

1/ Mr. Luthuli ✓
 2/ Mr. Maseru ✓
 3/ Mr. Mkhonto ✓
 4/ Mr. Mpanza ✓

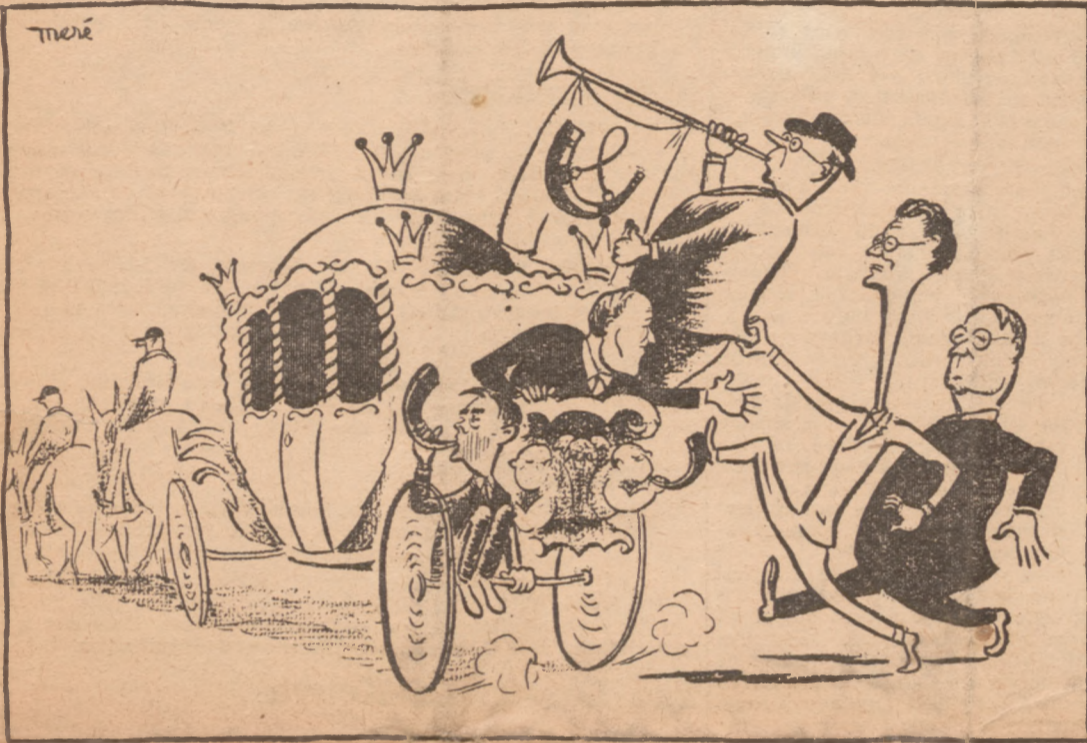
Advance

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THE ROYAL REPUBLICANS



Nationalist Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, are to visit London for the Coronation.

HIGHER WAGES FOR AFRICAN MINERS

BID TO OVERCOME LABOUR SHORTAGE

JOHANNESBURG.

FACED with an ever-increasing shortage of labour, the Chamber of Mines has decided to increase the wages of underground African miners as from May 1. The minimum increase will be 10s. for 30 shifts.

This was announced in the Johannesburg Bantu press last week.

The minimum underground wage will be increased from 2s. 8d. a shift to 3s. a shift. After 90 continuous shifts, the wage will rise by 1d. a shift, and by another 1d. after a further 90 shifts. On completion of a further 180 shifts (making a total of 360 shifts) a miner will receive a further 2d. a shift.

These increases will bring the maximum wage up to 3s. 4d. a shift. (A shift is the equivalent of a day's work.) The increases are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the Service Increment Schemes introduced in 1948.

The increases will apply to all African underground miners, irrespective of whether they come from the Union or High Commission Territories, Portuguese East Africa or "tropical" areas.

A miner who starts a new contract will get the same wage, including increases, as he got when he left on the expiry of his previous contract.

As a further inducement, the re-

cruiting agencies will pay the poll-tax or hut-tax for the current year of any man who undertakes to work underground for 270 shifts or more. This will not be an advance, but an outright payment. The sum involved may amount to £1 or £1 10s. a person.

The minimum contract period is also to be reduced from 270 shifts to 180.

THE COST

The Chamber of Mines says the increases will cost the industry £1,000,000 a year. This may seem a large sum, but is small in relation to the profits made in the industry, and bears no relation to the increase in the cost of living of the miner and his family.

The combined profit made in the first quarter of this year by only two mines of the Union Corporation group—East Geduld and Geduld—amounted to just under £1,000,000.

In relation to the basic wage for underground miners in the industry,

however, and by comparison with past increases in the industry, the present increase, which amounts to 12½ per cent. on the minimum wage, can almost be described as handsome.

And it is a measure of the desperation of the mining houses over the scarcity of African labour, on which their profits are founded.

"The labour question (on the mines) is likely to become more serious as time goes on," wrote the Cape Times financial editor on April 21.

"Many of the mines are working at only 80 to 85 per cent. of their milling capacity, which means that they require about 100,000 Natives to return to optimum working conditions.

FREE STATE MINES

"In addition, the Free State mines are coming into production, and another 100,000 workers are needed for them.

"It may well be asked where they are to be found and under what conditions they will be engaged.

"Is the labour force of the old mines to be depleted by another 100,000 men, compelling some of the properties to close down? Or will it be permitted to make working conditions in the Free State so attractive (with permanent housing for families) that employment at the Free State mines can be held out as a reward for Natives who have faithfully served their periods on the old mines as migratory labour?"

The Cape Times financial editor (Continued on page 6)

Champion of Liars

NEW YORK.

When the Chicago Crime Commission Bill came before the State Legislature of Illinois, two State Senators voted against it. One of them, Senator Roland V. Libonati, declared, according to the Chicago Sun-Times: "If you keep on improving criminal law, you will destroy justice. This Bill (on perjury) destroys the integrity of a man who told a lie under oath."

RECEPTION FOR CHIEF LUTHULI BANNED

Durban Mayor's Action Condemned

DURBAN.

A RECEPTION in honour of Chief A. J. Luthuli, President-General of the African National Congress, organised jointly by the Natal Indian Congress and the African National Congress for last Saturday, was banned by Durban Mayor Osborne in terms of Provincial Notice No. 78 of 1953.

Mayor Osborne issued his banning notice on Friday at 3 p.m.

The ban prohibited "the holding of a reception and any other such meeting of Africans at the Booth Road terminus or anywhere within half a mile therefrom and at any time during Saturday and Sunday".

The reception was expected to be the biggest gathering ever held in Durban. Delegates who arrived from all parts of Natal were disgusted at the high-handed action of the Mayor.

Advance is reliably informed that the Inspector of African schools received instructions from Pretoria that no African teachers were to attend the reception. The teachers were also to inform their pupils not to attend.

STATEMENT

A joint statement issued by the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C. says: "The ban imposed by the Mayor is arbitrary, biased, high-handed, anti-democratic and completely unjust.

"This is borne out by the fact that only recently a so-called advisory board committee has been allowed to hold meetings in the Booth Road area.

"Despite the disturbances resulting in arson, assault, bloodshed and abuse which took place at various European meetings during the election campaign, no ban was placed on these meetings."

The Congresses postponed the reception rather than defy the ban to avoid falling into a trap of the police to use violence by sending provocateurs to disrupt a peaceful reception.

"It is a matter of grave concern to all South Africans when a Mayor takes such action motivated by obvious political considerations," concluded the statement.

A small reception was held in a private residence attended by the delegates who had arrived from other centres.

May Day Meetings

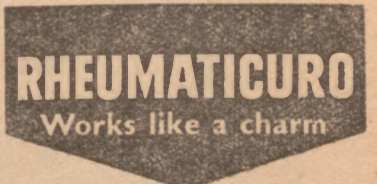
CAPE TOWN.

May Day is being celebrated by several special functions in Cape Town this week-end. The local committee of the South African Trades and Labour Council has arranged a concert at the Oddfellow's Hall, Hope Street, on the evening of May 1. Speeches on the significance of May Day will be given by Mr. H. A. Wright, chairman of the local committee of the T.L.C., Mr. Fletcher, chairman of the Furniture Workers' Union, and Miss J. Fourie, secretary of the Hairdressers' Union.

The audience will be entertained by the well-known soprano Gerda Trop accompanied by Miss Frieda Friedman. Pupils from the National School of Ballet will dance and there will be community singing of well-known workers' songs.

Specially catering for students and working youth, the Modern Youth Society, a social and cultural organisation, are holding a function at 8 p.m. on Friday at 162 Longmarket Street. Amongst other items there will be a choral reading of a poem by Pablo Neruda on peace and singing by an African choir.

(Continued on page 4)



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**ANOTHER
 "KOREA"
 IN
 INDO-CHINA?**

— See Page 2

WILL U.S. START ANOTHER "KOREA" IN INDO-CHINA?

U.S. Intervention in Italy

LONDON.

The Roman Catholic Church, in an attempt to influence the voting in the forthcoming election on June 7, has called in the services of Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, of New York, famous for making many converts to the Church, including Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, now U.S. Ambassador in Rome.

Bishop Sheen was evidently upset by seeing so many hammers and sickles on election posters in Rome, reports the Manchester Guardian. Preaching to a packed congregation in a Rome church he asked:

"Is Rome wooing Moscow? Here I see the hammer and sickle, the seal of a foreign government, posted outside churches, banks, Government buildings, houses of commerce. The Hammer and Sickle! Russia did not become Christian until the ninth century and Rome civilisation was Christian when the Russians were running around as naked barbarians. How can a Roman heart that knows anything about his history tolerate the spectacle of barbarians invading a place such as this, and asking the citizens of Rome and Italy to deliver themselves over to barbarism?"

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent comments: "The Bishop did not say who was running around in America in the first or the ninth century A.D., nor did he explain why big Communist Parties only exist in countries with big Roman Catholic populations."

The correspondent said the Bishop's invitation to the Italian Government to ban the Communist Party did "not go down well" in Italy.

Wage Increase Won

CAPE TOWN.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union representatives on the Conciliation Board for the dry fruit industry, Mr. D. Jaantjies, Mr. J. Boegner and Miss R. Alexander, last week arrived at an agreement with the employers which granted higher wages to workers in Cape Town, Robertson, Worcester, Montague and Wellington.

Phoney Story of "Communist Aggression"

LONDON.

OMINOUS signs continued to appear in the past week that the Americans and their Western Allies are preparing to open up in South East Asia a new and extensive front on the pretext that there has been a new act of "Communist aggression" in the territory of Laos.

Early this week the French Government was conferring with the U.S. State Secretary, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on the possibility of "United Nations" intervention in the Indo-China war. Indications are that the situation will be exploited to the maximum, either as an excuse to break off the Korean truce talks or, in the event of a truce, to switch the "hot war" to a new area of Asia.

Probably more lying is being done about the situation in Laos than over the origin of the Korean war. The general picture being presented is that the Vietnam Peoples' Army on April 12 invaded the neighbouring territory of Laos from two or even three directions with troops one division strong. In ten days this invading force is said to have occupied one-third of Laos and to have swept forward driving back the French garrisons or by-passing them and leaving towns and villages in flames.

PUPPET GOVERNMENT

Laos is a part of the former French colony of Indo-China and has been given a phoney "independence" within the French Union. A French puppet Government is nominally in control of the territory under a feudal King. French troops in the area are said to number some 4,000 though it is not clear whether this includes the conscripted Laotian puppet soldiery who have apparently melted away without a single action in the present campaign.

Laos is approximately 100,000 square miles in area extending over an enormously long, wooded and mountainous strip between Vietnam and the neighbouring state of Siam. The claim that one division of troops has taken possession of over 30,000 square miles of country in 10 days is, on the face of it, an absurdity. (In comparable South African terms it would mean the invasion of a country the size of the Transvaal and the occupation of an area as large as Natal.)

However there is an element of truth behind these distortions. Laos is sparsely populated and has

fewer than 2,000,000 people. But for years there has been a slowly growing guerilla movement led by a Laotian Liberation Committee. Last year an alliance was reached between the Vietnam Peoples' Government and the Liberation Committees in Laos and Cambodia, the Indo-Chinese territory to the South-West bordering on the British colony of Malaya.

By the beginning of this year the Laotian guerilla areas already extended over a third of the country and the French and their puppet forces were being steadily driven into garrison towns and strong-points along communication and supply routes.

Last year the Vietnam Peoples' Army launched two major offensives, cleared the French out of an area of 28,000 square kilometres of territory with over a quarter of a million inhabitants and overran more than 1,000 military strong-points. In these campaigns the French lost over 80,000 men in casualties, including a considerable number of desertions. The guerilla areas in the Northern Plains of Vietnam stretching towards the frontier with Laos were greatly extended and all French communications severed except up the long Mekong River from the South.

AIR-LIFTS

French air communications were kept open but even with large American support the air services were strained by the need to run air-lifts to Sanlo and other besieged strong-points.

These disasters to the colonial forces created the conditions for a general uprising in Laos. The guerillas came into the open as regular units and French authority collapsed over a wide area. It is significant that even the French communique mention that so far there have been no battles; French and puppet forces have either fled or withdrawn into garrison strong-points where they are surrounded.

On April 22 the Liberation Committee and military command set up a Government of Free Laos and opened a drive across the plain of Jarres with the aim of occupying the state capital and overthrowing colonial control.

NO VIETNAM SOLDIERS

Vietnam guerilla areas over the Northern Plains appear to have linked up with the Laotian Liberation Army but the Vietnam Radio has declared that not a single Vietnam soldier has been sent into Laos.

Propaganda manufactured by the French and relayed to the United States with the aim of preparing the way for another anti-communist war is on well-worn lines. It is said that the aggressors are armed with Chinese-made weapons of Russian design. The picture is also being built up of the invading army sweeping through Laos into Siam and Burma.

How one division of lightly armed troops can conquer a whole territory and then go on to invade two peaceful independent states is not said. But in the atmosphere of anti-communist hysteria any lie is considered good enough.

Clarion Call

Off To See The Show

Three Nationalist Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, are to attend the Coronation in London in June. I wonder why?

I could understand one Cabinet Minister. After all, South Africa must maintain correct relations with foreign states. But three Cabinet Ministers! It seems as though the Nationalists are really keen to see the Coronation for its own sake. Bored with the petty ceremonial surrounding State occasions in this country, they want to see the real thing, and share with the British, for a brief moment, that childlike passion for pomp and pageantry which the monarchy is partly intended to assuage.

The bulk of the South African people are republicans at heart. The Nationalists themselves have always claimed to be die-hard republicans. Fifty years ago they fought a war against the British Crown, and have been avenging that defeat ever since. True Nationalists have refused to take part in two world wars because it would have meant aligning themselves with the British.

High Treason?

In 1941 Dr. Malan, then leader of the Opposition, said: "When we have the republic, some of these inimical and unational elements in our national affairs must be obliterated; those portions of the press which still plead for foreign interests, which want to do away with the republic and reinstate British connections, will be regarded as taking part in treasonable activities."

Since becoming Prime Minister, however, Dr. Malan has changed his tune. Because South Africa could not get on without British financial and military support, the republic has been shelved, even though by so doing the Government is bitterly disappointing its most ardent supporters.

Last session of Parliament Dr. Malan introduced the Royal Style and Titles Bill, affirming Her Majesty as Queen of South Africa. And now he and Mr. Havenga and Mr. Viljoen are off to the Coronation.

Independence

They tell their supporters that South Africa is today an independent sovereign State, and could declare a republic tomorrow if it wanted to. One can only conclude from their behaviour that they don't want to.

And it's not just because they are reluctant to offend the English voters. No, in this, as in other things, the Nats. are quite prepared to sacrifice their principles if it suits their convenience. Their aim is power in perpetuity, and their methods the sheerest opportunism.

The Lesson Of Kenya

The British Government would really seem to have learned nothing from its own history of the last 10 years. The break-away of India and Burma from the Commonwealth, the loss of Israel, the Persian oil crisis, Egypt and the Sudan and the Suez Canal all add up to nothing in the eyes of Lord Salisbury, a member of the British Cabinet.

One would have thought by now that British politicians would have realised it is not possible to plunder the colonies indefinitely without conceding political rights and independence to the colonial people! Perhaps they do, but are merely determined to delay the inevitable as much as possible—using every artifice of blood and terror in the process.

Speaking in London last week, Lord Salisbury revealed the British Government hasn't a clue about what is happening in Kenya. You and I might have thought the Kenya Africans were in revolt against imperialism because they had too little land and too few rights.

Too Much Democracy

Lord Salisbury would have you know that parliamentary democracy in its fullest sense is "totally outside the comprehension of the broad masses of colonial people". It was Britain's aim, he said, to lead the people slowly up the ladder to self-government, but added: "One must not try to gain ground too rapidly or there will be the danger of reproducing on a larger scale the kind of situation now existing in Kenya."

In other words, he says the Kenya trouble is due to the fact that the country has gone ahead too fast, not too slowly. Now the pace must be slackened, the rights restricted, in order to restore the population to its wonted calm.

The only thing one can say to Lord Salisbury and his kind is that they are due for some nasty shocks and some painful lessons in the real meaning of democracy before they are finished.

Too Much Peace

Some circles in the West are taking alarm at all the talk of peace these days. The armistice negotiations have resumed at Panmunjom and there is a prospect of the Korean war coming to an end soon—with a saving in hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides.

But business circles don't like it, for it threatens the end of their easy profits.

Some news correspondents don't like it. They are doing their best to arouse international hatred by circulating stories of atrocities by North Koreans against war prisoners, "death marches" and what have you. The stories are self-contradictory for the most part, and have been flatly denied by Lt. Gen. Henry Wells, commander of the Commonwealth forces in Japan and Korea, who said repatriated British prisoners had made no allegations of ill-treatment against the Communists.

MacArthur Wants To Ride Again

And General MacArthur doesn't like it. Evidently feeling there is a dangerous possibility of peace breaking out, the General has issued a statement suggesting once again the quickest way to end the Korean war is to bomb China's industrial centres.

The war-mongers are making frantic efforts to keep the war going. It is now up to the forces throughout the world who are working for peace to make a special effort and ensure that the decision goes their way.

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SPOTLIGHT ON KOREA

TRUCE TALKS WILL BE DECIDED ON WALL STREET

"Creeping Fear" In West of Slump

LONDON.

THE truce talks at Panmunjom for an armistice in the Korean War struck early snags when they got under way again this week after being held up for six months of bloody, useless fighting.

But it is generally agreed that the outcome of the talks will not be decided at the little tent village near the battle lines. What is really going on is a vast world-wide battle between public opinion everywhere demanding an end to the fighting and the big business interests in the United States and other Western countries who are terrified that any relaxation in the war atmosphere will lead to a paralysing economic slump.

Sick and wounded prisoners are being returned and this in itself is an important victory for the peace forces. The pressure to have the rest of the prisoners returned will be redoubled and will expose the stupid haggling of the Americans on the prisoner issue. With the latest concessions of the North Koreans and Chinese the U.S. will find it difficult to build up any sort of case for continuing the war.

UNSCRUPULOUS

American Congressmen, fighting against the prospect of a cease-fire have adopted the unscrupulous tactic of "investigating" reported atrocities against United States prisoners of war.

The Press is being flooded with manufactured stories of atrocities. American news agencies have been so far pressed to find any information on atrocities that they have quoted alleged cases of British prisoners being beaten to death and murdered in hundreds on death marches.

These stories got big headlines. They were flatly denied by the British Commonwealth commander in the Far East, Lt. Gen. Henry Wells, who said that no British returned prisoners had made allegations of ill-treatment against the communists. From interviews with the men, he said "We have gained no knowledge of death-marches or similar treatment accorded to our prisoners".

PRISONERS ENTHUSIASTIC

On the contrary, the British command in Korea was worried about the number of sick and wounded men who were enthusiastic about the care devoted to them by the Chinese medical staffs. Intelligence officers "screened" the men, seized their letters home and censored them. Many of the men wore peace badges in their caps and, when permitted near any Press correspondent, frankly spoke in favour of an immediate cease-fire.

But in the U.S. Senate there was a different atmosphere. Senator Ferguson said: "It is now clear the Communists are talking peace with rifle butts." Senator Wiley, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the atrocity reports boded ill for the truce talks.

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Dewey Short, demanded a delay in the truce talks pending an agreement by the communists to allow an inspection of their prisoner camps.

Other demands voiced in the U.S. Congress are for the trial of Chi-

tic for the demoralising stalemate in the Korean War, found it necessary to warn against the atrocity stories about which there was no reliable information.

But the U.S. congressmen are not really concerned with questions of humanity. They are dominated by one motive—fear of the slump that may be set off by a cease-fire. The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) reported that "any real slackening of tension between the Communists and the West might send the Western economies floundering".

The New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian comments that there is a "creeping fear" in American business circles as well as among the Trade Union leadership that a cessation of tension and disarmament may be the blood-brother of a depression.



This gaunt figure, the wreck of a North Korean soldier, totters on his improvised stumps to freedom from the American hell-camps on Koje Island. He was one of the prisoners exchanged at Panmunjom.

GHOSTS OF MEN BACK FROM KOJE HELL

LONDON.

NEWSP correspondents who saw the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners at Panmunjom watched with shame and a sense of disbelief the incredible contrast between the cheerful Allied soldiers who came down from the Yalu River in convoys and the terrible, emaciated figures of Chinese and North Koreans who had come straight from Koje Island as if they were ghosts from Beisen.

The U.N. and South Korean prisoners stepped out of their ambulances, warmly dressed, suntanned and smiling. They were confident and at ease with their guards. Less than a mile away was the American reception point where, as one press correspondent put it, the ghosts of men tottered from the ambulances.

These hollow-cheeked men, stamped with suffering and privation, were suspicious up to the last minute that their American guards were playing another trick on them and would not believe, until they were among their own people, that they were being repatriated and not sent as hostages to Formosa.

A staggering feature of the Chinese and North Korean prisoners was the high number of amputees. Scores of men had arms and legs missing and in one group of stretcher cases alone there were no fewer than six men with both legs missing. The horror and

pity of their plight was increased by the fact that they were trying to hobble on crude wooden stumps instead of artificial limbs.

The high rate of amputees exactly parallels the situation found in Nazi Germany where amputation was practised on a large scale during the war because it is cheaper than the medical care required to save the limbs of badly wounded men.

HAD SEEN HELL

Every one of the prisoners was apparently suffering from malnutrition, their cheekbones stood out sharply and their eyes were sunken, looking as if they had seen hell in Koje and other camps they had been dressed in rags and only on leaving were they issued with clothes "as a face-saving for the Americans", according to them.

Even on the train to the North they were starved and denied water, jammed into rail coaches so crowded

(Continued on page 4)



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FLAG for FLAVOUR!

May Day Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

Recorded labour songs from all over the world will be played.

A mass meeting and demonstration called by the Co-ordinating Committee will be staged on Sunday, May 3 at 2.30 p.m. on the Grand Parade, Cape Town. Prominent speakers from the African National Congress and local trade unions will address the crowd on the meaning of May Day, and the importance of solidarity between workers all over the world in their struggles for higher wages and better standards of living.

The Food and Canning Workers of South Africa have received warm fraternal greetings from the Food and Tobacco Workers of China on the occasion of the May Day International Labour Festival. "May you win greater successes in your struggles for national liberation for vital interests and rights and for lasting peace," the message stated.

May Day Appeal

LONDON.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic has issued a slogan calling for a pact of peace between the Five Great Powers one of the principal appeals to the people on May Day.

BAKERS CALL FOR TRADE UNION UNITY

PORT ELIZABETH.

"AT our last annual conference I made it clear that division in the trade union movement would have disastrous results for the workers in South Africa. In fact, soon after, some of the most efficient and militant leaders in the trade union movement were arbitrarily removed from their positions by an order of the Government," said Mr. S. Rosenblatt, National President of the National Baking Industrial Union, in his presidential address to the 10th annual conference of the union held in Port Elizabeth on 18 and 19 April.

The employing class were, he said, taking advantage of the weakening of the trade union movement which had resulted from the banning of leaders. After hard-won struggles, repeated attacks were now being made on the conditions and wages of the workers.

"This has also affected the Baking Industry, where signs of deterioration of conditions are evident."

Mr. Rosenblatt stressed the need for proper organisation within the branches of the union and for the re-establishment of national trade union unity.

PEACE

"This conference reiterates its stand that world peace is beneficial to the workers and all people," said one of the resolutions adopted, "and it therefore warmly welcomes the proposals to bring an end to the war in Korea, and the steps being taken in the United Nations Organisation to settle international problems by peaceful collaboration between all the great powers."

A strong protest was made by the delegates against the restrictions under the immigration laws which prohibit Indian workers from seeking employment in other provinces of the Union. "The provincial barriers restricting the right of a Union citizen to sell his labour freely in the land of his birth are a violation of human rights." It was urged that such restrictions under the immigration laws be removed.

The Port Elizabeth Bakers' Union and the Uitenhage Bakers' Union, which are not yet affiliated to the National Union, were represented at the conference and have pledged themselves to join the National Union.

Mr. I. Wolfson was re-elected as general secretary of the National Bakers' Industrial Union in spite of the order served on him by the Minister of Justice in April last year which deprived him of the right to

GROWING DISSATISFACTION AMONG GARMENT WORKERS

General Meeting To Discuss Wage Negotiations

CAPE TOWN.

THE executive committee of the Garment Workers' Union has convened its annual general meeting at the Crawford Hall on May 4. This hall has a seating capacity for 150; the membership of the union is 15,000.

Since the general meeting which took place at the Cape Town City Hall on April 7 there have been signs of growing dissatisfaction amongst the workers with the manner in which the union officials are negotiating with the employers.

Following the meeting, the union's secretary Mrs. R. Crawford made a statement to the press to the effect that the union's delegates on the Industrial Council had accepted the employers' offer of a 5 per cent. wage increase. This was in conflict with a resolution adopted at the general meeting instructing

the delegates to negotiate for a 10 per cent. increase.

INTERVIEW

A deputation of workers interviewed Mr. I. Koeran, chairman of the union, and demanded an official withdrawal of the statement. He told them it had been a misprint, but as no move was made to correct it, steps were taken by a number of workers to draw up a petition of 200 names calling for a special general meeting.

Subsequently Mrs. Crawford explained through the press that the Industrial Council delegates had accepted the employers' offer of a 5 per cent. increase provisionally, subject to the approval of the meeting. She had not, she said, ever called the employers' offer satisfactory.

At a shop stewards' meeting on April 16, it was alleged that an official of the union had been to several factories and spoken to the shop stewards, who in turn had warned the workers that they would get into serious trouble if they signed the petition. At a number of factories it was reported that workers had been dismissed because of a "re-organisation of staff". In many cases those dismissed were workers who had signed the petition.

Later that week the Executive announced that it was calling an annual general meeting, so no further steps were taken to call a special general meeting.

SMALL HALL

When, however, notification of the meeting appeared on the noticeboards of the factories, the workers were amazed to see that the venue was the Crawford Hall, generally used by the union as a committee room.

Legal opinion is being taken as to whether a meeting of 150 members can legitimately pass resolutions affecting 15,000 members when there is no provision for the presence at the meeting of 99 per cent. of the members.

At the union meeting in the Woodstock Town Hall last month more than 1,000 members were present and at the City Hall meeting there were over 2,000 present.

GHOSTS OF MEN

(Continued from page 3)

they had to squat or stand despite the fact they were sick, wounded and starved. The men were so bitter against the Americans that they refused to take anything with them as they crossed over. They threw aside their kitbags in the U.S. depot and stretcher cases pushed off their litters what few belongings they had brought because they wanted nothing to do with anything American.

Besides the legless and armless men, probably the most pitiable were prisoners who had been blinded by gas in the prisoner camps. These men took a lot of convincing that they were back with their people. Some of them wept uncontrollably when they were finally certain they had reached friendly territory.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

LONDON.

Captain Vivyan Holt, former British Minister in Seoul, who was last week repatriated from Korea via Moscow, told press correspondents in Berlin: "They (the Koreans) fed us on canary seeds and corn until they knew we were to be repatriated."

The British press headlined this: "Reds Feed us on Birdseed" (the Chronicle); "Fed on Canary Seed and Corn" (The Telegraph); "Birdseed in Prison, but a Caviar Farewell" (the Express).

On arrival in London Captain Holt told correspondents: "The food we received was a darned sight better than 90 per cent. of the country were living on. That is all I can say."

It turned out later the "birdseed" was millet, a staple food of people all over the world, including the United States of America.

Apartheid Is Slavery, Says Archbishop

BIRMINGHAM.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, told the British Council of Churches here last week that Dr. Malan's apartheid policy was "a sort of slavery".

The name apartheid was misleading, he said. "If it were entire separation, if South Africa agreed to become two separate countries, with separate cultures and customs and governments, there would be much to be said for it."

"In fact the European is still to use and exploit for his own ends the labour of the African, and to keep him not 'apart' but 'under'."

"This is, of course, a sort of slavery, and it rests on the serious convictions of the present political majority in South Africa."

The Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches, meeting in Cape Town last Thursday, decided to ignore the Archbishop's "vindictive" statement "because the irresponsible attack was not made on the apartheid policy of the Ned. Geref. Kerke but on Dr. Malan's apartheid policy."

RAILWAY APARTHEID APPEAL

CAPE TOWN.

The appeal of Welcome Zihlangu against his conviction by a Cape Town magistrate on September 22 last year for travelling in a railway coach marked "Europeans only" was argued in the Supreme Court here last week.

Zihlangu and 30 others entered the coach at Mowbray station, and travelled all the way to Cape Town. When asked to leave the coach, they raised their thumbs and shouted "Africa." Zihlangu was fined £15 (or three months) by the magistrate.

In his notice of appeal, Zihlangu submitted that the regulation he is alleged to have contravened was ultra vires, as it discriminated unfairly between Europeans and non-Europeans. He also submitted the regulation was applied in an unfair manner.

The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson and Mr. Justice van Winsen. Mr. J. de Vos appeared for the Crown and Mr. Gerald Gordon, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Frank, Bernard and Joffe) for Zihlangu.

Judgment was reserved.

Changed Situation in Kenya



This cartoon comment on Kenya was published in the Irish press recently.

S.A. Youth Invited To Peace Festival

JOHANNESBURG.

A CONFERENCE of Youth, sporting, cultural, peace and national liberation organisations is to take place this Saturday, May 2 to ensure South African participation in the Fourth International Youth Festival to take place in Europe in August this year.

An appeal has been issued to South Africans to participate in the Festival to cement understanding among the young people of the world to encourage an international friendship and build a youth force for peace and against war.

The appeal is signed by Phyllis Altman, author of "The Law of the Vultures"; V. C. Berrange, leading barrister; Yusuf Cachalia, secretary of the South African Indian Congress; David Holt, chairman Student's Liberal Association; A. M. Kathrada, President The India Youth Congress; Dr. J. M. Nhlapondo, editor "Bantu World" and leading educationalist; P. P. D. Nokwe, secretary African National Youth Congress who took part in Defiance Campaign and was expelled as a high school teacher; James Phillips, outstanding Coloured trade unionist and President Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions; Walter M. Sisulu, secretary general African National Congress; Rev. D. C. Thompson, chairman T.V. Peace Council; D. Tloome, secretary T.V. Council Non-European Trade Unions; D. Twala, leading sport organiser on the Reef and secretary African Football Association.

At these Youth Festivals delegations from almost every country of the world come together for a few weeks to take part in sport, cultural and discussion activities. Drama groups, choirs, films, ballet troupes and exhibitions are brought to the Festival by the different national

contingents, and for days folk dances, competitions drama performances, ballet and opera, team and individual sport activities reflect the cultural and sports achievements of all countries.

NEW HEIGHTS

The period of preparation for the Festival is used in all lands to encourage the youth to reach new heights in cultural achievements, to compose new songs, create new dances, poems and works of art, to assemble exhibitions to show conditions in their countries and the achievements of the youth movements there.

All these activities bring the youth of the world closer together and strengthen their determination to find ways of preserving the peace of the world.

The Festival will take place at the beginning of August. The sponsors have written that they are interested in seeing that as large and representative contingent of South Africans as possible is enabled to attend this gathering. "We would also like to see the spirit and purpose of the Peace Festival reach as many young people in our country as possible."

All interested organisations are invited to send two representatives to a Conference to be held on Saturday, May 2, 1953 at 2.30 p.m. at the Kholvad Board Room, 27 Market Street, Johannesburg to discuss South African participation at the 4th Festival.

NEW PATTERN OF SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION IN AFRICA

Nigerians are not only exploited within their own territory but are recruited to work on cocoa and coffee plantations in Spanish Africa and French Congo for less than 2 dollars a month. In the French island of Madagascar—whose graphite is pledged to the U.S.—the government, after crushing the revolt of the Malagasy people with utmost brutality in 1947 (90,000 killed, dozens of villages wiped off the earth), has been ruling with an iron hand. Children are employed in the mines, work in night shifts at the spinning mills of Majunga.

Although the Africans in Belgian Congo are capable enough to tend complicated machinery, mine equipment and massive cranes, Belgian authorities insist that it would "take many years—maybe a century or more" for Africans to gain any political rights.

Under the Nkrumah government, British investments have remained as before; nothing has been done to change the Gold Coast economy based on the export of one crop, cocoa; even a tax policy which would skim off some of the vast profits on this crop to improve public services for the Africans is not in sight; the government's first major act was to invite a U.S.-dominated aluminium company to exploit the rich bauxite deposits, as India's first major foreign concession was granted to U.S. oil companies.

The French explorer Jacques Alain, reporting to U.N.'s Human Rights Commission on the still-flourishing slave trade in Africa, said that in some British colonies "men, women and children are rounded up at gun point . . . handcuffed together in groups of four and marched off."

At least 5,000 Africans, according to Alain, are shipped across the Red Sea each month for sale in the slave markets of Saudi Arabia and Femen. Thousands of Africans from Liberia, according to the Liberian leader Dihadwo Twe, have been sold into slavery in Spanish territories.

Slavery goes on

U.S. Penetration

U.S. big business has been rapidly penetrating the African colonies. Rockefeller interests have secured extensive mining properties, expanded control over 100 South African industrial companies. Morgan interests have gone into gold and copper mining. U.S. Steel has gone into manganese mining in French Equatorial Africa, under the name of Compagnie Miniere de l'Ogwe; Bethlehem Steel has a license to prospect for iron ore in Nigeria.

Firestone Rubber Co. dominates the economy of Liberia, originally settled by American Negroes, and the U.S. government has spent heavily on building strategic bases and modernising the harbour of Monrovia.

Dihadwo Twe, leader of Liberia's indigenous population, who was hounded out of the country because he dared to oppose incumbent William Tubman for the Presidency, gave this description of life in Liberia in a speech last year in Philadelphia.



These four Africans, of Somerset East, allege they were assaulted by Europeans while on their way to a church service. They are, from the left, Mr. Teddy Dywili, Mr. Das Ngunwana, the Rev. Isaac P. B. Mokwena, of the African Congregational Church of South Africa, and Mr. Cook Tupeni. Three men have been arrested in connection with the alleged offence.

OUTRIGHT slavery, oppression and exploitation of Africa under United States financial domination "from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope" are spotlighted in this second article by KUMAR GOSHAL. The first of this series of two was published in Advance on March 26.

The U.S. magazine Time described rule in the Belgian Congo as "unashamed colonialism, with no nonsense about 'native rights' ". This, says Goshal, can be applied to many other parts of Africa south of the Sahara.

How will the Africans get what they want? Harry Nkumbal, President of the N. Rhodesian African National Congress, spoke for them when he said recently they need

"The half-million tribesmen who pay taxes receive nothing in return. No schools, no roads, no health facilities or social services, no police protection. On the contrary, they are impressed into forced labour without any pay. They have to carry officials in hammocks wherever they go—nothing. They do the same for all military supplies. And they are compelled to work on the new motor roads the same way."

Coloured Booking Clerks

CAPE TOWN.

Twenty Coloured men have now qualified as Railway booking clerks after 2 months training. At the beginning of May they will take up their duties at the Non-European ticket offices on Cape Town station and Langa station.

The minimum qualification for Coloured booking clerks is Junior Certificate, the same as that for Europeans working in the same capacity; but even if a Coloured man has a Bachelor of Arts degree, as several of the present clerks have, he receives the same wage as that paid to all Coloured clerks in the civil service, namely £165 x 15-180 x 20-380 per annum.

A European booking clerk with Junior Certificate starts with a basic salary of £202 per annum. If he has a matriculation certificate he receives a higher salary. Moreover, a European clerk of whatever educational standard can, if he shows ability, rise to the position of Staff Superintendent or even System Manager—positions to which not even Dr. du Plessis could pretend the Coloured man can aspire.

Different, but the same

The result has, indeed, shown similarities with the results of British policies in India. Gold Coast Governor Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clark has displayed as much imagination as Lord Mountbatten did in India in 1947, and Nkrumah's response has matched that of India's Nehru who likewise went from jail to the Premiership.

Declaring himself "a friend of Britain" who desires "for the Gold Coast (under its ancient name, Ghana) the status of a Dominion within the Commonwealth, with Elizabeth II as Queen", Nkrumah

HIGHER WAGES FOR AFRICANS

(Continued from page 1)

had no answer to his question. But now the Chamber of Mines has provided what it hopes will prove to be the answer.

The position is that the Rand mines are today employing almost 100,000 fewer African workers than were employed during the peak war-time period. Although the whole tax and pass law system of the Union is designed to compel Africans to work on the mines or farms, rather than in the towns, yet the flow of African labour has been to the urban industries and away from the mines.

The proportion of "foreign Natives" working on the Rand mines has increased tremendously. Yet even this source of labour shows signs of drying up. The Rhodesian copper mines, where African workers enjoy trade union rights, are a strong competitor; the Nyasaland Government has forbidden the recruitment of labour in its territory; and huge schemes of afforestation and crop-production in Swaziland and Bechuanaland proposed by the British Colonial Office also threaten to diminish the flow of labour to the Rand mines from outside territories.

1946 STRIKE

When in 1946 nearly 100,000 African miners on the Rand went on strike for higher wages (they had received hardly any increase in 25 years), they were shot down and bludgeoned back to work by the police force on instructions from the Smuts Government.

This helped to convince Africans they must seek their fortune elsewhere. The mines saved the increase at that time, but they lost the workers—and the profits they could have made from their labour.

Today, to avoid future trouble and to guarantee a speed-up in the flow of labour, the Chamber is taking the initiative by voluntarily increasing wages of its lowest-paid workers.

"ECZEMA

so bad he could hardly walk . . ."

FELAFORM'S

4-point action

wonderful!

Time and again, Felaform has brought swift relief from the misery and discomforts of skin disease. The story of Mr. H. C., one of the many who had almost given up hope of a cure is a typical example.

"I have suffered for years with Eczema on my feet," he writes, "and this year large ulcers broke out so I could hardly walk. I tried Felaform ointment and it has done wonders for me. My young son had an operation and had a nasty sore that would not heal but Felaform cured it."

This is only one of the hundreds of letters received every year, praising Felaform's healing powers in chronic cases of Rashes, Ulcers, Eczema, Piles and other skin diseases. Because Felaform works with a 4-point action, it treats all stages of the trouble. It destroys germs, absorbs scales, stops itch and stimulates the growth of new, healthy cells. In other words, Felaform is a complete treatment.

FELAFORM

ointment 2/6



The Felaform properties are also available in Felaform Skin Powder 2/6, Felaform Soap 2/-, Felaform Shaving Stick 2/6 and Felaform Blood Tonic 5/- (in cases where skin diseases arise in the blood). At all chemists.

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The "revolution" of General Neguib in Egypt is a palace putsch of the bourgeoisie, says SPECTATOR in his foreign news feature this week.

Meanwhile below the surface the Egyptian people are gathering their strength to throw off the new dictatorship.

EGYPT

There was a time when Egypt conjured up visions in the outside world of mysterious sheiks and romantic sphinxes beside the Nile. Those times have passed. The papers of the west quote with apprehension every swash-buckling denunciation of "imperialism" by the new ruling military group headed by General Neguib. The denunciations are frequent, and loud with bold, fighting phrases.

"We shall resort to struggle in all fields" boasted Major Salim, Neguib's chief adviser, "even if this leads to our blood being shed." Struggle to force the British army of occupation to evacuate the country. But this was three months ago, and deeds have been sadly lacking to follow up the fighting words. Force has been used by the Neguib Government in plenty. But like the force and terrorism of Farouk's regime, it has been used against the Egyptian working people in town and countryside, against imperialism there have been only words.

Third Force

The Neguib military clique which seized state power, rules uneasily in Egypt today. All the long sufferings of the twenty million Egyptians have bred a revolutionary upsurge amongst the people which neither British troops, Farouk's despotism nor Neguib's attempt at military dictatorship can stop. That upsurge produced the near-revolution of 1952, when the people of the towns demonstrated vigorously in the streets against foreign imperialism, was burnt to the ground. That upsurge, by weakening the authority of Farouk, paved the way for Neguib's coup d'etat. And it was that upsurge which forces Neguib today to cram on one oppressive, fascist measure after another, in an attempt to suppress the threatening storm.

No country is as ripe, as rotten ripe, for revolution as Egypt. The social and economic conditions of the people beggar description. Seven hundred and ten landlords own as much land as almost four-million of the peasantry. Two out of every five peasant families own no land at all, and four-fifths of those who do own land own less than one acre. Of the total arable land, one third is owned by the government, religious institutions and foreigners. Agricultural workers' wages are such that the average rural working family earns £10 per year.

In the towns, amongst the industrial workers, conditions are no better. 11 per cent. of these workers are children. Half the industries work over seventy hours per week, the overwhelming majority of them using no motor power whatsoever. The average industrial wage is only two-thirds of what official government statistics consider is needed to maintain life (and these statistics too do not include such luxuries as meat, clothes, rent, or maintenance of health).

No wonder that a social scientist investigating Egyptian conditions can report: "To speak of housing conditions is to exaggerate. In Egyptian villages there

are no houses. The fellahin (farmers) inhabit mud huts, where families and buffalo live together." No wonder that the Rockefeller Institute can report that 92 per cent. of the villagers suffer from amoebic dysentery, and 6 per cent. from blindness and eye disease. More than half children die before reaching the age of five, and the average life of the village people is fifteen to twenty years. Over half the population obtain fresh vegetables only once a week. "There is no standard of living," says the investigator, Doreen Warriner. "Anything lower would be death."

The Other Half

For the rich it has been different. For the few fabulously wealthy feudal landlords, Egypt has been a home of Arabian nights splendour and luxury. The

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revelations now being popularly exploited of the manner and standard of life of Farouk are equally revelations of the lush degeneracy and pomp of the feudal lords.

The feudal aristocracy of Egypt have risen to their present position with the aid of British bayonets. In 1882, British troops slaughtered and suppressed the rising revolutionary masses of the country. Again in 1919, when the fires of revolution threatened to destroy the imperialist hold on the economy and military strength of the country, British arms came to the rescue of the feudal lords.

For their gendarme job, the British ruling class exacted payment. By 1948, almost sixty per cent. of Egypt's industrial, commercial and agricultural property and wealth was in foreign hands, largely British. Only in urban real estate did the Egyptian capitalist class own the bulk. Every legal and constitutional device was placed in the way of the Egyptian capitalist class by foreign imperialists and feudal landlords. Every legal and constitutional advantage was given to foreign exploitation of the country by the unholy alliance of reactionary feudalism with reactionary imperialism.

Life Asserts Itself

But the Egyptian capitalist class grew in influence and in wealth, steadily and surely, despite every obstacle. Its greatest opportunity came between 1939 and 1945 when, under the impetus of war, local Egyptian industry flourished, and the Egyptian bourgeoisie thrived. By the war's end, local bourgeoisie were ready for a struggle against their imperialist competitors and rivals.

It has been a struggle fought in the only way the modern bourgeoisie can fight. On the one hand it has been fought to eliminate imperialist rule, and assert the rule of the local bourgeoisie. On the other it has been fought to preserve all the armed force

and legislative terror of imperial-feudal Egypt as a weapon to protect the bourgeoisie from the revolutionary anger of their own people.

Crisis Unending

The struggle has been fought in the deepest social crisis in all Egypt's history. The masses of the people have been impoverished beyond even their former abysmal levels by the unchecked profiteering, the dissolute corruption and the soaring prices of the war and post-war years. Into that crisis have been thrown the middle-classes, the petty traders, merchants and professionals, who flourished so suddenly during the war and who were bankrupted so suddenly after it when foreign capital was once again free to return to plunder Egypt.

Despite the most rigorous terror of every succeeding Government, trade unions and socialist political parties developed under ground and won great strength. Against the background of maturing and imminent popular revolution, the local bourgeoisie struggled for power. Inevitably their struggle took the form not of support for mass revolution, for that threatened all private capital, but for a palace putsch. Inevitably too the leaders of their struggle were the army officer caste, the only entrenched stronghold of the local bourgeoisie which the imperialists had not taken for themselves. Using the popular, revolutionary ferment, General Neguib and a group of high-ranking army officers seized power.

Dictatorship and War

For a while it seemed that Egypt's future path of development hung in the balance between social progress and reaction. Today the issue is beyond doubt. Neguib rules as a military dictator in the interests of the local bourgeoisie. His first decisive acts have been acts of oppression and suppression. Political parties have been autocratically purged or outlawed. All the force of the state has been used to sup-

press and silence the trade unions. But still the gaunt shadow of popular revolt stalks the country. Neguib has tried, and still tries, to silence the revolt. "Land reform" has been one of his first attempts. But it is spurious. It directs that all landed estates over 200 acres are to be broken up. Only 2,115 landlords are affected. They own over one million acres, of which only half a million will be redistributed. The remainder will stay with these two thousand feudal aristocrats and their families. On the basis of distributing the land in lots of from two to five acres, not more than 170,000 of the four million rural adults will be able to receive anything from this "reform." And the land to be redistributed may be sold to persons owning ten acres or less. Since the Egyptian peasant cannot afford to buy a shirt, much less a farm, it is certain that the bulk of the land will go not to the peasantry but to the small landlords, the very middle-class group for whom Neguib wields power.

And still to silence the rumblings of revolt, there is the Neguib "fight" against imperialism. This fight, too, is spurious. Fighting words serve their purpose of beguiling the anti-imperialist masses. But when it comes to deeds, Neguib's Government is not fighting but seeking to extract an agreement with imperialism which will allow more scope for the Egyptian bourgeoisie to exploit Egypt, while opening the way for imperialist assistance in taming the Egyptian masses.

Middle East Pact

The nature of this negotiation is blackmail. Imperialism wants Egypt for its so-called Middle East Defence Pact, parallel of the North Atlantic organisation for aggressive anti-Soviet war. It wants Egyptian manpower, and Egyptian foodstuffs and Egyptian bases. Neguib dallies, threatens not to join the pact unless Britain evacuates her troops from Egypt and allows Egypt a greater share in the exploitation of the Sudan. At the same time, his Government "welcomes American assistance and capital," and refuses to break with the Anglo-American bloc against Eastern Europe.

The game of deceiving the masses while exploiting and suppressing them is doomed to fail. Neither America, Britain nor the Egyptian bourgeoisie and the army can solve the deep social and political crisis which has de-

REVOLT

veloped in this ancient land. Whereas the former feudal regime has "pushed the masses to Communism by agrarian reforms."

It is an illusion which must soon burst. Social forces once set in motion cannot facily be stopped. The Egyptian people have a political colour. They are finding the way to hoist those colours from the mast-head, despite the Neguib dictatorship.

Hepple to Lead Labour Party

JOHANNESBURG.

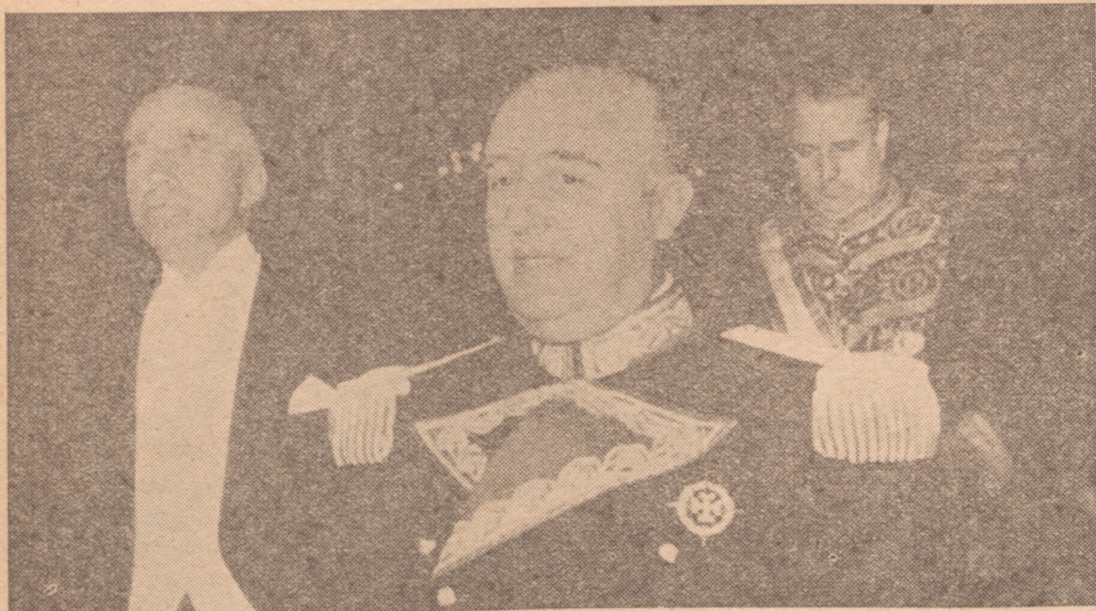
Mr. Alec Hepple, M.P. for Rosssettville, is to succeed the late Mr. John Christie as parliamentary leader of the S.A. Labour Party.

Mr. Hepple was unanimously elected leader at a meeting of Labour Party Senators and members of Parliament last week. He is 49 and has been chairman of the Labour Party caucus since 1948.

Big Britain-Soviet Trade Deal

LONDON.

The Soviet Union has offered Britain huge quantities of grain and timber and is willing to import almost unlimited orders of consumer goods according to reports from the U.S. Economic Commission for Europe now sitting at Geneva. It is believed Britain may pay partly in sterling which the Soviet could use for purchases anywhere in the sterling area.



THE NEW CONSPIRACY: Spain's Generalissimo Franco with Mr. James C. Dunn (left), new American Ambassador to Madrid, when the latter presented his credentials in Madrid recently. Walking behind, in uniform, is Spanish Foreign Minister Artajo.

"GROUP AREAS WILL AROUSE BITTERNESS, DISSENSION"

Protest by P.F. Action Committee

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Group Areas Action Committee has appealed to the Port Elizabeth City Council to reject the application of the Group Areas Act to Port Elizabeth. A memorandum on behalf of 41 bodies, including churches, sporting and ratepayers' associations, was submitted to the Council.

Taft Wants Big Concessions

NEW YORK.

America will not lay down arms in Korea without forcing the other side to make enormous concessions according to Senator Taft, majority leader in the U.S. Senate and one of the President's most powerful supporters. He declared: "Every effort should be put into attempts to settle the overriding issues of the Far East—to end the Communist threats against Indo-China and Malaya—as part of the Korean truce agreement. Of course it would be better to have a cease-fire in Korea than to continue the stalemate war there, but I do not think we will ever get a united Korea by merely agreeing to stop the shooting."

SOVIET MAY DAY SLOGAN

LONDON.

One of the chief slogans issued for the masses taking part in the May Day parades in the Soviet Union is: "Long live the friendship of the peoples of Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union in their struggle to prevent war and ensure lasting peace in the world."

DEATH OF MRS. CORNELIUS

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union, Port Elizabeth branch, mourns the passing of Elsie Cornelius, of Messrs. Standard Cannery and Packers, Ltd., She had worked for 32 years in the industry, which must be something of a record. She was known affectionately as "Aunt Toesie" by all members of the staff and was one of the foundation members of the P.E. branch of the union.

In its memorandum the Group Areas Action Committee urges the council not to collaborate with the Planning and Reference Committee of Land Tenure which is due to return to Port Elizabeth on June 16. The committee's previous proposals for a portion of the city were not accepted by the Land Tenure Board at a sitting last month, after the Council had objected to piecemeal planning.

At its next meeting the Planning and Reference Committee will consult with the Council on a racial zoning scheme for the municipal area.

PIONEERS

The memorandum states that the history of Port Elizabeth has shown that the Non-European people have pioneered in developing areas like South End, Sidwell, Korsten, the Hill, Dowerville, Lea Place, Schauder Township and certain parts of the central city.

A total of 40 churches and schools, 4 mosques and 6 recreation halls have been built in these areas, many with money subscribed by Non-Europeans.

"It would appear that the plan is to have Non-Europeans moved to far and distant undeveloped areas," says the statement.

"Surely it is intolerable to expect people of all groups to sacrifice the fruits of a lifetime's labour to the whims of ideological fantasies.

"The actual implementation of the Act will arouse bitterness, ill-feeling and dissension that may never be eliminated."

Franco Terror Trial

LONDON.

Another terror trial of political opponents of the Franco fascist regime in Spain had just ended in Victoria where 15 alleged members of a Basque organisation were charged with activities against the Government. The sentences will be announced later.

Bonn Revives Hitler Dream

LONDON.

"Without the cold war, the Government in Bonn (West Germany) and the industrialists in Dusseldorf would be in a very poor way," says Mr. R. Crossman, Labour M.P. in an article in the New Statesman and Nation. "They have convinced themselves that, if only a peace settlement can be prevented, rearmament will soon produce a situation where the Russians can be forced to withdraw not only from the East Zone but from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary too. Once the Federal Republic is rearmed, they are confident that, with the help of Mr. Dulles, they will force the jittery French and British to accept a real Liberation policy."

Nat. Victory Based on Fear

DURBAN.

Commenting on the result of the general election, Mr. Raymond Arde, chairman of the Labour Party for Natal, told "Advance" that the Nationalist Party had won the election by taking advantage of the irrational racial fears of politically immature people.

"It has once again been proved," said Mr. Arde, "that it is much easier to evoke popular emotion for political ends than to persuade by reason to a constructive purpose.

"The fight for decency and justice must be continued with courage and vigour. History has shown that a minority cannot deny fundamental rights to a large majority of people for ever.

"Although the struggle will be a long and bitter one, I am convinced that the Nationalist Party will be defeated and that their ideologies will be removed from the national life of the country," he concluded.

NIGERIAN SEEKS FORTUNE IN ENGLAND

A Nigerian flyweight, Jimmy Zale, sails for England to join manager Pete Banasko's stable.

ON PARADE

By SAM KAHN

A CURE FOR CRIME

The so-called crime wave amongst the Non-Europeans in South Africa has been made the pretext by the Government to introduce new laws providing for wide police powers and savagely drastic penalties. In a particularly unfortunate speech delivered two days before the election by Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the opposition, then, as now, special stress was laid on the criminal elements amongst the Africans. He warned the tsotsis that they would be flung into labour camps.

About 18 months ago, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg called a conference of senior officials of the Department of Justice to consider ways of combating the alarming increase of crime and violence on the Witwatersrand. According to official figures the incidence of serious crime in the Union has increased by 300 per cent. between 1941 and 1952. Say approximately 3,000 deaths are caused each year by criminal acts of violence, and more than one person a day is stabbed to death on the Witwatersrand.

With hundreds of thousands of Non-Europeans being arrested, convicted and sentenced for pass law and Urban Areas Act offences South Africa's jails are being stretched almost to breaking point.

Science?

Apartheid sociologists of the Stellenbosch-Pretoria variety, peering at this gigantic problem through a black and white microscope, "discover" that criminality and violence is a natural inherited feature in the African; a reflection of the primitive and the savage. That at all times and in all countries crime thrives when conditions of economic insecurity, bad housing, harsh laws and social dislocation prevail means little or nothing to pseudo-sociologists or to the Minister of Justice.

Criminologists in Great Britain have been gravely concerned with the biggest post-war crime wave in her history, which not even the Coronation is abating. The best brains in England are puzzling over the high percentage of aggressive violent crime. Many ascribe the crime wave to permanent factors, such as families torn apart during the war, children, as a result, being deprived of guidance and being neglected, the high price of essential goods and tight economic conditions.

In Britain, of course, no attempt is being made by those investigating the basic causes of crime to vilify the Englishmen by means of generalisations such as primitive savagery and natural-born violence. There it is readily recognised that the restoration of family life in proper surroundings will abate several serious forms of crime, which will tend further to decline with the elimination of scarce and high priced goods and the black market that flourishes.

More and more police with instructions to have guns handy, harsher and harsher laws, savager penalties and sanctions are not recognised as being capable of making any serious inroads into crime, and, as far as children are concerned, especially the kind of "dead end kind" who drift into crime, schooling, good family and housing environment, and the elimination of slumdom are recognised as being the top priorities (seldom realised however).

The shocking conditions of children in these respects in South Africa are almost beyond words. Education for Non-Europeans is the exception rather than the rule, for probably 60 per cent. of non-white children never receive any schooling. Pass Laws and migrant Non-European labour conditions and regulations are the primary cause of an enormous incidence of illegitimacy giving rise to unwanted or neglected babies, who grow up in the streets under no supervision worth mentioning.

Even the land of the almighty dollar, the United States of America itself, has for generations been accursed by crime and gangsterdom on the large scale on which Americans seem to do everything. Not only is crime to be found amongst the hoodlums of American slums which the melodrama of Hollywood has long ago made so familiar.

Some startling revelations of the morass of American corruption were recently made by the Senator Kefauver's Senatorial Commission of Investigation. It was clearly shown that organised crime had penetrated into all kinds of big business and into high appointments inside the state.

A New Low

"Political corruption in the U.S.A.," says Senator Kefauver, the Commission's Chairman, "seems to have sunk to a new low." Links connected murderers, gangsters, white-slavers, drug peddlers with political bosses, Governors, Senators and V.I.P.s. of both political parties, Republican and Democrat. In city after city a shameful pattern emerged of crime racketeers being covered and protected by high politicians perpetually engaged in "operation white-wash." The trail of crime runs from graft and bribery gambling rackets to organised prostitution, with politicians taking a rake-off from degraded street walkers and super-expensive "call" girls alike. Mobsters and killers stalk hand in hand with politicians and Government officials.

South Africa's unpleasantly high crime statistics will not be reduced one jot by the kind of twisted thinking and propaganda dope which characterises South Africa's politics, philosophy and sociology. If less people were sent to jail fewer would return to jail. Tertiary education in the universities of crime, namely our prisons and farm jails, is more readily dispensed to our Non-European people than the primary and secondary schooling for which they hunger.

Crisis Is Months Off?

NEW YORK.

The fear that a stock market crash may be only a matter of months off is expressed in the Wall Street Journal, organ of American high finance. Commenting on the crisis symptoms, the Wall Street Journal says: "Contrary trends in credit and prices resemble too closely for comfort what happened in the late 1920's just before a world-wide crash in commodity prices. After a boom which dates back 15 years to the time in 1938 when Hitler took Austria, it is natural to wonder whether this time the contrary trends can last for longer than a substantial period of months."

NO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT IN U.S.

McCarthy Witch-Hunt Threatens Churches

NEW YORK.

FREEDOM of religion and conscience are directly threatened and every priest and clergyman throughout the United States is menaced by the latest series of crazy moves by Senator McCarthy and the Congress witch-hunting committees.

A tremendous outcry by churchmen of all denominations has so far delayed matters but has not forced the fascist persecution to call off its attack on the pulpit.

The storm was set off when Rep. Harold Velde of the House Un-American Activities Committee announced a probe of the Churches "including individual members of the cloth". When in the midst of the uproar Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. moved a resolution to oust Velde as chairman of the Committee, his fellow-members backed down and stated there would be no witch-hunt in the churches "without committee approval".

ANTI-RED HYSTERIA

A week later, however, Mr. Donald L. Jackson, a member of the committee, came out with the statement that there were communists in the church and specifically named the prominent Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam who, he said, "served God on Sunday and the Communist front the rest of the week".

Among the protests was the declaration of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the highest body of organized Protestantism. The Committee, it said, "followed a practice that is incredible. Our freedom and our faith are in jeopardy".

Dr. Powell Davies of the Unitarian Church in Washington publicly denounced McCarthy and his associates as "pretended patriots and men of tyrannous purpose".

The Dean of Washington Episcopal Cathedral said McCarthy and his friends "are demonstrating that they believe God and the nation are best served by the frightened and credulous collaborators of a servile brand of patriotism".

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454-A

ties "very helpful and constructive".

The liberal Nation discounted the view that McCarthy had bludgeoned his way to his present position. "It is more likely that President Eisenhower actually approves of McCarthy's objectives if not his methods . . . If this is to be the pattern of relationship with these demagogues, the President is already their captive."

Life Is Cheap

"Shoot to kill" instructions were said to have been given by police headquarters in Johannesburg to a riot squad which was sent to quell a disturbance in Denver Hostel in Johannesburg last year. Recent incidents in widely separated parts of the Union seem to indicate that these instructions have been accepted by the whole police force as a guide to action.

DURBAN.

On the night of January 24 Mr. H. G. Wells saw a man climbing through one of the windows of his flat. Unable himself to detain him he informed the police. Constable H. A. du Plessis was then sent to the scene to keep the flats under observation.

While on duty he saw an African man and asked him his name, whereupon the man ran away. When two shouts and a shot fired into the air failed to detain him, Constable du Plessis succeeded in fatally wounding him in the chest. The African was Mr. Sikonyana Bhengu.

At the inquest last week the finding was justifiable homicide, the evidence being that Bhengu was trying to avoid arrest.

CAPE TOWN

Four Coloured youths escaped when being brought back from the Juvenile Court at Simonstown to the reformatory at Constantia on March 12. Two of them were recaptured. A third was seen by a policeman in a garden at Noordhoek. He refused to stop when ordered to do so and was shot in the back. According to latest reports he is in hospital in a serious condition.

BETHAL

On March 18 Jan George Koning, a prison warder, was accused of murdering Bambate Dhlamini, a 50-year-old convict. Koning shot Dhlamini while he was guarding a convict party. The judge found him guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced him to £75 or 6 months and 1 year suspended for 3 years.

Before Koning had left the court, farmers from the surrounding area who had come to hear the case had collected between them sufficient to pay the fine, so he walked out a free man.

RACING

GERMISTON

Following are Centaur's selections for Germiston on Saturday:
Delville Handicap 5 furlongs, 1. Blue White, 2. Mortise, 3. Fighting Girl.

Rose Deep Handicap (C) 7 furlongs: 1. Senator, 2. Attraction, 3. Beach Patrol.

Rose Deep Handicap (D) 5 furlongs: 1. Lorna Doone, 2. Silver Wedding, 3. Cockney.

Simmer Handicap (A) 8 furlongs: 1. Scottie, 2. Fire Eater, 3. Bagasse.

Simmer Handicap (B) 10 furlongs: 1. No Regrets, 2. Servant, 3. Nile Express.

Gosforth Plate 8 furlongs: 1. Shahjahan, 2. Trenwith, 3. Esorling.
Moderate Stayers Handicap 1½ miles: 1. How, 2. Lynwood Palmer, 3. Spartan.

Maiden Plate 7 furlongs: 1. Oklahma, 2. Sailor Brid, 3. Crusader.

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Trygvie Lie, retiring secretary-general of the United Nations Organization (left), greets his successor Mr. Dag Hammarskold, 48-year-old Swedish economist and diplomat, on his arrival in New York to take up his post. Mr. Hammarskold, formerly Minister without Portfolio in the Swedish Cabinet, was for many years President of the Board of Governors of the Bank of Sweden.

INDIA'S SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

LONDON.

AN India-Africa committee has been formed in Delhi with the object of presenting to Indians a "correct picture of the situation in Africa" and of mobilising moral and material support for the African freedom movement, reports a correspondent of The Times.

It claims to have 120 founder members drawn from all parties in Parliament, the chief Ministers of States, members of State legislatures and independents. No members of the Government are on the committee's central executive, but it includes members of the Congress Party.

The new committee is one of the fruits of the present visit to Delhi of Mr. Joseph Murumbi, general secretary of the Kenya African Union. Mr. Murumbi is in India to study community projects and their possible application to African conditions, but he is also taking the opportunity of acquainting Indians with his views on the situation in Kenya and in Africa generally.

He has had meetings with the Prime Minister and senior officials, and has addressed groups of members of Parliament.

There is little doubt, reports the Times correspondent, that his presentation of the situation is winning many sympathisers in India.

He is being introduced by Mr. Chaman Lal, a leading lawyer and former Indian Ambassador to Turkey, who took part in the defence of Jomo Kenyatta.

CLUMSY

The expressed belief of Mr. Chaman Lal and Mr. Murumbi that while law and order must be restored in Kenya, it is being done in so clumsy a manner as to harden racial relations in the colony is be-

lieved to be closely akin to the attitude of the Indian Government.

Also in India at the present time is another member of the central committee of the Kenya African Union, Mr. Odinga. Dressed in his African robes, he is proving less effective in winning Indian sympathies, says the Times correspondent, because he has stated that "in the eyes of Africans the attitude of the Indians in Kenya is scarcely more favourable than that of the white settlers".

RACING

DURBAN

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the Clairwood Meeting:

First Race: 1. Ocean Liner, 2. Double Sun, 3. Royal Sol, 4. Brown Cherry.

Second Race: 1. Blue Damsel, 2. Nerissa, 3. Philberta.

Third Race: 1. Dad's Gift, 2. Poppo, 3. Anita.

Fourth Race: 1. Matinee, 2. Rouble

3. Tyneside.

Fifth Race: 1. Mast Light, 2. Almond Ice, 3. Regis.

Sixth Race: 1. Mvita, 2. Airphibian, 3. Burlington.

Seventh Race: 1. Happy Heralds, 2. Happy Sam, 3. Harcross.

Eighth Race: 1. King's Courier, 2. Idealist, 3. Manoeuvre, 4. Hot-stuff.

Ninth Race: 1. Sylvia, 2. Accumulate, 3. Charred.

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