

# FIGHTING TALK

ORGAN OF THE SPRINGBOK LEGION

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## Our Word

# AWAY WITH PROSCRIPTIONS!

THICK and fast come the hammer blows of Nazism. And every blow the Legion predicted with simple logic before the 1948 General Election. Then we forecast that the Nationalists, if returned to power, would not hesitate to employ the most blatantly un-democratic tricks to entrench themselves in power, beyond possibility of removal by normal constitutional procedures. When that aim had been achieved, we said, the Nationalists would proceed to impose a fascist republic.

These auguries sprang not from the entrails of an ox, nor from a crystal ball, but from a realistic analysis, based on an understanding of what any minority group is forced to do to retain power: based on the past history of the Nationalist Party and the Broederbond and on knowledge of the history of the Nazi Party in Germany.

If today citizens are surprised at the destruction of the prestige and authority of our law courts: at the arbitrary powers given to cabinet ministers: at the present unashamed removal from the fight of active opponents of the Nationalist Party, if there be any surprised citizens, we are not among them.

Moreover, without panic, we can predict the inevitable appearance of storm-troopers, imprisonment, "suicides", religious persecutions, concentration camps, for Nazism is a process, an inexorable process, which carries down to destruction both innocent victims and guilty perpetrators.

The latest foul attacks of the Nationalists has taken the form of prohibiting militant leaders from attending any gatherings, other than recreational or religious meetings: prohibiting them from being office-bearers in specified organisations and prohibiting them from being in any province of the Union other than the province specified. The earliest

victims were leaders of the Non-European liberatory movements, who by their letters of proscription are forbidden to attend meetings of the Joint Planning Council of the "Defy Unjust Laws Campaign," scheduled for the end of May in Port Elizabeth.

The second batch of proscriptions were served on prominent trade unionists, both European and Non-European — officials of trade unions, of course, in which the Nationalists have so far gain-

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ed negligible influence. The inference is obvious that the Nationalists are bent on gaining control of the trade union movement for political purposes — not for the purpose of aiding the workers to better standards of work and living.

The proscriptions, according to Swart and Schoeman, are designed to remove from the field of trade unionism "com-

(Continued on page 7)

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# ANOTHER NAIL IN DEMOCRACY'S COFFIN

BY the time this appears in print, it is almost certain that Sam Kahn and Fred Carneson will have been forced to relinquish their seats in the House of Assembly and the Cape Provincial Council respectively.

Kahn and Carneson represent the Native voters in the Cape Western Constituency. Both were elected to their offices by overwhelming majorities, and, judging by the response to their numerous follow-up meetings, they continue to receive the active support of their constituents.

The Nationalist Government, pursuing its policy of enforcing the provisions of the notorious Anti-Communist Act, appointed a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the position of these two representatives. The Select Committee consisted of seven Nationalists on the one hand, and on the other, three United Party, one Labour and one Native Representative.

*As was to be expected, this Select Committee, by a seven-to-five majority, found that they were Communists in terms of the Act, and that there were no circumstances justifying the removal of their names from the list of named people. The Select Committee has reported as such to Parliament.*

In the resulting Parliamentary debate, the opposition M.P.'s although condemning the policies of Kahn and Carneson, have pleaded their cause on the grounds that they have done nothing illegal since the passage of the Act, and that the Government should show its tolerance by not forcing them to relinquish their seats. It need hardly be mentioned that the Nationalists have not heeded these pleas.

## RIGHT OF VOTERS.

The fundamental issue underlying this whole episode is the question of the inherent right of voters in any democratic country to elect to office the person of their own choice. In terms of the Anti-Communist Act, most persons can qualify for being "named" as Communists, and as a result, the Government has the power to prevent any serious opponent of its policy from being elected to office by the people. This fact was clearly understood by many people while the provisions of the Anti-Communism Bill were being debated in Parliament, and what we have just witnessed is the appli-

cation of this provision of the Act for the first time.

This action of the Government, coming as it does at the same time as other measures to deprive all sorts of organisations of their lawfully elected leadership, clearly demonstrates the intentions of this Government — the introduction of a Fascist Dictatorship in South Africa, a country where democratic rights are already denied to the majority of the population.

This latest action of the Government, together with the host of other suppressive measures, should galvanise us into renewed activity, into calling for a national stoppage of industry and commerce so as to force the resignation of the Nationalist Government before fascism has completely overtaken us.

THE following statement was issued to the press of South Africa on Wednesday, May 21st:—

It has come to the attention of the National Executive Committee of the Springbok Legion that one of its members, Mr. Monty Berman, has been prohibited by the Minister of Justice from attending "any gatherings other than bona fide social, religious or recreational gatherings" for a period of two years.

We denounce this arbitrary abuse of ministerial power to silence another opponent of the Nationalist Party. The member in question is an ex-serviceman with a proud record of service in fighting against the Government's former friends.

The National Executive Committee of the Springbok Legion declares that it is not prepared to assist the Minister of Justice to destroy the processes of democracy by denying any elected committee member the right to participate in the Committee's work. It, therefore, resolves that, despite the Minister's injunction, the Committee member will continue to be regarded as a member of the National Executive Committee, which will ignore any prohibitions on its members in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

## BLACK INGRATITUDE

"Western European civilisation has been delivered to South Africa as a sacred trust . . . for all sections of the non-European population." — Dr. Malan.

*Malan the Prophet's voice is heard—*

*Though Europe's feet have gone astray  
South Africa is not deterred*

*From walking in the Christian way.  
The Afrikaner by God's grace  
Is guardian of the Native race.*

*On Gospel truth the Elders stand,*

*Heirs in an unbelieving age  
Of Athens, Rome, the Holy Land —  
Civilisation's heritage,  
And Dutch Reformed, God-fearing  
Whites*

*Will act according to its lights.*

*Though ignorance and prejudice*

*Would try the patience of a Job,  
When those of little faith dismiss  
The Nationalist as Negrophobe,  
South Africa by faith sustained  
Will rule the Blacks as God ordained.*

*The Nationalists, God's Elect,*

*From the non-European's touch,  
From all defilement will protect  
The threatened and outnumbered  
Dutch.*

*Since God himself has specified  
The gulfs that White from Black divide.*

*Civilisation we preserve—*

*In spite of Commonwealth attacks —  
Subjection is decreed to serve  
The higher interests of the Blacks,  
And racial segregation laws  
Are pillars of the Christian cause.*

*And though the subject Native caste*

*Campaign against a law so just,  
South Africa unto the last  
Stands faithful to her sacred trust,  
Traduced, maligned, misunderstood,  
And faced with Black ingratitude.*

*Sagittarius.*

*(Reprinted from "The New Statesmen  
and Nation.")*



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## GUEST WRITERS' CORNER

## They Call it an Art!

"LET'S go into business," says the young man with an inheritance. "And," he adds, "let's make it the Theatre."

Shocked? — I mean, at that reference to the Theatre as a business. If you are, six months of Theatre in England will shake forever from your head the idea that acting is a co-operative art — or any kind of art. Show business, the Americans, frankly have called it for years; and show business it is.

Why back in the devastating days of Irving, the actor was Theatre's great artist; the actor was supreme. The playwright was glorious and glorified in Shakespeare's day. The 1930's patted the producer on his artistic back. But in Britain nowadays they — professionals and public — press their plaudits into the hands of the backers; the moneyed men who stage the plays: businessmen.

Fifteen years ago, the Theatre was still an art. Because it could afford to be one; plays cost no more than £750 at West End curtain-rise. The phenomenally successful "Outward Bound" cost just that. And at that price, backers, producers and players could afford to experiment and be artistic.

To-day they cannot: plays cost £4,000 — of which £800 alone goes towards pre-curtain-rise newspaper and poster advertising.

Backers with £4,000 to gamble on the reaction of a single, opening night audience are few and far between. If they have £4,000 to spend on a play, they do so only if they can be assured that they will make a profit from their investment: they are interested in dividends — not art: in proved successes — not experimental failures. Like motor car salesmen, they want only improved, streamlined editions of last season's models.

Which are just what you will now find on West End stages. For Britain's playwrights, entirely dependent upon the backers, have to think likewise. The producer has no say; his position is merely that of a foreman in a factory.

So in London you now see: *Waters of the Moon* — Anglicised Chekov; *The Mortimer Touch* — Eric Linklater revisit-

ing Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*; and scores of prolific re-writes.

And when thatrical managers and impressionistic grumble — as they did to me — that they cannot find "new" writers and "new" plays, they mean that they cannot find suitable additions to the old money-making formulae. They want broad comedy dealing with the army, navy, air force or the faded families of Knightsbridge; "tense, emotional, searching" pieces about juvenile delinquents, a la "Pick-Up Girl" and "Cosh Boy"; and succulent, saucy scripts of sex — pardon, ESSS EEEE EXXX. Anything else that's offered must be, they reason, creations, hence artistic, hence unsaleable.

What of the "artists" themselves, the actors and actresses?

Answer: Nothing.

They do not object because they cannot. For there are 10,000 of them and only sufficient work, in 12 months, for one in every two. They take what they

By

J. RUTHERFORD.

can get because if they do not they will only be able to act their heads off while washing dishes at a Lyon's Corner House. Their trade union, Equity, advises them — advice is practically all the help it can give them — to be good. Or take up shorthand and typing.

So they must take what is offered them. And just as tried-and-tested-true-to-formula plays are the economic essentials, so stock-characters are required. Fussy landladies, frustrated spinsters, cock-eyed duchesses, dilapidated dowagers and duck-billed dustmen strut every stage from the Strand to the Haymarket. Technically near perfect, the performances of London's neo-Thespians are otherwise totally devoid of inspiration, artistry or anything but studied emotion. The audiences can laugh and cry at them; never with them — except in the exceptional case of a Peggy Ashcroft in *Deep Blue Sea* or Margaret Johnston in *Summer and Smoke*.

Technicians they are: artists they are

not. And what better proof of this than the very existence of Equity? Journalists have trade unions; poets do not.

Anything American is regarded with awe and attended with reverence. And, most strange, it is the Broadway failure that clicks in Britain; mainly because, starved of what is novel, audiences welcome change as feast. They have been coming to *The Biggest Thief in Town* for months: it ran a week on Broadway; and they are loving *Winter Journey*, by Odets; which ran only two weeks as *Country Girl* in dollar land.

No words can describe the effect of French importations on the West End. Sartre, Roussin, Cocteau and Co., with their peculiar premises that all's wrong with the world and good is bad and everybody should seize father's forty-five and blow everybody's heads off, have only to be translated by Christopher Fry, interpreted by Peter Brooke and played by Yvonne Arnaud to be perennial blooms.

Art or no art, the Theatre still has its 200,000 London fans a week — try obtaining a last-minute seat for a Saturday night second-house performance and you'll realise this.

Maybe audiences nowadays do not want art.

Maybe I'm old-fashioned.



The writer, who has just returned from Britain, is well-known in the South African theatre world and will be remembered for his brilliant performance as Brett Charles in "Deep are the Roots."

# ONS BOU 'N NAZI

By Vic Eddy

THE Minister of Labour, Mr. Ben Schoeman, speaking at a City Hall meeting in Johannesburg last month, said, referring to the "Rand Daily Mail's" description of Mr. Strydom: "Let them use this sort of language, but we won't sink to their level . . . some of us, at any rate, must preserve some standard of decency."

This month he and his colleague, Mr. Swart (motivated presumably by the same standards) dealt what might turn out to be a death-blow to the Trade Union Movement and to the standard of living of thousands of Afrikaner workers by ordering from their positions a number of highly-placed Trade Union officials on the grounds that they were communists.

Our advice to Mr. Schoeman is in future to keep his standards of decency to himself and not try to impose them on the general public.

\* \* \* \*

## PERHAPS THAT'S WHY.

MR. SAM KAHN has been ordered out of the House of Assembly. He is a man with a remarkable record. When he was elected by his Native constituents as M.P. for Cape Western, he received so many votes that his two opponents both lost their deposits. It has been generally admitted that as orator he has few equals in the country and none in the House of Assembly. During his period of office he made a total of one hundred and thirty-eight speeches, which is sixty-seven more than the next highest — those made by Mr. Stuart. Not one word in those 138 speeches was said for any other reason than to advance the best interests of his constituents. Compared to him, Mr. Swart, the man who did the ordering, is a slow-witted drudge.

\* \* \* \*

## HURRAH FOR THE NEXT MAN TO GO!

THE time is fast approaching when, if you haven't been "named", "listed", "proscribed" or banned in any shape or



form, you won't be worth your salt. Mr. Alec Hepple, Labour M.P. for Rosettenville, was growled at the other day by a Nationalist back-bencher that "it will be your turn next." We doubt whether Mr. Hepple is very upset by this threat, but if he is, let us assure him that to be kicked out of the House of Assembly, as at present constituted, is by no means a

disgrace. In fact, the length of time an opposition member lasts from this day onwards might be a very good indication of his worth as a democrat.

\* \* \* \*  
BOO, MAN!

The Minister of Labour Schoeman has an attitude inhoeman  
On one hand he cries "Pax, pax"  
on the other sacks Sachs!



# DIE SAAD EN DIE VRUG

WAAR kom die wese vandaan wat vergaderings bywoon blykbaar met geen ander doel as om so'n warboel te skep dat dit vir sprekers onmoontlik is om hulle menings aan die vergadering oor te dra?

Wat gebeur het met die Verenigde Party en Fakkelskommando se vergaderings by Alberton, Pretoria en Potchefstroom is 'n goeie voorbeeld van die taktiek wat deur hierdie mense gebruik word, en wat die saak nog erger maak is die feit dat dit nie die gewone gepeupel is wat vir hierdie opbreek van vergaderings verantwoordelik is nie, volgens koerantberigte neem die Universiteit Studente op georganiseerde wyse deel, en dit is dan ook hulle en ander andersins ordentlike mense, wat hulle aan hierdie soort boewery skuldig maak.

Die oorsaak vir die optrede van hierdie andersins welvoeglike mense moet aan die deur van die Nasionaliste gelê word.

Vir meer as twintig jaar is hulle nou al op tipies fascistiese wyse besig om die volksentiment en kultuur van die Afrikaner uit te buit, vir meer as 'n dekade is die hele propaganda masjien van die Nasionaliste daarop toe gespits om 'n minderwaardigheidskompleks by die jong Afrikaner te kweek. So word hy byvoorbeeld wys gemaak dat hy alleen sy taal en kultuur kan handhaaf as hy die „Britse juk" afgooi, hy kan dan volgens hierdie soort redenering alleen sy status as blanke bly behou as sy baasskap deur al-

gehele minagting vir die regte van alle ander onaanvegbaar maak. So word 'n wese geskep wat geheel en al deur sy emosies oorheers word, en omdat hy op emosies liewer as op beredenering en gesonde verstand staatmaak kan hy onmoontlik na die standpunt van iemand wat van hom verskil luister sonder om te wil baklei.

So word die afgeronde produk van die fascisme geskep. Hierdie soort mens glo dat hy homself alleen kan uitleef deur middel van brutaliteit teenoor diegene wat die minderwaardigheidsgevoel by hom aankwakker, en deur die individu vind dit uiting in die optrede van die massa, en beïnvloed so 'n hele gevolingsgroep.

Volgens hierdie proses het Hitler die volgelinge verkry wat dit vir hom moontlik gemaak het om 'n hele volk in die afgrond van dwingelandy te sleep. Dr. Malan en sy regering volg langs dieselfde weg in sy voetstappe.

Die Broederbond en sy sataliete die Nasionale Party, Afrikaanse kultuurliggame en selfs die kerke het die saad gesaai, en Suid-Afrika is nou besig om die vrugte te pluk.



Social Welfare in Profile**“ BENJAMIN ”**

THE Manufacturer complains he has had to cut down his production; the textile merchant suffers the effects of a severe drop in prices; the wholesaler deplores the fact that the shopkeeper does not pay and the shopkeeper raises his hands to heaven because the people do not buy.

It is presumably not important that the “people” maybe do not eat enough, don't have enough clothes. What is important is that trading is on the threshold of a depression and the business man cannot meet his obligations.

We in the Legion office however have daily contact with just those “people” who are not eating enough and as the task of finding jobs for people becomes daily more difficult, the frightening picture of “Unemployment” worries us.

There is hardly need to tell the ex-serviceman who is sitting in my office, while firm after firm are being phoned for employment, that I have been unsuccessful. Whether he understands English or not, he is aware immediately of the trend of my conversation.

The majority of African Ex-servicemen accept the position with resignation. They come again and again and sometimes their patience is rewarded by our getting them jobs. There are, though, those Africans, who like the many Europeans seeking employment, have become so obsessed with looking for work, that an unsuccessful enquiry after a job is regarded as a reflection on them as men. They are not wanted — they are no good — and one can almost see the inferiority complex growing.

A job is all that stands between these men and starvation. Yet as the months go by in some cases and no work is found, I wonder how they have lived. We know how the poor help the poor, and it is particularly so with Africans. Nevertheless, we understand what this unemployment means to ex-servicemen and their families — hunger — no clothes — sick babies — untold suffering.

Benjamin is a case in point. His qualifications were few. He could best serve as a delivery boy. Though he had worked for a vegetable store for eleven months he had no reference, mainly, I think, because the employer himself was illiterate, being a foreigner.

After much battling I sent Benjamin to a firm which intended employing a delivery boy in the near future. We agreed to endeavour to obtain Benjamin's reference in the meantime. I phoned the vegetable store several times. Yes Benjamin was a good employee, he had been honest and hard working. “Well put that into writing,” I suggested. After a few more phone calls we helped the storekeeper to word the reference. The reference arrived in our office just after the job had been filled!

We did not see Benjamin for a few weeks and then he arrived agitated and upset. His wife had had a baby the previous day and there was not a scrap of food in the house. He had been to an agency of the G.G. Fund to which we had sent him for financial assistance. They had refused on the grounds that they could not take the place of the now defunct “Unemployment Insurance for Natives.” (Incredible that this miserable pittance of unemployment insurance was taken away from the people who needed it most!)

They could assist people who had found jobs and needed some temporary relief, because then they knew they “really wanted to work.” I phoned the agency while Benjamin sat wringing his hands. I explained the set-up, how we tried to place Benjamin and I told the welfare officer that Benjamin's wife had had a baby the previous day. He said that these stories came in all the time. “I realise that,” I said, “but I believe Benjamin's story and it is something that has to be taken on faith.”

He asked me to send Benjamin back for another interview. As Benjamin was leaving our office for the interview, he turned at the door and in his half-broken English said, “They ask Alexandra Health Clinic if my wife had baby yesterday.” Why yes of course — wonderful idea! I phoned the agency again and made this suggestion.

An hour or two later Benjamin came back, his eyes bright. He had a slip of paper which entitled him to groceries to the value of £3 10s. 0d. His wife would eat and the baby would be fed — for a few days at least.

Yes — food for a few days! And after that? I wrack my brains — frustrated. On one side I see the small family desperate for food and on the other the succession of regrets, “Very sorry, no vacancies whatsoever.”

**PROSCRIPTIONS**

(Continued from page 1)

munists,” according to the definition in the “Suppression of Communism” Act. Therein once again lies the rub, for that definition is wide enough to catch any vocal opponent of the Nationalist Party.

The proscriptions, it must be remembered, emanate from the decisions of one man. Your liberty to move around the country, to attend a meeting, to speak your thoughts is in the hand of one man. His arbitrary decision, perhaps misinformed, perhaps biased, perhaps peevish, cannot be gainsaid. His word, his whim is law. The victim has no recourse to the courts of law to establish his innocence . . . he is defenceless, UNLESS his fellow-citizens remove the Government which forces upon the country such a fascist strait-jacket.

That task has the urgency of a time-bomb. Soon it will be too late to nip the fuse and prevent the explosion. The Springbok Legion has published the practical plan that can defeat the Nationalist Government. The call for a day of protest must be given immediately. If the Democratic Front fails at this desperate moment to avert the cataclysm, then others must take up the challenge. The Legion, as always in its history, will not shrink from its duty.

**CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE U.S.A.**

*Connecticut:* The State Board of Education turned down a proposed teachers' loyalty oath, saying, “Loyalty is a quality of mind and spirit and cannot be forced or sustained by any external means such as the swearing of an oath.”

*New York:* The State Assembly passed unanimously in March a bill to end discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in hotels and restaurants.

*Ohio:* The Cleveland Civil Liberties Union demanded fair play for the folk-singing Weavers, who were banned from local TV shows because of their allegedly leftist leanings.

*Indiana:* of 118 Indianapolis Protestant Churches queried, 23 said they would not accept visitors other than that of their parishioners, 41 did not reply. Of 44 saying they would accept other races, 19 had Negro congregations.

# ACTION STATIONS!

THE Springbok Legion's pamphlet, "Action Stations", has set the country talking. It is timely to enlarge on the proposition.

The extreme measure of "A Day of Protest" has been advocated because we believe the present situation demands extreme measures. It is no longer a question of party differences in policy. We are confronted with the question: Must we submit to Nazism? That is the clear question, for, even if we were to ignore all previous anti-democratic legislation, all the "herrenvolk" legislation, we cannot miss the fascist significance of the Nationalists' ruthlessness in seeking to strip the courts of law of their constitutional powers. Nothing will be allowed to stand in their way — except the will of the people manifested in effective action.

The requirements of 'effective action' can no longer be met with meetings, telegram campaigns, torch processions, petitions to Parliament or to the Governor-General or to the Queen. Effective action means action that cannot be turned aside or ignored, action that demonstrates that we, the people, in the final analysis can force any tyrannical government to capitulate.

## LOOSE TALK.

It will be noticed that "A Day of Protest" is absolutely peaceful in concept and execution. It should, therefore, recommend itself to those people who so glibly talk of 'civil war'. In point of fact, however, the loose talk of civil war betrays FEAR not courage. Such talk reflects the escapism of people who ARE AFRAID TO FIGHT NOW. They want to put off the day of action to some hypothetical moment of the future, when they will be old so brave. In point of fact, should that tragic day ever dawn, the advocates of civil war will be cowering in funk holes.

"A Day of Protest" is the unmistakable, un-deniable expression of Democracy's strength. When the trains and buses do not run in Johannesburg and Cape Town, when the railways dare not function for fear that just one worker along the line will not have completed his task, when the cages cannot descend the gold-mines, when the cattle are not driven to the stock markets, when telegrams even to the Prime Minister are not

delivered, when refuse lies in the streets, when there is no power to cook even Dr. Doring's dinner, when air-flights are cancelled, when broadcasting services are cut, when factory doors are opened to admit no workers, then the whole world will see whether the Nationalist M.P.'s or the people wield the power.

We must examine further the effects of "A Day of Protest". We must appreciate the effect such a demonstration will have on the timid and weak-willed supporters of the Democratic Front. They will be encouraged to bolder action. It will impress the indifferent voters with the deadly seriousness of the plight we are in. And, most important, it will play havoc with the nerves of those Nationalist members of Parliament who already are unhappy over the Cabinet's decisions. We must realize that eight Nationalist M.P.'s defecting from their party and voting against the Government means defeat for Nazism. Fifteen Nationalist M.P.'s withdrawing from voting equally means defeat. Thus we narrow the target.

Inevitably there will be people, unsurpassable in their hostility to the Nats, and Nazism, who will waver because of 'the Non-Europeans.' Let us reiterate: without Non-European participation the stoppage cannot succeed. We shall turn Non-European workers into unwilling "scabs". Let us reiterate: the fight of the Non-Europeans against the Nats' fascist, herrenvolk laws is exactly the same as our fight against their anti-democratic laws. Let us reiterate: our freedoms will be secure only when those of the Non-Europeans are equally secure. Let us not blindfold our eyes to the fact that we Whites are not the only political animals in South Africa. Perhaps even more important than we, are the Non-European people, ignoring them as political factors will not make them disappear; wishful-thinking will not turn them into anything less than they are — human beings with the same desires for justice and decency as we have and the same ability to organise and fight.

THE EVIDENCE  
OUR  
PRIME  
MINISTER  
IS NOT  
PREPARED  
TO  
ACCEPT

## NO WAITING.

Some ditherers say that we should wait for the General Election next year. By May 1953 the Nationalists will have achieved the following: regained the political initiative and offensive; "proscribed" leaders of trade unions, the Springbok Legion, and perhaps even the Torch Commando will have been immobilised in the fight; constituency boundaries will have been re-drawn to the advantage of the Nats; the "weighting" of urban seats against plateau seats will have been made even more disproportionate to the advantage of the Nats; perhaps the voting age will have been dropped to 18 years, to the advantage of the Nats; perhaps the Government will have given further shows of the use it can make of the police force and even the U.D.F.; and Nationalist hoodlums will have improved and increased their effectiveness in breaking up Opposition election meetings, as a preparation for intimidation at the polling booths themselves.

Should we wait? The answer is as plain as a pikestaff.

ALL HANDS ON DECK! "ACTION STATIONS" HAS SOUNDED!



THIS is a photograph of an incident at the Johannesburg City Hall steps which has set the whole of South Africa and a large number of people overseas talking.

It is not really correct to call it an "incident" since that implies an isolated happening — an "unfortunate occurrence". What is reflected in this photo is by no means the case. It is a natural link in a chain of events that was started in May 1948 and will continue until we have a Breederbond republic or alternatively, until the Nats. are smashed to smithereens by an enraged public.

The facts in this particular instance can be briefly told. On Tuesday, the 20th May, Mr. E. S. Sachs, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union received a letter from the Minister of Justice instructing him, amongst other things, to resign from his position with the Union. On the following Friday the Garment Workers' Union announced that a mass meeting of protest would be held the next day which Mr. Sachs, in defiance of the ban, would address.

On Saturday morning at 10 a.m. the meeting was duly convened and a crowd of about 15,000 heard first Mr. H. Davidoff, M.P. and then Mr. Saral Tigby, M.P. Then it was Mr. Sachs's turn. He had not been speaking for more than ten minutes when a party of uniformed policemen arrived and began to push their way towards the platform in order to arrest the speaker. It was, as Mr. Sachs called it later, a "stupid and provocative action", to say the least.

For the garment workers to have stood idly by while their leader was carted off would have been an act of superhuman self-control. They began to resist and that was precisely what the police were waiting for.

Mr. Sachs had no sooner disappeared into the City Hall under escort when a mob of about thirty guardians of the law started a baton charge on the crowd which was to have repercussions all over the world. With faces distorted with savagery they lunged into the people, hitting wildly with all their might. Some threw apartheid to the winds and hit everybody regardless of race or sex.

(Continued on page 15)

Our undying admiration goes out to Constable J 1860 who, in valiantly defending himself against a crowd of "Communists", unmercifully beat a Coloured woman with the leg of a chair while she lay on the ground screaming in agony and terror. We humbly suggest that he be presented with the Order of the Crossed Spangboks in a laurel wreath.



THE WORLD TODAYby BEN GILES**NORTH KOREAN MEN BITE DOG**

WHEN P.O.W.'s make their camp O.C. a prisoner inside the barbed wire, that's news; and in the best man-bites-dog tradition, the news hit the headlines of the world press. In their capture of General Dodd, North Korean P.O.W.'s lifted a corner of the dirty curtain of censorship which hangs so heavily over the Korean war and the Korean peace talks.

It is time the light was shed on what goes on under the U.N. flag. It is time that decent people everywhere stop turning their backs on what is happening in Korea. For when P.O.W.'s capture their O.C., treat him well, turn him loose in exchange for an undertaking that the Geneva Convention on treatment of P.O.W.'s will be complied with, there is reason to ask what goes on in Korea. And when that undertaking is repudiated by the American commanders of the U.N. forces, and the officers who gave the undertaking are cashiered, it becomes apparent there is something stinking rotten in the state of Ridgway's South Korea.

This is not the first time that the American P.O.W. camps in Korea have been in the news. Twice in recent months American guards have opened fire on P.O.W. camps, to "suppress revolts", as the neat official phrase has it. One of those shootings took place in the same Koje island camp where the O.C. was General Dodd.

**SCREENING.**

The issue over-riding in importance all others in Korean P.O.W. camps is the process known politely as "Screening." Let it be recorded that neither Hitler nor Tojo interrogated prisoners of war about their political opinions. This is the process to which American M.P.'s are now subjecting the North Korean prisoners. Neither of the late unlamented conquerors of lebensraum set out to divide P.O.W.'s on political lines, to indoctrinate them by a careful mixture of bribes and batons, or to force them into armed service against their own country.

Yet this is what the North Koreans claim is happening in American P.O.W. cages in Korea, under the flag of the United Nations. Two protest demonstrations against this sort of treatment have been shot down. A third desperate attempt to bring this illegal process to a stop has been made in the holding of General Dodd.

But in repudiation of the assurances given when the General was released,

General Ridgway's headquarters has announced that the condition of the Geneva Convention will be disregarded, and the "gooks" will be subject to further compulsory "screening" at the hands of Yankee M.P.'s.

**THE PHONEY PEACE.**

Against all the misery and suffering of the Korean war, this P.O.W. issue seems to be a small thing. But it is part of the cold-blooded process of prolonging the Korean war which is being played out at Pan Mum Jom under the guise of "peace talks." If there was ever any doubt, there can be little left today that Admiral Joy, spokesman for the American army, is not parleying for peace. He is attempting to carry out the great American confidence trick; to still the uneasy consciences of his war weary allies with talk of peace, while ensuring that the war goes on.

For at the end of over a year of "negotiation" for peace, there are only two issues left to be settled at PanMumJom. One is the issue of the North Korean prisoners of war.

Let every former prisoner of war, every ex-serviceman and every citizen ponder the fact that here in the Korean peace negotiations, the American spokesmen are denying the right of prisoners of war to be repatriated after the peace. Let those from Stalag iv and Stalagluft v ponder that deeply. For here in Korea are being tested not only the latest and greatest American super-weapons, but also the new morality and the new codes which the Americans seek to impose on the whole world tomorrow.

And this is their last stand. "We have made our last offer," says General Van Fleet. "The Communists can either like it: or lump it," says Admiral Joy. P.O.W.'s will not be repatriated; we have captured them; they are ours. This is the meaning of the American "last offer" in Korea. "Communists" that is to say those who have been staunch enough to resist the bribes and beatings handed out in the indoctrination process — "Communists" will be repatriated. But

not others. Not some fifty-thousand of the hundred and twenty thousand North Korean P.O.W.'s in American hands. It is to this sordid trade in human beings that the Americans have descended in an effort to keep the war going, and the Wall Street stock exchange and the Los Angeles aircraft factories humming.

**WOT! NO RUSSIANS?**

One other issue, apart from the American slave deal, stands between the people of Korea and peace. And that is the issue of which neutral powers are to supervise the carrying out of any peace treaty. Each side has agreed to nominate two neutral powers. And the North Koreans have nominated the U.S.S.R. as one. Admiral Joy has refused to agree to that nomination. Like Malan in 1940, he is all in support of neutrals, provided they are neutral on his side.

Not all the frenzied attempts of American Generals, politicians and journalists has yet been able to produce a single Russian soldier in Korea, a single Soviet Air Force pilot or plane, a single Soviet submarine or destroyer.

All that exists is knowledge of where Soviet sympathies lie. And on this slender thread Admiral Joy deliberately suspends the hopes of peace in Korea.

There is sinister purpose in all this. There is the attempt to prove, despite all evidence, that the Russians were the real aggressors in Korea — an attempt very necessary to bolster up the failing enthusiasm of America's satellites in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

But there is also the attempt to ensure that the negotiations for peace fail and that the war drags on. Of this, after so many months of negotiations, there can be no doubt.

It is this knowledge that is making America's allies uneasy. It is this knowledge which is giving rise to the suggestions now gaining ground in Britain and France that the conduct of peace negotiations should be taken out of the 100 per cent. Yankee hands and be taken over by the United Nations as a whole.

Peace and American diplomacy, it is now apparent, are contradictory terms. It remains for the people of those countries which gave the Americans a carte blanche in Korea to put an end to the slaughter that their Yankee spokesmen seek to prolong.



## FILM REVIEW

# A PLACE IN THE SUN

"Is Clyde Griffiths guilty or not guilty — in your treatment?" was the first question from the head of Paramount, B. P. Schulberg.

"Not guilty", was Eisenstein's reply.

"But then your script is a monstrous challenge to American Society . . . .

We would prefer a simple whodunit about a murder . . ."

"and about the love of a boy and a girl," someone added with a sigh.

Twenty years ago the great Russian director, Eisenstein was commissioned by Paramount Studios to make a film of Theodore Dreiser's "American Tragedy." The conversation quoted above took place during the script conference. The project was dropped. In 1931 it was filmed as a detective story, as a result of which Dreiser sued the studio. Now it has been made, under the title of "A Place in the Sun", as "the love story of a boy and a girl."

The dramatic story is fine material for a film, but in attempting to replace the social implications with a "great love" story, the film develops character inconsistencies which seriously weaken it.

In the book the hero is the son of fanatical, ineffectual street-preachers. He revolts against his puritanical upbringing and the poverty of his stark surroundings and runs away, overwhelmed with the desire for wealth and respectability. A chance meeting with a rich uncle gets him a job in his factory, where he meets and seduces a factory girl. At the same time he meets a rich, beautiful girl at his uncle's house, and he falls in love with her. The rich girl, Angela, returns his feeling, but when he tries to jettison Alice, the factory girl, he finds she is pregnant. He fails to find an abortionist, and finally, with his chance of social success threatened, plans to kill her. When it comes to the moment when he must kill her on a mountain lake, he cannot go through with it, but Alice accidentally capsizes the boat and she is drowned. He is sentenced to the electric chair for her murder. At the end of the novel he accepts that in the eyes of God his desire to kill is as guilty as the deed itself.

"A Place in the Sun" omits the scenes of the hero's childhood and although it ingenuously suggests his background in two clever asides, the motivation for his desire for social success is largely lost.

The other major fault is the uncharacteristic attitude of Angela after the hero's arrest. In the novel she refuses to have anything more to do with him; in the film she visits him in the death cell to declare her undying love.

Despite the weaknesses imposed by the treatment, the film is superbly directed by George Stevens. His technique is daring, his style original, achieving strikingly dramatic effects.

The acting of Montgomery Clift and Shelley Winters is first-rate, and even Elizabeth Taylor is extremely competent.

Altogether the film must rank as further evidence that until contemporary drama is prepared to tackle social problems in an honest manner its most talented products will have serious shortcomings.

R.C.

## INSIDE GERMANY.

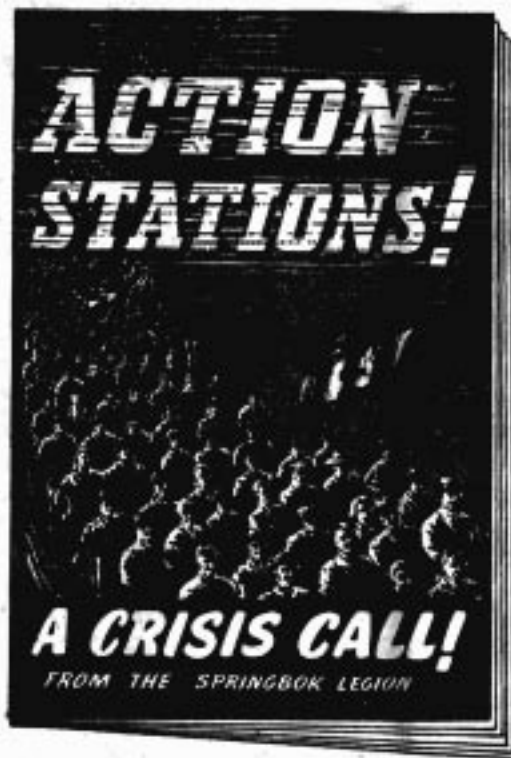
THE "Freikorps Deutschland", a neo-Nazi organisation led by former high-ranking S.A. and S.S. officers, recently held a mass rally in the British Zone. Head of the Political Education branch of the organisation is Alfred Frauenfeld, former Nazi Gauleiter in Austria.

Individual branches have such names as "Doenitz", "Marshall Petain", "Nuremberg" and "Landsberg".

"Experienced diplomats are needed and cannot be discarded just because they were Nazis" . . . Bonn Foreign Minister (25 March, 1952).

IN the Personnel Department of the West-German Foreign Office 14 of the 19 main officials are former Nazis. In the Political Department all 10 main officials are former Nazis and former members of Ribbentrop's staff.

In the Legal Department and the Commerce Department the position is the same.



THIS timely magazine, published by the Springbok Legion, puts forward for the serious and swift consideration of all democratic South Africans a plan to defeat the Nationalist Government.

The plan is simply that the call should be given for a standstill in industry, commerce and agriculture for an initial period of twenty-four hours. The results of such action on the country would prove that the real power in South Africa remains ultimately with the people and not with the Nationalist Party Caucus.

The pamphlet takes the United Party to task for restricting the fight for the preservation of democracy to Parliamentary debate and urges the Party to give the lead in mobilising the people.

Written in a straightforward, sincere style, it should be read by everyone who is seeking a solution to the present political impasse.

Copies for distribution can be obtained by writing to the Legion, P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg. Donations towards the cost of the pamphlet, gratefully received.



# THE "DEMOCRATIC" MAJORITY AT U.N.O.



I WISH those people who still believe in that dangerous fiction, "the democratic majority in the United Nations", could have spent an hour in the Steering Committee.

This body is set up by the General Assembly. Its chief task is to recommend which of the items proposed by members should or should not be included on the Assembly's agenda.

You might imagine this to be a dry procedural task. It is not. Just watch and you will see.

The Steering Committee was called upon to decide whether or not the United Nations should discuss a resolution put forward by the Arab States on the situation in French Morocco.

## BREACH

These States say that basic human rights are being trampled upon in that area and that this is a breach of the United Nations Charter. They want the Assembly to examine the matter.

As the Syrian delegate said, if the United Nations is going to be united against complaints of those whose liberties are being trampled upon, then its future is black indeed.

Now France, naturally enough does not want Morocco to be discussed in public. She does not want anyone to quote the remark of General Guillaume when he arrived to take over the Governorship in October.

"I accept the fight . . . Forward, joyfully", remarked the general. He said later: "Rough-house is my trade. I am responsible for Europe's southern flank, which is in danger."

## AWKWARD

Nor does France want anyone to go into the events in Casablanca, Fez and Khenifra in recent weeks.

There are six dead, 200 wounded, and well over 2,000 arrests to account for.

There is the fact that the Sultan is held incommunicado to be explained.

There is the fact that on Friday the general secretary of the railwaymen's union was arrested for making a speech that General Guillaume did not like.

In Casablanca 22 people arrested at random during a demonstration were jailed for four to 18 months.

Utterly preposterous fake elections have been held which were boycotted

by even those few Moroccans who were allowed to vote.

The population is living in unrelieved misery, without social services or adequate food.

As you will see, France has solid reasons for keeping Morocco off the U.N. agenda.

And so has the United States. There are now seven American long-range bomber bases built or building in Morocco. The country is thus of the greatest importance to the American war machine.

The Americans, therefore, support the French. But if they make that support open they will antagonise the Arab countries.

And are they not trying to woo the Arabs into the Middle East Command?

There you have the American dilemma. Now observe how these little problems are solved in the Steering Committee.

Canada is put up to propose that the Moroccan question be deferred for the time being. This, as anyone can recognise at a glance, is the pigeonhole treatment — a major stand-by of diplomacy down the ages.

It has the advantage in this case that the Americans do not have to vote against the Arab proposal. And the French — who understand perfectly the meaning of "for the time being" — can safely agree.

But, says the Syrian delegate, it is out of order for the Steering Committee to make any such proposal.

The committee is guided by the rules. And Rule 40 lays down precisely what the committee has to do:

"It shall consider the provisional agenda and shall make recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to each item proposed, concerning its inclusion in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion, or the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session."

It can approve, reject or defer to next year. It cannot defer indefinitely.

Whatever we do, says Syria, we cannot accept the Canadian proposal.

Then Syria proceeds to destroy the French claim that Morocco is part of metropolitan France and that U.N.,

therefore, cannot intervene in a purely internal matter.

Does not France have treaties with Morocco, asks Syria. She does. But how can a country have treaties with herself? Clearly, she cannot. Clearly, the Moroccan events in a clash between one Power and another. They can be properly discussed in the United Nations.

It is impossible adequately to convey to anyone who was not actually present what happened next in the Steering Committee.

## SUAVE

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the very personification of the Foreign Office, made a suave little speech, the substance of which was: Come, come, gentlemen. You may read Rule 40 in one way. I happen to read it in another. Let us have an end of this nonsense and vote on the Canadian proposal.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) said that the word "recommendations" made it possible for the committee to do anything it pleased. No one believed for a moment in this piece of nonsense, but Mr. Austin sat back, smoothed his tie, and tried to look like a statesman.

Mr. Malik (U.S.S.R.) pointed out drily that according to the rules the committee could not accept the Canadian proposal. But that if they wanted to tear up the rule book — and certain Powers had been making a habit of so doing — then, of course, they could accept the proposal.

And the majority accepted it.

Thus the Steering Committee, under American direction, did two shocking things.

It violated U.N. rules. And it smothered the plight of several million people who are brutally oppressed.

Democratic majority? Respect for the rule of law? Honest efforts to strengthen U.N. and build peace? I think not.

## EXAMPLE

No doubt, Morocco is a comparatively minor question by the side of the earth-shaking issue of war or peace.

But this is precisely how the majority flouts the rules and the Charter when war and peace are being discussed.

# YOU'RE TELLING US

## Letters to the Editor



Sir,

I read with interest the Legion's proposed action of calling a one-day strike, in protest at the Constitutional Crisis that the Government have forced upon us.

Whatever action is recommended by the Legion, I trust that the Legion will abstain from drawing the Blacks into any such action, as, much as I hate the Nat. Government, I think that to teach the Blacks what a severe hold they have on Commerce and Industry, by strike action, will react to the detriment of the country in the future. I sincerely trust, therefore, that their use will not be made in any protest movement.

I am writing direct and not through my Branch Secretary in Maritzburg, as I wish to communicate my ideas, before any action is taken.

Wishing you every success,

Yours faithfully,

G. E. L. L'ESTRANGE.

Fawn Leas P.O.,  
Natal.

Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for communicating your ideas to us. We wish more members would do likewise.

You will have seen, since writing your letter, from the Legion pamphlet, "Action Stations!" that the Legion has in mind the very course to which you are opposed, namely, joint participation of the Non-European people in a day of protest. Some people have been afraid of that suggestion on the ground that it would excite the Non-Europeans to lawlessness or violence. Your objection is of a different character, but we do not think it has any more validity than the other objection.

You see, in the first place, we hold the following opinion: Since the Non-Europeans have the same struggle against the Nats. on their hands, as we have, they are our natural allies. Secondly, we do not believe that a day of protest, a stoppage of work could succeed, if there were such large numbers of workers not taking part. In an industrial strike, for instance, 'black-legs' or 'scabs' can wreck the protest. Thirdly, we believe that it is high time that we Europeans realised that not one

of our civil rights is secure, as long as three-quarters of the population have no civil rights at all. Democracy is safe for South Africa only when all the people have a stake in it and are eager to protect their own democratic rights. For instance, it has probably already occurred to you that we would not have had a Nat-Nazi government foisted on us, if even a small proportion of the African people had had a direct vote.

So much for the present necessity. But what of your fears for the future? We think that—with or without Non-European participation in a day of protest in the near future — the Non-Europeans, as they progress in political and organisational strength, will become aware of the strength of the weapon they hold — the power to paralyse the country by withholding their work. We shall not be teaching them — their leaders at any rate already know of the power they have.

What, however, we can teach in a joint day of protest is that peace and progress, democracy and security in South Africa will never be achieved by the Whites alone or the Blacks alone. Only when we realise our interdependence in matters political and economic, shall we achieve a basis of CO-OPERATION, which alone can ensure a peaceful future for ourselves and our children.

Yours fraternally,

EDITOR.

Dear Sir,

A line to congratulate you on your excellent pamphlet which came today. It is stirring, and I hope that we shall see much more from you. Above all I liked your courageous facing of the racial issue. Many people in South Africa are beginning to do this today, and I have no doubt that your pamphlet will awaken many more.

I enclose a small contribution to its cost. I wish that I could afford to make it more.

Yours etc.,

PATRICK DUNCAN.

Maseru.

Sir,

Heartiest congratulations on the pamphlet, "Action Stations". It was like a breath of fresh air in the stinking political atmosphere we are accustomed to these days. Congratulations for your frank, fair and constructive criticism of the United Party and the Torch Commando. It beats me how they can continue their speech-making, in Parliament and out, when it became obvious four weeks ago that the time for talking is passed.

I am pressing the Legion line in my own branch of the United Party and I can assure you there are a lot of people who are sympathetic to it.

Yours, etc.,

RODNEY THOMAS.

Sea Point, Cape.

Sir,

The pamphlet, "Action Stations", is very good, despite a tendency to a journalistic style. I am wholly in favour of the proposed 'Day of Protest' and am glad that you have dealt with the question of natives also striking.

There's only one thing wrong with the pamphlet — you have omitted to name the DAY!

Yours, etc.,

D. R. WHYTOCK.

Parkview, Johannesburg.

### SOCIAL CANNIBALISM.

AN editorial in a recent issue of the "Detroit News" stated that "in America the only persons who profit from war, usually in a mean, piddling way, are the 5-percenters and their ilk."

"War IS America's business. 'Murder Incorporated' has become our major industry. . . Every manufacturing establishment is vying for war contracts because, without them, the future holds only the threat of bankruptcy.

"Most of the American people — those who are eating regularly and even moderately well — are eating because our boys are dying in Korea — a form of social cannibalism.

"Figuratively we eat our own sons. This is not 'Red' propaganda: this is the truth."

(From Vets' Voice, journal of the American Veterans for Peace.)



## INCIDENT AT THE STEPS

WE knew that it might happen, we hoped that it would not, yet as Swart and Schoeman's henchmen descended on Solly, I had a feeling of something very unreal, something that was not really happening, clouding my brain. I tried to talk to the excited and upset Garment Workers around me. One woman was crying bitterly, "Why are they taking him away, why him?" I appealed to the girls to remain calm and not give the police a chance to smash heads in the name of "restoring order." For a time my voice could hardly be heard above the angry disturbed workers' protestations, but suddenly the twenty or thirty coloured women around me were quiet and resolute.

But again those sturdy "gentlemen" appeared in front of the crowd, as if to

taunt the decent feelings of the angry people. These policemen were far enough removed from the bulk of the crowd to disappear into safety. They could have avoided being hit by the little sticks that were flung at them, but it must have been almost a pleasure for them to receive a flick with a little banner-stick in the knowledge that they could hit back with heavy batons. How sweet their feelings of revenge were could be seen in their cruel faces.

As the second charge proceeded in all its fury, I was pressed back with the thirty odd coloured workers with whom I was standing. As we reached the steps leading on to Rissik Street we were pushed down some of us losing our shoes, our handbags and our parcels.

Lying on the pavement I saw the batons waving above me and thought, "Ah here it comes — is it going to be very terrible?" Then I realised that these gallant 'defenders' of the state were strik-

ing the coloured women, defenceless on the ground, but, except for a slight tap with a light stick they did not touch me.

My immediate relief at not being struck was immediately overcome by a sickening sensation, because I could do nothing to stop them from hitting the women — nothing but remember it all the time — remember why they did not hit me on this occasion — I have a white skin — but tomorrow they will know that I was born a Jewess and then they won't withhold their blows, or they'll know that I am an anti-fascist and they'll decide blows are too good for me.

For a while I almost hated the fact that I was a white South African — hated violently the discrimination which saved me from the blows showered on the Coloured workers. But today I know that it is not this discrimination which will be in the forefront of the struggle. The exposure of what the Nationalists and their kind are capable of will rouse all decent people into an angry unity that all their batons will not destroy.

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(Continued from page 9)

One constable in particular, a short, chubby-faced youngster, studiously avoided all males and pursued only Coloured women. He had a leg of a chair in one hand and a baton in the other and with these he battered ...into a bloody pulp any woman he managed to knock down.

The City Hall steps became the scene of a terrified crowd of innocent people desperately endeavouring to escape the brutal onslaught of Swart's uniformed thugs. A couple of Nat. civilians, too, as witness the one in the picture, grabbed up bits of broken chair and joined enthusiastically in the melee. Not one policeman tried in any way to stop them.

This was the first charge. The second occurred a few minutes later, when, for no apparent reason, the police again baton-charged the crowd and the same horrible scenes were repeated. The steps were covered with injured people, mostly women, some moaning, some screaming, others silent while the blood streamed from their heads and bodies. Alto-

gether sixty-six people were treated in hospital, amongst whom there were fifteen policemen who were hurt when they first tried to arrest Mr. Sachs.

Later the explanations began. Col. Kriek, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, explained that it was on his own initiative that the attack on a peaceful trade union meeting was launched. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, explained this explanation by assuming full responsibility for what occurred. The Prime Minister explained the entire business as a defensive action on the part of the police when, in the execution of their duty, they were attacked by Communists. He was not prepared, he said, to accept any other evidence.

But to the non-Nationalists of this country — the decent people — there is only one explanation; that it was a deliberately provocative action of a power-mad Government on peaceful citizens campaigning for their rights — a show of strength in an effort, a vain effort, to intimidate, oppress and destroy.

"ONLY WHEN THE PEOPLE ARE SILENT IS THERE ROOM FOR A DESPOT."

from "VRIJ NEDERLAND."

### THE BLESSINGS OF WAR (?)

"It is not surprising that the further behind us a war recedes, the more difficult it is to keep our Associations going. The raising of money becomes more uncertain, whilst enthusiasm is apt to wane. One of the fillips that can come our way is derived from such an unpleasant quarter as the danger of a fresh outbreak looming on the horizon."

(Gen. de Guingand at recent B.E.S.L. Conference.)

### FIGURES THAT COUNT.

**DURING** World War II, over 21,000,000 men were killed in battle. Another 29,500,000 were wounded, mutilated or incapacitated for work.

Air-raids destroyed the homes and belongings of 21,245,000. 45,000,000 people were evacuated, deported, interned or otherwise removed far from home. ....30,000,000 homes were reduced to ashes.

**SURELY NEGOTIATION IS BETTER THAN THIS.**

### THE PROSPECT.

**T**YRANNY brings ignorance and brutality along with it. It degrades men from their just rank into the class of brutes. It damps their spirits. It suppresses art. It extinguishes every spark of noble ardor and generosity in the breasts of those who are enslaved by it. It makes naturally strong and great minds feeble and little; and triumphs over the ruins of virtues and humanity. This is true of tyranny in every shape. There can be nothing great or good where its influence reaches.

(Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, "Yankee" Parson, c. 1745.)

### FROM THE GARMENT WORKERS' UNION TO THE SPRINGBOK LEGION.

"I am returning herewith the loud-speaker set, together with the microphone, cables and the amplifier which you were good enough to allow us to use on the day of our Protest Strike, on the 26th May.

"We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for your organisation's support during the struggle, and to assure you that we will not cease our fight until we have gained the fullest freedom for the workers of the trade union movement to administer their own organisations.

"With all good wishes,

"Yours truly,  
JOHANNA CORNELIUS,  
National organiser.

### ECHO!

"After the last war we erected monuments to the Unknown Soldier, as the representative of the nameless heroes sacrificed in the bloody slaughter of that war.

"Shall we not after this war erect a monument to the Common Man, as the representative of the men, women and children of the civilian populations who paid the penalty and bore the sufferings for the sins and shortcomings of our Western Civilisation?"

"Should that memorial not take the form of a better social order, of a society with higher standards of living, with more social justice and security, and of better opportunities for life?"

(General Smuts, May 19th, 1944.)





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