

9 JUN 1954



Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1954

PRICE 3d.

COLOURED LEADERS REPUDIATE GOLDING

CAPE TOWN.

"The South African Coloured People's Organisation is not in favour of a conference to test the feelings of the Coloured people on the question of separate representation and is against any compromise 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 compromise on the vote issue. All responsible opinion is agreed on this score

"The overwhelming weight of evidence before the Select Committee was against separate representation.

"The suggestion that the outcome of such discussions might be the acceptance of 'a separate roll on the lines envisaged by the Government' would be ridiculous if it were not so dangerous in its implications."

Mr. F. P. Joshua, an executive member of the Coloured People's National Union, in a Press statement 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 be a party to any suggested compromise on the Coloured vote."

Mr. Joshua said that as far as he knew, although the C.P.N.U. executive had agreed that a convention should be called, they had not agreed that there should be any suggestion of a compromise.

Mr. Golding has also been condemned 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 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.

JO'BURG CITIZENS FIGHT VERWOERD

Opposition To Western Areas Removal Scheme

From MICHAEL HARMEL
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 rehouse the Africans now living in the Orlando shelters, Moroka and other slums far worse than any in the Western Areas;
2. That the abandonment of many well-built houses in the Western Areas appears as "the greatest and 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 hospitals, 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

they were chattels with no human rights."

6. The Government is taking powers to override the civic rights of the citizens and to usurp the functions of the City Council.

The petition was signed by Rabbi C. M. Weiler, Dr. Ellen Hellman, 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 prominent citizens.

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

and United Parties and the Congress of Democrats. A former Mayor, Mrs. Jessie McPherson, was prominent in sorting out the delegations and arranging committee rooms for them to see their Councillors, and many of the deputations were headed by local clergymen, among them the Rev. Mr. Sidebotham, who is acting chairman of the Western Areas Protest Committee during the absence of Father Huddleston, and Rev. Leech, of Linden; Rev. Risdon, from Kensington; and Rev. Axforn, of Yeoville.

The United Party caucus on the City Council had taken a resolution characteristic of its compromising attitude towards this vicious plan. It supported "in principle" the total removal of Non-Europeans 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 outright by the clergyman heading the deputation: "Sir, you are a liar."

(Continued on page 2)

Have You Sent Us A Donation This Week?

Throbbing Headaches GO!

Mag-Aspirin is better. It calms your angry nerves and gently soothes away those stabbing pains. Mag-Aspirin's safe, sedative action has given thousands of sufferers speedy relief from backache, bladder pain, neuritis, lumbago, headaches, toothache, sleeplessness, and rheumatic pains. Get Mag-Aspirin to-day!

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

Mag-Aspirin Powders, 2/- per box. Also available in Tablets at 2/6 at all chemists and stores.

4560-3

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

Special Bargains in COAL STOVES



ALSO All Household Furniture at Reduced Prices — Easy Terms Arranged — Levin's United Furnishers (Pty.) Ltd.

62 Harrison St., Johannesburg Phone 23-7831

Jo'burg Citizens Fight Verwoerd

(Continued from page 1)

The Bekkerite Councillor Klipin told his deputation that the Council 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 regulations and bye-laws prevailing elsewhere in Johannesburg.

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 temporary compromise which scarcely conceals irreconcilable differences of policy on this vital question. Many U.P. Councillors, such as Messrs. Cutten, Harvey and Wilson, have expressed bitter hostility to the whole removal scheme as being wicked and unjustified; others 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 Council'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 establishment of a beer hall would lead 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 reject it out of hand.

A motion by Mr. B. A. Levitas that the beer hall decision be reviewed and rescinded was on the agenda of the City Council's meeting last week but was not discussed. It will come up at the next meeting of the Council.

CONSTIPATION
need never get you down!



Keep on the bright side! Keep regular with the tonic laxative that gets all those poison wastes away... then tones up your whole nervous and digestive system. That's the way to keep fit! That's the only way to keep completely fit... by ensuring complete elimination. While there is poison in your system, you can't expect to feel on top. You can't expect to be free of Headaches and Depression. You can't expect to have a clear skin and a sparkle in your eye... until you're sure of complete bowel action. That's the Partons way. There is nothing quite like this famous tonic-laxative. Get a bottle today!

PARTONS Pills

Sold everywhere:
30 pills 1/- 50 pills 1/6

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 was resumed at the Germiston magistrate's court last week. Giving evidence, Mr. Bhoola denied a statement by Detective Head Constable Loots that he had said he was taking the card to show to his friends in London. Adv. V. C. Berrange, instructed by Messrs. Mandela and Tambo, is appearing for 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 accused 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.

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.

Further hearings in the case have been postponed until June 21.

Wits. Anti-Segregation Students Threatened

JOHANNESBURG.

Six leading Witwatersrand University students have been threatened with disciplinary action for their opposition to the introduction 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 hall when the first "segregated" 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 boycott the segregated hall.

Shortly after the meeting the six students, all of whom had spoken at the meeting, were called to interview 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. Deploping the fact that this key position is not decided 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 African 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 administer 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 the territory of Uganda have broken down on nearly every point and there is now some doubt whether the constitutional discussions recently arranged will be held, because the Governor has vetoed members of the committee proposed by the African people. Meanwhile, political opposition to British rule took a new turn with the launching of an effective boycott campaign against British goods. The campaign is led by the Buganda National Congress. All 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 extending over a long period.

Suspended Sentences For Tefu and Mokgatle

PRETORIA.

Two local trade unionists, Mr. S. Tefu and Mr. N. Mokgatle, received 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 surrender.

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 so-called "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 passed.

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?

BAN THE H-BOMB!

IS AMERICAN NATION SANE?

"End Atomic Madness" Says Lewis Mumford

NEW YORK.

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 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 American people to be sane enough to call a halt.

U.S. WAR METHOD

Tracing back the atomic mentality 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 technical 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-

matic instruments of demoralisation."

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-Communist and is not himself free from self-induced fears. As an example, he says Communism is the worst of all possible alternatives. But even submission to Communism, as he

says, "would still be far wiser than the final destruction of civilisation."

PEACE POLICY

However, he calls for a different alternative, which he claims is the best of all available. Surprisingly enough, it turns out to be precisely 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 extermination means, in the final outcome, "mass suicide," and he calls on the American people to be sane enough "to come to a wiser decision than our Government has yet made."

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."

THE DANGER GROWS

SYDNEY.

Radio-active rain fell on Sydney last week.

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 bomb test in the Pacific."

Earlier it was also reported that radio-active rain had fallen on Japan after a hydrogen bomb test.

DRAMATIC SOVIET MOVE MAY BRING AGREEMENT NEARER

LONDON.

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 Professor C. F. Powell, no fundamental issue stands in the way of agreement among the Powers to ban the super-weapons.

The Soviet agreement, announced by the French representative on the U.N. Permanent Disarmament Commission, has come at a moment when the test of sincerity among the nations is crystallised 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 barred," as the American General Mark Clark, former U.S. Far Eastern Supreme Commander, has demanded.

Up to the present the Americans have claimed that the only obstacle to control of atomic weapons was the Soviet refusal to allow permanent international teams of inspectors 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 Association of Scientific Workers. He is one of the world's leading physicists and is Professor of Physics at Bristol University.

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

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 leading 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 catastrophe."

He was speaking before the announcement of the Soviet move. The responsibility of carrying agreement a step further now rests on the U.S. Government.

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 photographer Ernest Haas, Einstein said: "The hydrogen bomb is the very essence of evil."

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

"It was I who pressed the button," Einstein said to him over and over again. He was referring to his theoretical discoveries 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, secretary 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."

Add pleasure to your leisure

with CAVALLA



the satisfying smoke

PLAIN

CORK

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

SYNOPSIS

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

Being no longer surprised at anything that Robert did, I expressed 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 Coloured 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 recovered 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 magistrate 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. Perhaps 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 expressionless 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 hospital 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 Woolworth'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 appearances—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 my 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 problem 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 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 kindly to make-up and I could part my hair only when it was plastered with oil. But it is a revelation what a difference well chosen clothes will make.

As the car stopped, I suddenly found myself presented with a lucrative occupation and a solution 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 in.

"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 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. I noted his thin face, his beard and his mass of unshorn hair. He placed an exploratory hand on my knee. My upbringing in the convent had not conditioned me to meet coolly circumstances like these.

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

(To be continued next week)



Life is wonderful... "grey days" are gone!
Feluna gives the help a woman needs

It's like sunshine after rain, the way Feluna brings harmony and balance to your body, peace and contentment to your mind. You, as a woman, need Feluna's help. You need a treatment . . . not just a tonic but a *specialised* treatment for the special requirements of the delicate female system.

Life was not meant to be lived under a gloomy cloud. Life was meant to be enjoyed. Pains and disorders are not natural conditions. They are symptoms of a weakness. Because Feluna is a comprehensive treatment it not only streng-

thens but repairs and regulates as well. It gets rich new blood flowing through your veins, brings new health and vitality. It has helped thousands upon thousands out of the shadows of dread and depression into the soft sunshine of carefree womanhood.

Turn to Feluna with confidence if you have any of the following symptoms: Irregular or Painful periods, Anaemia, Hip and Waist pains, Weakness, Change of Life, Irritability, Debility, Headaches.

Here is what one grateful user found:

"I praise Feluna Pills; they have helped my wife who has been ailing for 1½ years from sleeplessness, loss of appetite, her blood not circulating well in her system, painful arms, stomach troubles and gout and a bad complexion. I tried many kinds of medicines but all failing. I then heard of Feluna Pills and bought two bottles. All these ailments are now things of the past!"
P. M., Boschpoort, Transvaal.

Feluna
FOR MAIDEN
MOTHER & MATRON
Pills FOR REGULAR FEMININE FITNESS



SOLD EVERYWHERE: 40 PILLS COST 3/3 • 20 PILLS COST 1/9

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

ART FOR THE PEOPLE

WHILE in the Soviet Union we did our best to acquaint ourselves with the cultural 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.

First let us, in our humble way, confirm what is the judgment 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 we saw two ballets by Prokofiev, "Cinderella" and the "Stone Flower," and Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," so we had a mixture of the classical and the modern to judge by. If "Swan Lake" was more popular with the audiences we found it, good though it was, not so well danced as the Prokofiev ballets, in which, in our opinion, the better dancers appeared.

Ulanova

Prima ballerina in "Stone Flower," the ballet Prokofiev completed only a few hours before his death, was the peerless Ulanova. It is difficult to speak of her artistry. Her technique is so perfect that everything she attempts appears essentially simple. Her grace and poise spring, of course, from her painstaking attention to the smallest detail of her art and her mastery, after long 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 performance 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 necessary. It is considered a privilege to dance on the stage of the Bolshoi, and only the best dancers of the Moscow school can make the grade. The general standard of performance is consequently very high.

Add to the wonderful dancing 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 audience the name of Ulanova was shouted over and again with admiration and enthusiasm.

In Moscow we also saw Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades," and in Kiev an opera specially composed to commemorate the tercentenary of the unification 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 Prokofiev 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, International 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 programme consisted of performances by young Pioneers. Little boys and girls (the eldest were about 14) came on to the stage 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 proficient and accomplished as professionals, guaranteeing a bright future for the arts in the Soviet Union.

The second half of the programme 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 a 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 concert halls and cinemas. All are jammed to the doors. We never saw an empty seat at any of the

performances we went to, and generally on approaching, say, the Bolshoi we were waylaid by enthusiasts 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 country, but such is the public demand that trade unions and other organisations buy blocks of seats, which they then sell to their members. The result is that the audiences at the Bolshoi, for instance, represent a real cross-section of the Soviet people. Here you will find the workers, railwaymen and miners, Red Army soldiers, housewives, in addition 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 audiences. 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 best suit on. Not that the audiences are slovenly or contemptuous of good manners; they are simply more easy-going and tolerant. 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 citizenship, enjoying equal rights and status. In the streets of Moscow and Kiev we walked shoulder to shoulder with men and women of 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 YOU?

Two weeks after the Unity Conference decided to oppose Schoeman's Trade Union Destruction Bill, George McCormick, 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 Conference was to defend the Bill and his friend Minister Schoeman.

HIS CONTRIBUTION

By his own showing he contributed 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 only a political manoeuvre of the United Party.

This is the tune that the Burger has been pushing ever since the Unity Conference. Now it refers almost daily to McCormick's action in order to show that the "biggest" trade union organisation (i.e., the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions) is not opposed to the Bill.

Alternatively, the Burger argues 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 adjustments to meet this objection.

This talk of "concessions" by Schoeman is eye-wash. I have looked through the final draft of the Bill which is now before the 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 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 registration in respect of the interests of both groups.

This presumably is one of the

"amendments," which in McCormick'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 reservation of jobs for workers of a particular racial group. The original Bill made the Minister a dictator over industry by giving 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 industrial tribunal, which acting on the Minister's directive, is to investigate and recommend. The tribunal's report may recommend among other things that employment should be reserved to persons 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 Industrial tribunal is technically an improvement over the original unfettered and arbitrary will of the Minis-



ter. But the tribunal does not represent the Non-European workers. 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 substantial 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 membership continue to be affiliated to 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.

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



Tiger Shaik's Promotion

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 now a much more dangerous customer 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 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 champion 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 saying that Joe isn't what he was. I have not seen the champ in action lately, but I don't think his

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 between Johnny Stansfield and Aaron Selepe for the Cape Province welterweight title. The title is vacant, having been relinquished 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 hardened One Eye Ace. It looked like the fight would end before the first round was out, but to everybody's surprise young Stansfield not only stayed the distance 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 long way, and to-day he is recognised 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 winning. With both boys going in there with the same intentions, a first-class fight ought to materialise. 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, breastst 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 exploded 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 made an attempt to defeat the belief that it was physically impossible 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 night Wes Santee became the 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.

TWO high-speed trials in Nairobi last week, in which 18 Kikuyu 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 characteristic 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 "consorting 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, including those disposed of on the portable gallows, that are a feature of the "emergency."

Two new features have entered the scene in Kenya, seriously complicating affairs there. One was 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 development for the British since they recruit many of their African troops and police from the Wakamba.

NO END TO CRISIS

All reports go to show that, despite 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 settlers 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 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 £8½ 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."

BANISH THAT PAIN!

Get quick relief from the pains and fevers of Headache, Neuralgia, Influenza, Toothache, Earache, Backache, Colds and Chills, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, etc. Keep a bottle of Jones Nerve Painkiller in your house always. You never know when pain is going to strike.

JONES NERVE PAINKILLER

Trade Enquiries: Graham Remedies Ltd. P.O. Box 731, Cape Town. 8286-7

half a million and supply the British 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.

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 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 created new and insoluble problems. 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 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 correspondent says:

"In Kikuyuland the spirit of Mau Mau has attained a kind of independent existence which no amount of military and police operations seem capable of destroying."

"We, The People, Must Challenge The Government"

DURBAN.

AN 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 South Africa was facing a grave crisis, which could only be averted by the struggle of the democratic forces, declared Mr. K. Moonsamy, secretary of the Overport branch.

He said that the U.P. ceased to be an effective opposition to fascism as it was submitting to Nationalist tyranny.

"Only we, the people, European and Non-European together, can be strong enough to challenge the Government, and that we shall do," he declared.

He called upon delegates to organise the people against the Group Areas Act and to stop the Govern-

ment from implementing its apartheid 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 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 and chairman respectively.

Published by Competent Publishing & Printing (Pty.), Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.), Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock.

Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in Advance by Brian Bunting, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation of South Africa, Ltd.

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 many cases proved to be nearly the last straw."

OPTICIANS

Wolfson and De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg. Please note change of Address.

Phone 22-3834

20% Reduction to Africans

BUY

DEL-MAR KNITTING WOOLS

They satisfy the most discerning and discriminating Buyer

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

Collection Number: CULL0001

ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2014

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

This document is part of a collection held at the William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.