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JOHNSON NGWEVELA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS —STEP TO FREEDOM

Sisulu at Natal Conference

DURBAN.

A PEOPLE'S Congress to enable all sections of the population to formulate a Freedom Charter and to work together for a free South Africa is an urgent need of the liberation movement to-day. Leaders of the Non-European people who addressed the annual conference of the Natal Indian Congress considered this an important step on the way to freedom in South Africa.

Mr. Walter M. Sisulu, general secretary of the African National Congress, said Parliament had assembled, not to deal with the national economy or with the welfare of the people but to consider legislation to create further hardships for the people.

He said: "This time they will go further than tightening up oppressive machinery against the Non-Europeans; they are introducing a Bill which will place the trade union movement in the hands of the fascist Nationalists. They are amending the Suppression of Communism Act to give power to the Minister of Justice to do what he likes without interference from the courts of law. They are going to amend the Group Areas Act. They will continue with the removal of the Coloured voters from the Common Roll. They are preparing to introduce a law prohibiting people from travelling abroad without their approval. Four of the above measures have been incorporated in our plan of action, the Defiance Campaign was based on them and our unity was forged in order to fight for their repeal.

"We shall not only oppose every amendment to these laws but we shall fight until they and others are removed from the Statute Book. The people who believe that these oppressive laws are designed against the trade unions and for the Non-Europeans only will realise only too late that they are also, in fact, designed against them. The financial houses will find that it is intended to give control of them to the Nationalists. The Jewish Board of Deputies will then begin to see the danger of their opportunistic tendencies when they praise Malan's Administration. The South African Indian Organisation and the United Party will not escape, but they shall have to answer to the people for their treacherous role. Many things which are now taking place were predicted by us long ago."

Because of the critical situation the African National Congress had called upon the nation to hold the historic Congress of the People.

The fundamental task of the liberation struggle will be the creation of a united democratic South Africa, he added.

FIGHT FOR PEACE

Delivering his address, J. N. Singh, the general secretary of the Natal Congress, said that the Indian people in South Africa must realise that they have a part to play in the fight for world peace. Mr. Singh said: "We cannot be, and we are not, neutrals on the question of war and peace." The most positive contribution that the Indians could make towards world peace was to help eradicate the basic causes of war—imperial oppression, colonial exploitation and racial discrimination. Mr. Singh said that the Europeans regarded the extension of democratic rights to the Non-Europeans as a threat to their domination, and in their efforts to retain their privileges they were destroying every vestige of democracy. He welcomed the emergence of the Congress of Democrats, who stood for the extension of full democratic rights to all sections of the population.

Dealing with the Congress of the People, he said that such a convention was both vital and necessary, and would lay the basis for the expression of the people's will and that it would give the largest number of people an opportunity to plan for freedom.

PRESIDENT BANNED—SPEECH READ

Dr. G. M. Naicker's presidential address was read to the conference, for he was unable to attend owing to Swart's banning orders. "No matter how many persons are banned, the noble work of liberation undertaken by the African and Indian Congresses will go on until South Africa becomes free and takes her rightful place in the family of democratic nations," declared Naicker.

At the end of the three-day conference resolutions were passed demanding votes for all adult South Africans and reiterating the Congress's total rejection of the Group Areas Bill.

**FOR PAUL ROBESON'S MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE
SEE PAGE 4**

ALEXANDER! AFRIKA!

ELECTION CAMPAIGN TO CONTINUE!

RAY ALEXANDER'S election committee has met and decided to continue with the campaign to elect her to Parliament in spite of Swart's announcement that he intends to amend the Suppression Law to prevent her from taking her seat. The slogan will be: "Vote for Alexander; Vote for Afrika!" This announcement has been made to Advance by Mr. Johnson Ngwevele, chairman of the election committee.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of voters throughout the Western Cape have given their whole-hearted support to this decision. "We unanimously reaffirm our full confidence in Ray Alexander," says a resolution adopted by a mass meeting at Nyanga. "Should the amendment become law we call upon all candidates to withdraw from the election as a sign of respect for the African voters."

"The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, has already introduced a Bill to stop her name appearing in the ballot paper in order that we should not elect her," said Mr. Ngwevele in a statement to voters. "Your committee has decided that we must elect her. We cannot surrender to the Government and elect a person whom Swart thinks will be the right person to represent us.

"If the Government succeeds in taking her name from the ballot paper your committee will decide what steps we should take. You must always be ready for the word

from your committee, even at the last moment.

"We must show the Government that the Africans are determined to defend their rights and to fight for freedom. The world is looking to the African voters to see whether they still abide by the decision they showed in their election of Sam Kahn and Brian Bunting to show the Government that they will elect a person they want.

THE OPPONENTS

"I want to say a few words about the opponents. No one knows Mrs. Jonker-Fiske. She has only ap-

peared during the election. I take her to be a Nationalist. She reminds me of the story of the wolf and the pigs.

"The mother pig was going out, so she warned her children not to open the door if the wolf came, because the wolf would eat them. When the wolf came she spoke in a voice like a pig to make the children open the door. But as soon as the door was a little open the children saw the feet of the wolf and slammed the door. So the wolf went away and asked a painter to paint her feet to look like a pig. Then when she came back to the door the little pigs saw her feet and let her in, and they were all eaten up!

"Now, about Mr. Gibson. He has come as a Liberal candidate. The Liberal Party is unknown to the Africans. It is a party which cannot help the Africans because it advocates discrimination in the franchise qualifications.

"The Liberal leader is in Parliament. During the Defiance Campaign she remained aloof from the struggle and took the attitude that the African National Congress was misleading the people. In all the time she has been in Parliament she has never given a single word of encouragement to the struggle of the people for freedom.

"Africans who really respect the struggle of the African people would be ashamed to support the candidate of such a party."

LEE-WARDEN WITHDRAWS

THE proposed amendment to the Suppression of Communism Act has forced me to reconsider my candidature in the forthcoming by-election caused by the expulsion of the Representative of the Cape Western Circle, Mr. Brian Bunting. The Bill is clearly designed to disqualify one of the candidates, Miss Ray Alexander.

In effect the rubber stamp of the Minister of Justice has approved the remaining candidates, and I have no desire to be branded with that approval.

The platform on which I stood, based as it is on the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is diametrically opposed to the apartheid policy of the Government, and I am shocked at the methods used by the Government to eliminate their opponents.

The African people should have the right to elect anybody of their choice and this Bill makes a complete farce of the by-election.

Therefore the only honourable course is for me to withdraw from what I consider a rigged contest.

The remaining two candidates have declared their determination to work for the extension, in some measure, of citizenship rights to the Africans. I feel sure they will recognise this Bill as a diminution of those rights, and will therefore feel bound, as I do, to reject the assistance of the Government, withdraw from the election campaign and refuse to take their seat if elected.

L. B. LEE-WARDEN.

PANIC MEASURES TO BREAK WANKIE STRIKE

SALISBURY.

PANIC military and police measures, starvation of the workers, intimidation, arrest of leaders and state organisation of scabbing were employed last week by the Southern Rhodesian Government in their effort to prevent the 9,000 African workers at the Wankie coal mines from winning a pay increase. The strike of the miners was solid and spread to domestic workers, railwaymen and other African employees in Wankie.

The conduct of the strikers was exemplary; they held peaceful meetings and demonstrations in support of their pay demands, and they made no attempt to resist the massive show of force staged by the frightened Government and employers. It took a week of virtual martial law conditions for the Government to break the strike.

The political lessons of the Wan-

kie strike have already had important effects and have led to one of the most stinging attacks on the Southern Rhodesian Government by one of their former supporters, the African M.P., Mr. Jasper Savanhu, who was elected by White votes on the ticket of the Huggins Federal Party.

(See Page 3 for Background to Strike)

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Molecules Know No Colour Bar

By a Special Correspondent

For over three decades at the two principal universities in South Africa, and for ten centuries at civilised universities throughout the world, students have been admitted on the basis of their academic merit alone.

Learning and the search for truth has been universally recognised as something that does not depend on a student's social origin, skin colour or religion, but on his intellectual ability. A molecule remains a molecule whether it is studied by a Jew, a Moslem or a Chinaman.

The Nats. have decided, however, to change the criterion of a student from his brain capacity to his skin colour. In so doing, they have violated the basic privilege of a university to determine whom it shall teach.

TIGHTENING THE SCREWS

Since 1948 the Nats. have been campaigning to destroy civil liberties, undermine bastions of democratic thought, and blot out all vestiges of racial harmony. The mixed universities have also come under fire. Their autonomy has been tampered with. The Nats. have threatened financial sanctions, they have withdrawn scholarships for African doctors, banned university textbooks, slandered "racial intermingling" from public platforms, and attempted to put the screw on the university authorities.

These moves were intended to soften up the public into accepting the final attack when it was launched, and to intimidate the students. Such was the hostility of the students, however, that the Nats. were forced to abandon any ideas of a direct attack in favour of more subtle means.

COOKED IN ADVANCE

A Commission composed of educationalists has been appointed to find ways and means of abolishing academic non-segregation and introducing separate training for Non-European students. By means of this committee, sitting quietly and without much fuss, the government hope to smuggle in apartheid through a side entrance.

It is significant that the commission's terms of reference preclude it from considering the merits or demerits of academic non-segregation. It starts off with the assumption — yet to be proved and emphatically rejected by the majority of students in South Africa—that apartheid in education is desirable. In other words, its conclusions are cooked in advance. Nobody has been fooled by this stratagem, however, and it is likely that students, while totally and unequivocally rejecting the government's right to interfere with their affairs, will demand that the commission afford them a public opportunity of presenting the case for academic non-segregation.

HALF-TRUTHS

The justification advanced by Dr. Malan for interference are a mixture of half-truths, twists of logic, and racist thinking. In an attempt to conceal the true nature of the attack, whose aim is to convert the universities into ideological appendages of the Nationalist Party, he makes the usual play on emotional colour prejudices among the Europeans. Every attack so far on civil liberties has succeeded, provided it was made in the name of preserving White supremacy. Why shouldn't this one?

No attack on academic equality would be complete without a reference to the hoary boggy of intermarriage. If miscegenation is racially undesirable (there is neither a shred of scientific evidence to prove that it is, nor any indication that Non-Europeans would approve of a dash of "white wash" in their blood) it is an irrelevant argument

against academic non-segregation. No one—not even S.A.B.R.A.—has been able to unearth a single example of such a marriage in a mixed universities. Moreover, since mixed marriages are expressly forbidden by law, it is difficult to see how they could take place.

Indeed, if academic non-segregation has been "harmful," it has been so only to the theories of those who preach White supremacy and apartheid.

Is it not possible that the Prime Minister is using this appeal to distract attention from an action which constitutes a blatant interference with the freedom of the universities?

The offer of separate universities for Non-Europeans is a completely unacceptable alternative. Separate universities, as they exist in S.A. and the U.S.A. today, are blatantly inferior in every respect to their European counterparts. Let the Government first improve facilities at Fort Hare College before they ask us to accept their promises of equal facilities at Non-European universities of the future.

Far from being "harmful", as Dr. Malan claims, academic non-segregation has bred a closer understanding among youth of different racial, cultural, and religious groups. It has taught Black and White mutual respect and the value of co-operation. And it has drawn the venom of the Nats. because it has put the lie to the theory that Non-Europeans are mentally inferior to Europeans.

Though their practice of academic non-segregation, the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town have been as islands of harmony in a sea of race hatreds and tensions. Together they have set an inspiring example to the rest of South Africa of how racial co-operation can be achieved.

Speaking at the Stellenbosch University Graduation ceremony last month (11.12.53) the Prime Minister said it was time that the Universities conformed "to the apartheid policy which has been applied traditionally in . . . education." Academic non-segregation was an "anomaly" which was "harmful" to the country.

CONTEMPTUOUS ATTITUDE

The argument that the universities should reproduce the customs and prejudices of our society (which are daily blackening South Africa's name in the eyes of the world) shows a contemptuous attitude towards the function of a university. A university's role is not to be a replica of all the bad features prevalent in its community, but to show how these can be corrected. It is because they have shown a remedy that embarrasses the White supremacists that the Nats. wish to destroy this "anomaly."

CAPE YOUTH IN CONFERENCE

Representatives of youth of all races living in and around Cape Town attended the first conference of the Modern Youth Society last Sunday.

The 30 delegates present came from societies in Cape Town, Worcester, Retreat and Windermere. Observers from other areas also attended.

Conference was opened by Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, Modern Youth Society delegate to the IV World Festival of Peace and Friendship. He brought greetings and presents from the youth of Bulgaria.

Delegates to the conference resolved to propagate in their areas the ideas of world peace and friendship between peoples of all countries and races.

A resolution was passed condemning the proposed amendments to the Suppression of Communism and Industrial Conciliation Acts.



That Senator MacCarthy should put his inelegant finger on the tales of Robin Hood should not occasion anyone's surprise. After all, Robin Hood, according to legend, robbed the rich to help the poor. Senator MacCarthy and his Red-baiting ilk see no crime in the rich robbing the poor, but the reverse would be indescribably awful.

We can next expect an attack on Cinderella. After all, is she not the symbol of the oppressed working class, harassed and exploited by the wealthy capitalist step-mother? The fairy godmother is obviously a Russian Communist in disguise, and the pumpkin which was turned into a coach must have been grown by Lysenko in a State collective farm.

There is a lot in the fear of nursery rhymes being the medium of political propaganda. Nowhere are our democratic and republican traditions more securely embedded than in some of the English nursery rhymes we tell our children. These products of village Miltons and wage-earning Shakespeares are full of satire and mockery and contempt of kings, queens, lords and ladies handed down from generation to generation. If properly understood, they keep alive the peasant revolts and the tumult of British life. Often their meaning is clouded and obscured. Kings and queens had a habit of slitting the tongues of their subjects and cutting off their ears. Many of the rhymes had to be a little symbolical to escape this savage censorship.

WORD OF EXPLANATION

Many of these verses, therefore, require a word of explanation before their meaning can be appreciated. Some, of course, are clear enough to those who know history, and they were certainly clear enough to the people who sang the nursery rhymes in the streets and taverns of Britain at the time the characters referred to were alive.

Everyone knows of the Duke of York, son of George III, who was hated by every patriotic Briton. His military blunders are mocked in the rhyme:

"The Grand Old Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men;
He marched them up to the top
of the hill
And he marched them down
again."

Some of these rhymes played quite a big part in English history. "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is one of the best satires in the English language on King Henry VII. All one needs to know to understand it is that a "Blackbird" was slang used by lawyers in Tudor England to describe the title deeds to land, especially to Church land.

"Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
baked in a pie;
When the pie was opened the
birds began to sing.
Wasn't that a dainty dish to set
before a king?"

Well, who would not think it a dainty dish to get 24 confiscated landed estates all in one pie. To the English peasants and farm labourers who were very hard hit by King Henry, who drove them off their land, the song was an open attack on the King's greed.

"The King was in his counting-
house counting out his
money;

Sam Kahn in Fairyland—

THE report that one of the American senators has "discovered" that Robin Hood was really a Communist in disguise began this train of thought.

The Queen was in her parlour
eating bread and honey."

CRUEL KING

Another nursery rhyme on which Senator MacCarthy would like to place his grubby finger would be "Rock-a-bye Baby." "Rock-a-bye Baby" played a still greater role in English history. It helped to rock down not a cradle but a throne. Less than 300 years ago it was the most popular song in London. The brutal and bigoted James II was on the throne ruling mercilessly.

"I DEMAND PRISON ENQUIRY" - Dadoo

JOHANNESBURG.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, who was called upon to resign his post as president of the South African Indian Congress and told not to participate in the activities of 15 democratic organisations in terms of the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act, has sent a telegram of protest to the Minister of Justice on his decision not to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners in gaols, prisons and police stations:

"Your decision is most deplorable and highly arbitrary. As one who has served a total term of 13 months' hard labour in various gaols in Natal and Transvaal, I have seen the brutal assaults to which prisoners are subjected to by the warders and the unhygienic conditions in which they are forced to live. I say without fear of contradiction that Non-European prisoners are not considered as human beings at all but as objects to satisfy the sadistic impulses of the majority of the warders.

"The prisons of South Africa in so far as the Non-European people are concerned are nothing but factories where prisoners, of whom a large number consists of innocent Africans convicted of technical breaches of the pernicious pass laws and regulations, are turned into hardened criminals by the treatment meted out to them.

"The present prison system constitutes a grave danger to the citizens, and I therefore demand that a public Commission of Enquiry consisting of the representatives of all sections of the people be set up forthwith. I am prepared to give evidence before such a commission."

TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISE

JOHANNESBURG.

OVER 1,000 young African men and women attended a mass conference convened recently by the African National Congress Youth League. In his opening address Mr. W. M. Sisulu said that youth had a right to enjoy sport and recreation; but it also had a duty to support the national liberation movement.

After Mr. A. Kathrada had brought greetings from the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, and outlined plans for the forthcoming youth festival, and Albert Kushlik had spoken as a fraternal delegate

When he had come to the throne some had argued that this cruel king should be put up with and endured during his reign, as he would die childless and leave no successor. But then he produced a son, and all England knew that unless the people overthrew the King none of their freedoms and liberties would be safe. The young men of London began to sing this song:

"Rock-a-bye baby on the tree-
top.
When the wind blows the cradle
will rock.
When the bough breaks the
cradle will fall;
Down will come baby, cradle
and all."

This song spread throughout the land, and soon the wind did blow—and the people blew King James II and the Old Pretender out of the land for ever.

These rhymes should never be forgotten nor the circumstances and background out of which they arose. Not even a modern tyrant like MacCarthy or his imitator in censorship in the Ministry of the Interior can abolish such universally accepted tales and rhymes for children of all ages.

Huge Springs Meeting Condemns Swart Amendments

SPRINGS.

Over 2,000 people, workers, intellectuals and a number of ministers of religion among them, gave an enthusiastic hearing to Messrs. J. B. Marks, E. P. Moretsele, T. Mashiloane and D. W. Bopape at a mass meeting in the Springs location last week, held under the auspices of the "Let the People Speak Committee."

A resolution, unanimously adopted, emphatically condemned the amendments brought into Parliament by the Minister of Justice, with the intention of nullifying the Supreme Court decision in the Ngwevela case. The Minister's action, said the resolution, was "a high handed and gross violation of the principles of democratic fairplay and justice."

Protesting vigorously against the gagging of progressive anti-government leaders without trial, the meeting demanded the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr. A. Lutumbi presided.



EQUAL PAY A BAD SLOGAN?

From John Gomas, 27 Stirling Street, Cape Town.

When considering it is the Whites who possess the means of life and hold the monopoly of governmental power, equal pay for equal work is a slogan protecting Whites in the best-paid jobs and restricts non-Whites to low-paid and unskilled jobs. The White trade unionists in mouthing this slogan all along have been guilty of supporting and perpetuating the world's most cruel and criminal policy of suppressing the development of the non-White peoples in South Africa. Can it be denied that the White workers utilised the trade unions as a weapon to further this nefarious policy and, with the help of their Governments, made it a great success? Some of these "unionists" oppose (to the extent of strike action) the employment of non-White workers in skilled jobs, particularly in the Transvaal, irrespective of equal pay or not. I ask you, who are the enemies of the non-White people?

In the absence of equal opportunity for the non-White workers the slogan of equal pay for equal work, therefore, becomes a most outrageously reactionary policy of justifying (minority) White domination over the majority of the population. The slogan is false and hypocritical, unless it is backed up by deeds, unless the White workers (the oppressing section) render effective help to the oppressed non-White peoples in their struggle to attain equal opportunities along with the Whites.

Happily for the Whites, the Africans have not insisted on their paramount rights that, by virtue of the fact that Africa is their native land and that they are the vast majority, they should therefore receive first preference in all positions of employment, etc. Unfortunately for the non-Whites, they have been too magnanimous by wanting to be fair and refrain from organised under-cutting of our evidently unscrupulous White "fellow workers."

The more one gives thought to this question the more it becomes obvious that the White workers have become part and parcel of the whole White imperialist and chauvinist machinations over the non-White people, thanks to the submission of the non-Whites. Hence it is imperative that the non-Whites see that they get skilled and official jobs at whatever cost.

Yes, as Ray Alexander put it (*Advance*, November 26, 1952): "The trade union principle of 'equal pay for equal work' is correct and justifiable only if all persons are given the opportunity to learn and perform skilled work. Where, however, any section is denied this opportunity, the principle of equal pay for equal work is a mockery and a device to maintain a monopoly."

What do other readers think?—Ed.

BACKACHE?

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BOLD BERT BOWLED

From C. M. Bassa, secretary, Natal Indian Cricket Union.

It is a pity that your correspondent Bert Williams has chosen to reply to my criticisms of his statement that my union is controlled by Muslims. In the article entitled "Spotlight on Natal Cricket" appearing in your issue of 21st January he has made a pathetic attempt to justify his allegations.

I am grateful to your correspondent for reproducing Clause 5 of the constitution of my union. This provides the most powerful argument against his allegations for nowhere in the clause is there any restriction against Inter-district having the headquarters of my union. It may be news to your correspondent, but at the last annual general meeting of my union Inter-district contested the election of the president and secretary of the union, but their candidates were defeated on the vote.

The religion and official practises has never been any concern of my union, but, if it means anything to your correspondent, there are only nine Muslims on the council of my union for the current season out of a total of 27 (including the patron, officials and honorary life vice-presidents).

Cricket administrators in Natal are well aware of the need for the integration of Non-European cricket under one body and have played their full part in the formation of the Board of Control. The time will surely come when all racial division in cricket will be eliminated, but there is a danger that in rushing the idea prematurely all chances of it ever being achieved will be killed.

RAY IS OUR FRIEND

From J. S. P. Motloheloa, Thaba-Bosigu, Connaught Road, P.O. Matroosfontein.

We are faced with three candidates for one seat left empty by the expulsion of our beloved and constitutionally elected Brian Bunting. Dealing with Advocate Gibson, his manifesto says: I am going to ask Dr. Malan to give the right to vote to those Africans who have passed Std. VI only. We 12 million people, as long as we are fit to work in the mines, on farms, in factories, on railways and pay poll tax, we are just as fit to vote.

Of Mrs. Jonker-Fiske, I can, in short, say: You remind us of your address some day in 1948 when you said you were very upset to see a wedge between the Nats and U.P., because Europeans were very few compared to the black sea of Natives, which could swallow the Whites overnight if divided.

Let us tell these two enemies that our friend is Ray Alexander. Ray has been known and liked by the most oppressed peoples in Africa and the world over for 25 years. She has helped to form trade unionism among lowest paid workers in the country. She is always found participating on the side of the oppressed.

Her name is found among those who were wrongfully restricted from sowing seeds of love and racial harmony amongst sons and daughters of Africa.

By sending Ray to the House of Parliament with her right hand thumb up it will mean a third T.K.O. blow to the Government of Dr. of Apartheid Malan. Afrika!

BRINK OF DISASTER

From Cecil Williams (ex-S.A.N.F.), Jack Hodgson (ex-U.D.F.), and Alan Lipman (ex-S.A.A.F.), Johannesburg.

We have sent the following open letter to General Brink:

The Press has recently publicised your comments on the call from the White settlers of Kenya for South African troops to come to their assistance. We are addressing this letter to you as ex-servicemen who are deeply perturbed by statements such as yours, which can only help to maintain an atmosphere of war-hysteria and involve our country in an act of aggression against a neighbouring territory.

What possible rights are you exercising when you propose such blatant interference in the internal affairs of another country?

We can well picture your indignation, and that of the Press of South Africa, if any request similar to that made by the settlers were to come from the oppressed South Africans of Indian origin to the Government of India. Would you not feel a strong sense of impending aggression from that State if an Indian Army official were to make a similar statement to yours as the result of such a request?

As ex-servicemen we can only react with horror that the expression of the war-like concepts you have made should come from a fellow soldier, who of all people should know better.

Many people believe that it is high time that men stopped thinking and speaking in terms of preparation for a third world war; it is attitudes such as this that prepare the minds of people for acceptance of war. You and others who make their livings out of fighting wars must realise that the people of our land, in common with all the peoples of the world, will not tolerate another war.

It would be far more in the interests of all if mature statesmanship from you would help towards bringing to an end the conflict in Kenya. You would be expressing the best interests of South Africa if you were to demand the cessation of hostilities, the immediate halting of indiscriminate bombing and the withdrawal of all troops—this to lead to the recognition of full democratic rights for all people of Kenya.

STOPPED BY POLICE

From J. Morolong, 131 Caledon Street, Cape Town.

I was accosted by three policemen in a van the other day. One of them demanded to see my pass. I replied that it was at my home, whereupon he demanded to see the papers I had in my hand.

These were statements made by leaders of the Defiance Campaign in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and the basic policy of the A.N.C. Youth League. Before returning the papers the policeman asked for my name and address.

Africans are dominated by fear of arrest even when they travel between their homes and their places of work. When reasonable people see how we are living they will understand why the A.N.C. is taking a lead in the struggle of the Non-Whites for liberation.

"AGAINST EXPRESSED WISH"

From A. M. Mweemba, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

In Central Africa a major constitutional change has been imposed against the expressed wish of some six million Africans in favour of a handful of reactionary White settlers. This imposition has only been possible because the imperialists count on the strength of the British troops which they are ruthlessly using in crushing down the national aspirations of the colonial peoples. Nay, they have not solved the problem. The imposition of federation has made trouble more certain than ever.

Editorial

TRAITOR TO HERO

With one hand the Nats are restoring full citizenship to the traitors who served the nazis during the war—the thugs who blew up railway lines in the Hitler cause, who assaulted elderly Jews, who sang high to heaven their hymns of hate. With the other hand the Nats are taking away the citizenship rights of the finest sons of South Africa—the decent people who fight for democracy, for the end to all race laws. The amendments to the Suppression Act make it no longer possible for anyone listed by Swart to take his seat in any of South Africa's elected bodies. Over five hundred citizens will be deprived of this main right of citizenship as soon as the amendment is passed. But the list will certainly not be fixed at five hundred. Everyone who raises his voice for the people will be listed. And so, without grace, the pretence at democracy in South Africa sheds its last veil and the fascism which was all but naked shamelessly displays its dirty, stunted body. But all that Swart has to exhibit is his impotence.

For the rulers of South Africa have clung to the tattered shreds of democracy as long as they possibly could. Whenever the people have been eager for action the agents of the Government have been able to say—"Don't take unconstitutional action; ask your representatives in Parliament to convince the Government."

The withdrawal of this last pretence of democracy is no victory for the Nats. It is the recognition that they can no longer use Parliament to bluff the people. It is an open admission by the Nats to the people: "IT IS ONLY BY YOUR ACTION OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT THAT YOU WILL WIN FREEDOM."

SEVEN RULES FOR USING ADVANCE

Advance is one of the most powerful weapons available in the struggle for liberation. But a weapon which can only be effective if everyone in the army understands properly how to use it. Are you overlooking any of the uses to which your paper can be put?

1. **You should read Advance.** Does that look too obvious?

Too many people buy the paper, skip through the headlines and, with a feeling of duty done, put the pages aside. They don't read it. An Advance reporter who attended a recent public meeting of an important democratic organisation in one of the largest of our cities—a meeting at which everyone present was an Advance reader—was horrified when discussion revealed that not a single person present knew what the purpose of the Congress of the People was to be. A resolution of support for the Congress was therefore referred back until its purpose could be ascertained! And this in spite of the fact that in the last three issues of Advance the resolution calling the Congress had been printed in full and the Freedom Charter emphatically referred to again and again.

2. **You should get others to read Advance.** What do you do with your copy when you have finished reading it? If you throw it away you are wasting a weapon—and a weapon which has been produced with a great deal of sacrifice. Can you honestly say that you cannot find one person each week who does not know the paper and who maybe attracted by one of the many things that can be found in Advance that can't be found anywhere else? You certainly can't lose anything by passing on your copy. Make the effort! You may be the cause of showing the way to a new Walter Sisulu or Yusuf Dadoo or Chief Luthuli.

3. **You should act on what you read in Advance.** Your paper brings you the news you can't get anywhere else. By reporting the decisions of the leading bodies in the struggle it ensures the widest dispersion of understanding of what are the tasks on which democrats should concentrate their activities.

4. **You should use Advance as an organiser.** How? There are many ways. If you get together with a few friends and go out in a group to sell the paper—and if while selling you talk to the purchasers about the main items of news and discuss with them the aims of the paper—you are using Advance as an organiser in two ways. You are organising your friends into a group taking useful political action. And you are organising the purchasers into regular Advance supporters. Other ways are by forming regular discussion groups, by getting people together in fund-raising activities, talking to your fellow workers about the paper.

5. **You should air your grievances in Advance.** Other readers may be able to tell you how to take effective action to obtain justice.

6. **You should report your experiences to Advance.** They may be of use in giving ideas to others and assisting them to avoid pitfalls.

7. **You should use Advance as a discussion forum.** While we haven't the space for lengthy theoretical theses, there is always room for fresh ideas expressed briefly.

If everyone followed these seven little rules for using their Advance we would stride more quickly towards the time when we will be able to say good-bye to race oppression—hello to freedom!

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

by Katie Hendricks

SYNOPSIS

Katie and Robert Hendriks, the children of a Rhodesian African and a Cape Coloured woman, are sent to school at a Cape convent. Robert runs away and becomes a skollie, and finally, in desperation, his mother sends him to live with his uncle in Rhodesia. But Robert runs away again, and when his uncle finds him and hits him with a sjambok Robert throws a pot of water at his head. Meanwhile, in Cape Town Katie is telling of her schooldays in a convent. It is during World War II, and, as the nuns are Germans, the girls speculate on which side they are on.

Once we had got to know that there was a war on, we began to sing the war songs; in fact I think that we sang the war songs before it dawned on us what the words were all about. When this was appreciated, the incorrigibles made a point of singing them in the presence of the sisters.

We formed ourselves into a

giggling choir in the corner of the playground and twittered that we would hang out our washing on the Siegfried Line; then we hooted "Run Adolf." The sister in charge of the playground paid no attention to us at first. But she so obviously ignored us that we redoubled our efforts and the songs became louder and bolder until one day the sister burst into tears and one of the prefects rushed over to us and told us to "shut up."

I had a large note book into which I wrote the words of all the popular war-time songs. This book I had lent to Sylvia who was my bosom friend. She absent-mindedly left it open on her desk and the class sister pounced on it.

"What is this?"

"It's a notebook of songs, sister."

She turned over the first page distastefully. Unfortunately I had chosen for my first song:

"She'll be coming 'round the mountain, when she comes,

She'll be wearing silk pyjamas, when she comes . . ."

"These are wicked songs."

"No, sister, everyone is singing them."

"Well, if you want to collect songs you must do it in your head. Not in a book."

The book was burnt and the choir began to sing Hey-diddle-diddle and Latin hymns.

When VE day approached, the news spread around the convent that there was to be a general half holiday on that day, and the next day was to be a full holiday. We were in a fever of suspense lest the sisters should remain in ignorance of this important announcement. Throughout the day we were on pins and needles and by

Her eyes became moist and she said: "We must not judge. God is the judge." She added that we could go and we silently filed out into the playground to relieve our pent-up feelings in giggles and chatter. They all said that I should go back into the class-room to console the sister because she looked so upset. "Did you see that she was crying?"

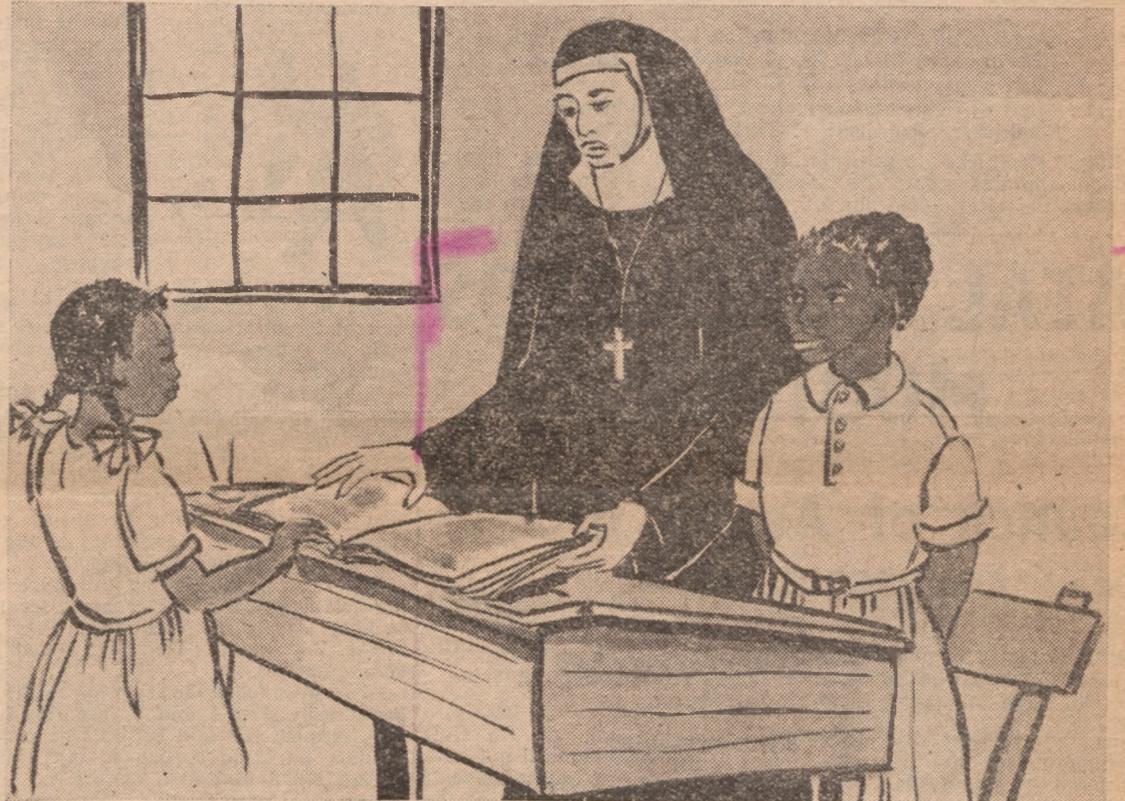
I walked stiffly and self-consciously back to the class-room and knocked quietly on the door. The sister was vigorously cleaning the blackboard and I said:

"Never mind, sister, one side had to win."

"Thank you," she said without turning around, and I knew that

father, for he was homesick for Cape Town, and he found that five shillings did not keep him in cigarettes. But the coloured world is small, and after a while he met a certain Ezra Motondo, who knew mother's address. Robert wrote her a pathetic letter, declaring that he would save his five shillings every month until he had enough money to return to Cape Town.

Mother's heart was touched, and she set to work to get Robert back to the Union. This time the process was far more difficult than it had been when Robert was sent to Rhodesia. He had been registered as a Rhodesian Native before he left the Union, and the Union's influx control officers do their utmost to



She turned over the first page distastefully.

the half-past twelve break we returned to our classrooms buzzing with indignation and convinced that something had to be done immediately if we were to get our holiday. The breaking point came when the sister told us with maddening equanimity to take out our history books. Whispers hummed around the class room: "Say it's a half holiday. Say it's a half holiday."

In a crisis like this I felt that if nobody else acted then I was obliged to or in some vague way the side would be let down. It was this crusader spirit that was forever getting me into hot water.

The sister ignored the whisperings as long as she could; then she banged on the table with her cane, and I stood up.

"It's a half holiday to-day, sister."

"Indeed, that's the first I've heard of it." She reddened with exasperation or embarrassment, "turn to page forty-four."

"But sister, it's a half holiday everywhere. The war is over."

She looked up sharply and stared wide-eyed at the wall behind us; for the moment she was off her guard: "Is the war over? What happened?"

"We won."

"We . . .?"

"The English."

she meant it. They were so far away from home and so lonely.

ROBERT'S violent reaction to the sjambok had greatly upset Uncle John. He was outraged that such a thing could happen in his household, and he sent his impetuous nephew away to school in Umtali.

This was a satisfactory arrangement from both points of view. Uncle John was relieved to be rid of Robert, and Robert was happier in the town. At least there was a little life there: some shops and people from the copper mines at Penhalonga. It was nothing like Cape Town, of course, but it was a definite improvement on the reserve. There were boys and girls to swim with in the slow-flowing, muddy river.

Robert stayed on at the Umtali school for several years to pass the third standard, but then he felt that he had had enough.

One morning he gathered his belongings and walked to Salisbury, where he found work with an English immigrant as a house-boy, earning his keep and five shillings a month.

Uncle John had received letters from father at irregular intervals, but Robert, being only a child, was never allowed to see such important things. He would have liked to write to mother and

stem the tide of Rhodesian Native immigration to the urban centres. Mother made many trips, armed with Robert's birth certificate, to and from the Influx Control Officer at Salt River. As a consequence of mother's strenuous efforts, Robert was allowed to return, and mother paid for a Native police constable to escort her son on his long journey home. After all that had happened to him, she thought that he was hardly capable of travelling all that way without mishap.

When Robert arrived in Cape Town his wardrobe consisted of an incredibly dirty pair of shorts and a khaki shirt, which he covered with the sports jacket mother had given him when he left, the cuffs of which now reached nearly to his elbows.

By this time I was earning a salary as a part-time teacher, and, reluctantly, I surrendered two months' pay in an attempt to rehabilitate Robert. Mother took the money with her when she went to meet Robert at the station.

She was shocked to see how ill he looked, but she put that down to the poor food and privations she was sure Robert had undergone since he left Uncle John.

(To be continued next week)

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Molecules Know No Colour Bar

By a Special Correspondent

For over three decades at the two principal universities in South Africa, and for ten centuries at civilised universities throughout the world, students have been admitted on the basis of their academic merit alone.

Learning and the search for truth has been universally recognised as something that does not depend on a student's social origin, skin colour or religion, but on his intellectual ability. A molecule remains a molecule whether it is studied by a Jew, a Moslem or a Chinaman.

The Nats. have decided, however, to change the criterion of a student from his brain capacity to his skin colour. In so doing, they have violated the basic privilege of a university to determine whom it shall teach.

TIGHTENING THE SCREWS

Since 1948 the Nats. have been campaigning to destroy civil liberties, undermine bastions of democratic thought, and blot out all vestiges of racial harmony. The mixed universities have also come under fire. Their autonomy has been tampered with. The Nats. have threatened financial sanctions, they have withdrawn scholarships for African doctors, banned university textbooks, slandered "racial intermingling" from public platforms, and attempted to put the screw on the university authorities.

These moves were intended to soften up the public into accepting the final attack when it was launched, and to intimidate the students. Such was the hostility of the students, however, that the Nats. were forced to abandon any ideas of a direct attack in favour of more subtle means.

COOKED IN ADVANCE

A Commission composed of educationalists has been appointed to find ways and means of abolishing academic non-segregation and introducing separate training for Non-European students. By means of this committee, sitting quietly and without much fuss, the government hope to smuggle in apartheid through a side entrance.

It is significant that the commission's terms of reference preclude it from considering the merits or demerits of academic non-segregation. It starts off with the assumption — yet to be proved and emphatically rejected by the majority of students in South Africa—that apartheid in education is desirable. In other words, its conclusions are cooked in advance. Nobody has been fooled by this strategem, however, and it is likely that students, while totally and unequivocally rejecting the government's right to interfere with their affairs, will demand that the commission afford them a public opportunity of presenting the case for academic non-segregation.

HALF-TRUTHS

The justification advanced by Dr. Malan for interference are a mixture of half-truths, twists of logic, and racist thinking. In an attempt to conceal the true nature of the attack, whose aim is to convert the universities into ideological appendages of the Nationalist Party, he makes the usual play on emotional colour prejudices among the Europeans. Every attack so far on civil liberties has succeeded, provided it was made in the name of preserving White supremacy. Why shouldn't this one?

No attack on academic equality would be complete without a reference to the hoary bogey of intermarriage. If miscegenation is racially undesirable (there is neither a shred of scientific evidence to prove that it is, nor any indication that Non-Europeans would approve of a dash of "white wash" in their blood) it is an irrelevant argument

against academic non-segregation. No one—not even S.A.B.R.A.—has been able to unearth a single example of such a marriage in a mixed university. Moreover, since mixed marriages are expressly forbidden by law, it is difficult to see how they could take place.

Indeed, if academic non-segregation has been "harmful," it has been so only to the theories of those who preach White supremacy and apartheid.

Is it not possible that the Prime Minister is using this appeal to distract attention from an action which constitutes a blatant interference with the freedom of the universities?

The offer of separate universities for Non-Europeans is a completely unacceptable alternative. Separate universities, as they exist in S.A. and the U.S.A. today, are blatantly inferior in every respect to their European counterparts. Let the Government first improve facilities at Fort Hare College before they ask us to accept their promises of equal facilities at Non-European universities of the future.

Far from being "harmful," as Dr. Malan claims, academic non-segregation has bred a closer understanding among youth of different racial, cultural, and religious groups. It has taught Black and White mutual respect and the value of co-operation. And it has drawn the venom of the Nats. because it has put the lie to the theory that Non-Europeans are mentally inferior to Europeans.

Though their practice of academic non-segregation, the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town have been as islands of harmony in a sea of race hatreds and tensions. Together they have set an inspiring example to the rest of South Africa of how racial co-operation can be achieved.

Speaking at the Stellenbosch University Graduation ceremony last month (11.12.53) the Prime Minister said it was time that the Universities conformed "to the apartheid policy which has been applied traditionally in . . . education." Academic non-segregation was an "anomaly" which was "harmful" to the country.

CONTEMPTUOUS ATTITUDE

The argument that the universities should reproduce the customs and prejudices of our society (which are daily blackening South Africa's name in the eyes of the world) shows a contemptuous attitude towards the function of a university. A university's role is not to be a replica of all the bad features prevalent in its community, but to show how these can be corrected. It is because they have shown a remedy that embarrasses the White supremacists that the Nats. wish to destroy this "anomaly."

CAPE YOUTH IN CONFERENCE

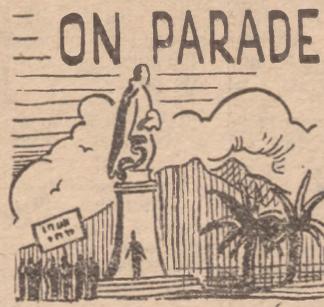
Representatives of youth of all races living in and around Cape Town attended the first conference of the Modern Youth Society last Sunday.

The 30 delegates present came from societies in Cape Town, Worcester, Retreat and Windermere. Observers from other areas also attended.

Conference was opened by Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, Modern Youth Society delegate to the IV World Festival of Peace and Friendship. He brought greetings and presents from the youth of Bulgaria.

Delegates to the conference resolved to propagate in their areas the ideas of world peace and friendship between peoples of all countries and races.

A resolution was passed condemning the proposed amendments to the Suppression of Communism and Industrial Conciliation Acts.



That Senator MacCarthy should put his inelegant finger on the tales of Robin Hood should not occasion anyone's surprise. After all, Robin Hood, according to legend, robbed the rich to help the poor. Senator MacCarthy and his Red-baiting ilk see no crime in the rich robbing the poor, but the reverse would be indescribably awful.

We can next expect an attack on Cinderella. After all, is she not the symbol of the oppressed working class, harassed and exploited by the wealthy capitalist step-mother? The fairy godmother is obviously a Russian Communist in disguise, and the pumpkin which was turned into a coach must have been grown by Lysenko in a State collective farm.

There is a lot in the fear of nursery rhymes being the medium of political propaganda. Nowhere are our democratic and republican traditions more securely embedded than in some of the English nursery rhymes we tell our children. These products of village Miltons and wage-earning Shakespeares are full of satire and mockery and contempt of kings, queens, lords and ladies handed down from generation to generation. If properly understood, they keep alive the peasant revolts and the tumult of British life. Often their meaning is clouded and obscured. Kings and queens had a habit of slitting the tongues of their subjects and cutting off their ears. Many of the rhymes had to be a little symbolical to escape this savage censorship.

WORD OF EXPLANATION

Many of these verses, therefore, require a word of explanation before their meaning can be appreciated. Some, of course, are clear enough to those who know history, and they were certainly clear enough to the people who sang the nursery rhymes in the streets and taverns of Britain at the time the characters referred to were alive.

Everyone knows of the Duke of York, son of George III, who was hated by every patriotic Briton. His military blunders are mocked in the rhyme:

"The Grand Old Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men;
He marched them up to the top
of the hill
And he marched them down
again."

Some of these rhymes played quite a big part in English history. "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is one of the best satires in the English language on King Henry VII. All one needs to know to understand it is that a "Blackbird" was slang used by lawyers in Tudor England to describe the title deeds to land, especially to Church land.

"Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
baked in a pie;
When the pie was opened the
birds began to sing.
Wasn't that a dainty dish to set
before a king?"

Well, who would not think it a dainty dish to get 24 confiscated landed estates all in one pie. To the English peasants and farm labourers who were very hard hit by King Henry, who drove them off their land, the song was an open attack on the King's greed.

"The King was in his counting-house counting out his money;

Sam Kahn in Fairyland—

THE report that one of the American senators has "discovered" that Robin Hood was really a Communist in disguise began this train of thought.

The Queen was in her parlour eating bread and honey."

CRUEL KING

Another nursery rhyme on which Senator MacCarthy would like to place his grubby finger would be "Rock-a-bye Baby." "Rock-a-bye Baby" played a still greater role in English history. It helped to rock down not a cradle but a throne. Less than 300 years ago it was the most popular song in London. The brutal and bigoted James II was on the throne ruling mercilessly.

"I DEMAND PRISON ENQUIRY" - Dadoo

JOHANNESBURG.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, who was called upon to resign his post as president of the South African Indian Congress and told not to participate in the activities of 15 democratic organisations in terms of the provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act, has sent a telegram of protest to the Minister of Justice on his decision not to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners in gaols, prisons and police stations:

"Your decision is most deplorable and highly arbitrary. As one who has served a total term of 13 months' hard labour in various gaols in Natal and Transvaal, I have seen the brutal assaults to which prisoners are subjected to by the warders and the unhygienic conditions in which they are forced to live. I say without fear of contradiction that Non-European prisoners are not considered as human beings at all but as objects to satisfy the sadistic impulses of the majority of the warders.

"The prisons of South Africa in so far as the Non-European people are concerned are nothing but factories where prisoners, of whom a large number consists of innocent Africans convicted of technical breaches of the pernicious pass laws and regulations, are turned into hardened criminals by the treatment meted out to them.

"The present prison system constitutes a grave danger to the citizens, and I therefore demand that a public Commission of Enquiry consisting of the representatives of all sections of the people be set up forthwith. I am prepared to give evidence before such a commission."

TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISE

JOHANNESBURG.

OVER 1,000 young African men and women attended a mass conference convened recently by the African National Congress Youth League. In his opening address Mr. W. M. Sisulu said that youth had a right to enjoy sport and recreation; but it also had a duty to support the national liberation movement.

After Mr. A. Kathrada had brought greetings from the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, and outlined plans for the forthcoming youth festival, and Albert Kushlik had spoken as a fraternal delegate

When he had come to the throne some had argued that this cruel king should be put up with and endured during his reign, as he would die childless and leave no successor. But then he produced a son, and all England knew that unless the people overthrew the King none of their freedoms and liberties would be safe. The young men of London began to sing this song:

"Rock-a-bye baby on the tree-top.
When the wind blows the cradle will rock.
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall;
Down will come baby, cradle and all."

This song spread throughout the land, and soon the wind did blow—and the people blew King James II and the Old Pretender out of the land for ever.

These rhymes should never be forgotten nor the circumstances and background out of which they arose. Not even a modern tyrant like MacCarthy or his imitator in censorship in the Ministry of the Interior can abolish such universally accepted tales and rhymes for children of all ages.

Huge Springs Meeting Condemns Swart Amendments

SPRINGS.

Over 2,000 people, workers, intellectuals and a number of ministers of religion among them, gave an enthusiastic hearing to Messrs. J. B. Marks, E. P. Moretsele, T. Mashiloane and D. W. Bopape at a mass meeting in the Springs location last week, held under the auspices of the "Let the People Speak Committee."

A resolution, unanimously adopted, emphatically condemned the amendments brought into Parliament by the Minister of Justice, with the intention of nullifying the Supreme Court decision in the Ngwevela case. The Minister's action, said the resolution, was "a high handed and gross violation of the principles of democratic fairplay and justice."

Protesting vigorously against the gagging of progressive anti-government leaders without trial, the meeting demanded the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr. A. Lutumbi presided.

from the Congress of Democrats, Duma Nokwe addressed the Conference on his recent overseas tour. He said the visits of South Africans overseas had helped to build friendship between young Africa and the youth of the world.

Papers were read on the conditions of nurses, on the problems of young workers, and on education.

The conference resolved to establish strong A.N.C. Youth League branches everywhere, to set up drama and music groups, and also to establish a literary quarterly to counter the effect of degenerate literature and government propaganda.

SPORTS PARADE

By BERT WILLIAMS

(From Port Elizabeth)

NO sport in the Union is harming the cause of non-White unity so much as cricket. I come to this conclusion after careful investigations over the past few months, culminating in a thorough examination of the position in the Cape centres. I have always advocated the scrapping of the present racial system in cricket and its replacement by a national inter-racial one. This is more than necessary when viewed in the context of my findings.

At the moment there are four racial tournaments: the Indian Christopher Cup tournament, the Malay Barnato Group tournament, the Coloured Sir David Harris tournament and the African N.R.C. tournament. All these boards in turn are affiliated to the South African Cricket Board of Control, whose policy it is to promote cricket on non-racial lines. But the present system of tournament as organised by the board is having precisely the opposite effect—it is accentuating and emphasising racial differences.

At the moment Indians play Coloureds, not Natal Indians, Coloureds, Africans and Malays against their counterparts in the Cape and so on. Whereas the membership of the Board of Control implies acceptance of its declared policy of non-racialism, the various units continue the anomalous system of discrimination against other races while continuing their membership of the Cricket Board of Control. The board, in turn, has done nothing to insist on or bring about a constitutional change in the position. Apparently the racialists in this body are quite happy maintaining the present status quo.

MALAYS EXCLUDED

When the Board of Control came into being racial differences were stepped up by the attitude of the Coloureds and the other members to the Malays. The Malays were also known as the South African Coloured Cricket Board, and existed side by side with the South African Coloured Cricket Association. The members of the board were on the horns of a dilemma. The Coloureds insisted that the Malay Union change its name and have some reference to Malay, not Coloured. (Incidentally, the Malays belong to one of the oldest non-White cricket groups in South Africa.) But the Malays also were not keen on joining what they thought was a

MARRIAGE

ZUKAS—ROBINSON.—The marriage of Simon Zukas and Cynthia Robinson took place in London on January 30th.

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racialistic body. They quite rightly pointed out that the South African Coloured Cricket Board was not a communal or racial organisation and its membership was open to all races. They asked that the Cricket Board of Control be the same.

These differences were not resolved, and the result was that the Malays were excluded from the first triangular tournament in Johannesburg in 1941.

The Indian Cricket Union played a prominent part in the negotiations to bring the Malays into the board. At their last Christopher tournament in Cape Town they appointed a delegation which met the Malay body and convinced them of the need to join the board. Mr. S. J. Reddy, president of the Eastern Province Indian Cricket Union and joint editor of the South African Non-European Cricket Almanac, was a member of the delegation. He says that the Coloureds opposed the entry of the Malays on the grounds that two Coloured unions couldn't be registered as members at the same time.

NON-RACIAL BASIS

The Malays decided to change their name and became known as the South African Malay Cricket Board. Their constitution still retains its non-racial basis. Any African, European, Indian, Coloured or Malay can play under its aegis. This is not so with the other units—they're strictly of a racial character.

The Malays participated in the tournament at Johannesburg in 1954. While Natal and Transvaal thrive on communalism and racialism, the Cape centres are adopting a progressive outlook. They're heading towards a stage where they will soon scrap their racialistic constitutions and bring into being a provincial federation.

New Records

LONDON.

The International Amateur Athletics Federation has announced the confirmation of 28 new world records.

The Soviet Union heads the list with eight new records, the Czechoslovak People's Democracy is next with seven and the United States third with five.

Grahamstown Meeting

GRAHAMSTOWN.

A well-attended meeting to celebrate India Republic Day was opened with prayers conducted by the organiser, Mr. D. N. Nadhoo. Speeches were made by Messrs. V. N. Pillay, G. Kallan, J. N. Naidoo, G. Naran, Mrs. N. S. Pillay, Miss Santabhen G. Naran and other prominent citizens of the Indian community.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

BAFABEGIYA LEADERS EXPELLED

JOHANNESBURG.

Following a report on the findings of a special commission of investigation into the activities of the "Bafabegiya" splinter group in the African National Congress in the Transvaal the provincial executive of the Congress has expelled five members from the A.N.C. They are Messrs. McDonald Maseko, S. Sello, G. Mashinini, N. Dhlamini and Mrs. Helen Molapo. Letters have been sent to them and to the secretaries of their local branches informing them of this decision, taken under section 11 of the Congress constitution, which refers to conduct "prejudicial to the African National Congress and the African people."

Their aim ultimately is to affiliate a broad inter-racial team to the Cricket Board of Control. But they say that this will be impossible as long as the board pursues its present narrow policy.

Listen to Mr. Reddy on the subject: "In the Cape there have come into being the Western Province Cricket Federation and the Eastern Province Cricket Federation. To these bodies are azziated the various racial groups. The federations, in turn, are not affiliated to any other body, simply because there is no body in the Union sufficiently broad in its composition to take us under its wing, not even the Board of Control. But bringing this position about wasn't a bed of roses. We had to contend with the usual racialists and communalists. At one time the Coloureds officially barred Africans. To-day their doors are still closed to them, though not constitutionally.

"WONDERFUL PROGRESS"

"In contrast, the Africans have no bar against anybody. I remember a very good Indian cricketer who played for the Africans. Apart from racial or communalistic considerations, the population factor is equally important, especially in the Cape, where there is such a small Indian population. We feel that if we want to survive we will be forced to dissolve ultimately and rely only on an inter-racial team or unit. We have made wonderful progress already and to-day the federations in the Cape are doing a wonderful piece of work in bringing about a feeling of comradeship among the different races. For instance, B. Malamba, an outstanding cricketer, is playing in the Indian League in Cape Town. Recently Eastern Province Federation met Western Province in a friendly. The feeling exhibited by the spectators made us very happy. Instead of Africans shouting for Africans and Coloureds for Coloureds we had the joyful spectacle of the different races supporting their provinces.

"Again I want to emphasise that if the Board of Control is to function honestly and sincerely it must change its system. I would suggest running the tournament on lines similar to county cricket matches in England or the Sheffield Shield matches in Australia. In this way each province will be affiliated as a single representative of all racial groups. Moreover, from the aspect of giving our talent opportunities, this is a boon, as many more cricketers would gain honours than at present. At the moment nearly eight million Africans are represented by 11 players. If the provincial federation system were applied many more players will be given a chance. This is not something that can be changed overnight. It will be gradual and slow. The schools can make a fine contribution by forming themselves into district and provincial sides, finally emerging as representatives of all racial groups.

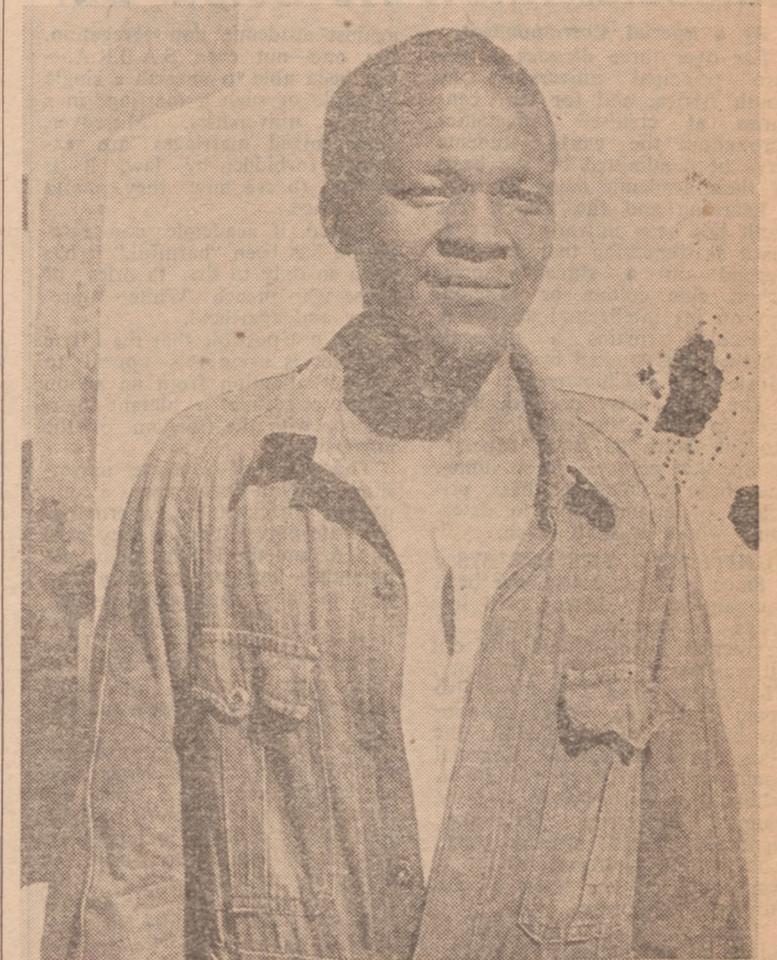
"STUBBORN COLOURED UNION"

"Eastern Province Federation was also very recently confronted with the same difficulties that beset the board through the stubbornness of the national Coloured union.

"The Coloured Cricket Union said that they got instructions from their mother body to the effect that the Eastern Province Coloured Cricket League should change its name to the Malay League. The federation objected, pointing out that no one could interfere in the domestic affairs of a union. The Board of Control supported us in our contention. The Coloureds have again written to us, asking us to be known as an inter-race board. We've objected, pointing out that racialism doesn't enter into our affairs at all. Their aim to bring about this change is motivated by racial feeling, as

The Man in the Street

No. 11



MR. ABEL BUSAKWE took part in the 1946 miners' strike, and now he is one of the leaders of the Wolseley workers, who are striking because the Wolseley Fruit Canning Company refused to re-employ three of their trade union leaders when the fruit season began.

"We are striking because our leaders are being dismissed," Mr. Busakwe told Advance. "This is not the first time. Committee after committee of our trade unions have been dismissed before."

A committee member of the local branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr. Busakwe has been working in Wolseley for three years. He has a wife and four children, three of whom are living with his family in the Transkei.

Asked what steps had been taken against the African workers who took part in the strike, Mr. Busakwe said—"Our passes were cancelled and we were given three days in which to leave Wolseley. But we have decided to stay, and we are waiting to go back to work."

Did he think that the workers would win the strike? "I feel we will win. We have heard that the work in the factory is not going well and the farmers are complaining that the fruit is rotting on their trees."

What was he and his family living on? "We are using our reserve and the union is helping us from the strike fund. Then, of course, the firm is providing us with fruit," he added, his handsome face breaking into a broad smile.

their attempts to change our constitution proves.

"They've forwarded the following clause for consideration under aim and objects: 'The aims and objects of the board or union shall be to organise inter-racial cricket between the units affiliated to the board or union.' At the moment cricket is played on inter-union lines and not inter-racial lines. We have received the fullest co-operation from the other units, who are perfectly happy with the present position. To strengthen the federation we will negotiate with the country centres to link up with us. This is part of a long-term policy to eliminate communalism and racialism. In passing I would like to say I am in complete agreement with the suggestions made by Advance recently to eliminate communalism and racialism in cricket. I want to make it clear that we disapprove of parallel organisations, and all our efforts will be directed to the establishment of a board of control on federal, non-sectarian lines."

N.U.D.W. Conference

CAPE TOWN.

Resolutions strongly opposing the Schoeman Trade Union Bill will be amongst those discussed at the annual conference of the National Union of Distributive Workers, to be held in Cape Town on 20th, 21st and 22nd February.

Freedom of the trade union movement and the action of the Minister in banning constitutionally elected trade union officials are also subjects of resolutions submitted by the various branches.

Witwatersrand branch has submitted a resolution calling for representations to the Government to promulgate an Act of Parliament to bring about uniformity in the trading hours, restricting them to from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays, 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Fridays and 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

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