

CZECHS ROUND UP U.S. SPIES

LONDON. Between 30 and 40 agents of the American-financed West German intelligence organisation have been rounded up in Czechoslovakia in the past week. They are all connected with the organisation headed by the Nazi General von Gehlen. Some posed as business representatives of bogus "firms" in West Germany and others had been recruited from officials on the railways and the river and canal shipping services, giving them comparatively easy transit across the East-West borders.

NORTHERN EDITION

Advance

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1954

PRICE 3d.



RIDING FOR A FALL

WORCESTER LEADER SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT

Aftermath of Defiance Campaign

CAPE TOWN.

MR. JOHN ALWYN, chairman of the Worcester United Action Committee, was last week sentenced in the Worcester Magistrate's Court to nine months' imprisonment on each of two counts under the Suppression of Communism Act—a total of 18 months.

He was originally charged on six counts, based on speeches made by himself and others at various times between April 20, 1952 and March 25, 1954. He was found not guilty on four of the counts.

The two remaining counts both related to speeches made by himself and others during the defiance campaign in 1952. Both counts charged him with advocating, advising or encouraging the achievement of any of the objects of Communism "by means of speeches made by himself and/or by his express or tacit association with speeches made by others."

He was accused of advocating, advising or encouraging a scheme (a) which aimed at bringing about political, industrial, social or economic changes within the Union by the promotion of disturbances or disorder, by unlawful acts or omissions or by the threat of such acts or omissions; (b) which aimed at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between the European and Non-European races of the Union, the consequences of which were calculated to further

the achievement of bringing about political, industrial, social or economic changes in the Union.

The political, industrial, social or economic changes, according to the charge sheet, would result from the abolition of discriminatory laws, the extension of full franchise rights to the Non-Europeans, the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Pass Laws, the Suppression of Communism Act, etc.

DETAILS

On the first count on which Mr. Alwyn was found guilty, the prosecution alleged he had made a speech "saying inter alia and more particularly, 'I ask for volunteers to come forward to break the apartheid laws of the Government. We must stand together as one man. No difficulty must deter us. You and I have done great things. You must persevere.'"

He was also charged with advocating, advising or encouraging his illegal scheme "by means of a speech made by a certain Mposa" . . . and "by means

(Continued on page 2)

"THESE PEOPLE ARE MAKING HISTORY"

New Tasks For Congress Of The People

JOHANNESBURG.

VITALLY important decisions shaping the campaign for the Congress of the People were taken at the recent joint meeting of the executives of the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, with representatives of the S.A. Liberal Party present as observers.

Organisers will be appointed throughout the country to carry the Call to the Congress far and wide, in the platteland towns and villages. In addition, "Luthuli Volunteers," of whom hundreds have already come forward, will devote all their week-ends and spare time to bringing the Call and the message of the Congress to the people in their homes, organising mass participation in the framing of the Freedom Charter by collecting the people's demands, helping to set up local Congress of the People committees in factories, streets, farms and among church congregations and members of sporting and cultural clubs.

Many thousands of copies of leaflets, posters, stickers and other forms of publicity material will be issued throughout the country to make all sections of the people "Congress of the People" conscious.

The poster that will soon be issued displays the newly-adopted Congress of the People symbol, a four-spoked Wheel of Progress, with a head in each quarter, symbolising each of the four main population groups of the Union and featuring the slogan of the campaign—"Let us Speak Together of Freedom."

NEW BULLETIN

The first issue of Speaking Together, the Congress of the People bulletin, issued by the National Action Council of the sponsoring organisations, repro-

Blaxall, of Roodepoort, describing the proposal for the Congress of the People as "one of the most important I have heard for many years."

Everybody who is taking part in these preparations for the Congress of the People is filled with a new spirit of confidence and enthusiasm: a spirit best described in the words of one of the Congress leaders who attended the national executives' joint indaba in Natal. He said: "These are people who know that they are making history."

British Want East Trade

LONDON.

Trade-hungry British firms with their eyes fixed on the dazzling prospects of doing business with the socialist countries of the East have broken all records in taking up exhibition space at the famous Leipzig Fair in East Germany this year.

The Fair will open for 10 days on September 5 but for some time already all space in the British section has been booked. "Absolutely no more bookings can be taken," the representatives of the Fair said in reply to applicants.

The British space at the Fair is six times larger than last year and the London representatives made urgent appeals to Leipzig to enlarge their section.

Altogether over 150 British firms will have important displays of everything from heavy engineering to books and fine textiles. They are all looking forward eagerly to bulk orders from China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Democracies as well as Asian countries which are increasing business through Leipzig.

But competition will be stiff this year, especially with all the signs of shrinking markets in the West and the decline in American business activities. Over 600 West German firms have taken space and record entries have come from France and other West European countries.

WHY THE WHEEL WAS CHOSEN

Announcing the choice of a four-spoked wheel as the symbol of the campaign, the Congress of the People bulletin, Speaking Together, says:

"The four spokes represent the four races of our country—African, Indian, European, Coloured—and the circle around them represents the common needs and aspirations that unite them. . . . The wheel itself is intended to symbolise progress, and the symbol is easy to draw."

duces encouraging messages that have been received from the Liberal Party, pledging participation in the Congress of the People and "every assistance in its power to the formulation of a Freedom Charter," from the People's Study Group of Pretoria, promising "unqualified support in the great task you have embarked on of acquiring the feelings, legitimate demands and true aspirations of our people and framing them in an everlasting and memorable Charter for Freedom," and from the Rev. A. W.

Editorial

Swart's Slave Labourers

IF the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, has been correctly reported, then the speech he made at the opening of a new prison at Baviaanspoort last week reveals the Government's intention to embark on a programme of mass exploitation of slave labour.

The new prison building, the Minister said, "was the first under a system of using convicts to build for the Prisons Department. It would be used for Natives declared idle and disorderly under the Native Urban Areas Act and who would be sent there to be taught useful work. They would be kept apart from real criminals till they were released to work for approved farmers. . . . It gave prisoners training to earn honest livings, and it saved the Department money and enabled it to get urgent work done much sooner than would otherwise be possible. It had been possible to erect a building at Sonderwater for £2,400 under this system. In the ordinary way the building would have cost £21,000."

This disgraceful statement must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Clearly, under this policy the Government has the greatest possible incentive to manufacture criminals on a mass scale, because as a result it can get work done more quickly and cheaply than would otherwise be possible. Furthermore, when the Government has finished with these slave labourers they will be handed over to meet the acute labour shortage of "approved" farmers, who can be relied upon to support a Government which does so much to look after their interests.

It doesn't take much to have an African declared "idle and disorderly." Any unemployed African can be declared "idle," committed to Swart's prison by a magistrate, forced to do building work for the Prisons Department and then shunted out to work for an "approved" farmer.

And it is Verwoerd's declared policy to clear the towns of unemployed Africans by strict application of the provisions of the Urban Areas Act.

It is interesting that the Minister of Justice himself now admits that Africans sent to gaol for being "idle and disorderly" are not "real criminals." In fact, it can be said that most Africans sentenced for trivial pass offences and the like are not "real criminals." Yet they may be sent to gaol all the same and

may be compelled to undertake the slave labour of the type Mr. Swart finds so praiseworthy.

In 1952, according to the report of the Prisons Department, out of a total of 171,277 African males admitted to prison more than half (92,009) were sentenced to from seven days to one month, while a further 31,954 were sentenced to from one month to three months. In the light of Swart's own admission these figures show that the vast majority of Africans sent to prison are not "real criminals."

Yet that will not prevent the Minister from making a profit out of them. The total earnings of the Prisons Department for 1952 in respect of prisoners "hired out" to farmers, the mines and other employers of convict labour amounted to no less than £186,882; the value of the prison labour employed by the Department itself was £282,481; the value of the prison labour "hired out" to other Government Departments, including the Railways and the Provincial Administrations, was £142,714 — a total revenue of £612,077.

This is already a big business, and it is evidently Swart's intention to extend it still further. It is noteworthy that, while the Prisons Department values the work done by these convicts at 2s. a day, the convict himself gets nothing except where he is hired out to a farmer, in which case he may receive the handsome sum of 9d. a day, payable on completion of his sentence.

Such cheap labour is unobtainable on the free market. No wonder the Government closed down the schemes for training African builders. Why spend money training Africans to work for good wages when you can get them to build for nothing through the prisons? No wonder, too, that farmers are prepared to spend money building farm gaols. It would be no surprise to find the convicts not only serve as cheap labour for the farmers but also build the very gaols they live in while they are so "hired out."

The whole labour movement in South Africa—whose standards, incidentally, are undermined by such practices—and all decent and progressive opinion must cry halt to the shocking exploitation of human beings which is being perpetrated by the Prisons Department with Ministerial blessing. Nationalists may see nothing wrong with it, but in the eyes of the civilised world it is an outrage.



Release from PAIN

And what a joyous release it is! To know that pain and disorder is a thing of the past, to feel rich new blood tingling in your veins. Feluna does so much more because it is the tonic plus. It is a specialised treatment for the special requirements of women. Feluna strengthens, regulates and repairs. Use Feluna always. 40 pills for 3/3. 20 for 1/9.

FELUNA Pills

for regular feminine health

9528-4

THEY DON'T WANT ATOMIC DUMP

LONDON.

British villagers of the small rural area of Cinderford in Gloucestershire last week began a resistance movement to prevent the authorities from dumping dangerous radio-active waste materials from the Government's atom bomb projects.

The inhabitants were infuriated when they learnt of the plan to dump atomic waste down four disused coal pits nearby. The secretary of the local Tourist Board said: "Things are obviously in the experimental stages and we cannot take chances. This stuff is obviously dangerous."

The Cinderford local council told the Government: "You will only dump—over our dead bodies."



'Advance Post'

SAVE SOUTH WEST FROM MALAN

From Mr. A. B. Monoko, P.O. Box 1034, Windhoek, South West Africa: The Government of the Union of South Africa has placed the Department of Native Affairs in South West Africa under the South African Minister of Native Affairs.

When the inhabitants of this territory were asked whether they favoured incorporation in the Union the African people were the only ones to oppose it. Despite their opposition the Union Government proceeded with its plans. By unifying the policy of both territories towards Africans, South West Africa will become still more a part of the Union.

The situation is becoming critical. Those affected in South West Africa are looking anxiously to the United Nations for a final settlement this year.

The League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate over South West Africa on the same terms as were granted to other countries. Some of the other mandated territories have since been granted self-government and others have been placed under direct supervision of the United Nations Trusteeship system. But Dr. Malan refuses to negotiate with the United Nations on this matter. He would not recognise the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice nor the U.N.O. committee which was established to investigate the dispute.

The African people in South West Africa have been bitterly neglected and have suffered great hardship under the Union Government. They are becoming restless as the talks on the territory drag on year after year, and Malan gets time to pass more laws of oppression. The Union Government benefits from having control over South West Africa, so it will not give up this power voluntarily. For Malan it is better, even if illegal, to put South West Africa in his pocket and keep a knife ready to stab those who question his right.

Unless the United Nations takes action to re-establish its authority there will be no change in the matter—negotiations have been going on long enough.

The Africans of South West Africa strongly protest against the transfer of the Native Affairs Department, and appeal to the United Nations to settle this tiresome dispute by placing the territory under the United Nations Trusteeship system.

Worcester Leader Sentenced

(Continued from page 1)

of a speech made by a certain Schoeman." Details of both speeches were given in the charge sheet.

Similarly on the second count on which he was found guilty the prosecution alleged that Mr. Alwyn made a speech calling for the abolition of the unjust laws and for equal rights for all, and saying that "when the Non-Europeans rule this country, the Whites will be treated just like King Farouk."

He was also alleged to have contravened the law on that occasion "by means of a speech made by a certain Asa Dawood who said inter alia and more particularly 'It doesn't help to talk and do nothing. We must stand together. I now ask for volunteers to join up to break the apartheid laws.'"

SENTENCE

Finding Mr. Alwyn guilty, the magistrate rejected the defence request for a suspended sentence, saying people couldn't break the laws of the country and then expect to get away with a suspended sentence.

An appeal has been noted. Bail was allowed to stand at £100. Mr. Alwyn was defended by Mr. D. B. Molteno, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. T. H. Snitcher and Co.

[When the leaders of the Defiance Campaign in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth were found guilty of "statutory Communism" last year they were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.—Ed.]

MAKE THE GROUP AREAS ACT A FLOP

From Mr. D. W. Modi, 30b, 17th St., Vrededorp, Johannesburg.

The principle aim and object of the Group Areas Act is to crush the economically most advanced people amongst the Non-Europeans, namely, the Indians.

By ruining them economically, the Nationalists are sure of their victory goal, that of repatriating the Indians. And that is exactly what will happen if the Nationalists succeed in their policy. If they think nothing of uprooting thousands of Africans from one place to another they will not stop at bringing ruin and disaster to the Indians.

What should one do to oppose the implementation of the Group Areas Act?

1. No plans should be submitted by any Non-European to the Land Tenure Board.

2. A moral campaign of non-cooperation should be carried out by every Non-European.

3. No race or group should move voluntarily to any specified area proclaimed by the Government.

4. Let us decide here and now that we Non-Europeans will not be party to the economic suicide of thousands of people. Let us not be a party to our own downfall.

5. Let the Government come and pull us out of our houses and place us wherever they want to, but even then we must resist with great moral voice.

6. By our not co-operating the whole Group Areas Act will be a flop and by then the Nationalists will have learnt their lesson once and for all.

7. Appeasement has always been disastrous and will never bring freedom and justice to anybody, so let us resolve to fight this Nat. menace once and for all so that Africa will at least be free of such influence.

APARTHEID WEEDS SPOIL AZALEA WEEK

"Disillusioned," Sanctuary Road, and "Incredulous," Loop Street, both of Maritzburg, write to comment on the Azalea Week Festival, which is taking place in their city this month. The organisers of the festival have apparently invited the co-operation of the Indian community "in order to create goodwill and harmony among the citizens, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

Both writers point out that the Indians have taken part in Azalea Festivals in previous years but have received no thanks for it. There is still race discrimination and injustice in Maritzburg, and not all the attempts of the Publicity Bureau will succeed in hiding this fact from the outside world.

"Disillusioned" points out that Africans are completely ignored by the Festival Committee and are not expected to take part in it, while the Coloureds are not even able to hire the City Hall for their functions.

"Incredulous" says the City Council, which now claims to want goodwill and harmony between the various races, did nothing to defend the interests of the Indians at the recent sitting of the Land Tenure Board. On the contrary, it approved proposals to segregate them.

Both writers accuse the City Council of trying to perpetrate a big bluff during Azalea Week that all is lovely in the Maritzburg garden. But the Non-European people, even though some of them may misguidedly take part, will not be bluffed.

WEST BACKING NAZIS TO LEAD CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM

—DR. JOHN

LONDON.

REVELATIONS of the former West German security chief, Dr. Otto John, have stunned the Bonn Government and put Dr. Adenauer's Cabinet into a flurry of confused actions aimed at lessening the shock both for the German public at home and world opinion abroad.

A part in this crazy hustle has been played by the international news agencies controlled by Western big business and the Press itself, which have succeeded between them in muffling Dr. John's disclosures as far as most of the Western public is concerned.

At Dr. John's memorable conference in East Berlin there were over 250 world Press, radio and newsreel representatives present, but from them the outside world heard very little, and most of that was in the form of reactions from the Adenauer Government.

The propaganda line that Dr. John was forcibly kidnapped has slowly been abandoned, and now most correspondents concede that he went willingly and that his aim in crossing to the East was to fight the new rise of Nazism in West Germany.

SMEAR TACTICS

American and British propagandists, worried that his disclosures will damage efforts to rearm West Germany under cover of the European Defence Community, are continually shouting that John was an unstable character under delusions about Nazism and that, in any case, he was a drunkard.

Dr. John revealed in concise, factual terms the actual extent to which Nazism already has a grip on the Bonn Government. He said the former Hitler official in charge of "Germanising" Poland, Dr. Theodor Oberlander, at present Minister of Refugee Affairs, had thrown all genuine democrats out of his Ministry and replaced them with Nazis.

The former Goebbels propaganda chief, Dr. Werner Naumann, was elaborating plans for the re-Nazifying of Germany. The Adenauer Government covered him and had attempted to deny his war guilt.

Former Nazi generals and war criminals like Kesselring, Ramcke and Manteuffel held a growing importance in the State.

Dr. John said that "everywhere, in administration, in West German economy and industry, in the universities, the Nazis are there again. And with them the spirit which led the German people to disaster."

Warning against the danger, he said: "When the first shot has been fired it will be too late."

His extensive visit to America and conversations with highly-placed Americans had revealed to him the "hysteria and preparations for war" in which the American leaders had allocated a front-line position for the Germans.

"The unilateral ties of Germany to the American policy of strength—as they are being bound by Adenauer—must irresistibly lead to a war on German soil. After that all that will be left of Germany will be a radioactive cemetery," he said.

Urging resistance to America's war plans and the exposure of the Bonn military policy, he said Adenauer and the Nazi generals planned to use the E.D.C. Treaty for the creation of a strong Wehrmacht.

TORN UP

"Sooner or later the German Wehrmacht will absorb other E.D.C. contingents, including the French, so that France and West Europe will again be delivered up to the German militarists. When this aim is achieved the treaty will be torn up."

This clearly implied, he said, a new attempt to develop the strategy of Hitler and his General Staff of a war against the East fought by a militarily united West.

"Knowing of this, I could no longer remain in West Germany without par-

ticipating in the plot and thereby making myself guilty in the eyes of the German people," he said.

SECRET CLAUSES

He disclosed that there were secret clauses in the European Army Treaty, and demanded that the politicians in the West German Parliament should get them disclosed. This is one of the points in his statement that staggered the Bonn Government.

Dealing with the basis of American policy, Dr. John said it was a reality that Communism existed and embraced half of mankind. "The belief—or, rather, the dream—that it is possible to destroy it is as false as Hitler's belief in wanting to destroy Christianity."

"The British have recognised this intelligently, therefore they strive to find a modus vivendi with the Communist half of the world. The Americans do not want to recognise this. They crusade, sooner or later, in a war against the East, when they will be able to wipe Communism from the earth, and they prepare for war."

In doing so, he said, the American leaders, like Hitler, had permeated the Western world with a hysterical anxiety psychosis over the "Bolshevik danger."

In addition to offering 500,000 marks to solve the riddle of Dr. John's defection Dr. Adenauer replied to his statements: "I expressly declare that there is no revival of Nazism in Germany and that it will not revive."

HITLER'S CRIMINALS AGAIN MENACE THE WORLD

LONDON.

If the Potsdam Agreement had been carried out there would have been no revival of the Hitlerite war criminals in West Germany; they could never have staged a comeback, let alone got control of the Government within nine years of the end of the war. In that case there would have been no critical urgency for a book bringing to light the vast, inhuman and harrowing story of Nazi crimes against mankind.

But from the moment the Western Allies tore up the Potsdam Agreement the return of the Hitlerites became inevitable. Unfortunately for the friends of the Nazis, though fortunately for the peace of the world, there are some people even in high places who cannot be forced to keep silent when the world is threatened with a new unleashing of the Hitlerite scourge. One of them was Dr. Otto John. Another is the British Assistant Judge Advocate General, Lord Russell, who has resigned from his post to publish "The Scourge of the Swastika" (Cassell, 15s.).

GHASTLY PICTURE

Using documents he assembled in many a war crimes trial in Germany, photographs and other factual evidence, he builds up the terrifying and ghoulish picture of Nazism's crimes.

"It is only when one recalls what was done in Germany between 1933 and 1939 that one can see in their true perspective the crimes committed during the war in occupied territories," he warns.

But Nazi atrocities were completely different from crimes committed in wars of the past. They

NEW WAR OF NERVES OPENS IN EUROPE

Consequences of Failure to Ratify E.D.C.

LONDON.

THE dramatic and unexpected sudden collapse of the six-nation European Army talks in Brussels virtually means the end of the American military plan in Europe. At the same time it opens up the prospect of a new war of nerves in which the Nazi elements in the West German Government of Dr. Adenauer, backed by the United States, are expected to clamour for the immediate remilitarisation of Germany, while France fights a delaying action by holding open the door for new talks with Soviet Russia on the unity and neutralisation of Germany.

The essence of the proposed French amendments to the E.D.C. Treaty was an attempt by Premier Mendes-France to preserve French national sovereignty.

He had hoped to win over the right-wing Gaullist opposition by retaining control of the French Army, keeping German units off French soil and introducing a general delay of eight years before the treaty came fully into operation.

Simultaneously, Mendes-France made no bones about his keenness to reopen talks with the Soviet Union.

These tactics put the Americans and West German Nazis into a frenzy of rage and frustration. The Americans made it clear they would have nothing to do with French amendments. Particularly, they were opposed to any attempt by the French to wriggle out of the "supra-national authority" of the European Army.

Before the Brussels meeting opened, Mr. Dulles sent Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, Senator Wiley, to see M. Mendes-France in Paris to bring pressure on him. During the conference itself, President Eisenhower, in a message to Congress, virtually ordered France and Italy to speed-up the ratification of E.D.C.

These imperious moves had no effect on the French Premier, and the last straw was a personal letter from Dulles to Mendes-France delivered on Saturday almost as an ultimatum by the U.S. day ambassador in Europe. This led to the collapse of the conference. The letter is believed to have been a threat that the United States would not hear of the French amendments, even with modifications.

Meanwhile the representatives of Britain, the United States and France were meeting in London to consider a draft of their reply to the Soviet Note calling

for renewed talks on a German treaty. The Americans, tamely followed by the British, were in favour of giving the Soviet Union the cold shoulder.

One British solution was to demand from the Soviet Union whether they would now agree to the Western plan for supervised all-German elections as a pre-condition to German unity. If the Soviet Union said "No" this could be used as an excuse for rejecting further talks as useless.

But there were two obstacles—the Americans did not want to allow any opportunity for the Soviet Union to encourage French opposition; and, secondly, French opinion of all shades was steadily building up pressure for talks with Moscow. So no Note has been drawn up, and the diplomatic initiative remains with the Soviet.

The Washington Post diplomatic correspondent says the U.S. government is watching French manoeuvres over E.D.C. and relations with the Soviet Union "with rapt attention and rising alarm."

The Washington correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says American high officials are beginning to admit in private that their mistake has been "to believe that Europe could be nudged towards federal union by an imperious gesture from Washington."

The indecent haste in the West to rush through the militarisation of Germany has been underlined by events in Germany itself indicating that a crisis is extremely near. While a growing body of German elder statesmen and industrialists are looking towards reopening relations with the Soviet countries on the lines of the pre-Hitler Rapallo Treaty, West German economy has been shaken by the first major wave of strikes and industrial upheavals since the war.

Politically the stunning blow of the defection of Dr. John has been followed by the even more sensational decision of Karl Franz Wittmack to cross over to East Germany with his wife and family.

Wittmack is not only a respected right-wing politician in West Germany, he was a deputy and leader of Adenauer's Christian Democrat Party in the Lower House of Parliament in Bonn, and was in the closest touch with all the latest inside political moves to revive Nazism.

Rather than be a party to it he preferred to go East, even at the sacrifice of his coal business and substantial property.

West German authorities are awaiting with anxiety what Wittmack will say.

Throbbing Headaches GO!

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

MAG-ASPIRIN
is not ordinary aspirin

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

VIET-NAM GOES LEFT

LONDON.

Dispatches from Indo-China, according to the London Times, indicate that in areas of the South which were allocated to the "Nationalists" 80 per cent. of the villages have already passed over to the Viet-minh. Only the large towns in which puppet troops are stationed remain open to nationalist propaganda.

In South Vietnam, up to within a few miles of Saigon, Viet-minh control is complete through the countryside. Even outside the larger country towns rival administrations have been set up parallel to the nationalist administration which is functioning, or supposed to function, inside the town.

France has been agreeably impressed by the conciliatory and even friendly policy statements of President Ho and has opened diplomatic relations with him through the actual official who signed the 1946 treaty with the Viet-Minh, M. Sainteny. The two new French Commissioners sent to the Saigon nationalists are also men who favour unity with the North. On the other hand, the Diem Government recently held a nationalist demonstration in Saigon critical of France, at which it was noted that the slogans carried were in English—wooing America.

Even the Emperor Bao Dai, who has not been near his country since April, has announced he is going home (if he can drag himself from the French night clubs) and has called for reunification of "all Vietnamese from whatever side."

BRITISH-CHINESE PEACE BLOSSOMS

LONDON.

When the British party of eight sat down to a 10-course banquet with China's leaders in the Hall of Magnanimity of the former Imperial Palace of Peking there were no flowers on the plants along the head table. But by the end of the evening the flowers had opened before the eyes of the guests in all their glory. They were transient flowers, rarest in China, and guests and correspondents present were unanimous in applauding the happy symbolism of a new friendship blossoming between the British and Chinese people.

Toasting British friendship and the health of the delegation, Premier Chou En-lai said: "The social and political systems of China and Britain are different, but the Chinese and the British people are both peace-loving. Co-operation between us in the cause of safeguarding world peace is both possible and necessary. We are ready to strive together with the British people for peace in Asia and the world."

Earning the greatest applause of the evening, the British Labour leader, Mr. Attlee, said in reply: "Believing in freedom and democracy ourselves, we seek for others the right to order their lives as they think best. . . . We are anxious that, after their long trials and troubles, China's people should have peace and the opportunity to raise the standard of life of the masses."

Flush out those kidneys and end FIBROSITIS!

You won't be free of those crippling attacks of Fibrositis and Rheumatism until you have helped those overloaded kidneys. That's what Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills are for—to sweep out poisonous uric acids, regulate and tone the kidneys and bladder, get you fighting fit again. You can rely on Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills as thousands do. Get a bottle today.

Jones Kidney and Bladder Pills

1954



"Western Areas removal scheme is against the law of God," said Father T. Huddleston, addressing a protest meeting in Durban on August 14. On the right are some of the armed police who invaded the meeting and took the names and addresses of everybody present.

JO'BURG AFRICANS REJECT PROPOSED RENT INCREASES

JOHANNESBURG.

HUGE mass meetings in Orlando and Jabavu last Sunday rejected unanimously proposals emanating from the Government and the City Council for increases in the rentals of sub-economic houses bringing them up to economic level.

The meetings were called by the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council in an attempt to gain support for its counter-proposals to the draconic increases demanded by the Government.

The Orlando meeting was addressed by Mr. Carr, manager of the City's Non-European Affairs Department, after the crowd of over 5,000 had refused a hearing to Mpanza and other members of the Advisory Board.

Mr. Carr explained that the Government scheme provides for a means test, as there would be steep rent increases, graded according to income, in all cases where income was more than £15 a month. The effect would be to more than double the rentals in many instances.

Mr. Carr advocated the Council alternative, which also means huge increases, but according to which the minimum income would be £20.

Examples of the proposed increases are from £1 1s. 4d. to £2 15s., from £1 12s. 6d. to £3, from 17s. 4d. to £2 5s.

Following Mr. Carr's address members of the A.N.C., the Vigilance Association and others spoke from the floor. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution presented by a Congress member.

The resolution condemned the "shocking, cruel decision of the Nationalist Government to raise rentals," pointing to the low wages of Africans and the failure of the Government to consult Africans. The resolution called on the residents to "fight this wicked decision."

The resolution demanded a minimum wage of £1 per day for all African workers, better houses, "especially for those living in filth and squalor in the shelters," and the installation of electricity in all houses.

A similar meeting at Jabavu, attended by between 3,000 and 4,000, was addressed by Mr. Van Coller, on behalf of the Council, to advance the same scheme. Advisory Board member Mr. Ramaoite and members of the A.N.C. opposed the increases, pointing out that the shocking housing conditions warranted no increases—rather a decrease—

in rents. The meeting resolved unanimously to approve the stand of the local Advisory Board refusing to countenance the increases.

JUDGES CONDEMN KENYA POLICE STATE METHODS

LONDON.

FOUR Kenya Africans were last week found not guilty and discharged by the East African Appeal Court on murder charges after the Judges had issued a grave warning that the police were becoming a law to themselves and indulging in illegal and repugnant practices. But, as if to prove that they had no respect for the Court, the police immediately rearrested the four and held them "pending further investigations."

The four Kikuyu had been charged with the murder of their employer, W. Bruxner-Randall, who was slashed to death with his wife at Thika last March. They were found guilty and sentenced to death by the High Court.

POLICE LAW

The Appeal Court quashed the judgment with a stinging criticism of the Government and police.

On the notorious practice of "protective custody" the judgment said: "We think it is deplorable that the authorities concerned should tolerate as a general practice anything so obviously unlawful."

Condemning Kenya police methods, the Appeal judges said: "The notion that the police can keep a suspect in unlawful custody and prolong their questioning of him is so repugnant to the traditions and practice of English law that we find difficulty in speaking with restraint."

The judgment also referred to allegations of more subtle police methods, "such as keeping the accused awake or standing to attention day and night, which were not specifically denied nor rebutted."

It has been announced that the chief of the Kenya police, Col. Arthur Young, will personally "conduct an inquiry" into the criticisms of his police force.

Despite the action of the Appeal Court in saving the four men's lives, the Kenya gallows are kept busy. In the two previous days 11 Africans were hanged in Nairobi gaol.

BASEBALL FAN PROBES SENATOR

LONDON.

A close look at the U.S. Senate Committee set up to investigate the investigator, Senator McCarthy, does not inspire much confidence in the outcome, according to the Washington correspondent of the *London Times*.

Of the six investigators, he says, "none of them can be described as distinguished men in national life except, perhaps, the ex-Governor of Colorado, Senator Johnson, whose main preoccupation has been baseball and who is about to retire from Capitol Hill."

Of the investigators generally he says with unintended irony, "politically they incline to the Right."

BALLET DANCERS' PAY DISPUTE

LONDON.

Britain's popular Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet Company, who a few months ago were dancing to packed audiences in South Africa, have been threatened with a lock-out by their management because they have demanded a pay rise of 30s. a week all round. The dancers, many of whom are South Africans, including Non-Europeans, are 100 per cent. organised members of the actors' trade union, British Equity.

The employers offered a few of the dancers £2 increase, £1 to others and nothing at all to the rest, by this offer hoping to split their ranks. At the same time they advised the company their season starting on September 6 would be cancelled unless the wage demand was dropped.

The dancers have stood firm by their 30s. demand. The management have hinted that the Sadler's Wells Opera Company would be used to perform on days allotted to the ballet. This would turn the opera artists into blacklegs against their dancing colleagues. But the opera singers are also trade union members, and the consequence may be a strike at Sadler's Wells, which is one of the few Government-subsidised national theatre organisations.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY BY COMMENTATOR

U.S. BACKING FOR SALAZAR IN GOA DISPUTE

THE August 15 crisis over Goa has passed. The much-heralded peaceful invasion of the Portuguese enclave by unarmed demonstrators from India turned out to be a flop; only a handful of people crossed the border, and the Portuguese authorities were easily able to cope with the situation.

But the ill-feeling between Portugal and India over the future of the enclaves will remain. In the long run there is no doubt Goa and the other Portuguese enclaves of Damao and Diu will be absorbed into the main territory of India, to which they belong by reasons of geography, language and the national sentiment of the people on the spot.

India first formally demanded the incorporation of the enclaves in 1950, and has been pressing the matter steadily since then. It was largely under the influence of the demands of the Indian Government that the whole agitation came to a head this month. Yet while the French have had the good sense to submit to the Indian pressure and withdraw from all



their remaining territories in India, the Portuguese have remained obstinate and insist they will fight to the bitter end to maintain their foothold in India.

Such was their agitation, and such was the nature of the international pressure they were able to bring to bear, that Mr. Nehru was compelled at the last moment to express the hope only Goans, and not Indian nationals, would take part in the August 15 "liberation." The result was fiasco.

Worth a War?

Why is Portugal so insistent on staying in India, even as an unwanted guest? The total population of the three enclaves is only 641,000, of whom 600,000 are resident in the largest, Goa, which has an area of 1,400 square miles. Is this small handful of people really worth going to war about?

The Portuguese have claimed that Goa belongs not only materially but also spiritually to Portugal, that the residents have the interests of Portugal at heart, and that most of them are Catholics who have no affinities with the Indian people.

In a statement issued on March 20, 1954, the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasised the "complete tranquillity of life in the Portuguese territories of India, where the fundamental guarantees and civic liberties prescribed by law are fully respected."

The fact is the Goa administration is still governed by the legislation of 1810, which by modern civilised standards is completely undemocratic in character. The Governor-General wields despotic powers, and even small districts are controlled by appointed administrators. There is no democratic electoral system whatsoever.

During the past 200 years, however, there have been more than 50 major revolts of the Goan people against Portuguese rule.

Only one legal party is permitted in Goa—the National Union Party, which supports the Salazar dictatorship. In 1948 an attempt was made to bring all opposition groups in Goa into one front, and the National Congress (Goa) was formed. In the succeeding civil strife hundreds were arrested and beaten up and the leaders were deported to Portugal, to the hell prisons on Cape Verde Islands and in Angola.

United Front

In 1952 the Goan People's Party was reorganised, and issued a draft programme calling for a united front to end the fascist regime. But the party has to function illegally in Goa to this day. So much for the "complete tranquillity" of life in Goa.

Politics apart, the majority of the inhabitants are miserably poor, and the rate of emigration from Goa to all parts of Asia, and even East Africa, has been extremely high. Nearby Bombay has a large Goan colony, and many Goans have also sought employment on the ships of other nations.

Main industry of Goa is, of course, agriculture, but in recent years there has been intensive mining of manganese and iron ore deposits, controlled partly by Japanese. Last year the port—one of the finest natural harbours in India—exported minerals to the value of 11 million dollars, thereby enabling the colony to balance its budget.

But workers are poorly paid and trade unions are illegal.

Like Father, Like Son

If Goa is thus a stagnant backwater in India, it is merely a reflection of the position of Portugal itself in Europe. For 26 years Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar has occupied the centre of the stage as dictator in Portugal, and under his regime the country has managed to make practically no progress in any direction at all.

It is officially admitted that 40 per cent. of the population of Portugal is illiterate and the standard of living is perhaps the lowest in all Europe. Agricultural workers have to live on 30s. a week, miners on £3. There is heavy overcrowding in the cities, and the slums of Lisbon have to be seen to be believed. In 1953 infant mortality in Portugal was 96 per 1,000 (compared with 28 for Britain and 19 for Sweden).

Salazar came to the fore in 1928, when he left his job as Professor of Political Economy at Coimbra University to become Finance Minister in the Government formed after a putsch by army officers. Four years later he became Premier. His big claim to fame has been that he has made Portugal's budget balance, but he has done it by slowing down the development of the country to a snail's crawl.

Industrial production in Portugal increased by only 7 per cent. between 1948 and 1952—the smallest increase of any country in Europe. Salazar has announced a five-year plan for economic development from 1953-58, including improved transport, the construction of an oil refinery, some industrial development and the addition of two ships to the Portuguese Merchant Navy; but so far the plans have remained on paper for lack of capital to get them started.

J. R. Powle reported in the *New Statesman* of 14th August: "Faith in the longevity of Dr. Salazar's political system seems to be flagging as the tide of economic prosperity begins to run out. . . . An American economic mission, which was touring the country this summer in search of opportunities for investment, was driven away, discouraged by the inertia of Lisbon."

On the political front Salazar makes no secret of his dislike of democracy. He stages a general election once every four years, but in the last one, on November 8, 1953, only 1,161,932 out of a total population of 8,621,000 were eligible for the vote. With the Communist Party illegal (its secretary, Alvaro Cunhal, sentenced in 1949 to two years' imprisonment, is still in gaol), trade unions illegal and the Press under heavy censorship, it is not surprising Salazar managed to win all 120 seats in the Assembly.

True, an "Opposition," the National Civic Movement, was allowed to take part in the election, but could muster only 28 candidates and fewer than 50,000 votes. Since the National Civic Movement stood on the plank of anti-Communism, it is understandable that the bulk of the electorate did not see why they should run the risk of voting for them.

Salazar was an admirer of Mussolini and helped recruit volunteers for France during the Spanish war. "Democracy is out of date," he said. During the last war Lisbon was a notorious centre of Nazi intrigue.

Cold War Ally

Despite all this (or, rather, because of it) Portugal has been welcomed as an ally in the cold war by the United States, and is a foundation member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. With the aid of the United States she has increased her "defence" expenditure from 45 million dollars in 1949-50 to 75 million in 1952-53.

In August, 1952, the United States Mutual Security Agency announced it was sponsoring the largest combined air and ground survey ever undertaken in the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. The project, estimated to take 2½ years to complete and to cost two million dollars, was in search of "strategic raw materials"—uranium, copper, cobalt, lead, zinc, tin and manganese.

On the Portuguese islands of the Azores the United States is constructing what is spoken of as the largest air base in the world.

When Portugal joined NATO in 1951 she signed a pact of mutual assistance and defence with the U.S. stating: "Portugal was to use such monies and armaments as necessary to defend its imperial possessions in India and elsewhere." The U.S. has helped to recondition two airfields in Goa and to improve harbour facilities there.

It can thus be seen that even little Goa is a cog in the American war machine. The Portuguese fascists have the courage to talk big to Nehru because they know they can rely on the backing of the NATO Powers.

But it is fairly certain Nehru will have the last word. Addressing a meeting of about 100,000 people in Delhi on Indian Independence Day, he said Goa had become a test for the nations of the world.

"No power on earth can stop to-day the human tide of people in dependent or semi-dependent countries from breaking all shackles of domination. It is inconceivable that any tiny bit of territory on our soil should remain under colonial rule when our vast land has become free. Goa shall be liberated and integrated with free India."

CRITICAL DAYS

By the time you read this there will be only a few days left until the end of the month. They will be critical days for your paper. Donations came in very slowly last week and our shortfall is still almost £1,000.

Advance is now poised on the edge of a very steep and slippery slope. That £1,000—or, rather, the lack of it—could very easily send us slithering down to complete destruction.

Some of our readers are keenly aware of the danger and what the eclipse of our paper would mean to the people of South Africa. There is the African reader who writes: "I send this 10s. as a donation and as a greeting to all my fellow Africans who are suffocating in the prisons and suffering on the mines and farms throughout our country."

And another who says: "Find enclosed donation £2 for your Freedom Fund—no better investment was ever made or thought of."

"The wheel of the world is slowly grinding to pieces the Malans, Swarts, McCarthys, Lyttletons, Dulles' and all their miserable followers and sponsors. A donation to Advance is my practical way of helping that mill wheel."

There are mill wheels and mill wheels. There's the one that is grinding Malan and company to pieces and there's the financial one that bids fair to grind Advance to pieces. You can put your shoulder to the one and a spoke in the other by sending your donation immediately.

FRED CARNESON.

P.S.—Our office addresses are:—

CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.

JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.

DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

McCarthyites Attack Progressive Editor

NEW YORK.

Another round in the campaign of the American reactionaries against any form of freedom of the Press opened when the British-born editor of the progressive *National Guardian*, Mr. Cedric Belfrage, was summoned last week to appear again before the Immigration and Naturalisation Service for deportation proceedings.

Deportation proceedings were started against Belfrage in May last year, and since then he has continually fought to uphold his personal rights and for Press freedom against the McCarthyite authorities. For a time in June last year he was detained in the notorious Ellis Island camp as a so-called menace to U.S. security.

Feeling on edge?

take a warning from Nature

It's time to take action, when you start getting jumpy for no apparent reason. It's time to realise that there is a reason—that you are exhausting your nervous energy. You need Virata's help. Virata is not just a tonic, but a nourishing food for the nerves. Its unique restorative properties are specially processed in these pills, so that they can be completely absorbed by the system. Start today! Take Virata every day for a few weeks. You will not only get back all your old drive and energy. You'll have more than ever before!

take
VIRATA

9330-3

SWART STRIKES AGAIN AT CANNING UNION

Frank Marquard and Gus Coe Banned

CAPE TOWN.

BANNING orders under the Suppression of Communism Act were served on two officials of the Food and Canning Workers' Union last week: Mr. Frank Marquard, President, and Miss Gus Coe, Port Elizabeth branch secretary. Both were prohibited by the Minister of Justice from attending gatherings for a period of two years and ordered to resign from the Food and Canning Workers' Union within 30 days.

Miss Coe was also ordered to resign from the Trade Union Organising Committee, the Trades and Labour Council and the Textile Workers' Union. Organisations from which Mr. Marquard was ordered to resign include the Civil Rights Congress, the World Peace Movement, the Cape Franchise Action Committee, the African National Congress and the Cape Peace Council.

Frank Marquard has worked in a canning factory in Paarl since the age of 12, when he was paid 6s. 6d. a week. In 1941 he was one of the leaders of the first strike at the factory, when workers, including himself, were dismissed for joining the Food and Canning Workers' Union. Three weeks after the strike an agreement was signed between the firm and the union which reinstated those who had been dismissed and granted increased wages to all workers.

Since he joined the union Mr. Marquard has travelled throughout South Africa and South West Africa organising thousands of workers. In 1944 he was elected president of the Food and Canning Workers' Union. Together with Ray Alexander he led the workers in their struggles for higher wages, better conditions and the right to organise.

The news of Mr. Marquard's banning has already spread to the towns and villages of the Eastern and Western Cape and South West Africa, where he was well known to all the workers. Meetings are being held to decide what action should be taken.

Miss Gus Coe has been active in the trade union movement in Port Elizabeth for many years. She has organised workers in the Distributive Workers' Union, the Textile Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers' Union. A tireless worker in the struggle to improve wages and working conditions, Miss Coe has also rendered invaluable assistance to the organisation of African workers and to workers in many other industries. Her removal is a serious blow to the trade union movement in Port Elizabeth.

UNION STATEMENT

Five officials of the Food and Canning Workers have now been removed by the Minister of Justice. In a statement on the bannings, Miss R. Lan, acting general secretary, said:

"The Government's attempts to undermine the work of the Food and Canning Workers' Union for the past 14 years will not succeed. The removal of

experienced leaders who have won the confidence of the people is a serious blow to the union, but our organisation is firmly rooted in the people. The Government can never take their leaders away from the workers' hearts.

"Our members have shown their determination to work unceasingly for the repeal of the banning orders and for the right of their deposed leaders to return to the organisation through which they have done so much for the working people."

The union appeals to all organisations and individuals believing in free trade union organisation and democratic principles to send protests to the Minister against his high-handed, dictatorial interference with the liberties of individuals and demand the withdrawal of the banning orders.

BLACKIE MAGIC

JOHANNESBURG.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, is still suffering from delusions about bush fires. In an interview with Die Volksblad recently he said the possibility could not be excluded that the recent series of veld and other fires in the Union were connected with threats of arson received since the beginning of the year from the "cheesa-cheesa."

Mr. Swart said he had expressly instructed the police to establish whether the recent fires might not have been instigated by an organised group. So far the investigations had produced no positive proofs that the "cheesa-cheesa" was indeed behind the fires.

BOSS GANG-UP AGAINST TAYLOR

LONDON.

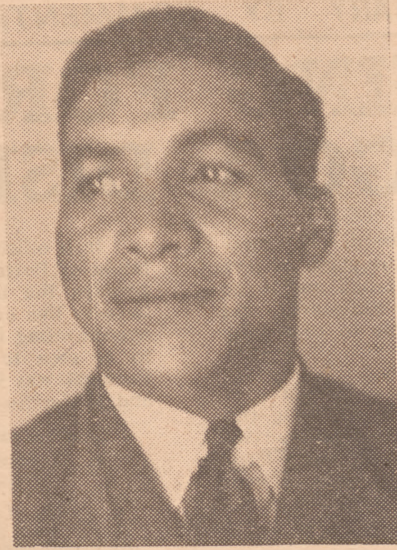
Following up the dictatorial action of the Rhodesian Government against engine-driver Bob Taylor, the British National Railway authority appears to have taken a decision to keep the deported strike leader out of any job on the British Railways.

Although Mr. Taylor is a man with 14 years' experience, with a fine record and excellent qualifications, including a driver's ticket, he has so far been unable to find a job. The British Railways actually face a labour shortage, and advertisements and notices are up everywhere for more men. But when it comes to a militant trade unionist there are "no vacancies."

There is a shortage of 3,750 plate-layers on British Railways. Bob Taylor applied but was told: "Sorry, no vacancies."

He even applied for a labourer's job—thousands of labourers are wanted—but was told by the superintendent he could not be taken on. He replied to vacancy notices for signalmen, and even porters, with the same result.

Bob Taylor holds first-class references from the British Railways themselves, written for him before he emigrated to Rhodesia. The chairman of his former Toton No. 1 branch of the Society of Loco Engineers and Firemen, Mr. T. C. Bishop, described the Railways' action as victimisation. "Mr. Taylor gets the same answer everywhere," he said. "It looks to us as though the heads of departments have been circarised not to employ him."



Mr. Frank Marquard.



Miss Gus Coe.

CENSUS OF COLOURED SCHOOL CHILDREN

CAPE TOWN.

A census of Coloured children in the Cape is to be conducted by the Cape School Board this week and next week with a view to introducing compulsory education in 1955. Each school has been allocated an area to cover, and teachers have been asked to visit homes in the area to establish the number of Coloured children between the ages of one and 13 years who are living there and the number of children of school-going age who are not at school.

While the Teachers' League of South Africa has condemned the census as a mere device to facilitate the application of the Group Areas Act and segregated education for Coloureds, many teachers, including members of T.L.S.A. and the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association, are co-operating with the census.

"Educational statistics must be compiled for the establishment of new schools," said Dr. R. E. van der Ross, principal of the Battswood Training College, in an interview with Advance. "As far as I can see, a house-to-house census is the only way of obtaining such information."

Dr. E. A. Lawrence, chairman of the Principals' Association in the Maitland area, said in a Press statement that his association was co-operating with the Cape School Board, since it could not pre-judge the motives of the Board—reports that the census is connected with the Coloured Education Commission have been denied by the Board chairman, Mr. de Kock Fowler.

Dr. Lawrence emphasised that no teacher was compelled to take part in the census.

Basuto Congress Calls For Legislative Council

System of "Indirect Rule" Must Go

MASERU, Basutoland.

"THE Basotho must have full say both in the making of the laws that govern their country and in the administration of the territory," states the Basutoland African Congress in a memorandum submitted to the Commission of Inquiry into Administrative Reforms which toured Basutoland recently.

"Basutoland belongs to the Basotho. It is intended by them to remain a Basotho state under British protection. The Basotho desire their country to be ruled according to the political principles and intentions of its founder, the great King Moshoeshoe of old."

The Congress says the chieftainship of Basutoland must always be hereditary and in accordance with the Basotho custom and tradition.

"The duties of the Government officials must be reset. The officials must cease to be civil servants, law-givers, administrators and judges all at the same time."

NO INDIRECT RULE

The Congress expresses its opposition to the system of "Native Administration" based on "indirect rule," sponsored by the British Government. In this system the paid chief becomes a mere Government tool.

"The Basotho do not desire indirect rule, because it also promotes and facilitates discrimination based on colour and tends to tempt the officials to retard progress of the Africans so that they may remain rulers for a long time."

The Congress proposes that colour bars and discrimination based on colour should be made illegal "because the colour bar makes people slaves. It enslaves both the victim of discrimination and the one who exercises it. . . . There should be no discrimination against anyone in matters political, social, economic, educational and cultural merely on grounds of colour, race, creed or social or economic class."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Calling for representative government in Basutoland, the Congress proposes a

two-chamber system, the lower house to be elected by an electorate consisting of all males over 21. The Executive Council would be elected by the lower house.

The upper house would consist of the Paramount Chief, as chairman, official members nominated by the Governor, representatives of the chiefs nominated by the Paramount Chief, and members nominated by the lower house. Both houses would have equal legislative power except that money bills could only originate in the lower house.

For a bill to become law it would have to pass both houses and receive the assent of the Governor.

The Commission, which consisted of Sir Henry Moore, as chairman, and Mr. R. P. Bush as member, spent a month hearing evidence in various parts of Basutoland. When the Congress officials attempted to give oral evidence in support of their memorandum the chairman ruled they were attempting to raise issues outside the terms of reference and would not hear them.

COMPLAINT

The Congress thereupon submitted their memorandum to the British Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Swinton, and voiced their complaint about the conduct of the commission, which, in their opinion, "was impatient of any recommendations that did not fit in with the pattern the commissioners desired."

Pressing their request for the establishment of a legislative council, the Congress appeals to Lord Swinton "to allow the people's desires to exert the influence they should on the administration of their country."

CONSTIPATION



that's where you are getting that

BLOTCHY SKIN

While there is poison in your system, it's going to show in your skin . . . and in your eyes . . . and in your looks. If you want to tone yourself up from head to toe, leave it to Partons. Take a couple tonight and see the sparkle in your eyes tomorrow. Here's the simple little secret. Gently, safely but thoroughly, Partons sweep all the poisonous wastes away. You keep completely fit when you keep regular with Partons.

PARTONS Pills

30 for 1/- 50 for 1/6

SAM KAHN REPORTS

SPORT FOR THE MASSES

IN the world of 2,000 years ago, once every four years in ancient Greece, wars would cease, young men would stop slaughtering each other and the bitter rancour of political strife would end. For the duration of the Olympic Games brotherhood, sportsmanship and peaceful athletic competition were the order of the day.

Sports lovers everywhere welcomed the participation of the Soviet Union in the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games. Soviet athletes won 22 gold medals and 32 silver medals. In the unofficial points tabulation the U.S.S.R. took second place to the U.S.A., while the gallant Hungarian team surprised the world by taking third place. Not only did the athletes from the Socialist countries win renown for their achievements but they demonstrated a spirit of sportsmanship and friendliness which resulted in real fellowship and broke down East-West barriers erected by cold war specialists of the West.

The Secret

What lies behind the brilliant prowess of athletes like the immortal runner Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek? In the U.S.S.R., Hungary and Bulgaria I found that sport is regarded as part of general culture. Sport is recognised as developing health and also good moral qualities such as courage, stamina, ability to withstand adversity. Above all, it is a recreation. For instance, a clause in the Stalin 1936 Constitution guarantees citizens the right to unite in sports organisations. This is not a mere paper right, for with it goes gigantic sports stadia, grounds, fields, arenas, tracks, swimming pools, together with all sports equipment and gear—all free of charge.

Sport is co-ordinated by an All-Union Committee of Sport and Physical Culture. Mass participation is financed by the Government, trade unions, factory enterprises and collective farms.

In addition, money is provided for training physical culture teachers, coaches, trainers and sports personnel. There are numerous colleges training experts in physical culture and sport. The following list of popular sports gives some idea of how the gay, freedom-loving peoples of Socialist Europe enjoy their recreation: Soccer, athletics, Alpine and mountain climbing, angling, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, hockey, lawn tennis, riding, horse racing, rowing, skating, ski-ing, shooting, swimming, table tennis, volley ball, water polo, wrestling, yachting.

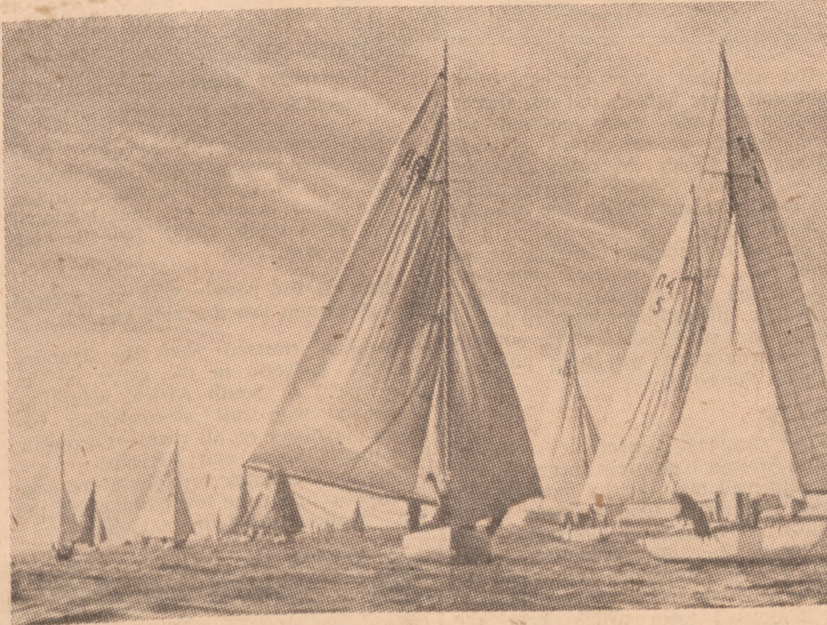
The Clubs

The basic unit is, of course, the sports club, and, like most of our own, these are open to any local enthusiast; others, more frequently than with us, are attached to particular factories, enterprises, farms, etc. Nearly all their clubs are mixed sports clubs. Every trade union has welfare and cultural activities which, as I have said, include sport.

Financial worries do not plague club treasurers or committees as they do in Western countries. In 1953 the Soviet Union Government Budget assigned 22 billion roubles for health protection, physical culture and sports.

The good showing of Socialist sportsmanship, such as the fabulous Hungarian soccer team, the Bulgarian volley ball champions and all their stars and champions, is accounted for by mass participation in sports by their peoples of all races and colours. They do not single out a select handful of the most promising athletes, but by making it possible for millions to take part in sport they provide a reservoir from which outstanding individual athletes arise. Their champions are factory workers, collective farmers, college students, white-collar workers and professional people.

I was amazed at the vast stadia to be found in every city and the keenness, not only of the players but of the public in the stands. I was probably the first South African to score a goal through the posts of the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow. The hotel in which we lived was a couple of hundred yards from the Dynamo Stadium,



Yachts of Leningrad trade unions at the annual regatta of the Leningrad yacht club.

which seats 90,000. A couple of weeks before the soccer season was due to open my son and I took his Size 1 football on to the ground and, to the cheers of the painters and carpenters who were getting the benches ready for the opening game of the season on 2nd May, I kicked the ball into the net!

The Dynamo Stadium, with its never-ending round of athletic events, is the hub of Moscow's sports activities, but the stadium is especially thronged when Muscovites flock to the huge bowl to watch a football game. They love soccer and are fine judges of the game, which is a favourite throughout the Soviet Union. There are close to a million players in the country, while the number of fans runs into tens of millions. Club rivalry is keen but friendly. Their sportsmen say that sport is a contest and each participant tries to win, but good sportsmen participate in such contests in a

spirit of friendship and internationalism.

Presentation

In Budapest my son had the good fortune to meet Ferenc Puskas, skipper of the Hungarian soccer team which thrashed England 6-3 at Wembley and 7-1 in Budapest. We were presented with an international soccer ball of the modern laceless type autographed by every member of the victorious Hungarian team that beat Britain. The Budapest People's Stadium, the most beautifully designed I saw, seats 80,000 spectators.

It is equipped with endless dressing-rooms, halls, a post office, radio, broadcasting rooms and journalists' rooms. There are also medical consultation rooms and a casualty department with X-ray, electro cardiograph and physio-therapy depart-

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

SYNOPSIS

Katie and Willie are now married, and preparations are being made in Aunt Mattie's house for the wedding to be celebrated the same evening.

Mattie and Susie, mother and I made the last-minute preparations to the table and we put the presents in the front room, where all the guests could see them.

At about half-past eight, when the dining-room was beginning to fill up, there was a loud scuffling, the clink of bottles and many curses in the dark lane outside the courtyard.

"Ag, man, hold it up. Come, come. Hold it straight. That's right. This way. This way. Watch your feet, domkop. Slowly, slowly. This is the house."

The procession reached the courtyard. Even before it had rounded the corner I knew that father had invited himself to the wedding party. Un- easily, I slipped into the courtyard to head him off.

Father stood at the entrance with a triumphant grin, the case of bottles at his feet and Naartjie by his side—his little son Naartjie.

In the shadowy entrance to the courtyard hovered another man, looking vaguely familiar in the darkness.

"Congratulations, Katie," father roared, and I knew that he had helped himself to some of the bottles on the road. "Look, we have brought something for the party. You know my boy Naartjie?" He bent down and pushed the little boy forward. "He has a little present for you." Father lowered his voice to a hoarse whisper. "Give it to her—go on, my boy, give it to her."

Just then the door of the dining-room opened, throwing a shaft of light on the little group in the court-

yard, and I saw that the man in the background was Robert.

"Robert! What are you doing here?"

At that moment exactly what I had been dreading happened. Mother, coming out of the dining-room, saw father and then Naartjie.

The next thing I remember was mother rolling on top of Naartjie on the concrete, with the little crowd looking on in stunned horror.

Mother had pinned Naartjie to the ground beneath her and she was beating his head against the concrete. She was grunting in a curiously animal way, but Naartjie made no sound.

With an oath, father sprang forward and lifted mother off the ground. But she clung to the little boy so tightly that Naartjie, too, was lifted into the air and mother buried her teeth in his face. I knocked her on the face and dragged Naartjie away from mother, who was now flailing her arms like a demented thing.

Father let her fall heavily on to the concrete. He was panting and cursing and sobbing in turn. He took Naartjie from my arms and said: "Thank you, thank you." With a clumsy movement he cradled Naartjie's bloody head in his arms and then, looking neither to left nor right, stumbled out into the lane with the little boy in his arms. There was silence in the little courtyard. We heard father fall over the step where the lane emerges into Jordan Street, and then he clattered down the hill.

I looked at mother lying on the concrete and I thought she was dead. She gave a spasmodic twitch and lay motionless over the grill; but I felt incapable of helping her.

Aunt Mattie was the first to break the silence:

ments. There are sections for catering, and in the centre of the stands is the playing field, with its emerald lawn encircled by a red cinder track.

One gets the impression of standing on the bastion of a fortified castle when one walks on the wide terrace of the concrete upper grandstand, 10 stories high.

Just before we left England the Russian Krylia Sovetov crew visited England and won the Grand Challenge Cup, the top prize in crew rowing, when they defeated Britain's crack rowing eight at Henley. Soviet teams also won the fours and the pairs and were the outstanding highlight of the Henley event. They became affectionately known in England as the "Volga Boatmen." I felt that this was likely to happen when I used to watch in Budapest Hungarian oarsmen and oarswomen as I stood on the bank of the beautiful Danube. They practise rowing keenly and swiftly, and yet were not regarded as near to the standard of some of the leading Russian crews. We were staying on the Marguerite Island in Budapest, which the People's Government turned into a children's paradise of sport, with lovely parks, soccer and volley ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools and gymnasia.

In all the schools and other educational institutions physical education is compulsory. Naturally, under such a comprehensive system of sports training many talented people soon come to the fore and rapidly turn into top-class athletes. Sports lovers from the Socialist countries do not claim that their athletes are supermen or unbeatable. They admire the great athletes of other countries and know that they can learn much from their brother sportsmen throughout the world. They enjoy their sport wholeheartedly but they take it seriously. They look forward to fraternisation, friendship and good feeling through the contact of sport with people of other countries, for sport helps stimulate cultural relations among different peoples, but they place good sportsmanship above the urge to win. Sport is in a very real way culture in the lands of Socialism.

"My God, the blery kaffir has gone."

I looked up and saw Willie, who had just arrived on the scene.

Aunt Mattie was bending over mother, saying that it was all right now because father had gone. Mother opened her eyes, and Robert and Willie carried her into the front room, where they laid her on the bed next to the presents.

There was not much gaiety left in the party after that. Mother lay groaning in the front room, while the rest of us sat around the dining-room pretending to nibble cake and sweets.

Robert and a few of the men were sampling the bottles that father had brought. Willie was talking excitedly to Robert—I guessed it was about the money he had lent to Robert.

Since Robert had arrived Aunt Daphne had retired to the far end of the room in a sulk; now and then she looked darkly at Robert. She was for ever blaming him that he had made her son a skollie, and she said he still had some of her husband's money.

I walked around the room, trying hard to liven up the party. I introduced one of the teachers from the convent to Willie; he bade her a distracted "Good evening" and continued with his argument. Aunt Daphne told everyone who came near her that she was leaving in a moment because she did not like the company of skollies.

But, in the end, it was me who was the cause of the final sequence of events which were to wreck the party and make it an evening to be remembered by Willie and I for the rest of our lives.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

From Ring And Track

BY GUS



THANK YOU, JAKE!

South Africa's hopes of gaining a second world title were shattered with the ninth round defeat of its greatest fly-weight ever, Jake Tuli, by the Filipino Leo Espinosa. The fight was an eliminator for the world title. Espinosa has already been beaten by Shirai.

It was a bitter climax to the career of the man who put Non-European boxing on the map and a great disappointment to his thousands of fans in this country, who have come to idolise the dusky little scrapper. This defeat has placed Tuli right down in the rating, and it is extremely doubtful, considering the world champion's elusive nature, whether he will ever get a shot at the title now that he has been beaten by a lesser man.

Even if he does get a chance to fight Shirai, will he win? Let's face it. Right now he doesn't seem likely to. Why? Simply because, to put it in the vernacular of the beak-busting industry, "he's had it."

Yes, that is the cold, hard fact—Tuli is no more the Tuli who caused a sensation by crashing into the fistic spotlight with a surprising win over Empire champion Teddy Gardner, the Tuli who gave number one ranking bantam Robert Cohen the toughest fight of his career nor the Tuli who gave Slumber David the hiding of his life.

Ever since he tangled with Robert Cohen and lost one of the greatest battles of his career he has not been quite the same fighter. It will be remembered that the little-known Dutch flyweight Van der Zee almost beat Tuli and that he was beaten by another little-known fighter, Dante Bini.

Although at the moment that world crown seems pretty far off (I say at the moment, because the boxing industry is a very unpredictable game—look what old men like Jersey Joe Walcott, Archie Moore and Jake LaMotta did after they had been given up for being washed up), we must not forget what this game little fighter has done for our boxing. It is history now how he battled his way from the dirty streets and tin shanties of Orlando to fame and fortune. He has been a tremendous impetus to the game in this country, with many a fighter striving to emulate the successes of his countryman.

THE STORY

When he left our shores one hot day in September, 1952, unheralded and unsung, we were content to believe that he would win a few fights over there, get some recognition and then return the way we had been used to seeing all our fighters return. The rating of sixth best flyweight in the world, held by Seaman Chetty, was the highest signal honour held by a South African Non-European boxer.

We were shocked to hear that Tuli had been given a crack at the Empire crown for his very first fight on British soil. We felt that our boy had been rushed into too big a job.

But, contrary to popular belief, Tuli brought off the spectacular with a tenth round K.O. win over Gardner. After that Tuli mowed down all opposition in his division—Jimmy Pearce, Emile Deplanque, Nazzareno Gianelli, Eric Marsden and Honore Praetesi, who died later as a result of the fight.

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

— 20% Reduction to Africans —

STANDARD FURNISHING

CO (PTY.) LTD.

30d, 30e Voortrekker Street

and

35a Prince's Avenue, BENONI
RIGHT FURNITURE AT RIGHT
PRICES

Dial 54-3359

And with that a new era was born. More and more fighters left our shores, whilst more and more entered the sport. To-day we are proud of such fighters as Elijah Makone, Slumber David, Enoch Nhlapo, Jerry Moloi, Kid Dynamite and Jolting Joe, who are in world class.

For this magnificent contribution we thank you, Jake. You tried your best, and, as you are only 23 years of age, the future still holds promise of bigger things. I am sure your familiar courage and determination will help put you back on the road.

SOCCER

Mr. Van Harte, secretary of the South African Coloured Soccer Board, has informed me that the final for the Kajee Federation Cup between South African Africans and Coloureds has been fixed for 18th September at the Cape Districts Ground, Wynberg.

The following are the changes in the Coloured team which beat the Indians 7-5 at Curries Fountain, Durban:—

C. Petersen, of the O.F.S., has been replaced at right-back by N. C. Lakay, of Griqualand West; Dallais, of W.P., at right wing by R. Beck, of Transvaal; Dorley at left wing by R. Duddle, whose position at inside-left has been filled by P. Liderman, of W.P. As Southern Rhodesian goalkeeper Johnson is not able to make the trip, he has been replaced by E. Daniels, of W.P.

RACING

DURBAN

The following are Owen Tudor's selections:—

First Race: 1 IRELAND MAID, 2 Hermania, 3 Liebestraum.

Second Race: 1 BACK ROW, 2 One Only, 3 Khartoum.

Third Race: 1 DECANter, 2 Pugmill, 3 Fudge.

Fourth Race: 1 HARRIS TWEED, 2 Seacrest, 3 Annsat.

Fifth Race: 1 KING RHAPSODY, 2 St. Grey, 3 Eastern Sun.

Sixth Race: 1 CASTANELLA, 2 Beaconlight, 3 How.

Seventh Race: 1 TRIPLE ROD, 2 Gold Mine, 3 Derring Do.

Eighth Race: 1 SINGAPORE SAM, 2 Saint Easton, 3 Good Gracious.

Ninth Race: 1 NEWS BOY, 2 Moonfish, 3 Puccini.

BRITISH MINERS INVITE RUSSIANS

LONDON.

In order to prove to the miners of the Soviet Union that British miners have "at least as much democracy as they themselves enjoy," the Durham Miners' Gala next year is to invite as guests a large party of Russians.

The move comes from the Durham area of the National Union of Miners. Area secretary Mr. Sam Watson said the invitation would go to the Soviet Miners' Union and there would be no limit on the size of their delegation.

"We want to give the Soviet miners some idea of the democracy which prevails inside County Durham and at the big gala. Durham area is confident that the delegation will prove to the Soviet miners that democracy in Britain is at least equal to that which they themselves enjoy."

All reports containing matter of a political nature in this issue are by the following:—Durban: J. Arenstein, 6 Pembroke Chambers, Durban. Johannesburg: Michael Harmel, 5 Progress Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Cape Town: Mary Butcher, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

LAUNDRY WORKERS IN MILITANT MOOD

CAPE TOWN.

SOME 400 laundry workers crowded the Crawford Hall, Cape Town, last Saturday afternoon to voice their demands for a new agreement, with substantial wage increases.

"The bosses say it is only your leaders who are agitating for higher wages," Mr. D. Byneveldt, vice-chairman of the local branch of the National Union of Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers, said.

"But all the people who are present this afternoon are the agitators."

Speakers stressed that the laundry workers' struggle in the Cape, as in other parts of South Africa, would be conducted with full co-operation between members of all races—European, Coloured, Indian and African.

Mr. A. Calmeyer brought a message of support from the local branch of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council.

The meeting enthusiastically adopted a resolution protesting most vigorously against the unwillingness of the employers to conclude a favourable agreement, and resolving to take any necessary action to win the workers' demands.

For this purpose the meeting instructed the officials of the union to continue their militant campaign until victory should be achieved, and to establish a special fund immediately in order to carry out the campaign.

The meeting also passed a resolution protesting against the banning of Frank Marquard, president of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.



Our picture shows Mr. W. H. Ross, president of the Union, addressing the meeting. Also on the platform are, from left to right, Mr. O. Mpetha, secretary of the African union, Mr. B. January, Cape secretary of the Union, Mr. A. Gordon, treasurer, Miss Stella Damons, from Port Elizabeth, Mr. Leon Levy, general secretary, Mrs. Kulsen, organiser, and Mr. Byneveldt. The hall was so full that many members had to sit on the platform, while others stood at the back and in the aisles.

BEER HALL VICTORY FOR LANGA AFRICANS

CAPE TOWN.

ACTION by the people of Langa against the establishment of a beer hall in their township was crowned with success last week when the Cape Town City Council decided to abandon the scheme.

This decision was reached after a debate lasting 2½ hours, during which four amendments to the Native Affairs Committee motion to rescind the previous decision were defeated.

"I warn you that any attempt to push this matter against the African people will lead to trouble," said Mr. B. A. Levitas.

Mr. Mark Jones said that he had changed his mind about the matter. "I now feel that a beer hall is not in the interests of the city. I cannot be party to anything that will lower the standards of the people there," he said.

Mr. A. H. Honikman said the Press had shown in no uncertain terms that Cape Town was opposed to a beer hall.

AFRICAN VIEW

"As one who appealed to councillors and other bodies to assist us to fight against the proposed beer hall, I would like to thank all who participated in our

victorious struggle," said Mr. Johnson Ngwevela, banned leader of the African National Congress and chairman of the Cape Western Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations. Mr. Ngwevela mentioned Mr. B. A. Levitas in particular as one who from the beginning had fought against the proposed beer hall in the Council.

"It is now clear that through our unity among ourselves and with others we have succeeded in our struggle," continued Mr. Ngwevela. "This is a lesson to us. We are surrounded by forces which are using all weapons in their efforts to suppress us. We have not only to fight the beer halls but education, housing and many other problems, too. This victory must give us strength in the struggles that lie ahead of us. As citizens we must fight for the recognition of our citizenship, and if we stand united and determined on this issue, too, we will be victorious."

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

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

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

Collection Number: CULL0001

ADVANCE, Newspaper, 1952-1954

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2014

LEGAL NOTICES:

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

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

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