

Advance

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Unveiling of Nkosi Memorial

DURBAN.

A memorial in remembrance of Johannes Nkosi, the first South African revolutionary martyr, will be unveiled on Saturday, July 18 at 3 p.m., at the Stellawood Cemetery, Durban.

All sympathisers are requested to be present at the ceremony. Those unable to attend may send messages to P.O. Box 700, Durban. These will be read during the ceremony.

S.A. WORKERS BETRAYED BY RIGHT-WING LEADERS

Joint Plan To Shackle Unions

JOHANNESBURG.

IN A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS INITIATED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR BETWEEN THE CHAMBER OF MINES, THE CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE AND OTHER EMPLOYER BODIES, A SECTION OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO A BETRAYAL OF THEIR UNIONS' INDEPENDENCE AND IS HELPING THE MINISTER AND EMPLOYERS TO SHACKLE THEM.

For some time now discussions on the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission have been taking place under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Labour. Those taking part have been—on the employer side—representatives of the Chamber of Mines, the S.A. Motor Industry Employers' Association, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the United Municipal Executives, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation, the Natal Employers' Association, and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The trade union bodies that have taken part are the Federal Consultative Committee of S.A.R. and H. Staff Associations, the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions, the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions, the Mining Unions' Joint Committee, the Mechanics' Unions' Joint Executives, and the Koördinerende Raad van S.A. Vakverenigings.

T.L.C. NOT INVITED

The Trades and Labour Council did participate in a meeting of Trade Union Co-ordinating Bodies held last month, but made it clear it was opposed to the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission and its direction on the whole, and gave support only to such specific recommendations as the establishment of an Industrial Tribunal and an Industrial Division of the Supreme Court. The T.L.C. was not invited to take part directly in the Minister-initiated discussions on the Commission report.

But the other trade union bodies have taken part in discussions on such matters as politics in the unions, the definition of "employee" in the Industrial Conciliation Act, and decisions regarding employees of municipalities which will put them in the class of essential services, forbidden the right to strike. In doing so they have started on the path of whittling away their unions' independence, inviting further ministerial interference in the conduct of trade union affairs, and thus betraying the interests of their members.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

In the discussions, the employers' and trade union bodies agreed to a tighter control and supervision of books and records and accounts by the Industrial Registrar. It was

agreed that union constitutions, and those of employer organisations too, should specify the purposes for which funds could be used and should prohibit their use for anything else.

The unions taking part in the discussions set the dangerous precedent of agreeing that in the event of a union expelling or refusing membership to a member, that person would have the right of appeal to the Minister of Labour "who should be entitled to demand reasons for such action. Here the Minister is given the right of interfering in the administration of the unions to the extent of reversing their decisions regarding their own memberships.

CURTAILMENT OF RIGHTS

The trade union bodies involved in these discussions have agreed to the curtailment of their right to strike in agreeing that strikes and lock-outs should be legal when not less than two-thirds of their members in good financial standing vote in favour of such action by secret ballot. Up to now it has been the union memberships who have decided what percentage of their memberships should decide on strike action. Now the law will decide the issue for them.

It was agreed also that the duties of office-bearers (of unions and employer organisations) "should be tightened up". The conference did oppose some of the Industrial Legislation Commission's proposals for granting greater powers to the Industrial Registrar.

The Commission recommended that party politics should be prohibited in the unions, employers' organisations and industrial councils.

POLITICAL RIGHTS

At this series of discussions "workers' representatives agreed that it was wrong for unions to participate in party politics because of the peculiar set-up in this country and felt there would not be much objection to the abolition of the rights given in constitutions to so participate. Reputable unions had not exercised these rights for a considerable time. They were prepared to make sacrifices to retain the closed-shop. They felt, however, that they should retain the right to put up their own men to watch their interests in Parliament (without his joining any political party) . . ."

Discussions on the definition of

a political party seem to have been abortive and it was felt that a satisfactory definition was "impossible". Among the suggestions considered at these worker-employer discussions, chaired by an official of the Labour Department, was that the British system of "contracting-in" be used. A proposal that met with most support was that employers and employees should be "given as much freedom as possible to organise and arrange their affairs as they think fit, on the understanding that if they choose to organise on a political basis they might find they were not permitted to use the Industrial Conciliation Act to enforce closed-shop agreements". It was agreed that all constitutions should specify the purposes for which their funds could be used, and they should be prohibited from using them for anything else.

The discussions presumed throughout that Minister Schoeman's Bill for the settlement of Native Labour disputes would become law and this would take care of all problems of negotiation and dispute settlement as far as African workers in industry were concerned.

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Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress, being escorted to a police car after he had been arrested during the Western Areas Anti-Removal Conference in Sophiatown. Detectives arrested Mr. Cachalia on the conference platform, in full view of the 1,600-odd delegates at the conference. Police armed with rifles stood nearby, and the policeman with his hand on his revolver-trigger escorted the party to the police car.

DANGEROUS NEW BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Oppression To Be Intensified

CAPE TOWN.

FORECASTS that the present session of Parliament would see further attacks on the rights of the people, were confirmed when the Governor General, Dr. Jansen, announced forthcoming legislation from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Friday.

A further attempt to remove the Coloured voters in the Cape from the common role will be made on July 13, when a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament will be held to consider a Bill to repeal the section of the South Africa Act which provides that the voting rights of voters in the Cape may not be changed "by reason of race or colour," without the necessary majority.

If this section is repealed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both houses, the Separate Representation of Voters Act will become law and no courts of law will have the power to pronounce upon its validity.

At the time of going to press the United Party had not yet decided to support or oppose the Bill, but

Dr. Malan has lost no time in trying to woo the more extreme elements across the floor. The Bill will re-affirm the entrenchment of the clauses protecting language rights, one of the main fears of the United Party which led it to oppose the Separate Representation of Voters Act in 1951. Dr. Malan has also

(Continued on page 8)

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WESTERN BUSINESSMEN SEEK TRADE WITH CHINA

Economic Crises Cracking U.S. Embargo

LONDON.

THE sheer weight of the oncoming world economic crisis is creating severe strains in the American-dictated policy attempting to cut off East-West trade and particularly to blockade one of the world's greatest single markets, China. This situation is high-lighted by the rapid arrival in Peking of one trade mission after another from the West, the latest of which is a 19-member British delegation which stepped off the train in Peking only two days after the departure of a French trade mission by air with a £10,000,000 agreement in its pocket.

Simultaneous with these moves, 80 representatives of important Japanese industries and commercial enterprises were meeting in Osaka for the third working committee of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Council which claimed the support of 320 members of the Diet (Parliament) for its policy of removing American obstacles to increased mutual trade with the Chinese mainland.

FRENCH CONTRACTS

The French delegation consisted

of M. B. de Plas and M. J. Duomeng, and they signed the first group of 110 contracts with the China Nations Import and Export Corporation for the exchange of goods and trade. The total value of goods covered was ten million £ sterling, on each side, to be paid in francs.

The British delegation was unofficial but consisted of 19 leading representatives of British industry, trade, finance and banking. They have been given a cor-

dial welcome by the highest Chinese trade representatives and by the Chinese Committee for the promotion of international trade.

Practically all the countries of South-East Asia have either concluded their first trade pacts with China or are contemplating it, with the main emphasis on rice supplies to supplement local shortages.

GREAT MARKET

The two features creating the utmost interest in the Chinese market on the part of the Western nations are the steady and dangerous fall of the market in the "capitalist sector" and the almost incalculable expansion of China's trade potentialities and purchasing power.

The Five-Year Plan is now under way in China and the demand for machinery is practically unlimited. At present most of this machinery is being supplied by the Soviet Union under a series of huge credit and exchange transactions which are added to by protocols to cover each new development such as the electrification of the country, prospecting and development of the oil industry and air transport. In many ways the Western powers could not compete in this market for at present figures China is paying between 20 and 30 per cent. lower than world market prices for machines and industrial equipment.

The Soviet Union supplies China with 53 per cent. of her total foreign trade requirements and a further large share comes from the countries of East Europe. Despite this, the Chinese trade organisations have offered to enter into the Western trade on an enormous scale and their reception of Western delegations has been exceedingly friendly while their business methods are efficient.

There is unquestionably a large element of hard-headed businessmen in the West who see the Eastern market as the only possible counterbalance to the shrinking of world trade elsewhere and they are bringing an increasingly impatient pressure on their governments to break through the American embargo.

Last year Britain's overall foreign trade dropped by 7.4 per cent. compared with the previous year and is expected to show an even bigger drop this year. French trade fell last year by 4.26 per cent. and American foreign trade, excluding supply of armaments, by 2.41 per cent. These signs of depression, together with the unsolved dollar crisis in all America's satellites, are forcing businessmen to knock at China's door.

Reject Group Areas in Toto

DURBAN.

"The Indian people of Natal have rejected the Group Areas Act in toto," states a memorandum submitted to the Land Tenure Advisory Board by the Natal Indian Congress on the proposed proclamation of Group Areas in Westville.

According to the memorandum, Indians first settled in this area over 50 years ago as small farmers and gardeners, long before the establishment of the Westville Municipality. As Durban grew in size, part of the European population moved outside its boundaries and settled in Westville. They had lived there together with the Indians for many years in harmony and peace.

Due to the fact that the proclamation of a group area for Indians or for Europeans would have the result of forcing members of the other group to leave their homes, the memorandum urges the Land Tenure Board to recommend to the Minister that the plan for the proposed Group Areas in Westville be not implemented.

Clarion Call

On Monday the daily press gave front page headlines to what is claimed to be a large scale revolt in Poland. According to this report partisans were gathering in the woods, heavy fighting was going on in different parts of the country and martial law had been declared. The report was based on quotations from a West German newspaper, the "Telegraf," and it was admitted that these reports were being "treated with a certain scepticism in London," because of "no supporting evidence."

Why, then, give them so much prominence? The answer is that they are part of an officially inspired campaign to create an impression that the Governments of Eastern Europe are weak, unstable and on the verge of a collapse. And that impression is not being created for nothing. It is part and parcel of the American plan to launch an attack on East Germany and the People's Democracies, with the rehabilitated Nazi Army acting as the spearhead for the assault.

Fighting Talk by Puppet

That army is eager to march, as Dr. Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, made quite clear last week when he had a long "personal" conversation with his boss, the United States High Commissioner, Dr. Conant. According to an official press release, Adenauer urged the Western Powers to develop "extreme activity to speed up the liberation of East Germany from terror and slavery. The passive attitude of the West is not enough," he said.

Like Syngman Rhee, his Korean counter-part, Dr. Adenauer is quite willing to start a war on orders from his American masters. The destruction of his homeland and the continued loss of its independence means nothing to him, providing he and the Germa ruling-class which he represents can reap a little extra profit.

Dr Adenauer, however, reckons without the people of Europe. They have not forgotten the Nazi "crusade against communism" and find it difficult to believe that General Hans Speidel and other of his ilk are capable of liberating anyone, German or otherwise.

The growing strength of the peace movement and the recent moves towards negotiations between the big powers are driving the Americans desperate. There is danger in that desperation. The dynamite they are playing with can blow us all to bits.

By Gad, Sir!

Colonel C. M. Newman, the mayor of Bulawayo, firmly believes that the Africans are people of a lesser breed, and took the opportunity of airing his views on this matter to a group of scientists when he opened the 51st Congress of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science at Bulawayo last week.

According to Colonel Newman, "the African peoples have shown a complete incapacity to rise in the scale of civilisation, and they have not, like other ancient races, produced a written language". They were also "grossly ignorant of art, and architecture did not exist for them".

What our learned upholder of white supremacy forgot (or far more probably, didn't know) is that the Africans are not alone in their failure to develop a written language. The people of Europe were equally backward in this respect. Listen, for instance, to what Mr. A. C. Moorhouse, an expert on the subject, has to say about it in his book "Writing and the Alphabet".

Those Backward Europeans

"It is a curious fact," writes Mr. Moorhouse, "that the mainland of Europe has never at any time produced an original system of writing, either of the more primitive ideographic kind or of the phonetic. This complete absence of invention is the more striking when we look at the relative abundance of systems which arose in the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and on the shores about it".

It is also a fact, as Mr Moorhouse makes abundantly clear, that the art of writing developed first amongst Non-European peoples, and was in use for thousands of years before the Europeans proper even imagined that such a thing was possible.

As for the Africans being "grossly ignorant of art", the Colonel should ask the musicians, the sculptors and the artists about that. They would very soon tell him that Africa is an absolute treasure-house as far as that is concerned.

Colonel Newman is evidently one of those die-hard English pukka sahibs whose arrogance and insolence is matched only by their abysmal ignorance. He should take time off from his official duties to study history, both of mankind and of art. Either that or stick to his guns—they're obviously the only thing he really understands.

Bootblack Wisdom

The following story from the United States reminds me of our own politicians and, on a lower level, of the familiar character "who knows the kaffirs because he works with them."

A vote was about to be taken in the United States Senate on a problem of vital concern to the Negro race. A coloured bootblack, while shining the shoes of a distinguished senator, sought to do a little lobbying on the question with the senator. To this the senator informed him that he needed no suggestion from any member of the coloured race on the question, and that he had thorough knowledge of the problems of all minority groups.

The old bootblack, who was well versed in senatorial politics from long years of association, patted the senator on the toes gracefully, indicating that the job was finished; but as the senator stepped down from the stand, the bootblack replied, "See here, senator, the man in the moon knows more about the moon than all of the astronomers on earth."

I wonder if Dr. Malan and Mr. Strauss will see the point when the Joint Sitting starts?

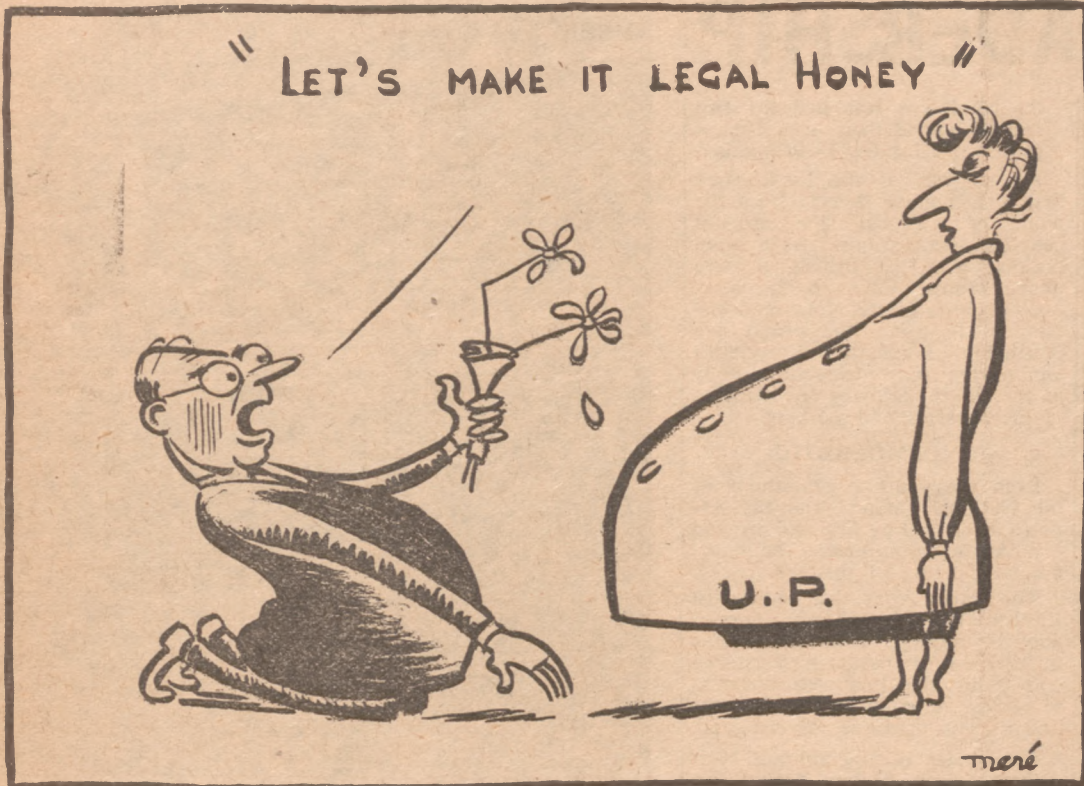
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JOINT SITTING PROPOSAL

TOP U.S. JUDGE SAYS ROSENBERG KILLING FLOUTED LAW

New Moves To Expose Frame-Up

NEW YORK.

A TRAGIC postscript to the execution of the Rosenbergs has been the publication of a ten-page statement by one of the dissenting judges of the U.S. Supreme Court, Judge Felix Frankfurter, in which he condemns the manner in which the couple were rushed to the electric chair. They were sent to their death, he declares, before the court had time to consider the defence's new legal points.

The statement did not take any stand on the original record of the trial which the Supreme Court has never studied in any case, nor on the enormous volume of new evidence proving the fantastic frame-up of which the Rosenbergs were victims. Purely on the legal issues as to whether due process of law had been observed, he said:

"PAINFUL"

"Painful as it is, I am bound to say that circumstances precluded what to me are indispensable conditions for solid judicial judgment." After examining the legal points made by the defence lawyers, he reiterated: "I am clear that the claim had substance and that the opportunity for adequate exercise of the judicial judgment was wanting."

The Rosenberg Defence Committee is continuing its great campaign to secure vindication in the case and is starting on a demand for a review of the case of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant who was sentenced to 30 years on the same frame-up. The committee is convinced once it can force a review of the Sobell case it will be able to confirm the doubts in the whole trial which are world-wide.

From all parts of the world messages are pouring in to the United States addressed to the Rosenberg children and to Mrs. Rosenberg, mother of Julius. They all express a common feeling that justice was not done and they offer support and comfort to the bereaved.

An extraordinary sign that American opinion has also been shocked, despite the hysteria and terrorisation provoked by the Government, has been the demand

for the slim book "Death House Letters" which contains the last letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to each other, to their family and to their attorney Mr. Emanuel Bloch. A printing of 50,000 was immediately sold out at one dollar each and a second edition is on the press. French and Italian editions of the book have already appeared and it is being serialised in the Paris conservative paper Figaro.

Attempting to assess the tremendous outbreak of feeling in Europe against the American Government over the killing of the Rosenbergs, the New Statesman and Nation declares:

"Just below the crust in Europe there is a vast sea of angry frustration; of fury at occupation and being pushed around by foreigners; at the threat of being involved in what they feel are other people's wars. The Rosenbergs were a focus."

DEFEAT FOR WAR ALLIANCE

The Paris Monde declares: "The circumstances surrounding the Rosenberg case raised the problem of their life and death to the high level of a symbol, a symbol of those essential values which are the last justification of Western Civilisation. That is why the Rosenbergs' death can only be considered as a grave defeat to the Atlantic Alliance and a victory for its enemies."

(Justice Frankfurter, who has thrown doubt on the legality of the Rosenbergs' deaths, is one of the most famous judicial experts in his country, and is the author of books on some of America's outstanding legal authorities of the past. His first and most memorable book was

"The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti", a reasoned indictment of the whole frame-up in the anti-labour terror case. His judgment on those Labour martyrs was: "They were convicted by the atmosphere and not by the evidence." Precisely the same words could be applied to the Rosenbergs.)

Another Crack in I.C.F.T.U.

LONDON.

Another heavy blow to the so-called "International Confederation of Free Trade Unions" has been the decision of the 400,000 strong All Japan State Railway Workers' Union to break away. This is the first serious crack in the American hold over the Japanese trade union movement. This decision has set off a strong current among the unions affiliated to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan to disaffiliate. Japanese Unions have been kept in the I.C.F.T.U. largely by the manipulations of right-wing leaders but that body largely discredited itself with the rank and file of the workers when it called on its affiliated organisations to give unconditional support to the United Nations in Korea.

BRITISH AUTHOR ON S. AFRICAN SITUATION

Davidson Praises Non-White Leadership

LONDON.

THE Non-European people and their leaders have been responsible for keeping the peace in South Africa at a time when the Government has done its best to break it, says the British correspondent and author, Col. Basil Davidson, who was recently hustled out of South Africa with insulting haste by the Malan Government. In an article in the New Statesman and Nation he warns against the "lunatic determination of the Malan Government to continue its policy of repression."

After summing up the situation as he found it on his recent visit, he tells his British readers: "The Nationalist Government has shown that there is nothing it dislikes more than non-violent resistance, for its customary method of repression—violence—is then inhibited (though not by any means forgotten).

"The Government has done its best to corrupt or intimidate the present leaders of the non-Whites; so far, it has failed in this.

"The influence of these leaders has probably never stood so high as it does today. In a literal sense they have been responsible for keeping the peace at a time when the Government—through a notoriously provocative police force—has done its best to break it.

"The Government in its blindness may yet coercively deprive the non-Whites of this sane and thoughtful leadership. Obedient to its racialist doctrine, it may yet drive non-Whites to a point where anything would be better than acceptance.

STOKING RACE FIRES

"The Nationalist Government (and the great majority of Whites who, at least in racialist attitudes, support it) will have only itself to blame if things get out of hand. While stoking the fires of race hatred, this Government goes about its business of reducing and if possible destroying every sound, peaceful, and progressive influence upon the non-Whites.

"So far, as I say, it has not succeeded; and perhaps it will never succeed. But no one should underestimate this Government's lunatic determination, nor the abhorrence in which racial co-operation is held by nine Whites out of ten.

"Abandoned to their fate by all but a handful of Whites, the non-Whites have at last found strong and honest leaders. They have combined in struggle against their status of permanent inferiority. This combination is likely to prove of high importance in the history of Africa."

British Condemnation of Nat. Govt.

LONDON.

A protest against the continued attacks by the South African Government on progressive people who oppose its Apartheid policy was made at the annual general meeting of the National Council of Civil Liberties held in London recently.

"Mindful of the pledges made by the South African Government in its acceptance of the Human Rights programme laid down in the U.N.O.," states the resolution that was passed, "it calls upon the Executive of the N.C.C.L. to place our views on this subject in front of the Human Rights Commission and to urge the Prime Minister and the Minister for Commonwealth Relations to ensure that the British delegate on the Commission votes for the inclusion of this matter in the agenda and for the condemnation of the oppressive and discriminatory actions of the South African Government".

Church Wants Rights for Africans

NDOLA.

The Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia, representing all churches except the Dutch Reformed and Catholic churches, has issued a resolution after a meeting at Kitwe in which it grants all individuals the right of free conscience but declares "deep concern that the Government has found it necessary to proceed with federation while African opinion remains so strongly opposed to it." The Council asks for a declaration of the rights of all men to remove African doubts as to their future in the State.

If We Die

—A poem from the Death Cell by ETHEL ROSENBERG.

YOU shall know, my sons, shall know
Why we leave the song unsung,
The book unread, the work undone,
To lie beneath the sod.

Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile,
And green above our resting place,
The killing end, the world rejoice
In brotherhood and peace.

★

Mourn no more, my sons, no more
Why the lies and smears were framed,
The tears we shed, the hurt we bore,
To all shall be proclaimed.

Work and build, my sons, and build
A monument to love and joy,
To human worth, to faith we kept,
For you, my sons, for you!

STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP IN NIGERIA

New Moves in March To Freedom

LAGOS (NIGERIA.)

BEHIND the crisis of British colonialism in Nigeria a lively struggle is raging for the leadership of the people between the top nationalists, who are inclined to compromise with the British, and the more militant people's leaders, trade unionists and men with a working-class outlook.

First move after the breakdown of the McPherson Constitution was an invitation by the British Government to 13 Nigerians to visit London where they would be expected to give some kind of sanction to the patching up of the Constitution and so help the further enslavement of their country.

The main nationalist groups, led by Dr. Nnamdi Abikiwe and Mr. Obafemi Awolowo, rejected the invitation as "a sheer waste of time", pointing out the British had hand-picked their proposed delegates,

leaving out important people's organisations and giving undue weight to the completely non-representative groups that favoured the continuance of British rule. They described without prior consultation with the leaders themselves, as an "insult and slight".

But the Governor of Nigeria, Sir John Macpherson got busy on the Nationalist leaders and the result was a second letter actually accepting the invitation to London, on conditions. One of

the conditions was that the two leaders named their own list of proposed delegates, 15 in number.

An analysis of the list showed that it had grave defects from the point of view of the militant people's organisations. As a compromise with the British, it gave undue representation to the reactionary chiefs of the North and discriminated against the progressive Northern Elements Progressive Union, the only democratic body in the North enjoying the backing of the peasants and workers.

UNDEMOCRATIC

Even the youth organisations of the National Council and the Action Group (led by Dr. Azikiwe and Mr. Awolowo) criticised the undemocratic nature of this reply.

The letter from the Nationalist leaders had high-flown phrases about choosing "death before the humiliation of political servitude" and hinting that they were prepared to plunge the country into civil war unless their demands are accepted.

The leader of the militant Northern Union, Malam Aminu Kano, in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor of the Northern Region, denounced the British Government's move as a means of forcing on the country the constitution that suits its interests and to divide and rule Nigeria. He declared "It is feared the Nigerian leaders will simply go to London to pave the way for what the Colonial Office believes is good for us".

Meanwhile the movement for the drafting of a Constitution in Nigeria itself by Nigerians is gaining momentum. In Lagos 21 people's organisations have met in a National Assembly to prepare the way for a constituent assembly to draft the country's constitution for independence. The Assembly was called under the auspices of the Convention People's Party and elected a preparatory committee for the proposed National Representative Council. The Committee is under the chairmanship of a prominent woman leader, Mrs. Fumilayo Kuti, President of the Nigerian Women's Union.

NATIONALIST BOYCOTT

The assembly was united round one common aim: Self-government for Nigeria by 1956. It consisted of a wide range of political, trade union and religious bodies but was boycotted by the Nationalist organisations, the National Council and the Action Group.

The Assembly unanimously decided that all Parties be advised to decline the British invitation to London.

The preparatory committee is hard at work and it is expected that the National Representative Council will soon meet, leading in turn to a national Constituent Assembly which will present a united programme for the fight for national independence.

The spirit of the Nigerian people and youth was demonstrated earlier by the mass demonstrations against the Coronation in Lagos. As a precautionary measure the Government arrested seven youth leaders and banned a rally to mourn the 46 people killed in the Kano riots at the instigation of the reactionary feudal rulers of the North.

FREEDOM DEMONSTRATION

Despite these measures, fierce spontaneous demonstrations broke out throughout the city. Windows in Government buildings and the premises of big British firms were smashed and thousands of Nigerian youth marched through the streets singing the freedom song and tearing down the bunting and other Coronation decorations. Thousands of youth assembled round the prison where their seven leaders were held and demanded to be taken in as prisoners too.



A.M.E. Priest Banned

JOHANNESBURG.

The Reverend N. B. Tantsi, vice-president of the Transvaal Inter-denominational Ministers' Association and presiding elder of the Pretoria district of the A.M.E. Church has been banned from attending gatherings for a period of one year, and from being in a number of the main centres of the Union. The bans have been issued in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Other Pretoria men banned under this Act and restricted in similar ways are Mr. J. B. Masekwaneng and Mr. Masate, both prominent African Congressmen.

These were some of the police lining the street outside the Sophiatown conference hall where the Anti-Removal conference was in progress.

Below: Delegates from Newclare streets arrive to take part in the Western Area Townships' Conference held on June 28. They were undaunted by the large force of armed police mobilised to intimidate them.

U.S. ARE REAL VIOLATORS OF KOREAN SETTLEMENT

Connive At Syngman Rhee's War Policy

LONDON.

THE world is being presented with the picture of an American Government eager for peace and a ceasefire in Korea being balked by the South Korean President, Syngman Rhee. The whole prospect of stopping the fighting in the Far East is said to be held up by a single discredited politician whom the entire U.S. State finds it impossible to restrain. But the true picture emerges that not only did the American Army command make no real efforts to prevent the kidnapping of the North Korean prisoners, but it connived at the whole incident and has now allowed the Rhee fascists to begin kidnapping Chinese prisoners from p.o.w. camps and handing them over to Chiang Kai-shek.

The U.S. Government is undoubtedly worried by the world pressure for a cease-fire. But it is acting more from indecision and weakness than from a determined and thought-out policy.

The "China lobby" interests in Congress have held up the trace by inciting Rhee to kidnap the prisoners and there is no individual or authority among the Americans either in Tokyo or South Korea strong enough to stop this in the only way practicable—by force. Therefore U.S. policy appears as a shaky balance between the President and the China lobby in which Rhee can practically do what he pleases.

For nearly three weeks the Americans have continued the farce of talks, notes and negotiations with Rhee, a politician who would not have lasted a day at any time in the past three years without United States support. The Chinese and North Koreans have drawn the correct conclusion that Rhee is incapable of acting as he has without the connivance of his American friends.

WAR PACT

The Americans are now reported to be offering Rhee a firm security pact. But Rhee has announced that whatever happens he will continue the war. Therefore such a pact could only be a war pact and a means, not of settling the dispute in the Far East, but of providing the fuel for the extension of hostilities.

So far the Rhee fascists have kidnapped 27,000 prisoners and handed them over to the South Korean Army as recruits. The pretext was that they were "anti-communists" and must be treated as civilians liable to the ordinary call-up. Even since the U.S. Command took over control of the p.o.w. camps more of these prisoners have been shanghaied into the South Korean Army.

Associated Press has now reported that Rhee forces kidnapped 109 Chinese prisoners from No. 2 camp near Pusan on June 20 although the camp was guarded entirely by American troops. The Americans took back 57 prisoners from the Rhee police but said there was "no way of recovering the rest".

Following this incident the Rhee fascists organised street demonstrations demanding the "release" of all Chinese prisoners not listed for immediate transfer. At the same time the Chiang Kai-shek puppet Government issued a statement "welcoming" the prisoners on Formosa Island.

U.S. SOLID WITH RHEE

The Observer's correspondent in Seoul says the first intention of the Americans of concluding a separate truce whether Rhee likes it or not has been abandoned, though he ad-

All opposition has been silenced by arrest or by setting gangsters to attack those South Koreans who do not back Rhee's stand.

Meanwhile, the correspondent continues, the war goes on. "At least five hill positions have been lost by the South Koreans. Almost everywhere the balance of the battle is against us. Hills that were regarded as an integral and familiar part of the United Nations line are now occupied by the enemy.

"None of the breaks and bulges made by the Communists are strategically disastrous, but they are unprecedented since the lines became established almost two years ago."

The world's press, anxious for a truce, continues to use Rhee as the scapegoat and attacks on him are in vigorous terms. But this serves to conceal the real perpetrators of the situation in Korea and the violators of an already agreed settlement of the prisoner issue which held up the talks for two years and now threatens to wreck the peace altogether.

A.N.C. PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Minimum Wage Demand

JOHANNESBURG.

THE African National Congress, in an economic programme for the country announced last week, urges the end of the colour bar affecting labour as the only path to South Africa's sound industrial development.

Congress says it is in the interests of industrialists and the working people that "the entire labour force of the country be mobilised on a non-discriminatory basis and given free scope and the necessary technical and other training to produce better efficiency and bring about sound industrial development".

The Government, says the Congress, should give serious attention to the ever-deteriorating economic position of the Non-European people, caused by, among other things, the ever-mounting cost of living. "The conditions of the people have become intolerable. The vast majority of the working people suffer from want, misery, degradation, disease, bad housing conditions and low wages. Such conditions are bound to give birth to anti-social activities.

"The reserves are so congested and non-productive that the people are compelled to seek work in the urban areas, where the problem of unemployment has assumed serious proportions.

"In the mining and farming industries the conditions are so appalling that they cannot attract the workers.

"We claim that the racial policies practised by successive governments in South Africa are not in the best interests of the country, and that such policies rob the country of its maximum industrial development."

MINIMUM WAGE DEMAND

The Congress advocates the employment of all labour according to its value and not according to colour. It wants equal educational and vocational training opportunities for all and the opening of skilled trades to all workers irrespective of colour.

It demands the right to establish co-operatives and other associations for mutual aid; freedom from every kind of exploitation and social or economic discrimination based on race, creed, colour or sex; and adequate security measures.

A minimum wage of not less than £1 a day should be established.

Demanding free trading rights the Congress says many who have the means are unable to trade because of inadequate facilities and restrictions imposed on Non-Europeans.

Protest Meetings in Durban

DURBAN.

Public meetings were held in Durban recently by branches of the Natal Indian Congress, to protest against the banning of Non-European leaders and to voice the opposition of the Non-European people of Durban to the City Council's plans to decentralise the bus rank.

Speaking at a meeting called by the Sydenham branch of the Natal Indian Congress, the chairman, Mr. M. P. Naicker said: "The Nationalist Party Government is continuing recklessly on the road to establishing a fascist republic in South Africa." Since the recent General Election, he continued, when the Government had obtained an increased majority, attacks on the democratically elected leaders of the people had been more frequent.

"Only extra-parliamentary struggle can obtain the freedom and democracy our people cry for in this country. Anyone looking to Parliament to achieve these fundamental human rights does not understand the political development in this country," said Mr. Naicker.

Cachalia for Trial

JOHANNESBURG.

The four Indian Congressmen arrested during the Sophiatown conference against the removal of the Western Areas are due to appear in court on July 14.

Mr. Y. Cachalia is to face a charge of not having observed the ban served on him by the Minister of Justice in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. A. M. Kathrada, T. N. Naidoo, and B. Saloojee will face charges of having obstructed the police. They were arrested when detectives from the Special (Political) Branch tried to gain entrance to the conference to which only delegates with credential cards were being admitted.

The cases against the four men will probably not proceed on the 14th, but they will be remanded to a later date.

All four were detained at the Newlands police station after their arrest that Sunday morning. Each was given a cell to himself. They were detained for 31 hours without any charge being laid against them and their lawyer was refused permission to see them. Then all four were released on £15 bail each.



14 ORGANISATIONS HARRASSED BY POLICE

More Homes Raided

JOHANNESBURG.

ARMED with comprehensive warrants, members of the Special (Political) police again swooped on the homes and offices of a number of leaders of the African National Congress, and of other organisations last week.

They visited the national headquarters of the African National Congress and searched the home of its general secretary, Mr. Walter Sisulu. They searched the home and offices of Mr. Nelson Mandela, who practices as an attorney, and carried out their raid for documents in his absence, as he was away on legal business. From his office they removed a sworn affidavit, among other documents.

They also visited the business premises and homes of Mr. J. B. Marks and Mr. D. W. Bopape.

The search warrant authorises the police to take possession of documents relating to the affairs of 14 specified organisations which would give "reasonable grounds for believing that they would afford evidence of treason, sedition, or offences under the Suppression of Communism Act or the Riotous Assemblies Act.

To organisations like the African National Congress, South African Indian Congress and the youth bodies of these Congresses which were included in previous warrants, have now been added the names of the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Transvaal Peace Council, and the Congress of Democrats. The

Food Workers in Conference

CAPE TOWN.

Resolutions condemning the action of the Minister of Justice in banning Mr. James Phillips, leader of the Number 2 Branch of the Transvaal Garment Workers' Union, and Mr. Eli Weinberg, secretary of the Commercial Travellers' Union and executive member of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, were unanimously passed at the quarterly branch delegates conference of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, 39 delegates were present representing branches of the Union in the Western and Eastern Cape.

"This action is designed to deprive the workers of their elected leaders and is part of the Nationalist Government's policy to destroy the honest, democratic trade union movement of this country," stated the resolution.

The conference undertook to do all it could in the fight to resist the Government's action. It called upon the National Executive of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council to organise a nation-wide campaign in defence of trade union leaders and to demand from the Government that the orders be repealed and that it stops interfering with the legitimate rights of trade unions and other people's organisations.

The Observer's correspondent in Seoul says the first intention of the Americans of concluding a separate truce whether Rhee likes it or not has been abandoned, though he ad-

SNAGS IN HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEME

Strong Objections To Regulations

JOHANNESBURG

THE Dube Housing Scheme by the Johannesburg City Council, which is a scheme by which African householders will be granted limited home-ownership in that they will get a 30-year lease, has long been promised as one of the beginnings in Johannesburg's solution to her African housing problem.

Recently the foundations were begun on some of these houses. The Council plans in the meantime to build 200 houses, the B.E.S.L. will put up 200 houses for ex-servicemen and Africans will be permitted to build 500 houses by plans approved by the Council. The scheme is intended for higher-income groups among the Africans.

But the whole plan is in danger of being abortive if some agreement is not reached between the Council and Africans on the subject of the regulations for Dube Township.

A set of regulations was gazetted in June 1949 and is still under discussion between the Council and the Johannesburg Joint Advisory Boards.

The Boards have voiced some extremely strong objections to these regulations.

All Africans wishing to erect homes in Dube Township have to satisfy the qualifications of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department. He must be a "fit and proper person to live in a Native village"; must be employed within the urban area of Johannesburg and lawfully permitted to enter and remain there.

One of the Boards' objections is to clause 17 of the regulations which lays down that in the case of the death of the owner of the property the heir or widow must satisfy these qualifications: in other words the property is not inheritable unless the Council approves of the heir. One Board member gave the possible example of a Dube resident who dies leaving as his only heir a son who practises as a doctor in

Germiston. As he is outside the Johannesburg area does he then disqualify as an heir? The Board members feel that the strict influx control and other regulations operating today will impose great injustices and hardships on Dube families if the regulations are administered in their present form.

Any registered holder of a Dube certificate of title who commits a breach of any of the regulations can have his certificate of title cancelled and the Council can then reclaim possession of the lot and any dwelling erected on it.

The City Council received a deputation from the Johannesburg Advisory Boards on their objections to the regulations but expressed no view. The next move, then, must come from the Council.

TIN MINES GO TO POT

LONDON.

The tin mining industry is rocking in Malaya as a result of the sharp fall in tin prices and the embargo on exports of tin to China and other Eastern countries. Already 30 mines have been closed and others are following suit according to Singapore reports. In April prices dropped 2,000 straits dollars a ton to the lowest point since the start of the Korean War and are now only 56 per cent. of the peak 1952 price. Tin exports in April were little more than half the previous month's exports.

W.F.T.U. Protests to Malan

CAPE TOWN

A protest against the South African Government's attacks on Non-European railway and harbour workers has been made to the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, by the World Federation of Trade Unions, which represents over 80 million workers throughout the world.

The World Federation has promised to make known to all its members the conditions imposed on the Non-European workers by the South African Railways and to take every opportunity to expose the anti-trade union methods of the Administration.

The South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union has been informed that the World Congress on the W.F.T.U., which is to be held in Vienna in October, "will be dealing with those vital issues affecting your members".

Peace Jitters On Wall Street

NEW YORK.

"Whispers were running up and down Wall Street about a 'Malenkov depression,'" wrote the columnist Sylvia Porter in the Boston Herald on the possibility of a truce being signed in Korea. "Stocks lost billions in paper values on the open rumour that a truce only in Korea would be enough to send us into a recession.

"And real peace? On all sides I've heard the talk and surely you have too: 'Real peace would knock the props from under us . . . America would plunge into a slump so severe that our system would be in mortal danger . . . That's Malenkov's new game, that's what he's hoping for, that's why he's making the gestures . . . We can't afford to have peace.'

"The fear of depression in our nation is almost as deep—if not as deep—as the fear of global war itself. And by some horrible alchemy 'peace' and 'depression' seem to have been merged."

"Suffered SKIN TROUBLE for 14 years" completely cured by FELAFORM'S 4-point action!

If you want to put an end, once and for all, to unsightly skin disease, read of the experience of a woman who had despaired of ever finding release from her suffering.

"For 14 years, I suffered from Itching Piles and Eczema on parts of my body," writes Mrs. J. W. R. "After using only one tin of your ointment, I was completely cured. I can recommend it to every sufferer."

Every day, men and women write in praise of Felaform's amazing healing properties. Time after time, Felaform has cured the most stubborn cases of Rashes and Ulcers, Eczema, Piles and other Skin Diseases, where other treatments had failed completely.

The reason is simply that Felaform works with a 4-point action. It destroys germs. It absorbs scales. It stops itch. And it stimulates the growth of new healthy skin 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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Make Peace Prevail!

FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE SESSION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE HELD IN BUDAPEST ON THE 20th JUNE, 1953.

The events of recent months have convinced the peoples that settlement of all international differences by peaceful means is possible of attainment.

The peoples have come to realise that peace can be won by patient and persistent effort on their part.

The World Council of Peace, meeting in Budapest from the 15th to the 20th June, 1953, calls upon the peoples to redouble their efforts to help forward negotiation for international settlement.

Every people has the right to free choice of its own way of life, and the duty to respect the freely-preferred choice of other peoples.

The peaceful co-existence of different social systems that is necessary can, by adoption of this principle, be made possible and relations between the peoples become beneficial to all.

Such co-existence requires that all disputes and arguments be settled by the method of negotiation.

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

A GREAT hope has been born. Everybody now sees that agreement is possible. The slaughter can be ended. The Cold War can be stopped.

In this hour we solemnly call upon the peoples to demand of their governments that they negotiate and agree.

It is for us all to support every move—from whatsoever it may come—to solve disputes by peaceful means. It is for us all to frustrate the efforts of those who prevent or delay agreement.

Peace is within our reach. It is for us to win it.

The armistice in Korea, leading to a Korean peace, must be signed forthwith on the basis of the agreements already arrived at. Each new delay adds to the bereavements, the destruction, the suffering.

All other wars now being waged and aggressive actions against the independence of peoples must likewise cease. The use of arms against any movement of national liberation constitutes a factor of international tension and may give rise to a centre from which war will spread.

The German people has the right to re-unification and national sovereignty with due regard to the security of its neighbours and the prevention of the rebirth of militarism and the spirit of revenge.

Japan must recover her full national sovereignty, on the basis of a Peace Treaty recognised by all interested countries and guaranteeing the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

By safeguarding respect for their sovereignty, by opposing foreign affairs, by refusing to allow establishment of military bases and any form of occupation by foreign troops, the peoples can guarantee their security and the protection of peace.

The gradual achievement of security will make it possible to halt the arms race, to begin arms reduction by way of negotiation, and to devote the resources, hitherto used for works of death and destruction, to raising the standard of living for all.

Economic and cultural exchanges between all nations must be established on a basis of

equality and non-discrimination, profitable to all.

Negotiations will fundamentally change the course of events. The United Nations can become the instrument of this change, by keeping faithfully to the spirit of its Charter. It must admit the countries which have applied to enter. China, like other nations, must be represented by the government of her choice.

It is on these grounds that the World Council of Peace has decided to launch a world-wide campaign for negotiation.

In this campaign the peoples will express in a variety of organised ways, their demand that all disputes and differences shall be settled by peaceful means.

Only the peoples, by unceasing action, can make negotiation, agreement and peace prevail.

Children Gaoled

JOHANNESBURG.

An African arrested in Pretoria on a pass offence was confined in a police cell where he found his inmates were four African youngsters on a charge of bag snatching. One was aged seven, the other eight years and the other two were eleven!

S. AFRICAN RETURNS FROM WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Impressed By Growing Confidence

JOHANNESBURG.

JUST returned from Europe, where he attended a meeting of the World Council of Peace, the Rev. D. C. Thompson chairman of the Transvaal Peace Council, reports that a new confidence for peace in the world has been born of recent events.

There is a growing conviction, he feels, that the peaceful settlement of international differences is possible.

The session of the World Council of Peace, which met for six days during June in Budapest, issued a call to people to exert new efforts to persuade their governments to help achieve negotiation for the



Rev. D. C. Thompson

settlement of international differences.

The peaceful co-existence of different social systems is possible, said this call, and requires that all disputes be settled by negotiation. The lessening of world tensions will make it possible to halt the arms race, begin the reduction of arms production and devote resources used till now for death and destruction to raise world living standards.

Negotiation between the nations could radically change the course



While heavily-armed guards ringed the U.S. Embassy in Paris and hundreds of people were arrested for protesting against the killing of the Rosenbergs, French people brought flowers as a last tribute to the brave couple. They placed the flowers at the foot of the Tuileries Garden walls in Paris, a sacred spot where the blood of French resistance martyrs flowed, shot down by the Nazis in 1944.

The Metropolitan Nicolai from Moscow also attended the Peace Council meeting. The Reverend Thompson commented that particularly impressive peace delegations came from India and Korea.

Mr. Thompson was re-elected a member of the World Peace Council.

Mass Protest on Sunday

CAPE TOWN.

Mass protest meetings against the Nationalist Government's attempt to disfranchise the Coloured people will be held in Cape Town and Worcester on Sunday 12 July, 1953. The Cape Town meeting has been called by the Co-ordinating Committee of People's Organisations (Cape Western) and will take place on the Grand Parade at 3 p.m.

Councillor C. Ally, a member of the Executive Committee of the convening organisation has issued a call to the Coloured people to rally in their thousands on Sunday and show their determination, as they did in 1951 when their vote was endangered, to oppose in every way possible this vicious attack on their rights. "Only if the Coloured people show their united opposition to this contemplated onslaught will there be the possibility of preventing a complete sell-out by the United Party to the Malan Government," said Mr. Ally.

Gun-Shy Minister

CAPE TOWN.

Non-European athletic clubs have been refused a licence for starting pistols and blank cartridges. The application for the pistol was made in the usual way at Caledon Square. After the chairman of the Western Province Amateur Athletic and Cycling Association (Coloured) had supplied further information at the request of the police, he was told that the application had been forwarded to the Minister of Justice. Shortly afterwards he was told that the application had been refused. No reason was given.

of events in the world, the Peace Council felt. The United Nations by keeping to the spirit of its Charter and admitting the countries which have applied to enter, could bring about this change.

The World Peace Council decided that it would launch a world-wide campaign for negotiation so that people could express in a variety of ways in their different countries their wish that all disputes and differences be settled peacefully.

Reverend Thompson said the peace movement exhibited today a great confidence in its achievements and in the future.

NOT BIASED

Many who had previously attacked the World Peace Council as "biased" and who thought the movement was orientated in one direction, today saw in it a genuine forum and instrument for peace.

Among those at the Budapest session of the Peace Council were Pastor Martin Niemoller of Germany who made a strong plea for the unification of Germany in the interests of peace.

Other churchmen at the session included a Methodist minister from Australia, a Church of England minister and many representatives of the Hungarian Lutheran Church. The Protestant Churches in Hungary gave the Reverend Thompson a presentation album of photographs showing their churches and congregations in Hungary today.

Japanese Women Victims Of U.S.

LONDON.

At the risk of prison for attacking the American occupation forces, a former Japanese interpreter to the U.S. forces has published an astonishing documentation of the criminal behaviour of the American soldiers towards Japanese women. Entitled "The Chastity of Japan" author Hiroshi Mizune records the actual written documents of women victims. In a postscript to the book, which has already become a best-seller, Mizune says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge among those working at American bases that American officers and soldiers do not hesitate to attack women whenever and wherever they want to. If a woman resists she would be killed, and even when she cries, no one would dare to help her. If someone should attempt to help her, he might be sentenced to ten or fifteen years of hard labour."

BLIMP CRY FROM KENYA

LONDON.

The mere rumour that "after the Mau Mau have been dealt with" there may have to be some democratic concessions to the African population of Kenya has set off the most furious reaction among the white settlers who number some 20,000. Col. Grogan, often referred to as the "doyen" of the European elected members of the Legislative Council referred to the possibility of rights being granted to Africans as "dark and dangerous times looming ahead". He declared "The Europeans would never submit to any form of constitution that could possibly imperil—now or in the far future—the unquestioned ascendancy and control of the British people, to whom the territory was entrusted by the indigenous population".

INDIANS DEMAND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Representative Conference in Durban

DURBAN.

"THE problem of education and the crisis that has been reached in regard to school accommodation has resulted in the most representative conference in the history of Natal Indians being assembled," said Mr. J. N. Singh, general secretary of the Natal Indian Congress in an address at the Indian Education Conference held in Durban recently.

The Conference was called under the aegis of the Natal Indian Teachers Society, the Natal Indian Council for Child Welfare, the Natal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Organisation, the Durban Combined Indian Ratepayer's Association the Durban Indian Benevolent Society and the Friends of the Sick Association, to consider the question of Indian Education, with particular reference to the lack of accommodation for the tens of thousands of Indian children of school-going age in Natal.

The Conference was attended by more than 200 delegates from all over Natal. In addition to the seven convening bodies, representatives from 12 trade unions, a large number of grantees and Aided-school committees, the Natal Indian Blind Society, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Natal Indian Youth Congress attended.

The fact that nearly one third of the Natal Indian population of school-going age were out of school was ascribed by the conference to the failure of the Provincial Administration to fully discharge its

ON PARADE

Nats Are Nutty Characters

Recently Mr. Eric Louw, Nationalist Minister of Economic Affairs, charged some of the English-speaking Christian churches with hypocrisy over apartheid. They attack the Nationalists for practising apartheid, he accused, and preach race equality, yet they do not admit coloured Christians into their white schools and boarding houses, and even have separate churches for black and white.

A near heaven-high church dignitary, of the rank of bishop or archbishop, replying to this impeachment, confessed that it was difficult to reconcile Christian practice with Christian precept in South Africa! It is easier to love your black brother on Sunday than on Monday to Saturday, was the Bishop's plaint.

So much for the priestly Sabbatical sophistries, the verbal fire-and-brimstone which spatters ineffectually from the pulpit.

"I am an Infidel"

Give me rather the great agnostics like Robert Ingersoll "I am an infidel," he wrote, "because I hate tyranny, injustice and slavery in all their forms". "Can a free government," he asked "be best sustained and preserved by the murder of personal liberty?" This 19th century atheist speaks as though he already knew what Dr. Malan and Mr. C. R. Swart would say and do in the 1950's. The Minister of Justice must be foaming at the mouth because Ingersoll is not alive today, living South of the Zambesi, available to be named as a Communist for saying "I am simply a human being willing to give to all other human beings every right I claim for myself". What an unchristian atheist!

Another dangerous character, alas dead, that Dr. Donges, the much-banned Minister of Interior, would live to lay hands upon is the immortal poet Robert Burns. Should the Customs Act be applied to declare "obscene or objectionable and prohibited from import" the verse of the Scotch bard who penned these lines?

"Here's freedom to him who would read.

"Here's freedom to him who would write.

"There's none ever feared

"The truth should be heard

"Save he whom the truth would indict."

Another double-barrelled Minister of Religion and Politics, Dr. D. F. Malan, believes that principles are the impediments of small men. This "Republican" took a front seat at the Royal Coronation in Westminster Abbey. While the rest of the loyal congregation paid homage to Her Majesty and with fervour sang "God Save the Queen", was our Prime Minister thinking of Paul Kruger and chanting softly

"God bless the Queen! I mean the Faiths' Defender!

God bless (no harm in blessing) the Pretender. But who Pretender is and who the Queen, God bless us all—that's what I mean?"

Dr. Malan was too busy at Buckingham Palace to go and see the new musical comedy revue at London's Irving Theatre to hear three negroes sing the finale chorus:

"Do not Malign Malan

For since his protection began Each Zulu, Xosa and Indian boy cheers

Whenever the lovable Malan appears

What if we have gone back 200 years

—Malan is a wonderful man."

Bilingual Error

Even the little Cape Peninsula school children could not forbear to cheer Malan at the free Coronation film show when the Eerste Minister appeared on the screen. Being imperfectly bilingual victims of parallel medium education, they mistranslated "Hoo-ray" into "Boo" but the lusty volume of their noisy shouts proved their deep affection for our cheerful first citizen, Imperialist Republican.

"Twas Coronat and the Jabbernat
Did slithily the Queen a make
All anti Imp the Malanant
Did Winston outspake.

"Beware the Commuphil my friend
Beware the Marscodemocrat
Monarchoslavery I'll defend
Krugerrepublicanery I'll swat

"Have I not slain the Commuform
Did I not crack the Commintern
O frumios day! They melt away
Congressionally they do return

"Twas Parliament and the Jabbernat
And Jabbersap united action took
All antimosk, all tit for tat,
All democrorights forsook.

New Versions for Old

One possible reason why school children have taken to booing the Prime Minister is the fact that they were subjected to distorted fairy tales and subver-

sive nursery rhymes in the pre-Donges epoch. One tot of a girl told her parents that Little Red Riding Hood was a cavalry woman in the Soviet Horse Guards. In one little red school house, the pupils were informed that Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves worked for Anglo-American, and the Russian Embassy spread a story that old Mother Hubbard's cupboard was bare because of the high price of fruit, meat and vegetables.

And Eric Louw has discovered a Russian pamphlet issued by the Soviet Consulate in Abyssinia in which Lysenko claims that the beanstalk Jack grew was nothing compared to what has been achieved under the latest 5 year plan.

Political Chameleons

Mr. Strauss, United Party Leader, should not be hurt by the story of the ornithologist who asked the school boy how to identify a duck. His reply may not have been up to the best zoological standards, but the youngster said simply: "If he waddles like a duck, quacks like a duck and flaps his wings like a duck, he is a duck." Similarly, if the United Party and Nationalists can switch political colours and policies like a chameleon, crawl like a chameleon and wriggle like a chameleon, does it not make them chameleons?

Mr. Strauss and Co. now accept Apartheid while Dr. Malan and Co. now accept the British Empire. Dr. Malan is actually going to get a pat on the back from the United Party in its motion to Parliament approving of the stand of the Prime Minister at the recent conference of Empire Prime Ministers which took place in London.

Poor Little Rich Family

Meeting the Royal Family has once more done wonders for Dr. Malan and for the British Empire. I suppose like all other families the Royal Family are having difficulty in making ends meet in these grim times of high prices, fat profits, juicy armament rates and the high cost of blood in Korea, Malaya and Kenya. Only recently the British Parliament took a look at the starvation wage paid to Queen Elizabeth and recommended the increase of £40,000 over her late father's allowance of £250,000 per annum. This little increase is expected to alleviate the necessity of pinching pennies or ticky snatching—not that the Royal Family hasn't done its best to keep costs down.

The household staff have been cut by 100 servants leaving Buckingham Palace with only about 200 servants to help tidy up, but wages have gone up over £30,000 above what King George VI once paid. The Royal servants have the old fashioned habit of wanting enough to live on. Take food. The food bills at various Royal Castles and Palaces are up by £10,000 over 1937. Somehow that figure reminds us of the week-end shopping bite the grocery store takes but we suppose it only seems that high.

Prince Charles was awarded approximately £5,000 per year, but since he is only a nipper it was taken for granted that this would keep him in comics, toys and coco-cola.

Pharaoh's Virtues

Dr. Malan also visited Israel and was received by Mr. Ben

Gurion, prime minister of that Arab-beleaguered land. To-day, I have no doubt, Dr. D. F. Malan and Mr. John Foster Dulles would support Pharaoh and condemn Moses for organising the Egyptian Jewish slaves to struggle for liberty.

I am sure Mr. Ike Eisenhower would give large Marshall Aid to help Pharaoh defeat Moses. Pharaoh did exactly what the Western colonial powers are now doing and would be certainly supported by the biblical Dr. Malan. After all, the ancient Jews entered the Red Sea—which shows the direction they were going.

Parliamentary Agenda

All's well that ends well. With Parliament once again in Session and with the thrill of a joint sitting of both Houses in the offing, Parliament Street will become the centre of some peoples attention. Parliament's agenda has been described by Roy Campbell in his satire the "Wayzgoose."

"South Africa, renowned both far and wide
For Politics and little else

beside:
Where having torn the land with shot and shell,
Our sturdy pioneers as farmers

dwell,
And, twixt the strenuous hours of sleep, relax
To sheer the fleeces or to fleece the blacks."

Commemorated Africans' Struggle

JOHANNESBURG.

June 26, the anniversary of the launching of the Defiance Campaign, and the day fixed by Chief Luthuli, President-General of the A.N.C., as the day of dedication and commemoration to the Non-European freedom struggles, was marked in Reef African townships by public bonfires and prayer meetings in some places. Elsewhere it was marked by individual families in every street, lighting candles and small fires outside their homes. In the Western Areas bands of Africans walked through the streets singing freedom songs and the tunes of the Defiance Campaign, many of which were composed in the jails by batches of volunteers serving sentences for the defiance of unjust laws.

Indian Scholarships for S.A. Students

CAPE TOWN.

Under the scheme of the Government of India to promote cultural relations between India and foreign countries and to extend educational facilities available in India to students of other countries, the following students from the Union of South Africa have been selected for the grant of scholarships for higher studies in India:

Mr. S. S. Naidoo for M.Sc. (Physiology) at the Calcutta University.
Mr. M. B. Somers for B.A. or B.Sc.

Mr. K. B. Mehta (for teachers training at P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. L. Khutsone of Basutoland for M.B.B.S. at Medical College, Madras.

Mr. A. H. Mahate has been selected for admission to a reserved medical seat in the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

Dangerous New Bills Before Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

announced that the Government Party would be given a free vote "according to their own choice and conscience", and he has appealed to leaders of the other Parties "to grant their members the same freedom".

In order to get the 138 votes in favour of the Bill, Dr. Malan requires the support of only 15 Opposition members. Even if the United Party caucus decided to oppose the Bill there is every likelihood that Dr. Malan will get the necessary support from those elements which of late have been loudly calling for a coalition of the two major Parties, or, in other words, a complete capitulation to fascism.

No determined stand against the Nationalists policy was taken by the Opposition at the opening of this session. In the place of the customary vote of no confidence in the Government which is introduced by the Leader of the Opposition at the beginning of each Parliamentary session, the United Party Leader, Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, gave notice on Friday of a motion of approval at Dr. Malan's attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. This was in place of a vote of no confidence.

LABOUR PARTY MOTION

The traditional role of the Opposition was on this occasion assumed by the Labour Party which, through its leader, Mr. A. Hepple, introduced a motion deploring the emphasis which the Government placed on emotional issues instead of concentrating on the welfare of the people. The motion called upon the Government to improve the living standards of the whole population and to respect and safeguard "the rights and freedom of working people to organise and fight for a better and fuller life."

Racial segregation without equal facilities will become enforceable on the Railways, in post offices, town halls, hospitals and sports grounds throughout South Africa under an all-embracing apartheid Bill, the Interpretation Act Amendment Bill, which is to be introduced this session.

This new Act will automatically set aside the Appeal Court ruling that apartheid could not be applied on the Railways unless equal facilities were provided for all races.

Police Don't Like Slogan

JOHANNESBURG.

A young African, formerly a high school teacher, and now a law student, was stopped by policemen in Pretoria last week and asked to produce his pass. He produced his exemption, across the cover of which was pasted a sticker "END PASS LAWS". He was told to get into the police van and was driven to the home of a senior police officer who scrutinised the exemption certificate and the police were then told to lock the African up. "You're a Communist," he was told. He was told also he would be sorry one day that he had allowed himself to be "mixed up with Moroka".

The African spent two nights in the cells. Then he was brought before court, to be told the charge against him had been withdrawn. He was a free man again.

OPTICIANS

Wolfson and De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.) Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 7 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg.

Phone 22-3834

The United Party has repeatedly said that it would support a Bill to close the "gaps" in the Railway Act, so it will probably be drawn into supporting this Bill for fear of being accused by the Nationalists of going back on its word.

PRETENCE DROPPED

Having been returned to power with an increased majority the Nationalists are no longer pretending that their policy of apartheid means "equal but separate facilities".

The present position of overcrowding on Non-European buses and railway coaches will be aggravated under this new measure and there will no longer be any obligation on the part of local authorities to provide recreational and civic facilities for Non-Europeans when they declare their halls and sports grounds "For Europeans Only".

BUNTING UNDER ATTACK

The Nationalists are wasting no time in unseating Mr. B. P. Bunting, the Native Representative for the Cape Western. A motion introduced by the Minister of Justice calling for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into Mr. Bunting's record was passed in the House of Assembly on Monday. It was opposed by the Native Representatives, Mrs. Ballinger and Mr. Stuart and also by the Labour Party. Mr. Bunting, after being repeatedly interrupted by the Speaker, walked out of the House in protest.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, also gave notice of a Bill to amend the Criminal Evidence and Procedure Act of 1917 in so far as provision is made for special penalties for certain offences.

The Native Labour Relations Bill which seeks to abolish independent African Trade Unions, to establish Government-approved bodies in their place, on which the workers will no longer be able to elect their own representatives, and to completely remove African workers from the authority of the Labour Department and place them under the Native Affairs Department, will also be introduced this session, according to an announcement by the Minister of Labour, Mr. B. J. Schoeman. Although African workers were never included in the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act, this new measure will take from them the few rights they now enjoy.

Notice was also given at the opening of Parliament by individual Nationalist members of motions asking the Government to take steps to deal with the evil of "inland literature" in circulation in the country which might be harmful to public morals; and not to give financial assistance to any body or organisations which do not apply the principles of apartheid.

African Troops Strike

LONDON.

A dramatic "strike" by African soldiers in the French forces fighting against Vietnam forced the evacuation of a fortified post in the key Red River Delta area, according to reports in the Paris Press. The troops, Moroccans and Algerians, refused to go on duty and converged on the post of Caulo which was also garrisoned by Africans. The garrison joined the strikers, altogether numbering some 400, and all demanded to be sent home. The French commander of the post was compelled to send the men to Haiphong to await shipment home. This spirit is reported to have infected other African troops and is rife among Vietnamese soldiers impressed into the local puppet army, many of whom are deserting.

BOOK REVIEW

The Crisis of the British Empire

The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire by R. Palme Dutt, is an exciting book. From the first challenging chapters one is caught up in the current history and swept enthusiastically along to the final inspiring conclusions.

Palme Dutt's thesis is that the crisis of Britain is the crisis of the British Empire. Her present predicament is not the result of isolated, inexplicable post-war phenomena—it is the logical outcome of a process which has its roots in the earlier years of Empire-building: "The essence of the truth of Britain's crisis is that it is the crisis of the parasitic metropolis of a world empire, that the whole economic and social structure of Britain has been built on this assumption of empire, that this basis of empire is now beginning to crack. . ."

To demonstrate this, Palme Dutt traces the development of the vast area of 14,507,000 square miles and 694,854,000 people which is today the British Empire. Of this population, 615,000,000 are Non-White and it is these colonial and semi-colonial peoples who have so long been the victims of imperialist exploitation. The wealth of Britain has for over fifty years been largely the tribute extracted from her colonies, but it is a wealth which has gone to the ruling classes and to a privileged section of the workers, and it is one for which the masses of people are now paying heavily.

FOUNDATIONS SHAKEN

Today the foundation is seriously threatened by three factors: the victory of the formerly oppressed peoples of China; the rising surge of the national liberation movements in the Middle East, India, South-East Asia and Africa; and by the aggressive strength of rival American imperialism. The first has had the effect of excluding a large area of lucrative investment from the control of the imperialists while the second involves them in the crippling costs of waging wars and maintaining huge garrisons in an attempt to regain or safeguard their investments.

The third factor is one which merits much consideration as yet another of the characteristic contradictions of this epoch, and Palme Dutt devotes a particularly excellent section to an analysis of America's numerous and successful attempts to penetrate into

areas which were hitherto the exclusive preserve of British capital.

MYTHS EXPOSED

Faced with this dilemma, the disintegration of their empire, the imperialists (whether Tory or right-wing Labour) are resorting to new policies. In place of the reality of colonial exploitation we have the myth of "colonial development" and "aid to backward peoples". Palme Dutt exposes these myths and shows the schemes of the Colonial Development Corporation in their proper perspective.

They are not intended, as their advance publicity would have us believe, to promote the economic development of the colonial people; they are in fact directed to the maintenance and intensification of colonial economies in the interests of the ruling imperialist country. It is for precisely this reason that these schemes engender so many contradictions and are accordingly doomed to failure.

AFRICA TO THE RESCUE

For those of us who work to bring democracy to the continent of Africa, the section on "New Dreams of Empire: Africa" is especially instructive. From the Labour Party: "Further development of African resources is of the same crucial importance to the rehabilitation and strengthening of Western Europe as the restoration of European productive power is to the future prosperity and progress of Africa" (Sir Stafford Cripps in 1947), to the American comment that: "Britain is preparing to stage a mighty comeback through the development of a great new empire in Africa. . ."—all look to Africa to provide once again the colonial basis of a parasitic economy. In this light the schemes for Central African Federation can be easily understood.

Palme Dutt not only shows conclusively why these schemes of concealed imperialism can never be successful but he also analyses the technique of pseudo-liberation as practised in India, Nigeria and the Gold Coast, which have accompanied them, and reveals their fraudulent character.

THE WAY OUT

All their scheming is to no avail; the people are moving relentlessly forward and as one de-

vice after another meets the fate of the Groundnut Scheme, as more and more colonial countries advance to the security of people's democracies, the crisis of Britain grows more acute. Slowly, but inexorably, she is sinking and she herself becomes, in many respects a colony, or at best, a dependent of the United States. Air bases in East Anglia; non-consultation on crucial political issues; enforced compliance with the insensate demands of the American military dictators for a rearmament programme of £5,200,000,000, and the decline in the consumption of fish and the increase in the consumption of potatoes—all these are symptoms of an increasing subordination of Britain and the British people to the capitalists of the United States.

There is only one way out, and Dutt indicates this powerfully and unequivocally. Liberation of the entire British Empire—the granting of complete and genuine independence to the colonies and the establishment of a People's Britain—this is the only answer to problems which will prove insoluble if approached in any other way.

What such a solution would mean is vividly described in an inspiring chapter where Palme Dutt depicts "the British people and the peoples of the present Empire marching forward to the common goal of the victory of world peace and co-operation, and the building of a new society on the basis of human brotherhood."

C.F.

(The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire: R. Palme Dutt. Lawrence & Wishart, 1953. 512 pages. 29s.)

S.A. WORKERS BETRAYED

(Continued from page 1)

A special set of discussions was arranged between municipalities and unions of municipal workers to discuss the status of these workers in terms of industrial legislation. With the exception of the representative of the S.A. Council of Transport Workers, it was agreed by the other unions and municipal representatives that the principle of compulsory arbitration, together with the prohibition of strikes, should be applied to all local authority employees, even those not working on essential services.

LABOUR BOARD REJECTED

One recommendation of the Industrial Legislation Commission which trade unions and employers' bodies alike rejected was that for a National Labour Board to co-ordinate wages and conditions. In the face of this and previous opposition even Minister Schoeman has for the moment dropped this idea. But Nationalist Labour policy is based on such control as this same Minister said in the House of Assembly in 1943. . . . "The fact remains that collective bargaining, except for domestic matters, will be done away with altogether. This system of collective bargaining has outstayed its usefulness altogether. Under the new economic system which we want to bring about it will be redundant. The body by means of which this so-called collective bargaining takes place is the trade union, but if the State accepts full responsibility for the fixing of wages, and the regulation of working conditions, the principal function of the present trade unions will disappear".

India Breaks Trade Ban

LONDON.

A big trade agreement, the first of its kind, has been signed between India and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, again breaking through the American-dictated embargo on trade with the 'iron curtain' countries. Covering a year from this June, India will supply tea, raw wool, cotton, coir, sisal rope, spices, castor oil and essential oils. In return, Bulgaria will supply electrical machinery, pneumatic hammers, milling machines, concrete mixers, fruits, chemicals and tiles. The agreement was signed by a Bulgarian Trade Mission to Delhi and in order to promote still further trade the Indian Government invited Bulgaria to establish a permanent trade agency in Bombay.

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Jap Workers resist Fascist Law

LONDON.

Replying to the threat of the Japanese Government to legalise a Bill outlawing strikes, the Japanese Trade Union movement has prepared a vigorous counter-attack. Denouncing the Bill as a fascist measure, nation-wide demonstrations were held at which the policy was declared of calling 24-hour protest strikes. At the same time many unions reinforced their action by raising demands for increased wages and summer allowances. Big demonstrations in Tokyo and other cities coupled resistance to the fascist Bill with demands for calling off the rearmament of Japan and stopping the building of United States bases in the country.

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