromise. Mr. Golding has also been con-demned for sending the letter by

demned for sending the letter by the Port Elizabeth branch of the C.P.N.U., meeting in emergency session last week. (See "Golding Changes His Mind," on page 5)

A COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR COLOR The Editor and Staff of Advance wish all our Moslem readers A HAPPY EID. 

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## Jo'burg Citizens Fight Verwoerd (Continued from page 1) The Bekkerite Councillor Klipin

The Bekkerite Councillor Klipin told his deputation that the Coun-cil had no "control" over slum dwellings in Sophiatown, then looked awkward and changed the subject when an architect among the ward delegates pointed out that the Western Areas were subject to all the municipal building regula-tions and bye-laws prevailing else-where in Johannesburg. The mass deputations have had

The mass deputations have had a splendid effect in stiffening the rubbery backbone of the U.P. Municipal elections are only a few months off, and many Councillors have to look to their seats. On the other hand, it is clear

that the resolution taken by the caucus represents a mere tempor-ary compromise which scarcely conceals irreconcileable differences of policy on this vital question. Many U.P. Councillors, such as Messrs. Cutten, Harvey and Wil-son, have expressed bitter hostility to the whole removal scheme as being wicked and unjustified; others openly support it and may well that the resolution taken by the openly support it and may well seek to evade or reverse the caucus decision on non-collaboration.

## BEER HALL PROTESTS

CAPE TOWN. Protests against the City Coun-cil's proposal to establish a beer hall at Langa continue to be made at meetings held in all the African areas of the Cape. In addition, many letters have been published in the Press warning that the estab-lishment of a beer hall would lead the trouble to trouble.

to trouble. So far the Langa Advisory Board has received no notification from the City Council about its beer hall plan. There is no doubt, however, that the Board will re-ject it out of hand. A motion by Mr. B. A. Louite

A motion by Mr. B. A. Levitas that the beer hall decision be re-viewed and rescinded was on the agenda of the City Council's meet ing last week but was not dis-cussed. It will come up at the next meeting of the Council.



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### **Bhoola Denies Police Evidence** JOHANNESBURG.

The case against Mr. Ismail Bhoola on a charge of carrying a membership card of the former Communist Party of South Africa Communist Party of South Africa was, resumed at the Germiston magistrate's court last week. Giving evidence, Mr. Bhoola denied a statement by Detective Head Con-stable Loots that he had said he was taking the card to show to his friends in London. Adv. V. C. Ber-range, instructed by Messrs. Man-dela and Tambo, is appearing for Mr. Bhoola. Mr. Bhoola.

In his evidence Detective Loots stated that he searched Mr. Bhoola's brief-case at Palmietfontein Airport prior to the departure of the accused for overseas. He saw and recognised the membership card, he said, and questioned Mr. Bhoola about it. Mr. Berrange: Do you know that

it is the normal practice for police officers to give receipts when they seize documents and goods? Loots: Yes.

Why did you not issue a receipt to the accused?—There was no time for that.

Did you know that it was an offence for accused to carry this card?—Yes. Why did you not arrest the ac-cused there and then?—I decided

to arrest him on his return to South Africa. There was no assurance that the accused would return at all?

No reply.

No reply. Mr. Bhoola, giving evidence, denied that he had made the alleged remarks about the card at Palmietfontein. He was unaware that any membership card had been confiscated by the detective. The first he heard about it was after his arrest on his return a year later arrest on his return a year later. Further hearings in the case have been postponed until June 21.

### Wits. Anti-Segregation **Students Threatened** JOHANNESBURG.

Six leading Witwatersrand University students have been threatversity students have been threat-ened with disciplinary action for their opposition to the introduc-tion of racial segregation in the great hall of the university. They are all members of the Students' Liberal Association, which decided at a meeting last week to organise a protest demonstration outside the a protest demonstration outside the hall when the first "segregated" function—a presentation of the function—a presentation of the opera "Ruddigore"—was held. The performance is being presented by the Students' Choral Society in defiance of a student decision to boy-

cott the segregated hall. Shortly after the meeting the six students, all of whom had spoken at the meeting, were called to in-terview the principal, and were handed letters warning them that disciplinary steps would be taken against them unless they took steps to call off the demonstration.

### NATS OUST HESTER CORNELIUS IN GERMISTON

### JOHANNESBURG.

After 19 years as branch secretary and organiser, Miss Hester Cornelius has been replaced by the Nationalist - dominated Germiston branch committee of the Garment Workers' Union. Deploring the fact that this key position is not de-cided by a secret ballot of branch members but by the committee, Miss Cornelius alleges that the committee was influenced by her defence of the policy of the national council of the union and because she was unwilling to take part in secret attacks on the union and its officials in co-operation with outside organisations and people "who oppose the principle of trade unionism."

### **Blood** is Thicker **Than Water**

From Jacqueline Arenstein **DURBAN**.

This is the story of an Afri-can who was called a "kaffir" after having helped Europeans

injured in an accident. One night Mr. Reggie Ngcobo, well known to many for the part he played in the picture "Cry, the Beloved Country," was motoring to Durban with several companions.

As they were driving along they came upon a horrible sight—an overturned car and the bodies of five Europeans strewn over the ground. Two were dead and the others critically injured.

They jumped from their car and were soon beside the men. Aware only of the suffering of the injured, Mr. Ngcobo and his friends quickly removed their jackets and covered the men to give them warmth. Beside the men they went on their knees to offer them comfort. Seats were moved from Mr. Ngcobo's car and the injured and dying gently placed upon them, while one of the Non-Europeans set out to find a doctor.

Eventually a doctor arrived. By this time several Europeans had gathered.

The doctor began to ad-minister injections to the men. Mr. Ngcobo went up to him and asked: "Is there anything I can do to help these men?'

The doctor glanced at Mr. Ngcobo and then turned to the Europeans, saying: "What is this kaffir doing here?"

Mr. Ngcobo and the other Non-Europeans took their jackets, heavily stained with the blood of the injured Europeans, and drove away.

### **BUGANDA CAMPAIGN** AGAINST BRITISH LONDON.

British attempts to end the opposition of the Buganda people in territory of Uganda have the broken down on nearly every point and there is now some doubt whether the constitutional discus-sions recently arranged will be held, because the Governor has vetoed members of the committee pro-posed by the African people. Meanwhile, political opposition to British rule took a new turn with the launching of an effective boy-cott campaign against British goods. The campaign is led by the Buganda National Congress. All Africans have been asked to cut Africans have been asked to cut down purchases to essentials, and already there has been a serious effect on trade. The protest is directed both against the exile of the Kabaka and the banishment of the Congress leader. Kiwanuka, to the remote West Nile region. The campaign against British interests started after the hasty visit of the Queen, and shows signs of extend-ing over a long period. ing over a long period.

### Suspended Sentences For Tefu and Mokgatle PRETORIA

Two local trade unionists. Mr. S. Tefu and Mr. N. Mokgatle, re-ceived suspended sentences when they were convicted last week of offences under the Suppression of Communism Act. They were charged with continuing their trade union activities in defiance of a ban imposed by the Minister of Justice.

## Editorial

## WHAT ARE THE COLOURED PEOPLE GOING TO DO?

THE Coloured people of the Cape face a crisis. Through the actions of the Government, their way of life and their future are threatened. Moreover, the indications are that the crisis is coming to a head.

First of all, there is the threat to their vote. This has existed for some years, but so long as Malan appeared unlikely to get his two-thirds majority there was a tendency among the Coloured people to regard it as an academic issue and to rely on the U.P. to keep the flag flying.

The actions of George Golding have changed all that. By suggesting, in his disgraceful letter to Malan, that the Coloured people might be ready to consider a compromise in the interests of "peace," he has provided the Nats. with a new weapon of attack and the U.P. with a new excuse for surreder.

The whole Parliamentary front against the proposal to remove the Coloured voters from the common roll may collapse this session. Then only the Coloured people themselves will be left to carry on the fight.

### **They Want Equality**

George Golding does not speak for the Coloured people as a whole when he talks of compromise. The Coloured people are not interested in compromise or surrender. Now, as ever, they want equal rights and no discrimination on the grounds of colour. They want schools, hospitals, jobs, food and homes just like anybody else. They know that a separate roll is the first step in reducing them to the level of serfdom.

It is of paramount importance that the Coloured people should speak and act now, not only to repudiate Golding but also to save their voting rights.

This is no time for apathy or indifference. This is a time for a bold stroke which will stagger the enemy and spread new enthusiasm in the ranks of the progressive forces throughout the country.

Secondly, there is the question of bus apartheid. The socalled "experiments" in bus apartheid are to be started on certain routes in the near future. These experiments are the thin end of the wedge, and if accepted meekly will undoubtedly be followed by the introduction of full-scale apartheid on all transport services in the Cape.

It is not enough to issue statements condemning bus apartheid. Neither the Government, which is pressing for apartheid, nor the bus company nor City Council, which are submitting to the pressure, are going to be influenced by statements.

### **Convince The Government**

The Coloured people themselves must now act in such a way as to convince the authorities that bus apartheid simply will not be tolerated in the Cape. Exactly how this is to be done must be decided by the Coloured people themselves, but it should be obvious to all that unless it is done the separation of the Coloureds from the Europeans will be several stages advanced before many months have passd.

Thirdly, there has this week been introduced in Parliament Schoeman's Bill to introduce apartheid into the trade union movement. The effect of this Bill will be to separate the Non-Europeans from their European fellow-workers and ultimately to confine them to the lower-paid jobs. The door to advancement will be closed to the Coloured youth.

The Coloured people must face this crisis, must face the future with courage and resolution. What has undoubtedly held them back in the past has been the lack of organisations and leadership willing to head their struggle. Those organisations can be built, that leadership developed, only through action.

### **Face The Future**

The Coloured people do not lack allies. Both the African and Indian peoples and many progressive Europeans would be willing to jump to their assistance in their hour of need. Not only the bulk of South Africans, but the bulk of the human race support the aspirations of the Non-European peoples in this country

But nobody else can take the initiative in this matter but the Coloured people themselves. If they lead, others will follow. If they are silent, the efforts of others become futile and irrelevant

THE 11TH HOUR HAS STRUCK. THE FINAL CHOICE BETWEEN A LIFE OF SLAVERY OR A LIFE OF FREEDOM AND DIGNITY MUST BE MADE NOW. WHAT IS TO BE THE ANSWER OF THE COLOURED **PEOPLE?** 

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1954

BAN THE H-BOMB

**IS AMERICAN NATION SANE?** "End Atomic Madness" **Says Lewis Mumford** 

THE "madness" of American H-bomb policy, which is committed to "the methodology of barbarism," is seriously criticised in an open letter by the world-famous American writer and sociologist, Lewis Mumford, which has been printed in full in the New York Times and has become the basis of a national petition to President Eisenhower to call off his bomb tests and adopt a policy of seeking agreement on international affairs. Mumford says the perfection of atomic weapons means the total destruction and extermination of humanity, which is "repulsive to morality, dangerous to national security, inimical to life." Continuing modultion of these

Continuing production of these scientific weapons in the face of Soviet Russia's equal scientific powers is a "blind automatism," he says, and he appeals to the Ameri-can people to be sane enough to call a halt.

### U.S. WAR METHOD

Tracing back the atomic men-tality of America's leaders, he says: 'Under the protection of secrecy a succession of fatal errors has been made, primarily as the result (since 1942) of our accepting total extermination as a method of warfare

The secrecy, accompanied by abortive efforts to monopolise tech-nical and scientific knowledge, "have produced pathological symptoms in the whole body politic-fear, suspicion, non-co-operation, hostility to critical judgment, above all, delusions of power based on fantasies of unlimited extermination as the only possible answer to the threat of Soviet Russia.

### DEMORALISED MEN

"But demoralised men cannot be counted upon to control such auto-

self-induced fears. As an example, he says Communism is the worst of all possible alternatives. But even submission to Communism, as he

He predicts that at a fatal moment in their self-induced fears the American leaders may unleash the "holocaust our own weapons have given us reason to dread."

Mumford is a bitter anti-Com-munist and is not himself free from

THE DANGER

GROWS

Sydney last week.

gen bomb test.

Radio-active rain fell on

The manager of a firm of geiger-counter manufacturers, Mr. D. Davies, said: "There is

only one theory that is reasonable—that we were subjected to some sort of radio-active rain as a result of a hydrogen

Earlier it was also reported that radio-active rain had

fallen on Japan after a hydro-

bomb test in the Pacific."

SYDNEY.

the policy enunciated time and again for over 30 years by the Soviet Government: "a policy of working firmly towards justice and co-operation and free intercourse with all other peoples." Mumford says the present American policy of total exter-mination means, in the final out-come, "mass suicide," and he calls on the American people to be sane enough "to come to a wiser decision than our Govern-ment has yet made."

enough, it turns out to be precisely

The people will realise, he says, "that total extermination of both sides is not victory, that a constant state of morbid fear, suspicion and hatred is not security; that, in short, what seems like unlimited power has become impotence."

He concludes his letter: "If as a nation we have become mad it is time for the world to take note of that madness. If we are still humane and sane, then it is time for the powerful voice of sanity to be heard once more in our land."

# DRAMATIC SOVIET MOVE MAY **BRING AGREEMENT NEARER**

THE agreement of the Soviet Government to allow permanent armaments controllers on their territory has given a dramatic turn to the international talks on limitations of arms and particularly the banning of atomic weapons of mass destruction.

It now remains to be seen whether American claims to favour control or banning of atomic weapons have any genuineness. In the words of the leading British scientist, Nobel Prize winner Pro-fessor C. F. Powell, no funda-mental issue stands in the way of agreement among the Powers to ban the supervision ban the super-weapons.

The Soviet agreement, announced by the French representa-tive on the U.N. Permanent Disarmament Commission, has come at a moment when the test of sinamong the nations is crycerity stallised at Geneva-either to bring about a cease-fire or to allow the Indo-China war to develop into a world-wide conflict with "no holds arred," as the American General Mark Clark, former U.S. Far East-ern Supreme Commander, has demanded.

Up to the present the Americans have claimed that the only obstacle have claimed that the only obstacle to control of atomic weapons was the Soviet refusal to allow perman-ent international teams of inspec-tors on her territory. With this point out of the way, it remains to be seen what the Washington atomic strategists will do.

### SCIENTIST'S WARNING

Professor Powell's call for a ban on the weapons of mass destruction was made in his address as retiring president of the Associa-tion of Scientific Workers. He is one of the world's leading physi-cists and is Professor of Physics at Bristol University.

the magnitude of the explosions which can be produced with nuclear weapons."

After pointing out there was no fundamental obstacle to agreement on outlawing the weapons. Prof. Powell declared:

"Our country should take the initiative in bringing together lead-ing statesmen of the U.S., U.S.S.R. and Britain to secure the elimination of these weapons of mass destruction and the establishment of an effective system of international control and inspection. Without such an international control the whole world will continue to live in the shadow of a frightful cata-strophe."

"Our situation is one of ex-treme gravity," he said. "One ca-almost hear the tolling of the great bell of history. There is now no limit, in principle, to

### EINSTEIN AGAINST THE H-BOMB

### NEW YORK.

Gravely troubled by the threat of the H-bomb, the world's greatest genius, Professor Albert Einstein, is waiting for the moment when he will throw all his remaining strength into a public protest. When visited recently by the Austrian photo-grapher Ernest Haas, Einstein said: "The hydrogen bomb is the very essence of evil."

Haas said he found the 75-year-old scientist a muchtroubled man.

"It was I who pressed the button," Einstein said to him over and over again. He was referring to his theoretical dis-coveries years before the use of atomic energy in weapons was even considered.

"At the decisive moment I shall speak," Einstein said. "I am waiting for that grave moment before I begin to shout with all the strength I have left!"

Recently Einstein angered American Government circles by supporting a scientist summoned before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He has now followed up this action by a letter to a Labour leader, Emanuel J. Fried, sec-retary of a trade union in Buffalo, who had challenged a sub-committee of the same witch-hunting body. Einstein wrote:

"I am convinced that you did the right thing and fulfilled your duty as a citizen under difficult circumstances. My respects.'



## INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

## The Plot Against Guatemala

WAR between Honduras and Guatemala ap- the total) in the last national election in which it pears imminent," says the daily Press. Troop novements are reported on the border between the

Oh, well, you might say to yourself, just another of those Central American fights that are always going on. But you would be wrong.

There is more in this fight (if it comes off) than meets the eye. And preparations for involving Guatemala in war with her neighbours are being made by none other than our old friend, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, who was in the trenches in Korea just before the war broke out in 1950, the man who is desperately trying to get a full-scale war going in Indo-China t this very moment.

What is America's interest in the tiny State of Guatemala-population about 3,000,000, formerly a Spanish colony but an independent republic since



1839 Plenty. First of all, look at the map. Guatemala occupies a strategic position in Central America within striking distance of the Panama Canal. But, you might say, what sort of threat can a tiny country like Guateoffer to the giant United States in the event of a clash? Right. There is more to it than that. The United States wants

dollars

to be absolute boss in Latin America, which accounts for one-quarter of U.S. foreign trade and provides nearly half the income rom total U.S. foreign investments, which is the rincipal source of many important foodstuffs and aw materials, ranging from tin and copper, iron ore

and petrol (Chile and Venezuela) to coffee (Brazil), ugar (Cuba, Puerto Rica), bananas (Guatemala and To-day the U.S. is far and away the largest foreign investor in Latin America. U.S. private invest-ments in Latin America have more than doubled since 1948 and now total more than 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> billion

### **Capitalist Rivalry**

So the United States has a terrific stake in Latin America. At the same time, increasing industrialisa on in Latin America in the last few decades is threatening U.S. supremacy there. In 10 years from 1937 to 1947 manufacturing production in Argen-tina rose by 62 per cent., in Chile by 48 per cent. and in Mexico by 43 per cent.

This accounts for much of the tension between he U.S. and Latin America. Fundamentally, the J.S. is not interested in building up Latin America, preferring her to remain as a producer of raw materials and primary goods for U.S. industries and strategic war stockpile, and compelled to accept U.S. ifactured goods in return.

Developing Latin American nationalism, based on leveloping Latin American industry, has tended more and more in recent years to regard the United States as an imperialist nation based on monopoly capitalism and determined to keep Latin America in a state of semi-colonialism. Hence, even a dictator like Peron has at times taken up an anti-American as much as an anti-British line, and in most of the 20 Latin American States anti-American feeling is growing. The slogan "Go home, Yankee," is popular throughout the continent.

### Working-Class Progress

Perhaps the most important factor in the situation the growing strength of the working-class movement in Latin America. Industrialisation has created many human problems in the continent. In 1948 Mr. Sumner Welles wrote of the large numbers of Latin Americans who were "illiterate, under-nourished, desperately poor and without sanitation or decent bousing." Worst exploiters of the people have often been the foreign, particularly U.S.-owned, com-

Rebelling against intolerable conditions, the workers have begun to organise and fight back. In November, 1953, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the U.S. President, reported after an official tour of Latin America: "Her people are on the march. nev are determined to improve their standards of living. They have the resources and the man-power to do so.

Milton Eisenhower recommended steps to take advantage of this situation for the benefit of American capitalism. But the Latin American workers have other ideas. Although no Latin American Governnent, not even Guatemala, can be described as Comnunist, or even Socialist, the working-class movenent has made great strides, and in many States has forced great concessions from the foreign companies and their own bourgeois Governments

In Brazil the Communist Party, led by Luis Carlos Prestes, polled some 600,000 votes (10 per cent. of was allowed to take part (1946). In Chile the Communist Party formed a part of coalition Govern-ments in the 1930s and 1940s and, though subsequently outlawed, is still a power in the land. The communist Party has also been strong in Cuba, hough outlawed after Batista set up a military dictatorship in 1952. The working-class movement has had a powerful base in Mexico. In Bolivia popular pressure combined with anti-imperialist feeling led to the recent nationalisation of the tin mines.

### War Only Way Out

But, above all, in Guatemala the people have made such progress on the road to freedom and independence that the U.S. Government would appear to have decided they can only be halted by means of a Central American war.

Despite all the U.S. talk of Guatemala being "an outpost of Soviet Communism on the American continent," it is a fact that the Communist Party was outlawed in Guatemala. But the workers had to have their political party, and on December 20, 1952, the Guatemalan Workers' Party was set up.

In the elections of January 16, 1953, to the Guate-malan Congress the Workers' Party formed part of the Government coalition, the Democratic Electoral Front, which won 28 of the 32 seats at stake.

The newly-elected Government immediately embarked on a programme of land reform, by which idle land was to be distributed amongst landless On February 25, 1953, the Americanowned United Fruit Company (the largest producer of bananas in Guatemala, which supplies 18 per cent. of all bananas produced in Central America) was informed that 234,000 of its 300,000 acres on the Pacific Coast were to be expropriated. The company, which employs 11,000 workers, was offered compensation of 600,000 dollars.

The United Fruit Company took the matter to court, claiming its land was not idle and the com-pensation should, in any case, be about 4,000,000 dollars. But the case was lost, and in November, the Government began distributing the land to 23,000 landless peasants.

### Protest

Meanwhile, in August, 1953, the U.S. Government had delivered a protest to the Guatemalan Govern-ment, stating that its action was "undermining confidence on the part of foreign investors." The protest was rejected by Senor Giullermo Toriello, then Guatemalan Ambassador in Washington, now Foreign Minister, who said his Government would not tolerate United States plans to treat Guatemala as a "banana republic."

The first threat of U.S. intention to take reprisals was given by the United States Assistant Secretary o'f State for Latin America on October 14, 1953, when he accused the Guatemalan Government of "openly playing the Communist game," and said it had become the "right and duty" of the United States to answer "years of wanton attacks on this country and its citizens from official Guatemalan sources.

The Guatemalan Government replied towards the end of 1953 by announcing its intention to expro-priate a further 174,000 acres of land belonging to the United Fruit Company on the Caribbean coast. An appeal by the company was rejected by Presi-dent Arbenz Guzman on February 24, 1954.

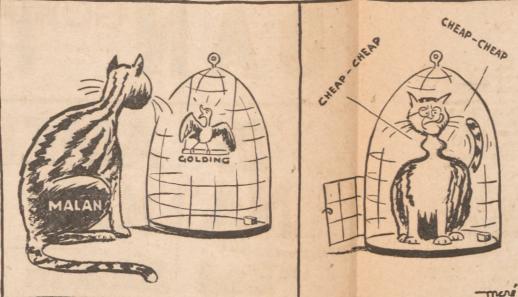
Finally, the International Railway of Central America (Anglo-American owned) was taken over by the Guatemalan Government on October 8, 1953. and a receiver appointed to list its assets, estimated at 63,000,000 dollars. This is the only railway of importance in Guatemala, connecting the Pacific and Caribbean coasts and also running north-south from Mexico to El Salvador

The railway is the principal carrier of bananas in Guatemala, and, by a strange coincidence, the United Fruit Company was the largest stockholder. The expropriation followed several years of disputes between the company and its employees over wages and conditions of work.

All these events proved too much for the U.S. to swallow. Vigorous steps to combat "Communism" in Latin America were decided upon.

The first step was to incite Guatemala's neighbours, which had Governments more amenable to U.S. pressure, to launch an attack on her. Preparations for this have been going on for some while. As early as April 7, 1953, the Guatemalan Government withdrew from the Organisation of Central American States (Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica were the other members), alleging they were in league with reactionaries inside Guatemala to overthrow the regime.

On the same date the Guatemalan Government sent a Note to the United Nations protesting against the conspiracy against her and drawing attention to the



Coloured vote issue.

do you have in mind?

decide.

separate roll?

in the first place?

### Maritzburg Indians Demand an Apology

DURBAN A mass meeting held at Pieternaritzburg last week demanded an apology from the Natal Provincia tration for a letter sent to the Land Tenure Board which contained insulting remarks about the Indian community.

The letter, signed by the Provincial Secretary, stated that if an Indian area was created in a ce tain place the Provincial Road Department Depot would be made vulnerable to theft.

The meeting was held under the uspices of the Natal Indian Congress, the P.M.B. Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, the Cleland Ratepayers' Association, Hathorn's Hill Residents' Association and the Sweetwaters Landowners' and Residents' Association.

Reiterating the determination of the Indian people to oppose the Group Areas Act at all times, anresolution condemned the other Natal Indian Organisation for accepting the principle of apartheid by submitting plans to the Land Tenure Advisory Board to uproot people from their homes, and resolved to defend the homes of all people against the attacks of the N.I.O. and the Government

> Virulent campaign in the U.S. Press calling for intervention in Guatemala. On January 29, 1954, the Guatemalan Government

> again alleged that Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela,

with the support of the United States, were planning a land, sea and air invasion of Guatemala. It was alleged that the plot was being directed from Nicaragua, with the active support of the President. The United Fruit Company was accused of supplying arms to the plotters inside Guatemala. A Colonel Carl Studer was said to have been re-

tired from the U.S. Army to place himself at the disposal of the United Fruit Company. Invasions from Nicaragua were to coincide with risings inside Guatemala

On January 29 the U.S. State Department denied the charges, but added they were "in line with the usual Communist charges against the U.S.A." Last week, however, Mr. Lincoln White, the U.S. State Department's Press Officer, admitted that the U.S. was sending rifles, machine-guns and other light arms by air to Nicaragua and Honduras, southern eighbours of Guatemala.

This is said to be a counter-move to a recent shipment to Guatemala of arms alleged to have been loaded at Stettin, a Polish port. But what business is of the U.S. if Guatemala orders arms from and is not explained

The United States realises, however, that open intervention in Guatemala would not be popular with the majority of Latin American States. To get the maximum line-up in the anti-liberation campaign the U.S. therefore staged an inter-American conference at Caracas last March to discuss the "Communist threat to America."

Principal speaker at the conference was Mr. Dulles. As usual, he wielded the big stick. U.S. economic aid to Latin American States would be dependent, he said, on their co-operation in the anti-Communist campaign. He moved a resolution that "the domination or the control of the political institu-

and I will make a statement then. tions of any American State by the internation Communist movement extending to this hemisphere political system of an extra-continental power yould constitute a threat to the sovereignty and political independence of the American States, and would call for consultation and appropriate action in accordance with existing treaties

> P. NE Garage

Although criticised by many delegates, the resolution was eventually carried. E by 17 votes to one (Guatemala), with Mexico and Argentina abstaining

But then something happened that the United States hadn't quite bargained for. The Argentine moved a resolution condemning colonial rule 'against the will of the people" and calling for the elimination of European colonies in the Americas.

The Latin American States voted unanimously for this resolution. The United States abstained. So much for the American idea of the "inalien able right of each American State to choose its own

Government And yet only last week Mr. Dulles said again "The important question in connection with the Guatemalan situation was whether Guatemala was being subjected to Communist colonialism.'

### **Guilty Party**

It is clear from all these facts that a colonial war is being brewed in Central America. If it does break out the responsibility will rest fairly and squarely on the United States, which is organising the butchery of men, women and children in cold blood and the spread of civil war throughout Central America in order to protect its dollar investments.



MAZ

## Mr. Golding doesn't know!

CAPE TOWN. An Advance reporter telephoned Mr. George Golding last week to try to find out exactly where he stood on the

"Just what is your proposal to the Prime Minister, Mr. Golding?" he asked. "My proposal is," Mr. Golding replied, "that the debate between the White parties should be stopped and that the

Coloured people, through a national convention, should be left to decide for themselves what should be done." Advance: You mentioned in your letter the possibility of compromise on the vote issue. Just what sort of compromise

Golding: I have no idea whatsoever what sort of com-promise would be achieved. It would be for the convention to

Advance: If the convention decided on a separate roll for the Coloured voters, would you support it? Golding: In the past, as you know, both my organisation,

Advance: Would you under any circumstances support a

would abide by the decision of the people. At the conven-tion I would not move a resolution for or against. I would sit back and see what the people have to say. I am not pre-

Golding: I would rather not continue the interview now if you don't mind. I am having a Press conference next week,

> a typically imperialist note by claiming it was "designed to protect and not to im pair the inalienable right o each American State freel to choose its own form o Government and economic system and to live its own social and cultural life.'

Mr. Golding as "by far the most influential of the Coloured leaders." The letter emphasised In a statement to the Press on that Mr. Golding wanted peace and friendship and that the Col-oured franchise issue should no Monday Mr. George Golding, president; Mr. D. Heuvel, execuive chairman; and Mr. I. J. longer be a "football" between Stober, general secretary of the the parties. Coloured People's National Union, complain that their letters

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1954

**GOLDING CHANGES HIS** 

### THE EVIDENCE

Now let us look at Mr. Golding's evidence to the Select Committee. Here is an extract first from the memorandum submitted to the commission by the C.P.N.U.:

### Status

"For the Coloured people of the Union the retention in the Cape Province of their pre-Union franchise is a matter of status. Class distinctions may have held them to the lower rungs of the ladder of civilisation. But always they have been able to gaze towards the upper rungs of the ladder and resolve to climb to them. Destroy their franchise rights and you destroy their claim to a place in a civilised community-you destroy their status. That they will, in the end, fight back to the proud position from which they may be ousted goes without saying. But that they should be made to do that is something which, even now, despite all that has happened, the C.P.N.U. regards as both un-thinkable and, indeed, impos-

Strong words, Mr. Golding. What has happened to make you change your mind? In his letter to the Prime Min-

ister Mr. Golding wrote that the thought of effecting a compro-mise was only "a last hope of averting an aggravated constitutional crisis in South Africa and motivated primarily by the fact that the commission has, de-spite the voluminous evidence, led to the contrary, recommended the adoption of the proposed Bill."

But does Mr. Golding forget that, in the C.P.N.U. memorandum to the commission, the following quotation is used: "Once the principle of negotia-tion under the threat of violence has been accepted it is difficult to find a position at which a stand Why has Mr. Golding changed

his mind since that memorandum was submitttd?

### Football

According to Dr. Malan, the contents of Mr. Golding's letter show that the C.P.N.U. "does not want the Coloured people any longer to be a football between the two political parties." But, when it gave evidence be-

fore the commission, the C.P.N.U. delegation was questioned on this very point as follows: "It is said in the newspapers

that the Coloureds have become the football of European politics. Do you agree?—Mr. Golding: No. I do not think that is so." Mr. Golding, What has hap-

pened to make you change your mind? Then there is this evidence:

"Dr. Donges: Is your argument that as long as the Coloureds have an influence in determining the candidate in a number seats they are assured that there will be no reduction in the amounts voted for amenities for them?-Mr. Golding: I cannot put it better than that.

"Dr. Donges: Now, if they are removed from the Coloured roll and placed on a separate roll, then that position would come to an end?-Mr. Golding: Yes, their influence would then be almost null and void."

But, Mr. Golding, in your friendly letter to the Prime Minister you accept the possibility that there should be a separate roll for Coloured people. have you changed your mind now? Further:

"Mr. Lawrence: It has been put to some Non-European witnesses that they would be very much better off by being able to elect

## MIND

representatives to the Coloured Advisory Board proposed to be set up under the provisions of this Bill?—Mr. Golding: How can that possibly happen? It would be the gravest mistake if people were to elect a group of people to serve on such a Board, be-cause whom would they get? People with extreme views would stand for the elections." Strong words again, Mr. Golding. I presume you are still op-posed to the council? What 1 mean is, you would certainly reject a position on the Board if Dr. Donges offered it to you? Or have you also changed your mind on this matter?

Further: "Mr. Lawrence: You say in your memorandum that under no circumstances do you wish to even have it considered that you should lose your right on the common roll. Do you adhere to that?—Mr. Golding: Yes."

You don't adhere very well, do you, Mr. Golding? You seem to have come unstuck in your letter to the Prime Minister.

### No Doubt at All

"Mr. Lawrence: If the worst from your point of view hap-pened and this Bill was passed in its present form by a twothirds majority, would you regard it as an unquestionable deprivation of rights?—Without a shadow of doubt. "And with no alleviating

feature?-With no alleviating feature

"If the Bill was to allow Coloured men to be elected to Parliament would that to a certain limited extent be an alleviating feature?—No."

Let's be frank, Mr. Golding: There is more than an iota of difference between your letter and your evidence to the commiss There is a whole world of difference-the difference between resistance to the bitter end on the one hand and compromise leading to surrender on the other.

## After reading Mr. Golding's letter to the assembled M.P.s and senators Dr. Malan called it an DIVIDED **SCHOEMAN ACTS**

### JOHANNESBURG.

FOLLOWING the refusal of the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, to meet the Unity Committee elected by the Cape Town trade union conference, at which 230,000 organised workers were represented, the committee will petition Parliament for a hearing before the bar of the House before the second reading of Schoeman's antilabour Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill is passed.

tee should take place before the unions. second reading.

### **MEETINGS WITH WORKERS**

Trade Unions' Conference in Cape Town, and by such bodies as the Witwatersrand Workers' Council of

The debate in Parliament on the | ment. Unfortunately, the lesson o econd reading, which began last the recent defection of Mr. McCor-Monday, precedes the reference of mick, who announced his support the measure to a select committee for the latest draft of the Schoeman to report next year. But the select Bill, appears to be lost on many ommittee will be confined only to leaders, who continue to seek toedetails of the Bill, as the principles | nadering with racialist elements, op will have been accepted by Parlia- posed to working class unity, in ment on the second reading. Hence, the Unity Committee is urging that stead of joining forces with the representatives of the majority of the reference to the select commit- the workers-the African trade

Some indication of the trend of events emerges from a recent state-ment by Mr. A. J. Downes, secre-While the Unity Committee is tary of the S.A. Federation of concentrating on Parliamentary activity, the issue is being taken vigorously to rank and file members of trade unions and to the ing body designed to exclude the from factories and Campaign Committee, elected by Unions-was only waiting for a organised in their unions.

### CRITICISED

in favour of "seeking the establishment of one national co-ordinating body which would closely unify the workers.'

A resolution was taken by the so-called "all-in" conference at Cape Town instructing the Unity Committee to open negotiations with various bodies to form a national co-ordinating body. "It is generally considered that the idea of loose super-federation stands n hance of becoming a reality," declares Saamtrek.

The vital question which faces the Frades and Labour Council is whether it will stand by genuine trade union principles or abandon the tradition of over 30 years to dissolve its identity in a federal body which excludes African workers.

### EXTENSION

Meanwhile the Witwatersrand Council of Action has now extended its scope of activity to cover the whole Transvaal Province. A local committee of the council was set up at Randfontein last week. On this committee are representatives public in general by the National Council of Non-European Trade ments where the workers are not Council of Non-European reply from the Trades and Labour committee will contact the unions concerned and put them in touch with the representatives.

Mr. John Motshabie, who represented the Council of Action at the The obvious need for closer unity An article in Saamtrek, organ of the Trades and Labour Council, urgency of the need to organise. It of genuine trade unionists in the face of the menace of the Minister of Labour continues to occupy the attention of leaders of the move-

important document and describe YOUNGEST



This young man with his thumb up is Zoli Ngwane, of Moroka East, Johannesburg. He is just five years old. He may be seen every Friday (with daddy, of course) selling Advance at the

Coloured organisations be called "under the auspices of one of the leading Coloured organisations in the cou "We are confident that there is every prospect of a large majority decision being given in favour of negotiating with the Govern-

stood.

Committee.

cannot agree.

the C.P.N.U., and I have opposed a separate roll. As far as the convention is concerned I cannot say what would be de-cided.

Golding: I am not prepared to answer that question. I

pared to influence the people either way. Advance: What led you to write that letter to Dr. Malan

# The resolution ended on

# **ADVANCE** SELLER

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

to Dr. Malan and Mr. Strauss on

the question of the Coloured franchise have been misunder-

they say, "that we do not in any way deviate from the stand which

the C.P.N.U. took against the

Government's proposed Bill and were still totally opposed to that

fair-minded person reading these

that the executive of the C.P.N.U.

has not deviated one iota from the evidence given by its repre-

sentatives before the recent Select

Well, I feel I am a pretty fair-

minded person, but I certainly

CONVENTION

before the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament last week,

Mr. Golding suggested that a

national convention of existing

ment and with the Opposition a

compromise on an honourable

and just basis, to ensure for the

Coloured people a happier future

in this country than presently

basis would give effect to the

establishment of a new roll on the lines envisaged by the Gov-

ernment but at the same time will

protect the present generation so that no one will be forcibly de-

prived of any franchise rights."

"We have in mind that such a

In his letter, which was read

letters would unhesitatingly

They add: "We feel that any

"Our letters clearly indicate,"

bus stop.

## THE BEND THE ROAD

### **SYNOPSIS**

brother Robert has Katie's been arrested' for stealing the life-savings of his Uncle Jacob and Aunt Daphne.

Being no longer surprised at anything that Robert did, I ex-pressed no disbelief and told mother at the first opportunity. On her Saturday afternoon off, we trudged up Roeland Street to the gaol to see Robert through the wired compound.

Robert did not seem unhappy and he boasted that he had established himself as boss boy among the other prisoners by challenging the previous boss boy to a fight. The deposed champion was not accustomed to fighting without weapons; but Robert was in his element for he hated knives and chains for the wounds they could inflict. He won the day to boss the other prisoners around.

On the day of the trial the courtroom was filled with officials, policemen, the accused, witnesses and spectators. A stern little group of our aunts and uncles had gathered on the front benches of the public gallery. Mother and I sat a little distance from them as though we shared the guilt of Robert's crime.

The magistrate sat high up on his rostrum, hustling one case after another. A well-dressed Col-oured woman accused of using abusive language in the street had been let off with a warning but she continued to argue shrilly from the dock. There was some delay until she was led away.

Then Robert was called from the staircase beneath the courtroom and he took his place in the dock. He was dressed in a new sports coat and flannels and I knew why the police had not re-covered all of Uncle Jacob's money.

There was interminable shuffling of papers and Robert kept his eyes fixed in front of him. Suddenly the magistrate said, "Your name is Robert Hendriks?"

'Yes. "Why did you steal money that did not belong to you?" No reply.

"Do you admit that you took your Uncle's money?" continued the magistrate patiently. "Yes," Robert murmured softly.

I recognised Aunt Daphne's angry whispering while the magis-trate murmured a non-committal "Mmmm."

I sat rigid, holding mother's hand, my eyes on Robert. What twist in life had decreed that Robert would forever be getting into trouble?

Was it that he had never had a real home?

Was it because he was spoilt? Or his skollie friends? What made them skollies? Perhaps the streets. Why did they not stay at home? Why always on the streets? No home perhaps . . . no mother, no father. But why?

My thoughts reeled dizzily. Per-haps because Robert was Robert. He received his sentence with

downcast eyes - twelve pounds or

two months' imprisonment. Mother whispered something to me and took two pounds out of her purse. I hesitated, rebellion in my heart.

How was I ever going to save any money continually having to surrender it to Robert! Why should I have to pay! Let Robert go to prison and learn to mend his ways.

The court seemed to be waiting for me to open my purse. I tore open the zip and fumbled for two five pound notes, which I gave to mother.

Robert looked at me proudly,

### **By KATIE HENDRICKS.**

gratefully. His wonderful sister always had money. He left the court with several others who had been acquitted and I noticed that he had been crying. But I was not touched by his tears. I said brusquely, "Come on. You've learnt a lot, but you still have to learn one big lesson - to have money you must work for it, not steal it.

Robert said nothing; Mother joined us and we began to walk away in silence. Our aunts and uncles followed, but they did not walk with us.

Robert walked along as in a dream, his face set in an expres-sionless mask. He might have been brooding about his lost fortune, for the police had recovered the money; possibly he was feeling guilty about my ten pounds. I hoped so.

"Your doekom with all his tricks did not succeed in keeping you out of trouble," I taunted him bitterly. "Do not talk about that," said

mother in sudden anger.

I looked at her strangely and addressed Robert. "Did someone rub the doekom's magic powder into father's doorstep for you?'

"Shut your mouth," mother said curtly. "There has been enough trouble to-day."

I was silent. At that moment I had a vivid mental picture of mother walking through the hos-pital gates and Robert, his hand outstretched, holding the little brown paper packet of doekom's powder. I knew that mother had rubbed the powder on father's doorstep. The realization filled me with gratitude that nothing evil had befallen father and a sudden anger against my family.

Robert was ravenously hungry and we went to the nearest cafe. As he crammed buns into his mouth, mother, her lips set, watched Robert intently. I anticipated her question and I think Robert did as well, for he avoided her scrutiny.

"Are you coming with me, son?" "No mother," Robert said as if his reply had been long rehearsed, "I do not deserve your kindness. I am going straight to Uncle Henry so that I can learn to be a painter.

Robert stayed with Uncle Henry for a fortnight and then he disappeared. For many weeks there was no report of him until one day I heard that he was working as a painter on the new Wool-worth's building at Sea Point. I went out by bus but could find no trace of him. Sea Point was a rash of new building sites and I spent that day walking around most of them without finding Robert.

### CHAPTER 11

Living at the hotel was a continuous round of entertaining friends and keeping up appear-ances—all this on the seven pounds I had left after settling my hotel bill. I resorted to buying clothes on credit. My little bedroom wore an air of reproach and I could never potter about in the shelter of its cosy walls, nor wallow in its luxury, without feeling that quite soon we should have to part company. Things could not carry on much longer as they were; either I must earn more money or I must live more within means. I toyed with the idea of living more cheaply; it seemed impossible. I thought about earning more money in the hours after school, but a solution did not immediately occur to me.

One night I was walking up Canterbury Street with the prob-lem of lack of funds and shoals of accounts going round in my head when a long, lean Studebaker cruised slowly up the street and stopped about twenty yards ahead of me. I had known this sort of of me. I had known this sort of thing to happen before and I had put my nose into the air and sailed on angelically. I did not consider myself attractive. I was too tall, my very dark skin did not take my very dark skin did not take kindly to make-up and I could part my hair only when it was plastered with oil. But it is a reve-lation what a difference well chosen clothes will make.

As the car stopped, I suddenly found myself presented with a lucrative occupation and a solu-tion to all my financial problems in my spare time: besides the car was a ravishing new Studebaker. A little finger ticked away at my throat as I kept my eyes glued in front of me and I walked on ahead of the car. Once more the car drove on and stopped a little way off. The door opened and I stepped

"You're shy," a voice on my right said banteringly as if he had heard that one before; and then getting down to business, "How much do you want?" he asked haldly baldly.

"How do you mean?" I parried, stalling for time to adjust myself to a novel situation and I dared a glance from the corner of my eye noted his thin face, his beard and his mass of unshorn hair. He placed an exploratory hand on my knee. My upbringing in the con-vent had not conditioned me to meet coolly circumstances like

"Thanks for the lift," I mumbled and, grabbing the door handle, catapulted into the street and sat down in the gutter. The Stude-baker sailed away in disgust.

(To be continued next week)

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## THE SOVIET UNION" By Brian Bunting "WHAT I SAW IN ART FOR THE PEOPLE

WHILE in the Soviet Union WHILE in the Soviet Union we did our best to ac-quaint ourselves with the culturat life of the people, and in both Moscow and Kiev we went to the opera and ballet, concerts, art galleries, museums, libraries. We cut out straight theatre and the cinema because of the language difficulty and the lack of time at our disposal our disposal.

First let us, in our humble way, confirm what is the judg-ment of the international experts —that the Moscow ballet is the best in the world. Between us we have seen quite a bit of ballet in other countries, and while we were in Moscow we spoke to many foreigners who had seen a great deal more, and all agreed they had seen nothing approaching the Moscow standard.

At the famous Bolshoi Theatre At the famous Bolshoi Theatre we saw two ballets by Prokoviev, "Cinderella" and the "Stone Flower," a n d Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," so we had a mix-ture of the classical and the mod-ern to judge by. If "Swan Lake" was more popular with the audi-ences we found it, good though it was, not so well danced as the Prokoviev ballets, in which, in our opinion, the better dancers appeared. appeared.

### Ulanova

Prima ballerina in "Stone Flower," the ballet Prokoviev completed only a few hours be-fore, his death, was the peerless Ulanova. It is difficult to speak of Ulanova, It is difficult to speak of her artistry. Her technique is so perfect that everything she at-tempts appears essentially simple. Her grace and poise spring, of course, from her painstaking at-tention to the smallest detail of her art and her mastery, after long wars of study and practice, of the years of study and practice, of the most intricate movements. She was simply superb. She is no longer a young woman but she is young at heart, and her perform-ance radiated the freshness and enthusiasm of a young girl.

She was supported in "Stone Flower" by a group of solo dancers who were very nearly up to her standard, and by a corps de ballet, every member of which seemed capable of taking a leading part at short notice if neces-sary. It is considered a privilege to dance on the stage of the Bol-shoi, and only the best dancers of the Moscow school can make the grade. The general standard of performance is consequently very biob high

Add to the wonderful dancing decor of staggering design and a decor of staggering design and ingenuity, brilliant lighting and a perfectly trained orchestra, and you have a final product which is simply overwhelming in its effect on the audience. The stars were dragged back for curtain call after curtain call, and from the serried tiers of the Bolshoi audi-ence the name of Ulanova was ence the name of Ulanova was shouted over and again with admiration and enthusiasm.

In Moscow we also saw Tchai-kovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades," and in Kiev an opera specially composed to commemor-ate the tercentenary of the unifi-cation of Pueric and the Utbail cation of Russia and the Ukraine. which is being celebrated this year. If anything, we were more impressed by the singing in Kiev, two of the stars in particular being as good as anybody we have heard anywhere.

We visited, also in Moscow, Abrasov's puppet theatre, which last year created a sensation in Britain, and saw a performance of a Czech fairy tale, which was



Soviet ballerina Ulanova, partnered by Zhdanov, in the Prokoviev ballet "Romeo and Juliet."

so good and so cleverly produced technically that we forgot we were looking at puppets. It was a very witty play and the audience was kept in fits of laughter.

### **International Women's** Day

Finally, on March 8, Inter-national Women's Day, we had the privilege of attending a special celebration at the Bolshoi Theatre. It started at 7 in the evening with speeches by Soviet women's leaders. At about 8.15 a concert began and continued until 12.30. The first half of the pro-gramme consisted of perform-ances by young Pioneers. Little boys and girls (the eldest were about 14) came on to the stage and played the violin or the piano and played the violin or the piano or danced some ballet, and again we were simply amazed at their standard of performance. Here were youngsters already as pro-ficient and accomplished as pro-fessionals, guaranteeing a bright future for the arts in the Soviet Union.

The second half of the pro-gramme was a cross-section of practically every form of art practised in the Soviet Union. We were entertained by professionals this time—opera singers, ballet and folk dancers, musicians, gymnasts, choirs, concluding with terrific performance by the Red Army Choir.

There are nearly 50 theatres in Moscow alone—opera and ballet theatres, children's theatres, puppet theatres, theatres for straight plays, in addition to con-cert halls and cinemas. All are jammed to the doors. We never saw an empty seat at any of the saw an empty seat at any of the

performances we went to, and generally on approaching, say, the Bolshoi we were waylaid by en-thusiasts hoping for the off-chance of a cancellation. Prices generally are very reasonable, and nobody could complain that he couldn't afford to go to a show.

### The Audiences

Tickets are sold at the box office just as in any other coun-try, but such is the public demand that trade unions and other or-ganisations buy blocks of seats, which they then sell to their members. The result is that the audiences at the Bolshoi, for in-stance, represent a real crosssection of the Soviet people. Here you will find the workers, railwaymen and miners, Red Army soldiers, housewives, in addition to the students and intellectuals

to the students and intellectuals who constitute the bulk of similar audiences in Western countries. Nor is there any sort of social snobbery about theatre audi-ences. Some people put on their smartest clothes to go to the opera; some people don't. You please yourself, and nobody will scorn you if you haven't got your scorn you if you haven't got your best suit on. Not that the audi-ences are slovenly or contemptuous of good manners; they simply more easy-going and toler-ant. We saw, incidentally, no stuffed shirts and black ties at any

of the shows we went to. There is, of course, no colour bar in the Soviet Union, and the various nationalities in the republics have been effectively welded together into a common citizen-ship, enjoying equal rights and status. In the streets of Moscow and Kiev we walked shoulder to shoulder with men and women o every conceivable race and of varying shades of colour. not only citizens of the Soviet Union but also visitors from abroad. Half the audience at the Bolshoi every evening would be excluded from theatres in this country as Non-Europeans.

**TO BE CONTINUED NEXT** WEEK

# TRADE UNION COLUMN By RAY ALEXANDER **DOES McCORMICK** SPEAK FOR YO

Two weeks after the Unity Conference decided to oppose Schoeman's Trade Union Des-truction Bill, George McCor-mick, who had almost burst a blood vessel shouting at what he called the "disrupters," withdrew from the campaign against the Bill

By some curious process of reasoning understood only by McCormick and the Unity Committee, he remains a member of

that committee. This is not, as readers of my column will know, an unexpected move by McCormick. He was always in favour of the main principles of the Bill. Indeed, practically his main role at the Con-ference was to defend the Bill and his friend Minister Schoeman.

### HIS CONTRIBUTION

By his own showing he con-tributed not a few ideas to the Bill. Secondly, he helped the platform of the Unity Conference to defeat the group of trade unionists who wanted an all-out opposition to the Bill. Thirdly, his present action comes as a heaven-sent opportunity to the Nationalists to claim that the campaign against the Bill is now

campaign against the Bill is now only a political manoeuvre of the United Party. This is the tune that the Bur-ger has been pushing ever since the Unity Conference. Now it refers almost daily to McCor-

mick's action in order to show that the "biggest" trade union organisation (i.e., the S.A. Fed-eration of Trade Unions) is not opposed to the Bill. Alternatively, the Burger ar-gues that the "centre" block of trade unions is not opposed to apartheid, but to the possible weakening of their organisation, and McCormick has shown that the Minister is prepared to make the Minister is prepared to make adjustments to meet this objection.

This talk of "concessions" by Schoeman is eye-wash. I have looked through the final draft of House and find it differs from the previous version, i.e., the one before the Unity Conference, on two points:

### AMENDMENTS

One deals with the registration of unions open to both white or Coloured persons, (It should be noted that "Coloured" is defined so as to include Indians.) In the previous versions the formation of comparison the station

formation of new unions having white and Coloured members was, prohibited. The present Bill states that no trade union is to be registered if its membership is open to both white and Coloured persons unless the Minister authorises the Registrar to consider an application for registraion in respect of the interests of both groups. This presumably is one of the

"amendments," which in Cormick's view makes the Bill "satisfactory." But what does it amount to? Instead of a blanket denial, the Minister may now issue a directive to the Registrar who in turn may agree to register an inter-racial union.

There is no obligation either on the Minister or on the Registrar to take the action contemplated.

### **RESERVATION OF JOBS**

The other amendment is concerned with the vital issue of re-servation of jobs for workers of a particular racial group. The original Bill made the Minister a dictator over industry by giv-ing him the power to limit employment in any undertaking, industry, trade or occupation to employees of a specific race.

In the present Bill this function is transferred partially to the in-dustrial tribunal, which acting on the Minister's directive, is to in-vestigate and recommend. The tribunal's report may recommend among other things that employ-ment should be reserved to per-sons of a specific race, and the Minister may make a determination in terms of the recommendation.

The principle of allocating jobs according to race remains. The intervention of the Indusrial tribunal is technically an improvement over the original unfettered and arbitrary will of the Minis-



ter. But the tribunal does not re-present the Non-European wor-kers. It will not have a Non-European member. As far as the Non-Europeans are concerned the intervention of the tribunal is no guarantee that their interests will be protected.

But George McCormick has given the impression that substan-tial improvements have been made

WORKERS MUST ACT It is now for the workers who oppose Schoeman's Trade Union Destruction Bill to reject McCormick. How can he, who supports a Bill to disrupt the trade union movement, retain his seat on the committee pledged to bring about

trade union unity? And here is another question. Why should trade unions with a large Non-European membe continue to be affiliated to erel the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions which has George McCormick as its chairman?

Let the Non-European building workers, furniture, garment, typographical and others who belong to unions affiliated to the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions take serious stock of the false position in which they have been placed by the actions of the Federation's chairman.

7



The stage is now set for the return clash between Jolting Joe, the South African middleweight champion, and Cape Town's Julius Caesar. The fight is scheduled to take place on June 8.

I have watched Caesar training, and it is my impression that he has improved a lot since his last outing. Instead of waiting for his man to come to him, he now moves to the attack from the start, with the result that he is start, with the result that he is now a much more dangerous cus-tomer to deal with. I have always contended that in the ring the best form of defence is attack. Keeping his left pushed out in front, he shuffles in slowly, using the left-right attack whenever possible. As soon as he has got his man in a corner he switches

his man in a corner he switches over to a two-fisted attack. His right hand punch, which is pretty heavy, is employed to the best advantage.

But as far as his defence is concerned he lacks quite a bit. His chin is wide open to both lefts and rights. This might prove disastrous for him, as the cham-pion is one who takes advantage of the smallest opening. Besides, Joe carries hefty wallops in both mitts and Julius doesn't possess a rubber jaw.

Jolting Joe's defeat at the hands of the comparatively unknown Elliott Arnold in Johannesburg recently has left doubts in the minds of his followers. They are caving that loe isn't what he was saying that Joe isn't what he was. I have not seen the champ in action lately, but I don't think his

### **STARVING WORKERS**

LONDON.

British rubber plantation owners in Malaya are at last beginning to complain that General Templer's food restriction regulations are starving the workers. The president of the United Planting Association of Malaya told a meeting in Singapore that as a consequence of the regulations men are made to "work for eight hours on an empty stomach. The issue and recording of every grain of rice has in mnay cases proved to be nearly the last straw

### **OPTICIANS**

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YOUTH FORUM: Debate, "The Boycott of Discriminatory Insti-tutions is a Wise Tactic in South Africa at the Present." Proposer, Mr. A. Tsehoane. Against, Mr. I. Moumakoe, 4a Kort St., Johan-nesburg. At 5.30 p.m. on Wednes-day, June 9. Coffee and pies served.

Tiger Shaik's Promotion · last defeat has affected him very much. It must be remembered he was beaten by a heavier man-a light-heavyweight.

Summing up, I would say this —Jolting Joe will win, but only after he has been made to realise he has been in a fight.

Tiger Shaik has rigged up a lively supporting bill, which promises plenty of action.

Main supporting bout is be-tween Johnny Stansfield and Aaron Selepe for the Cape Pro-vince welterweight title. The title is vacant, having been relin-quished by Percy Wilkinson.

Stansfield is the Cape Province's strongest hope for a national title and this fight will be a big test for him. Stansfield first caught my eye in 1951 when he was fighting his first professional fight. He came in as a last-minute substitute against the Rand's har-dened One Eye Ace. It looked like the fight would end before the first round was out, but to everybody's surprise young Stans-field not only stayed the distance but gave the Ace quite a roughing but gave the Ace quite a roughing up in the process. Another thing I remember very clearly of the fight was the fact that Stansfield entered the ring with sand-shoes instead of boxing boots. This must have impeded him a lot.

Since then Johnny has come a Since then Johnny has come a long way, and to-day he is re-cognised as a top contender for the national crown held by Fondie Mavuse. If he hopes to get a shot at the title he must win this fight.

Selepe, on the other hand, has just as much to gain by win-ning. With both boys going in there with the same intentions, a first-class fight ought to materi-alise. Promoter Shaik has given me to understand that he has arranged for One Eye Ace to meet the winner in a final eliminator for the crown.

In the third fight Pete Makenca battles against Young Roberts for the Cape Province lightweight title. There are two other very good preliminaries.

### Athletics

On Saturday 22-year-old Miss Diane Leather, of Britain, breasted the one-mile tape in exactly 4 min. 59.6 sec., and thus became the first woman in the world to complete the mile in under 5 min.

After Roger Bannister had ex-ploded the myth that it was physically impossible for man to complete the mile in under 4 min. with his time of 3 min. 59.4 sec. a few weeks ago, Miss Leather a few weeks ago, inits Leather made an attempt to defeat the be-lief that it was physically impos-sible for women to complete the mile under 5 minutes. She failed at the first attempt.

As a rule women athletes don't participate in mile events, which makes Miss Leather's achievement all the more sensational.

In Kansas City on Saturday ght Wes Santee became the night second fastest miler in the world when he completed the course in 4 min. 1.3 sec.—1.9 sec. under Bannister's record.

In Paris on Sunday Emil Zatopek, the wonder Czech, broke Gunder Haegg's world record for the 5,000 metres by returning a time of 13 min. 57.2 sec.

# 4,600 AFRICANS KILLED IN KENYA **But No End To Civil** War In Sight

### LONDON.

WO high-speed trials in Nairobi last week, in which 18 Kikuyu

I men were sentenced to death, again high-lighted the grim fact that the killing of prisoners has become a widespread feature of the British suppression of the Africans. Both cases were rushed through with the speed now character-istic of the Kenya Government's short-cut procedure from the prison cell to the gallows. No preliminary examination was held; no appeal was allowed. The men will be hanged on such charges as "consort-ing with armed terrorists" or "being in possession of a firearm."

The flagrant nature of the cases was even reported in the British press. In one of the mass trials, two of the men sentenced to death declared they were under eighteen. A European doctor was simply brought in and hastily certified one was aged 19 and the other 20. In both trials the African assessors sitting with the trial judge advised that the accused were not guilty, but their views were swept aside by the judge and the men in the dock were sentenced to death.

Sixteen of them were, by any rules of warfare, prisoners of war, as they were captured in a battle only a few weeks ago.

So far the British authorities, by their own admission, claim to have killed 4,600 Africans, in-cluding those disposed of on the portable gallows, that are a fea-ture of the "emergency."

Two new features have entered the scene in Kenya, seriously com-plicating affairs there. One was the recent round-up of some 35,000 the recent round-up of some 35,000 Kikuyu men in the so-called "Operation Anvil." The other has been the deep penetration of the resistance movement among the Wakamba tribe—a critical de-velopment for the British since they recruit many of their African troops and police from the Wa troops and police from the Wa kamba.

### NO END TO CRISIS

All reports go to show that, de spite every effort of the authorities, there is no end to the crisis in sight; the country is bankrupt and labour relations are making life more and more difficult. The easy days of exploitation by the set-tlers have gone, probably for good.

Showing the hopeless inability of the Kenya authorities to evaluate the emergency correctly, it is now revealed that estimates made only last November have proved only last November have proved to be more than four times too low. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Vasey, calculated he would need £2 million to fight the Kikuyu in the first six months of this year, but the figure has already reached for million. To this must be added f81 million. To this must be added another £100,000 a month merely to feed and guard the tens of thousands of Nairobi Africans rounded up in "Operation Anvil."



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The bottom of the Kenya Trea-

sury has been scraped, and now the British taxpayer's money must in future finance the attack on the Africans.

### WAR COSTS

Vasey's figures on fighting the war Vasey's ngures on fighting the war are illuminating. Expenditure on the "emergency" in 1952 was £200,000: in 1953, £4,400,000; and in six months of this year, £8,500,000. By the end of this year expenditure will probably have reached £20 million.

Already Kenya's taxes take up 25 per cent. of the national income and produce just under £20 million a year, which means that without direct and large-scale financial backing from London it would be impossible to carry on the war.

### WAKAMBA RESISTANCE

The Daily Telegraph special cor-respondent in Nairobi discloses that the authorities have been worried for the past nine months about the spread of the resistance spirit among the Wakamba. They have attempted to obtain information b the notorious "screening" process and discovered that throughout the Wakamba there exists a detailed organisation with its local officebearers and financial machinery.

K. Moonsamy, secretary of the Overport branch.

He said that the U.P. ceased to

"Only we, the people, European

do.

and Non-European together, can be strong enough to challenge the Gov-

ernment, and that we shall

declared.

half a million and supply the Bri-tish with one-third of the rank and file of their African forces and police and at least half the non-commissioned officers. The tribe has soldierly traditions, and the dread of Wakamba resistance has struck a chill into the settlers a chill into the settlers.

The Telegraph correspondent says if the loyalty of the tribe became totally suspect, as in the case of the Kikuyu, "the gravest possible situation would have origon." arisen.'

A settler told the Kenya correspondent of the American paper Time: "If the Wakamba have now gone Mau Mau the position of Kenya may become desperate."

"Operation Anvil" has only over 25,000 men from Nairobi are held behind barbed wire in old army tents. They are merely men whose papers are not in order or who are otherwise "suspect."

With their absence from work, train services were dislocated, labour in industries and public services was chaotic and there were not even enough lorry drivers to transport food to the detention camps. Settlers began an agitation, some demanding that the detainees be fed on a prison diet of bread and water, others clamouring for labour.

### **CHEAP FORCED LABOUR**

The Government has begun using The Government has begun using some of its tens of thousands of prisoners on forced labour projects, including roads, an irrigation scheme and an airport. An official told correspondents the prisoner labour was "much cheaper / than bulldozers but a good deal slower."

Summing up the resistance struggle from the Government's point of view, the Telegraph corres-nondent cave: pondent says:

"In Kikuyuland the spirit of Mau Mau has attained a kind of inde-pendent existence which no amount earers and financial machinery. The Wakamba number nearly seem capable of destroying."

# "We, The People, **Must Challenge** The Government"

### DURBAN.

A N enthusiastic and well-attended annual general meeting of the Overport Branch of the Natal Indian Congress was held last week.

As a result of Nationalist rule ment from implementing its apart-As a result of Nationalist rule South Africa was facing a grave crisis, which could only be averted by the struggle of the democratic forces, declared Mr. heid plans.

In his address the chairman, Mr. **R**. R. Rajkumar, said that it was tragic that the White workers, whose interests could only be protected by uniting with the Non-European workers, rather than with the wool formere and land barons of the farmers and land barons of the Nationalist Party, were falling into the ditch which the Nationalists were digging for them.

"We must strive to impress upon the European workers that it is not us, the Non-Europeans, who are their enemy but the Nationalists."

Mr. K. Moonsamy and Mr. R. Rajkumar were re-elected secretary He called upon delegates to or-ganise the people against the Group Areas Act and to stop the Govern-Mr. K. Moonsamy and Rajkumar were re-elected and chairman respectively.

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## be an effective opposition to fascism as it was submitting to Nationalist tvranny.

THAT PAIN!

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