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MILITANT DEMAND FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

Masses Determined To Fight Back

JOHANNESBURG.

A ONE DAY protest Strike and the intensification of the Defiance Campaign to fight Swart's Martial Law bills were urged on the National Executives of the African and Indian Congresses by the most magnificent Non-European conference this province has ever seen. Close on nine hundred delegates from four hundred and eleven Congress branches, factories, trade unions and churches responded to the emergency call of the two Congresses.

The delegates crammed the conference to overflowing, lining the walls, sitting on the floor and in the aisles between chairs.

Earnestly, and with full understanding that these Swart measures were aimed at strangling their national movements, the country's trade unions and all democratic organisations and opposition, the delegates urged strike action with the voice of the 366 633 people for whom they spoke. One hundred and eighty-six factories had delegates at this conference.

The delegates listened patiently all day to explanations of the terms of the Bills. When at 4 p.m. discussion was opened to the floor, one delegate after another rose to urge that nothing less than strike action should be adopted to fight the barbaric measures. Not a

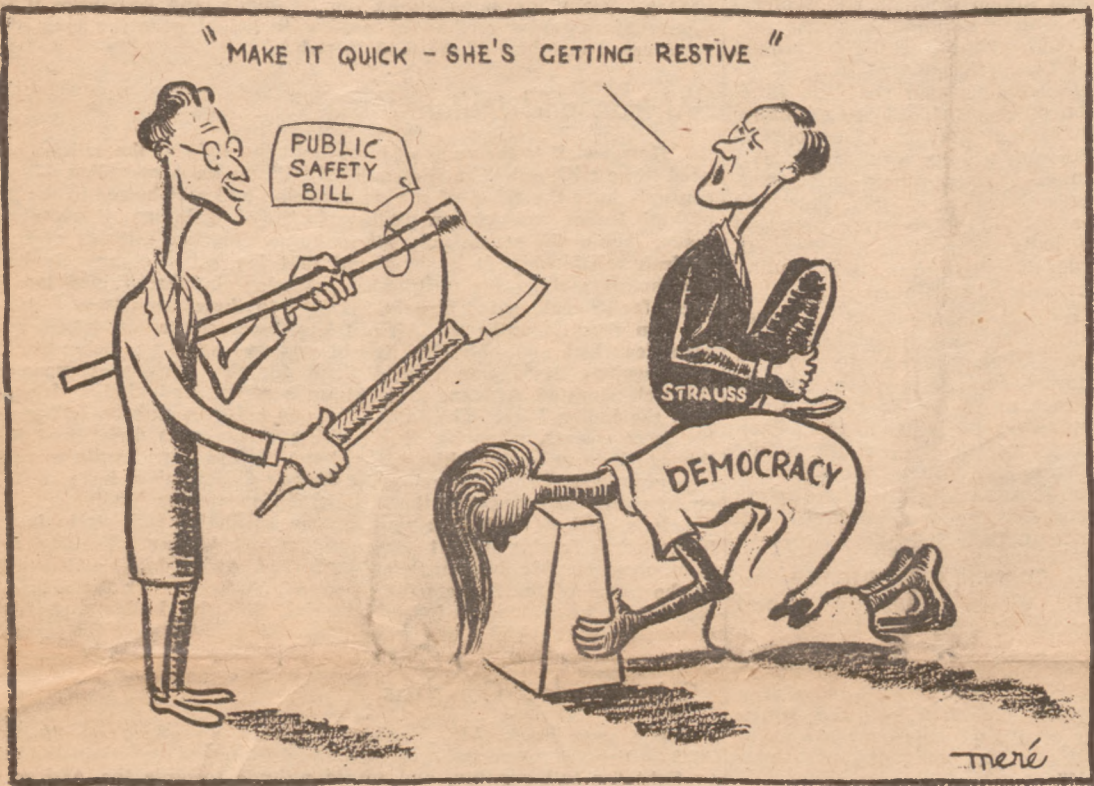
single speaker opposed the resolution for national stoppage of work. It was truly a popular decision.

The next step lies in the hands of the national executives of the two congresses.

"BAYONETS, BULLETS AND SJAMBOKS"

The week-end African and Indian Congress Conference described Swart's measures as designed to crush the right of the working and all people of South Africa to protest against inhuman laws. They aim, said the resolution, at strangulating and destroying our national organisations and the trade union movement. They are calculated to terrify the individual, to emasculate any organised democratic body of persons which

(Continued on page 5)



GOVERNMENT MUST RECKON WITH PEOPLE

Kotane Calls For Mass Struggle

JOHANNESBURG.

SWART'S BILLS CAN STILL BE DEFEATED BY BITTER AND UNRELENTING OPPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT, ALTHOUGH THE FORMER OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT HAS DESERTED ITS POST, SAID MOSES KOTANE, IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ADVANCE THIS WEEK-END. THAT OPPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE MAY NOT PREVENT THE FORMAL PASSAGE OF THE BILLS THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY AND THE SENATE, SAID KOTANE, BUT IT CAN EFFECTIVELY RESTRAIN THE GOVERNMENT FROM USING ITS POWERS, AS IT INTENDS, TO TERRORISE THE PEOPLE INTO SUBMISSION.

Before it can impose a naked Nazi dictatorship upon our country, this Government will have to reckon, not merely with a tame and unrepresentative Parliament, but with the people of South Africa. And the people, said Kotane, have not been defeated.

"Let us see the mass struggle against these shocking Bills grow and develop into a mighty peoples' demonstration for freedom that will sweep away the Public Safety Bill, the Criminal Laws Amendment Bill and, with them, the Nationalist Government whose Nazi minds conceived them."

Kotane described the action of the United Party in crossing the floor to vote for Swart's Bill to legalise fascism, as the most dis-

graceful and blatant act of treachery in South African history. "The United Party," he said, "has made itself a tool and accomplice in the destruction of Parliamentary Government and the last remnants of our democratic rights. Until now, despite the vicious oppression of the subject Non-European peoples, and their virtual exclusion from participation in the legislative and administrative provisions of the

Constitution, this country has preserved certain traditional rights and civil safeguards won by the people in past bitter struggles against authority.

"The proposed Nationalist-United Party legislation will destroy those rights and safeguards. They allow the Cabinet to suspend and override the laws of Parliament. They sweep away the peoples' rights to protection by the Courts of Law against the arbitrary acts of the State. They open the way for an indefinite regime of Martial Law and absolute Government by proclamation.

NOT ELECTION MANOEUVRE

"This is no election manoeuvre, nor is it directed against the Non-Europeans alone. It is the prelude to a putsch. The rights of every section of the South African population are threatened with complete destruction, unless all sections are now made sharply aware of the danger and roused to fight these measures with all their strength and determination. Nothing will be done if the people wait for leadership from those who have already betrayed the cause of freedom by accepting these laws "in principle", or who maintain a cowardly silence at this grave hour of crisis and decision.

"Every South African who values freedom will prove himself in the days ahead by his untiring work in arousing the people around him to understanding and resistance."

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ATTACK ON BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Only Labour Party and Native Representatives Vote Against

CAPE TOWN.

"It is a sign, in a way, of the unrepresentative character of this House that there has been so little opposition to so monstrous a Bill. I am satisfied that the majority of people in this country, of all races, do not want this Bill and will carry on the struggle against the Government which has brought it in, to the very end."

These words were spoken by Mr. Brian Bunting, Native Representative for the Cape Western, after the United Party had given its support to the Public Safety Bill during its second reading in the House of Assembly last week.

It was an unspeakable tragedy that only a handful of members were opposing the Bill. Mr. Bunting said, especially since no real reasons for its introduction had been offered either by Minister Swart or by Mr. Lawrence for the U.P.

The riots that had taken place last year were given by the Minister as the reason for the Bill, but, Mr. Bunting pointed out, speeches made last year showed that the Minister had intended introducing such legislation even before most of the riots had broken out.

"Why has this Bill been introduced? Not to deal with riots, but to equip the Government with totalitarian powers to deal with any form of opposition, and the proof of this was given in the utterance of the hon. Minister of Justice that one of the things they would stop by means of this legislation was any attempt by the Torch Commando and others to stage a protest strike against the policy perpetrated by any Government. One of the results of this Bill would be to outlaw a general political strike."

AGAINST ALL SECTIONS

The Bill would be used against all sections of the population, Mr. Bunting continued, if the Nationalists felt that merciless use of their powers would help maintain their rule. The United Party, by its tragic lack of opposition, had signed its death warrant. It had failed in the hour of the country's need to stand by fundamental democratic principles in defence of the rights of the people.

LABOUR PARTY OPPOSES

The Labour Party stood by its recent decision to oppose the Bill in toto, and in a determined manner attacked the dictatorial powers which would be given to the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Christie, Leader of the Labour Party, moved an amendment saying that the Government had more than enough powers to deal with any threat to the public

safety. The Bill would allow the Cabinet to impose a dictatorship at a stroke of a ministerial pen, and grant ferocious powers. The Bill was also a confession of "abject failure to rule our multi-racial society by the normal process of civilised democratic government". Introducing this amendment, Mr. Christie said that the Bill should be rejected completely.

Seconding the motion, Mr. Lovell said that the Minister had complained that he had difficulty in sending people to gaol under the Riotous Assemblies Act. That was as it should be. Even in time of war the Opposition had the duty to warn the people what liberties they were going to lose.

Mr. Alec Hepple said that the Bill could be used against anyone, and once powers had been placed in the hands of officers there would be no means of ensuring individual safety. The measure would destroy the right of protest and convert South Africa into a concentration camp.

LANGUAGE OF TYRANTS

Dictators did not arise overnight, he continued. They had to white-ant their way by using democratic machinery to give them the Draconic powers they wanted. What is happening in South Africa now took place in Germany 30 years ago.

If the members of the House were so ready to give up their powers, how could they talk about the sovereignty of Parliament? Mr. Hepple asked. Mr. Swart had said that he wanted the powers conferred under the Bill merely to frighten lawbreakers, but that was the language used by all tyrants.

Mr. Davidoff said that Mr. Swart, when he introduced the Suppression of Communism Act into Parliament, told the House of a secret Communist-led organisation amongst Africans which was plotting to poison the country's food and water supplies and to destroy the power stations. Now he produced a hair-raising story about a school for firebugs in the Cape. Even if this were true, it would not be sufficient evidence to justify the powers he was taking.

Under the Bill the Minister would be able to close every newspaper, put people into concentration camps, dismiss a bench of Judges and take away the vote from all opponents of the Nationalists. He could suspend control of taxation by Parliament, and impose new taxes by means of decree.

Mrs. Ballinger, Native Representative for Cape Western, said she rejected the Bill in toto because by giving the Minister more powers he would be encouraged to govern badly.

Instead of improving relations between the races, the Government had left the Africans hopeless and without redress. It would clearly be useless to try to frighten people from resisting laws which they considered to be bad, and the Bill would achieve a stalemate which could lead to disaster, she said.

When the Bill was put to the vote all the U.P. members in the House walked over to side with the Government, and only the five Labour members and the three Native Representatives voted against it.

CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE ON BILLS

CAPE TOWN.

"The object of these Bills is not to maintain law and order, but to entrench the ruling class in South Africa," said Dr. H. J. Simons at a special conference called by nineteen Trade Unionists, Liberals and Congress leaders to discuss means of opposing Swarts' two new Bills, in the Robing Room of the City Hall last Saturday.

More than thirty people, representing six Trade Unions, the co-ordinating Committee of the African National Congress, the Cape Indian Assembly and the Franchise Action Council, the Worcester United Action Committee and a cultural organisation, attended the Conference.

Dr. Simons said that the function of the Bills was to eliminate Parliament and to allow opposition only on its own terms. The United Party accepted these measures because it felt that the majority of voters were prepared to hand over their liberties in order to maintain their ruling position, he continued.

He said that he could not agree fully with this judgement, and hence there was a need for a body to be formed to educate Europeans to the fact that there could only be peace in S.A. when all its peoples had equal rights. Furthermore, this body could show Non-Europeans that there were some Europeans prepared to help them in their struggle.

COMMITTEE FORMED

Dr. Simons made this appeal shortly after Mr. Leo Lovell, M.P. had outlined to the Conference what the legal implications of the Bills were. Mr. Lovell, who is a lawyer, explained how the Minister of Justice could, by means of a decree, "become a law unto himself".

After considerable discussion from the delegates, a resolution condemning the Bills as "an effort to set up a Police State", and pledging the conference to "undertake to resist the measures in co-operation with other organisations and individuals, and to seek to defend civil liberties and the Parliamentary system", was passed unanimously.

Twelve people were elected to a provisional committee whose task it will be to consider ways and means of implementing the resolution.

Women's Struggle In Indonesia

BOMBAY.

In the Republic of Indonesia with its 77 million people there is no marriage law and no legislation for the protection of women and children, said Mrs. Darmini on behalf of the Indonesian Women's movement (Gerwis) reporting on plans to enter the political struggle. Customary marriage practice in the country is unwritten and permits polygamy with a limit of four wives. Women are legally entitled to vote if they can read and write but the vast majority are in fact excluded because they are illiterate and have no means of schooling. Mrs. Darmini said the Women's organisations had set up their own commission on education and were fighting for marriage laws to protect the rights of women and children. In some areas, she said, famine conditions were so bad that mothers were selling their children for food.

CLARION CALL

Doubt and Dissension

Without division there can be no rule, however much force is used. Given unity, the people will always defeat tyranny in the end. The ruling classes of this, as of every other country, know it, hence their untiring efforts to split and weaken the forces opposed to them. And for this purpose they must of necessity rely on agents, open and disguised, witting and unwitting, in the ranks of the oppressed peoples themselves.

One such agent, we hope unwittingly so, is a certain Mr. Jordan K. Ngubane, journalist and member of the Natal African National Congress. Mr. Ngubane is the author of a series of articles entitled "African Viewpoint", which have recently appeared in "Indian Opinion", a newspaper owned by Manilal Gandhi. It is difficult to understand why these articles were ever written or printed, other than for the deliberate purpose of sowing doubt and dissension amongst members of the African and Indian Congresses—the two bodies who are leading the struggle against Fascism in South Africa.

Mr. Ngubane is an accomplished journalist, master of the innuendo and the art of subscribing to others—conveniently unnamed—opinions and policies which are his own. Such phrases as "the resister feels", the "African people feel", and "such a move, it is said" are cleverly used to lead the reader into believing what Mr. Ngubane wants him to believe. Every journalist knows the technique, and recognises it for a somewhat dishonest method of pulling the wool over the eyes of less experienced members of the reading public.

African and Indian

However, it is the content, more than the style of the articles, which need to be criticised. The first, entitled "Strains on Afro-Indian Alliance", can only have the effect of sowing suspicion and race-hatred in the minds of both Indian and African partners in the struggle against white supremacy. While the article purports to be an objective analysis of Indian-African relationship, it is significant that the writer completely ignores the factors making for unity while stressing, in unrestrained language, every factor making for disunity. Listen to these samples:—

"In recent months the African has discerned certain trends among his allies which made him feel that his national pride was being insulted." And again:—"It is extremely difficult for the African—I mean even the well-educated African, to build up a strong and abiding friendship with the Indian here. The Indian lives in his own cloister, telling us of his great culture, when he does nothing to make us understand it and through it to understand him better!" Or: "Up to now, hardly more than two prominent Indians, barring the former Communists, have come out courageously in support of the African defiance campaign."

It is difficult to believe that anyone writing in that strain is really interested in forging unity between Indian and African. Yet that article is by no means Mr. Ngubane's only effort at sowing doubt and confusion in the ranks of the fighters for freedom. A week after the article just mentioned, he proposed, in an editorial, that the Indian and African Congresses should call a halt to militant action "until after the elections."

S.A. Peoples' Congress

The same week, Mr. Ngubane launched an attack on the South African Peoples' Congress, a newly formed European organisation pledged to fight for full equality, and whose attitude towards the African and Indian Congresses is one of warm support. He throws suspicion on the bona fides of the new organisation by suggesting that it might become "socialistic" (as if that were some terrible crime!). He criticises Congress for seeking unity with White democrats by saying that, in his opinion, "... Congress on this occasion has been in such a haste to join with the White people that it has lost its sense of perspective."

And that from the same man who, in the same issue of the paper, but in another unsigned article, suggests that Congress call a truce for the purpose, inter alia, of creating "a situation which might make consultation and negotiation between the non-Whites and those White sections willing to do this, possible!"

It is obvious that Mr. Ngubane is not interested in unity between black and white, any more than he is interested in unity between Indian and African. He believes that "consultation" and "negotiation" is a substitute for friendship. He seeks to rebuff those white people who have rebelled against the master-race theory and are willing to march side by side with the non-whites in the struggle for national freedom and democracy. Hardly a policy designed to strengthen the fight against fascism!

Communists

In his fourth article, under the heading "Dangers Ahead for Congress", Mr. Ngubane throws caution to the wind and uses the time-dishonoured weapon of anti-Communism to try to split Congress. Not even a journalist on the payroll of "Die Burger" or "Die Transvaler" could have done better. At the moment, according to him, "two dangers threaten the African National Congress—one from the side of the Government and the other from the underground leftists". He then goes on to deal, not with the very real danger from the side of the Government, but with the so-called "Communist menace".

In doing so, he uses arguments and phrases identical with many of those used by Nationalist government spokesmen in justification for the Suppression of Communism Act, banning of leaders and other similar undemocratic measures. The Communists "plant" men in non-European political, trade union and social organisations. They create "fronts" and "dominate" other organisations. The African National Congress has won for itself regard "as a good host to the leftist political parasites".

Following his reasoning, one would expect Mr. Ngubane to demand openly that Congress expel or attack all known Communists and ex-Communists. He does not do so, for the simple reason that he would look ridiculous were he to propose that Moses Kotane, to give but one example out of many, is not a genuine, able and courageous fighter in the cause of his people. But, nevertheless, the suggestion is there, fitting in perfectly with all his other attempts to sow distrust and discord.

The struggle against fascist dictatorship and national oppression demands the closest possible unity of all genuine democrats, irrespective of race, colour, creed, class or political belief. He who seeks to prevent or break that unity is, whether he likes it or not, in the camp of our enemies. Mr. Ngubane should think twice before next putting pen to paper.

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FROM MACARTHUR TO FORMOSA

By Spectator —

General MacArthur—in the days before he had changed his military baton for the Presidency of the Remington Typewriter Corporation — regularly demanded Formosa as a base for American bombers. With Formosa, and a U.S. dominated island chain extending from the Aleutians to the Mariannas, he used to boast "... we can dominate with air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore".

The stage is now set for the starting of these attempts at domination from Formosa. This is the meaning of President Eisenhower's announcement that, from now on, the United States fleet will no longer restrain Chiang Kai Shek from military adventures against the mainland of China. MacArthur has passed from the scene, but his political running-dog in all the manoeuvres which led to the launching of the Korean war and the seizure of Formosa almost three years ago, is well and truly in the saddle of the American State Department. Meet Mr. John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's Foreign Secretary.

Push Buttons

Mr. Dulles has been working for this for a long time. Recalled by Truman to the State Department just before the Korean war started, Dulles described his job as "waging peace". His ideas of peace are somewhat odd. After negotiating with Schacht some years after Hitler seized power, in a dollar deal on behalf of New York banking interests, he retired into careful silence; until 1943. That was the year of the Nazi defeats at Stalingrad and in North Africa. That was the year when Dulles launched a campaign for "Christian" peace, that is a peace of forgiveness to the Germans.

His ideas of peace have changed since then. "Our material might," he stated in 1950, "was exemplified by the atomic bomb; our moral might is exemplified by General MacArthur". In support of the

moral and material might of the U.S.A., Mr. Dulles piloted through the Japanese "Peace" Treaty, which speeded up the re-arming of Japan; he popped up in Korea, four days before the war started, promising reporters "positive action... to preserve peace"; he guided the Eisenhower decision to incite Chiang against the Chinese mainland; and appropriately enough, he is now busy threatening all the European partners in N.A.T.O. that the flow of dollars will be cut off unless they deliver their cannon fodder for the N.A.T.O. armies in greater numbers by the end of April.

Mr. Dulles' "peace" has turned out to be identical with the "push-button war" to be fought under American directions by every non-American that can be mustered.

To the Last

"Positive action" by Syngman Rhee and General MacArthur has bogged down badly in Korea. Positive action must now be taken by America's other gallant ally. The orders have gone out; from now on, under the protection of the Seventh Fleet, America is willing to fight to the last Chinese. Chiang has had his share and more of the yankee dollars. It is now time for him to join in the fight.

Chiang by all accounts, has some 500,000 troops in Formosa, something less than 1,000 aircraft. "His army" says the London Times "is getting older and cannot be replenished with young recruits; his experiences before he fled from the mainland can hardly encourage him to give his men many opportunities to desert..." The Dulles dreams of world domination by America have fallen on bad days, when they rest on this rag, tag and bobtail remnant for their fulfilment.

Not surprising that amidst the loud cheers that greeted the Eisenhower statement, no one—not even the notoriously swash-buckling Chiang—predicts any

serious offensive against the Chinese mainland. There will be a continuation, even an extension, of the sneak raids which Chiang's troops have carried on against Chinese off-shore islands during the period of the American "neutralisation". There will be attempted bombing raids directed by U.S. intelligence against key Chinese industrial plants, and perhaps even "terror raids" against civilian peoples



in the napalm fashion tried out and perfected in Korea—a policy of hit and run. "Whether they will hit the mainland" says one commentator, "is problematical; that they will run is certain".

To-morrow the World

Even the U.S. State Department, having played what it thought was a trump card, has to explain away its fiasco. The Formosa move is "psychological warfare" they announce. "We are keeping the Reds guessing." Where Korea served for two years, here the abject confession of failure follows in two weeks. The plans to extend the war come up against the hard reality of life—against the unwillingness of the peoples to assist; against the fact that many, like the German Nazis, can be indoctrinated to fight for world domination, but few can be bought with dollars.

The drive for world domination has a momentum of its own, despite the setbacks and fiascoes. Already the U.S. State Department is conditioning its people for a blockade of the Chinese coast; its aim is equally the

spreading of the war, and the simultaneous strangling of British trade with China and of British shipping to the East. American aid to Britain has turned full circle to the American pirating of Britain's colonial empire. With customary generosity over other people's property, American papers write openly that "Hong-Kong is expendable in the interests of U.S. military policy".

Drang Nach Osten

While U.S. commentators and politicians call for blockade of China, Syngman Rhee—(We must fight on to Moscow)—calls for the blockade of Vladivostok. Like all his speeches, the words are his but the inspiration is Washington's.

In a passage of his inaugural message, which has gone largely unnoticed by the press, President Eisenhower denounced "secret understandings" which had been reached by former American Presidents. He was referring to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements reached between the U.S.S.R. and America during the

days of the last war.

One of the terms of the Yalta agreement was that America recognised the right of the Soviet Union to repossess the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin, annexed from her by Japan in 1905. Those areas are today, by international agreement, Soviet territory.

The day after the Eisenhower speech, Japan's Prime Minister, Yoshida, took the cue. Following Eisenhower's denunciation of the Yalta agreement, he declared: "We shall exert efforts to regain the former Japanese territories of southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands."

Efforts? Look at the map. Dulles has made efforts. There is a ring around the China coast, around the vital Soviet port of Vladivostok—a ring of Formosa, South Korea, Japan. It needs only the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin to close that ring.

Is Rhee dreaming when he talks of blockading Vladivostok, and embroiling the U.S.S.R. in war? Or is he talking with his master's voice, putting forward today what Eisenhower hints at and Dulles plans for tomorrow?

STRONG OVERSEAS SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

DURBAN.

"RACIAL prejudice and racial discrimination must be wiped out from the face of the earth," declares Dr. Mohammed Jamali, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, in a message to the Natal Indian Congress Conference to be held over the coming week-end.

Dr. Jamali says that the brotherhood of man and equality among races are the cornerstones of peace and justice. "In this world we must all unite to achieve this aim. I wish you success in your noble endeavours and I am sure that the day of achieving that brotherhood is not too far."

The Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, sent his country's greetings to the Indian people of the Union and in a message to Congress states:

"The eyes of the world are on Africa north, south, east and west, and the retrograde policy of the rulers of South Africa appalls all right-thinking people who are astounded at the determination and courage shown by the non-White people." Dr. Nkrumah's messages goes on to say that the sufferings of the Coloured races, and particularly of Negroes, in the history of the world are incalculable, but that the end is beginning

—"the end of injustice, oppression and misery".

The All-Indian Congress Committee message from New Delhi says that the struggle against race discrimination in the Union is a moral and noble struggle of oppressed humanity against unjust and brutal forces arrayed against all codes and principles of honour and self-respect. The message adds that the struggle will succeed, provided all Coloured brethren in South Africa march in a body against intimidation, oppression, repression and even torture.

Paul Robeson sent his "heartfelt greetings" and said that "The

heroic struggle of the South African people was an inspiration to them in America and to oppressed peoples everywhere."

Mr. L. N. Palar, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in the United States, in a message to Congress, says "We have followed your struggle for justice and human rights with great sympathy and we believe that this struggle must be championed by all democratic peoples, by all peoples who envisage an enlightened and peaceful world".

The Indian Congress Conference will be opened by Chief A. J. Luthuli, President-General of the African National Congress, on Saturday, February 21.

U.P. HITS U.P.

JOHANNESBURG.

The policy of the United Party controlled City Council here, to refuse the City Hall steps as a public forum, is said to have hit even the United Party!

In the last few weeks the Garment Workers' Union and the Springbok Legion have both been refused permission to use the steps for public meetings. To top this, comes the news that when United Party headquarters applied for permission to have a meeting on the steps during this parliamentary session, they were also turned down.



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SWART'S LAWS WILL DESTROY CIVILISATION

—Statement by Prominent Citizens

JOHANNESBURG.
 The Swart laws "will not protect civilisation; they will destroy it," says a statement on the Public Safety and Criminal Laws Amendment Bills, signed by prominent citizens of this city, headed by the Bishop of Johannesburg.

Even the alleged safeguards for the Public Safety Bill are valueless, says this statement, because there are enough loopholes to enable a government so inclined to escape all parliamentary control. This could be done by the simple process of re-issuing from time to time regulations similar to those disapproved of by either House of Parliament.

Joining the Bishop of Johannesburg in total condemnation of these Bills are the Reverend W. H. Kinsey, the Reverend Trevor Huddleston, the Reverend J. B. Webb; Mr. F. A. W. Lucas, former judge; Mrs. A. W. Hoernle; Mr. A. M. Keppel-Jones, Dr. E. Roux and Mr. H. J. Hansen, Q.C.

The letter calls on all in the country to see what is in store for them under these measures and to

do everything in their power to avert disaster.

"All of us remember the lurid tales of revolutionary plots—plots to poison wells and to blow up power stations which attended the passing of the Suppression of Communism Act."

LIMITLESS PENALTIES

Now again, says the statement, under cover of an alleged state of emergency, of which no evidence has been produced, the authorities in the state demand both the Public Safety Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to secure the power to suspend all laws and to usurp the powers of the courts. Under the Public Safety Bill the government can at its sole unfettered discretion decide when to

declare that a state of emergency exists. It can then make regulations to deal with any aspect of the life of a citizen, such regulations overriding any existing law and imposing any type of penalty, without limit. Then such regulations can empower any persons or bodies to impose such penalties, thus excluding the courts of the land and they can be made to apply retrospectively for a period of four days.

INTOLERABLE POWERS

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill has correctly been described as "shocking". It provides savage penalties for any offence, however minor, committed by way of protest against any law, however unjust. It provides even more barbaric penalties in the case of any person who does anything "calculated to cause any person to commit an offence by way of protest against any law". Such a person is liable to imprisonment up to five years and a whipping up to 15 strokes. Whether any act is "calculated" to have an effect may, of course, come to be decided by any person appointed under the Public Safety Act.

The effect of all this must be to stifle any criticism in regard to the basic issues confronting our country. To grant powers such as these to any government, however democratic, would be intolerable.

These laws will not protect civilisation; they will destroy it.



These two pictures taken in Cape Town last Sunday show: (Top) Part of the crowd surrounding the platform at the protest meeting of all races head the procession which marched past Parliament after the meeting.

MASS MEETING IN DURBAN

DURBAN.
 A mass meeting of Durban citizens called upon all anti-Nationalist forces, including the official opposition in Parliament, to oppose the Public Safety and Criminal Law Amendment Bills and warned Europeans that there could be no compromise with Fascist principles. Several thousand attended the meeting, which was held under the joint auspices of the African and Indian Congresses. The resolution, unanimously adopted, declared that the Bills had made all thinking South Africans realise with horror what the Nationalists intended doing.

"If these measures are placed on the Statute Book, the Union will become a fully-fledged Fascist country, with all civil liberties destroyed. Racial harmony can only be achieved by the extension of democracy to all, and not by imposing oppressive measures. This meeting issues a serious warning to all South Africans opposed to Fascism to realise fully the implications of these Bills, which are directed not only against non-White people, but under them the existing rights and liberties of White South Africans are equally in danger.

"If White South Africans fail to realise this fundamental fact in this hour of our country's crisis, history will condemn them as a people who failed to appreciate the common dangers to our country from the Fascist element.

"This meeting solemnly declares that the non-White people of the Union will oppose these Bills with all the forces at their command. The time for greater sacrifices has come and we will not hesitate to make these sacrifices in the cause of true democracy and a free South Africa."

Among the speakers were Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, Dr. Conco, chairman of the Natal A.N.C., and Mr. J. N. Singh.

TITO'S POLICE ARE WELL OFF

LONDON.
 The only well-dressed people in Tito's Yugoslavia are the police forces, says a special correspondent of the Italian conservative paper, Messaggero, quoted by the Manchester Guardian. Describing the poverty he met in Yugoslav towns, the correspondent said the people appeared to be dressed in pre-war clothes that have been turned.

MILITANT DEMAND FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

aims at obtaining the redress of grievances and the creation of better living standards, and racial peace and harmony. These Bills give the Minister of Justice powers to suspend the ordinary laws of the land; give extraordinary powers to any policeman; make courts of law unsafe; provide increased fines and jail sentences and prohibit aid to organised resistance to any law. They give the Minister power to confiscate movable or immovable property; declare any emergency in any area or place; make new regulations to provide new penalties and legalise the indiscriminate usage of bayonets, bullets and sjamboks on innocent people. With these powers the Minister may banish leaders or throw them into concentration camps.

Realising these far-reaching implications, this conference condemned the Bills as an outrageous attack and encroachment on the democratic advances made since June 26. The resolution then declared that the Bills were introduced as a smokescreen and a plot to scare the European people of a threatened "black revolt" and so arrogate powers to establish a Broederbond police state.

WILL PREPARE GROUND

The conference then resolved to organise more and more people in towns and countryside to express the uncompromising will of the people to oppose and expose the inhuman exploitation of the overwhelming majority of the people in South Africa. It enjoined on all organisations, political, religious, sporting, cultural, educational, trade union and congresses to strengthen themselves. The reso-

lution pledged delegates to defend their organisations and leaders, and to prepare the masses of the people for a major effort to halt this new onslaught launched by the Nationalists on the people of South Africa.

TURN OF THE WHEEL

The Rev. Trevor Huddleston, courageous Anglican clergyman, sent the conference off to a flying start by his spirited condemnation of the Swart measures. As a Christian, as a priest and as a citizen of this country, he said he protested against the legislation "now passing so swiftly through Parliament, for it seems to me absolutely certain that such legislation will make citizenship meaningless". He was specially glad to protest in the company of the congress delegates, he said. For years, he continued, Europeans in South Africa accepted a situation in which the

rights of the Non-Europeans had been whittled away. Now the wheel had come full circle. By these 2 most vicious Bills all those absolutely elementary democratic rights, such as freedom of speech, rule of law, the inviolability of the person—all these were at the mercy of the Government of the day. It had been the teaching of the Christian Church through the ages that when Government degenerates into tyranny, its laws cease to be binding upon its subjects. The Bills were a very long step indeed towards tyranny and "this is something which in my belief the church must condemn". South Africa was witnessing to-day the emergence of the totalitarian state.

Rev. Huddleston said he did not believe that the campaign was a racial conflict as the Government said. He said: "I identify myself entirely with you in your struggle."

LIMBADA EXPULSION JUSTIFIED

DURBAN.
 The Dundee Branch of the Natal Indian Congress last month passed a resolution condemning the action of the Working Committee of the N.I.C. in expelling Dr. A. I. Limbada from that organisation. Dr. Limbada was, until his expulsion, secretary of the Dundee Branch.

Claiming that the action of the Working Committee was "highly undemocratic and unjust", the branch resolution calls upon its delegates to ask the next conference of the N.I.C. to rescind the decision to expel Dr. Limbada.

A statement by the Working Committee rejects these charges and reiterates that the expulsion was in accordance with the Constitution of the N.I.C. Dr. Limbada, says the statement, was given every opportunity of defending himself in person, but refused to do so. On the first occasion, he wrote to say that he was unable to attend the Working Committee's meeting because he was attending a Conference of the All-African Convention. To give him an opportunity of answering the charges, the Committee postponed discussion until the following week, but when Dr. Limbada again failed to attend, expelled him.

The Working Committee has itself informed Dr. Limbada of his right to appeal to the next Provincial Conference, but is confident that Conference will endorse their decision.

U.S. FACES MAJOR DEPRESSION

NEW YORK.
 The American financial Press is widely predicting that the present Eisenhower administration will be faced with a major depression during its term of office and believes it cannot be deferred for much more than two years. E. V. Bell, editor of Business Week told the New York Economic Club: "For the first time since 1929 (the world economic depression) we have a great boom in industry with world-wide weakness in commodity prices."

SOVIET FILM CONFISCATED

JOHANNESBURG.
 The South African customs have seized and confiscated a film on the life of Ivan Pavlov, the famous Russian scientist. The film has been classed as "objectionable" in terms of the Customs Act.

The confiscation follows months of negotiation between the authorities and the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, which wished to bring the film into the country.

The Board of Censors refused to classify the film as educational and the Customs then demanded payment of heavy duty. When the duty was preferred, the film was still not released, but some time later the Customs and Excise Department wrote that the film had been seized as objectionable.

CHINESE WOMEN SUPPORT AFRICA'S STRUGGLE

JOHANNESBURG.
 Women of China, through their All-China Democratic Women's Federation, have written the National Action Committee of the African and Indian Congresses, offering their full support to the "just struggle in which the South African people and women are now engaged".

Under the regime of the Malan Government, the South African people are leading a life not fit for human beings, comments the Federation. They are deprived of all human rights.

This message of support was sent when the news reached China of the steps by the Malan Government "in imposing the cruellest suppression by means of police terror" on the South African people for their just fight against racial discrimination and unjust laws.

INDIANS HELP AFRICANS

PORT ELIZABETH.
 The Working Committee of the Cape Indian Congress (Port Elizabeth) reports that the Indian community of their district donated £100 in cash and a further £100 in kind in response to the appeal for the victims of the recent tornadoes in the Transvaal.

CAPE CONGRESS ALSO CALLS FOR STRIKE

PORT ELIZABETH.
 162 Delegates at the Provincial conference of the Cape African National Congress unanimously decided to work for a national stoppage of work in order to defeat Swart's two measures.

The conference declared that the Torch-U.P. capitulation created the illusion that Fascism was for "Natives Only".

Professor Matthews was elected president for the ensuing year.

BRITISH WORKLESS NEAR 1/2 MILLION

LONDON.
 With the worsening of the economic recession, unemployment is again rising and is approaching the half-million mark in Britain. The latest Ministry of Labour figures give a rise of 53,000 in one month to a total of 452,000 workless.

T.L.C. EMERGENCY CONFERENCE WELL ATTENDED

JOHANNESBURG.
 Trades and Labour Council, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, flew to Cape Town on Monday morning, during debate on Swart's emergency measures, to convey to Parliament workers to Swart's bill.

This followed close on an emergency trade union protest conference held in Johannesburg last Saturday, which decided that trade unionists should use every possible opportunity for public protest against these measures.

The conference was convened by the T.L.C. at four days' notice, and was attended by 86 delegates from unions all over the country, including not only T.L.C. affiliates but many outside. Among the large non-affiliated unions represented were the A.E.U., the South African Society of Bank Officials and the Durban Municipal and Durban Transport Workers' Union. There was a sprinkling of Non-European Trade Union delegates present too.

The presence of large non-affiliated unions marked an achievement of some quite considerable trade union unity against these measures, but strong as the condemnation resolutions of the conference are, they stop short of

WHO IS FOOLING WHOM?

NEW YORK.
 Questioned before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the wild statements and contradictory opinions by high officers on whether to blockade and bomb China, the State Secretary, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said one of the objects of psychological warfare in the Far East was "to confuse the enemy". Senators Humphrey and Gillette both retorted that the effect was rather to confuse the U.S. and her allies.

ARRESTED WHILE COLLECTING SIGNATURES

DURBAN.
 Members of the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress were arrested at a bus rank recently while collecting signatures to a petition demanding more schools for Non-Europeans. They are Messrs. Reggie Chetty, M. P. Naicker, Ahmed Bhoola, Fanya Majazi and R. Dayal, all of whom were later released. It is understood that summonses are to be issued against them.

THE MINISTER WAS SILENT

CAPE TOWN.
 Minister Swart claimed in Parliament that he had amended the Public Safety Bill in such a way as to permit the imposition of penalties by the Courts alone.

Why, then, did he refuse to answer a simple question put to him by Mr. Bunting?

Mr. Bunting pointedly asked the Minister during the Committee stage: Does he admit that the Bill, even as amended, give the Government the power to suspend the ordinary courts of law and allows penalties to be imposed by bodies and individuals distinct from the normal judiciary?

Twice Mr. Bunting put the question, and twice the Minister remained silent.

Was it because the real answer is the fact that Mr. Bunting had proved conclusively that the Government still did have the power to do these things, and, furthermore, intended to make full use of these powers?

GROUP AREAS ACT

CAPE TOWN.
 Mr. Z. Gamiet, who had been asked to speak on the application of the Group Areas Act in Cape Town, encouraged the crowd to resist the attempts of the Government to shift the Non-Europeans to "the sandy wastes of the Cape Flats". The oppressed people must stand united in face of the threat to divide them into compartments, he said.

Mr. B. van der Ross and Mr. J. Alwyn, speaking in Afrikaans, were each given a great cheer when they said that the Coloured people must take their stand alongside other oppressed peoples fighting for liberation.

Councillor C. Ally, Mr. P. Monaghan and Mrs. A. Silinga were amongst the speakers who were given special acclamation by the crowd.

P.E. MEETING

PORT ELIZABETH.
 Fifteen thousand people attended yet another mass protest meeting here last Sunday. The meeting was held at Lutuli Square, Korsten, and was addressed by, among others, Mr. T. Ngunwenya and Dr. D. Mji.

BIG DEMONSTRATION IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN.
 THOUSANDS of Africans, Coloureds, Europeans and Indians assembled on the Grand Parade in answer to a call by the Co-ordinating Committee of the African National Congress, the Franchise Action Council and the Cape Indian Assembly to protest against the Public Safety Bill last Sunday.

The Speaker's platform was decked with banners and placards bearing the slogans of the people's movement for freedom in South Africa, and as each speaker rose to address the crowd he was greeted with the cry of "Afrika!", accompanied by the Congress salute.

Mr. J. Nkatio, Chairman of the meeting, explained to the crowd what powers the Bill would give the Minister of Justice, and then a long list of speakers attacked the measure and exhorted the members of the audience to stand firmly behind their organisations in the great struggle ahead.

"To-day millions of South Africans are both very sad and very happy," said Mr. A. Sachs. "They are sad because they remember the ruin that followed in Hitler's path, but they are happy because they realise now, once and for all, that Minister Swart is frightened of the people of South Africa. They are happy because they realise that all democrats are forging a great united front against the Fascist dictators in our country, and they are happy because they are determined to fight to the bitter end with their own hands for their just rights in the land of their labours."

More Congress songs were sung as the people re-assembled, still waving their banners high, and after a few words from the Chairman the crowd dispersed. There were no incidents during the procession.

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ROSENBERGS ARE VICTIMS OF EISENHOWER WAR POLICY



Michael and Robert, the two young sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, photographed outside Sing Sing Prison while waiting to see their mother and father. Both their parents are due to be executed unless President Eisenhower grants them a reprieve.

WORLD HORRIFIED AT TRAGEDY OF ROSENBERG FAMILY

NEW YORK.

TRYING to meet the world-wide protest against the ruthless decision of the U.S. Government to execute the Rosenbergs, the State Department has prepared and distributed to 40 nations a 40-page booklet justifying death. Voice of America programmes are heavily weighted with the Government's side of the case. From France, the U.S. Ambassador flew an attaché to warn Washington of the "alarm" felt at the tremendous public revulsion over the case. From Italy, the Pope conveyed to Washington the "numerous and urgent appeals" of the Italian people, as well as of Catholics elsewhere against the execution of the two parents.

Meanwhile, in the Sing-Sing death-cell the Rosenberg family, father and mother and two young sons were having one of their last reunions. The defending Counsel, Mr. E. Bloch, has released for publication the letter he had shortly afterwards from Julius Rosenberg, the letter of an innocent man struggling against the most appalling tragedy that could ever strike a family down. It reads:

LETTER FROM DEATH-CELL

"Dearest Manny,
It is now Saturday afternoon. The visit is over. Our children have gone home. Through the exertion of superhuman efforts I have finally succeeded in re-establishing my equilibrium and I can continue to write. Because we are innocent and our cause is just, I have been strong enough to face all this and not once have I given free rein to the tormenting flood of emotions that are dammed up inside of me.

"To-day our precious boys came and our own family lived once again for two hours. I could see the trust in little Robbie's eyes, and the sweet, warm feeling of love that passed between us, in all that he said and in our play together.

"We looked through the barred window at the seagulls and the tugboat pulling a string of barges on the Hudson. The pictures he drew and the drawings I made for him were interrupted while he kissed my cheeks as he

circled my neck with his little arms. My son was happy with his daddy . . .

"Michael was troubled and disturbed and the burdens on him were obvious to us, his parents. My darling wife did so well by him. She explained patiently, carefully, firmly, but all the time with a complete acceptance of him and showed such wonderful understanding. I promised to play Michael chess. I hope to someday.

"Then they had to go, and as I helped Michael with his coat he suddenly clutched me with his hands and stammered as he lowered his head, 'You must come home. Every day there is a lump in my stomach, even when I go to bed.' I kissed him in a hurry for I was unable to say anything but 'everything will be all right'.

"When I was in the solitude of my cell once more and the door clanged shut behind me I must confess I broke down and cried like a baby because of the children's deep hurt. With my back to the bars, I stood facing the concrete walls that boxed me in on all sides, and I let the pains that tore at my insides flood out in tears. The wretched beastliness and inhumanity of it all.

"I am okay now, and I'll copy over some of the notes that I prepared for you . . .

Julie."

Act of Terror Against Opponents

NEW YORK.

THE callous and heartless decision of President Eisenhower to send Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair and to refuse them the clemency which lay in his power, is a political, not a legal decision. It is a deadly blow in America's world war preparation and is an act of terror against all opponents of the war regime. It is particularly an act of terror against Jews and is regarded as such by the widest sections of Jewry in the United States as well as in most foreign countries.

The lives of the Rosenbergs may still be extended a few days while desperate legal steps are taken by their defending committee. But there now remains no recourse to the courts and no bar to their swift execution. Eisenhower's decision, the first of its kind in such a case in United States history, has deprived them of hope.

Eisenhower's reasons for refusing clemency show a cynical disregard for every known feature of the case; they are based on the same hysteria that swayed the court and are in disregard of the law as it exists in the United States and in international practice.

The President says: "The nature of the crime far exceeds that of taking the life of another citizen, it involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could result in the death of many thousands of innocent citizens."

In fact there was no evidence ever presented to the court even to suggest such a conclusion. The Rosenbergs were charged with conspiracy to commit espionage. There was no evidence that they actually did commit espionage or that they ever transmitted any information to a foreign state. There was no evidence that the alleged atom-bomb plans they were accused of obtaining were of a nature unknown to scientists elsewhere, including Soviet scientists. On the contrary a huge volume of scientific evidence showing the "plans" were common knowledge to nuclear scientists at the time was refused admission when application was made for a retrial.

ABSURD

Judge Kaufman went to the absurd length of saying, without any evidence before him, that what the Rosenbergs had done "has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea". And he concluded that this insignificant couple, said to have been minor characters in a spy ring headed by Fuchs, Gold and others, had "altered the history of the world".

President Eisenhower did not commit such a ridiculous folly, but he accepted the same conclusion.

Eisenhower says: "By their act the two individuals have betrayed the cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying this very hour."

This is a political statement which has nothing to do with the case in any aspect. It may be the opinion of Eisenhower or his advisers, and as such is merely proof that the death of the Rosenbergs is wanted by the U.S. Government for political purposes. The indictment against the Rosenbergs alleged they had conspired to act with intent to injure the U.S.A. But this point was not pleaded in the trial and there was no evidence presented to support the conclusion, for example, that the sharing of atomic secrets was not in the interests of peace and therefore of the U.S. people.

PROPAGANDA TWIST

Eisenhower's statement is a distortion and is beyond the scope

of the case. But it is also a cynical propaganda twist attempting to cover the debacle of American war policy in Korea. It deliberately suppresses the fact that even the allegations brought against the Rosenbergs refer to a time during the war years when the U.S.A. and Soviet Russia were fighting side by side in the cause of freedom against Hitlerism.

It is the Eisenhowers and not the Rosenbergs who are responsible for the change of policy, for the aggressive plans against the Soviet Union and for the "cold war".

President Eisenhower says: "We are a nation under law and our affairs are governed by just exercise of those laws."

But the Rosenberg case is unique. It sets numerous precedents dangerous to the individual and undermining the process of law. It sets up conspiracy as a crime of equal seriousness with murder and high treason. It was tried before a court which the judge turned into a political forum. There was no appeal and no higher court considered either the process or the magnitude of the sentence.

Since the American constitution came into effect, only two death sentences have been imposed for High Treason and in neither case was the execution carried out. There is no precedent in American law history for the execution of a citizen for conspiracy to commit espionage, let alone the execution of both a man and his wife.

The President said "he had carefully studied the case and was satisfied the Rosenbergs had been given full justice".

This is a convenient fiction. It is highly unlikely that Eisenhower has even seen the 1,700 pages of the proceedings, and in any case he has no legal training. The advice received by the President on such a case is left to officials of the Department of Justice and is, primarily, political advice. A judicial review of the case and sentence could only have been obtained by referring them to one or more Appeal Courts.

Finally, the President said there was no new evidence nor mitigating circumstances to justify his alteration of Judge Kaufman's decision.

Voluminous new evidence was presented by the defence on requesting a retrial. It showed (1) that witnesses for the prosecution had confessed to giving perjured evidence in the trial, and this was admitted by the Department of Justice. (2) Scientific expert evidence and numerous volumes of current scientific journals proving that the atomic principles the Rosenbergs were said to have obtained for the purpose of espionage were commonly known to scientists outside America at the time of the alleged offence.

This evidence was refused admission. Only because it was rejected is Eisenhower able to say there is "no new evidence".

SINISTER ASPECT

On the "mitigating circumstances" arises a most sinister as-

pect of the case. Since their sentence, the Rosenbergs have been tempted with clemency if they will admit their guilt and "finger" other persons. They have refused to do so on the simple grounds, as they have maintained throughout, that they are innocent. Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, was alleged to have saved his life in a bargain with the Justice Department by which he "fingered" the Rosenbergs and gave evidence against them. If they would give perjured evidence against anybody else they could also have given the President the "mitigating circumstances" by which they could have scraped out of the electric chair.

DETECTIVE SPOILS WEDDING

CAPE TOWN.

With a callous disregard for human feelings, a member of the Cape Town C.I.D. broke up a wedding party by arresting the young Indian bridegroom, Mr. Bennett Franks, as he emerged from the church ceremony with his bride. Mr. Franks' only "crime" was that he had come to Cape Town in violation of the Provincial Barriers Act. The bride and her family were left in tears as the bridegroom was led away to the charge office under escort.

Commenting on the incident, the Reverend D. M. Wyllie, said: "The action of the police is unpardonable and a gross insult to our church. The fact that Mr. Franks was to be married was known in advance to the police. It would have been easy for them to approach me before-hand and thus avoid causing a distressing and unnecessary scene."

*Mr. Franks was released only after strong representations had been made by Rev. Wyllie, the Methodist Minister who had officiated at the ceremony, to senior police officials and the local Immigration Department.

STOMACH ACHE?

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

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Parliamentary Review

by Brian Bunting, M.P.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL DEBATE

The House of Assembly can seldom have presented a more dismal spectacle than it did last week, when Mr. Swart's liberty-destroying Public Safety Bill was being debated. Here was a Bill aimed at destroying freedom in South Africa, and yet the number of members who were prepared to fight it on principle was less than 10—the five members of the Labour Party, the three Natives' Representatives and the Independent, Mrs. Benson.

Introducing the Bill, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, admitted it ran counter to all normal concepts of the rule of law. He repeated the phrase he used at the time of the riots last year—that "you can't fight the law of the jungle with the rule of law", and tried to make out a case for demanding absolute powers for the Government in time of emergency.

Swart said the powers conferred by the Bill would be used (a) to deal with any future riots such as took place last year at Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley; and (b) to deal with any "days of protest" such as had at one time been mooted by the chairman of the Torch Commando, Mr. Kane Berman.

Fantastic Allegation

The riots, Swart said, all showed the same pattern. It was evident they were not accidental, and he said the Government

wanted sweeping powers to get at those shadowy figures behind the scenes who urged the rioters on and were responsible for all the trouble. Asked for evidence that the riots were planned, Swart said he could not reveal his sources of information. The only single specimen of his evidence he would produce was the fantastic allegation that European communists in Cape Town had set up a school for training fire-bugs—and the Minister added that in the light of the bush fires which had been breaking out all over the Western Province this summer, he was prepared to believe there was something in the story.

There was very little debate on the Bill altogether. The Nationalists—who all make the same speech on every issue—maintained white domination was at stake, and if dictatorial powers were needed to maintain white domination, they were prepared to accept dictatorship—so long as the victims were non-Nationalists. To the suggestion that they themselves would eventually suffer under the dictatorship, just like the German people under Hitler, they responded with derisive laughter.

Pathetic Display

On the second reading of the Bill, the United Party put up only two speakers! And what a pathetic case they made. Their chief spokesman, Mr. Harry Lawrence, tried to put the blame on the Government for creating a situation in which emergency laws were needed. But since every word he said only underlined the dangers of granting the Government extraordinary powers, his eventual acceptance of the principle of the Bill on behalf of his Party appeared all the more a sheer betrayal of the people.

And the Nats. just laughed and laughed.

For most of the debate the United Party benches were empty. The U.P. made no effort to defend its partner in the United Front, the Torch Commando. In fact, Sir de Villiers Graaff, chairman of the U.P. in the Cape, went out of his way once more to repudiate Mr. Kane Berman for suggesting a strike. When eventually the U.P. members, somewhat shamed, crossed the floor to vote with the Nats. on the second reading, one was reminded irresistibly of the German Social Democrats who at the beginning of 1934, voted Hitler his emergency powers.

It is apparent the U.P.—despite Swart's admission that the Bill would be used against all, black and white, who threatened the Government's power—do not think they are in any danger; or if they do, that they feel it is even more dangerous, and fatal to their election prospects, to be accused of supporting the defiance campaign, the rioters and the eaters of nuns.

No Policy

They are terribly afraid of being caught on the wrong foot before the election. They dare not frame a definite policy on any issue. In their anxiety to please everybody except their own most militant supporters, they have sacrificed the Torch

Commando to the enemy and spilt their United Front wide open.

In fact, on Swart's two Bills—the Public Safety Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill—the United Front is between the U.P. and the Nats., against the rest of the people.

The Labour Party and the Native Representatives fought against the Public Safety Bill as hard as they could, but their opposition was steamrollered into the ground by the big parties. Now that the members of Parliament have failed to defend civil liberties, it is up to the people themselves to take up the struggle and fight for their rights to the bitter end.

CATHOLICS EXPOSE CASABLANCA MASSACRE

LONDON.

A terrible indictment of the massacre of Arabs in Casablanca has been issued by a Catholic Action group which is asking the French Government for a commission of inquiry into the events of last December. The report repudiates the Government account of the bloodshed and accuses the Government authorities in Casablanca of the assassination of the Trade Union leader Ached and of "battering to death in a police cell" the Union leader Mahjoub. The report says European police lured a crowd of some 2,000 Arabs to enter the European quarter of the city where the Trade Union centre was situated. They then sprang a trap, rounded them up with "indiscriminate brutality" and delivered many unarmed Arabs to a mob of howling Europeans.

These, including many women, and driven crazy with atrocity stories, rushed at them screaming "Aux assassins!"

"On that afternoon it is indeed true there was a massacre; it is true that men and women ran amok and murdered other men. But these people running amok, these massacres, these lynchings, were the Europeans of Casablanca, and this must be said."

According to the Paris correspondent of the London Observer, the French President, M. Auriol, was sympathetic towards the Catholic group when they appealed for an inquiry.

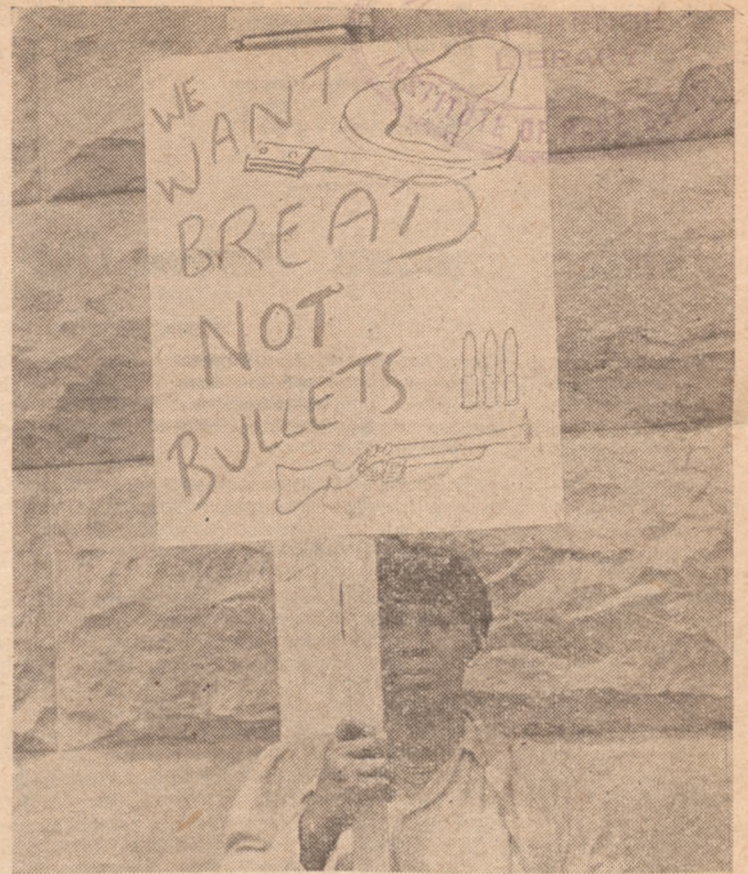
Kimberley Leaders For Trial

KIMBERLEY.

The Treasurer General of the African National Congress, Dr. M. S. Molema, and eleven local officials of the A.N.C. were committed for trial in the Magistrate's Court last week under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The accused are Dr. Molema, and Messrs. S. P. Sesedi, D. Tshabalala, A. Betele, A. Nkoana, A. Sehumi, P. Noddiane, D. Mpiwa, S. Phakedi, M. Matji, and J. G. Mathews.

Two A.N.C. officials were committed for trial on charges of incitement to commit public violence.



This member of the African National Congress was one of the pickets who staged a lunch-hour demonstration outside Parliament buildings last Thursday.

PROPOSED BAN ON INDIAN WIVES CONDEMNED

Violation of Human Rights

DURBAN.

THE announcement by Dr. Dönges, Minister of the Interior, that the Nationalists contemplate introducing legislation preventing the entry into the Union of Indian women married to South African citizens of Indian origin, is another example of the present Government's attacks on the existing rights of the people, declared Dr. G. M. Naicker, president of the Natal Indian Congress, in an interview with Advance.

Dr. Naicker said that the contemplated legislation sought to impose restrictions on South African citizens of Indian origin, when such restrictions were absolutely unnecessary on any grounds whatsoever. Not only was the Nationalist Government attacking the fundamental freedom of marriage as enshrined in Article 16 of the International Declaration of Human Rights, but by seeking to impose this restriction it was violating the provisions of the Cape Town Agreement, to which the Union Government was a party.

IMMORAL ACT

"Dr. Dönges has given notice of an immoral act which his Party intends committing if it is returned to office, in the hope that his prior notice may get his Party more votes from race-prejudiced voters," added Dr. Naicker.

"The Union Government has repeatedly violated the provisions of the Cape Town Agreement and has shelved the 'Uplift Clause' in which the people had placed so much hope.

"The South African people were never a party to the Cape Town Agreement nor was any Government of the Indian people a signatory to this Agreement. The Agreement was signed by the British Imperialist Government which was ruling India in 1927. "The time has arrived for the


Government of the Republic of India to give serious consideration to the provisions of the Agreement dealing with expatriation of South African Indians, and to decide on the advisability of refusing to accept any South African Indian on the soil of India under the Assisted Emigration Scheme," concluded Dr. Naicker.

Protesting against the statement in the House by Dr. Dönges that the Government will abolish the Smuts-Gandhi agreement, the South African Indian Congress, in a letter to the Prime Minister, asks whether this means the Public Safety Bill will be used to suspend the operation of existing legislation.

According to press reports of the Minister's speech, the abolition of the Agreement would adversely affect the entry of Indian women married to South African Indians and their minor children. The Congress says that such entry is governed in fact by the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913.

The Smuts-Gandhi agreement, signed in 1914, was greeted by Mahatma Gandhi as "the magna charta of our liberty". Its abolition, says the Congress is a matter of vital concern.

The ambiguous statement of the Minister has caused apprehension among the Indian Community and Dr. Malan is asked to state the intentions of his Government in the clearest terms.



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NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL TRAINING BLOCKED

Sixteen Students Thrown Out

JOHANNESBURG.

IT seems that the future training of Non-European doctors at any centre other than the apartheid medical school of Wentworth to-day hangs in the balance. The disclosure that Wits University operates a racial quota system in selecting students for medical course is only one chapter of this story.

Others are of a history of Government manoeuvring and pressures to make all universities practise the colour bar system, and of the gradual knuckling under to this pressure by various authorities who could remove some of the serious obstacles to training Non-European medicals, but have done little to do so.

It was revealed that at Wits, this year, of 22 Non-Europeans who passed the first-year examination, only six were told they would be admitted to the second year. (Apart from these six there were Non-European students who already have degrees and are entering the second year directly on scholarships.) All 61 European first-year students who passed were accepted for the second-year course. All the Non-Europeans who passed got better results than some of the Europeans who were accepted. Further, while most of the European students who failed the second year are to be allowed to repeat the exams, the four Non-Europeans in the same position have been told to leave.

QUOTA SYSTEM

Two members of the Wits' Selection Committee resigned in protest against the racial selection system. There have been strong protests from medical students,

but the university has volunteered no explanation except a statement on the lack of clinical training facilities for Non-European medical students.

Here the other factors begin to intrude. It seems likely that Baragwanath Hospital, the largest Non-European hospital in the Union, might be declared unsuitable as a training hospital for Non-Europeans. The Coronation Hospital now has living-in accommodation for only two Non-European students at a time, and can only cope with six a year. It seems that no effort will be forthcoming to provide living-in accommodation for Non-Europeans, and this position is being used by the authorities and—through Government pressure on hospital boards—to block avenues for Non-European medical training. The tactic seems to be, firstly, to cause a sharp reduction in the numbers that can be trained and, secondly, to feed only the Wentworth Medical School (still, incidentally, housed in temporary army barracks) with Non-European medicals.

STOPPED BURSARIES

One of the first acts of this Government after coming to power was to withdraw three African medical bursaries and then, soon

after, the last remaining two. The student movement then took over the granting of bursaries and to-day at Wits, through student effort in this country, and student movements in Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Australia and New Zealand, eight bursaries are being maintained—one entirely by the International Union of Students, and one by the students of Czechoslovakia.

The withdrawal of bursaries having failed to limit Non-European medical training, it seems that shrewder pressures from a number of other directions are now being tried.

WORCESTER YOUTH ORGANISATION LAUNCHED

WORCESTER.

An attentive audience of nearly two hundred people crowded the Winston Hall when the Modern Youth Society held a meeting there last week. Mr. P. A. Monaghan, the Chairman of the Society, gave a lecture on "The Reasons for Racial Prejudice".

Mr. Monaghan said that the nations of the world condemned racialism as an evil without scientific or moral foundation. Racialism and colour prejudice were the result of a situation where one race derives benefit from the oppression of another and then evolves all sorts of theories to justify its actions.

"The reason why the Non-European is now limited to doing the most menial and poorly paid jobs is not due to inborn inferiority," he continued, "but to denial of education and political rights and economic opportunities."

The audience applauded enthusiastically when he added "If these barriers are removed, there would be no difference in the capabilities of Europeans and Non-Europeans".

A lively discussion followed the lecture, and afterwards questions were asked about the policy and workings of the M.Y.S. The audience was informed that the Society stood for the elimination of racial strife and had no colour bar. By bringing young men and women of all races and occupations together, it helped lay the basis for a happy South Africa in the future. Its principles were based on the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

The young members of the audience elected a committee to establish a branch of the M.Y.S. in Worcester. Apart from the youth there were many older people present who took a keen interest in the proceedings.

Mr. A. Fisher presided throughout the well-conducted meeting.

PARATROOPS BEATEN IN VIETNAM

LONDON.

"You only have to look at us to tell whether we won or lost," said a French paratrooper in Hanoi, according to an agency report. He was commenting on optimistic reports that the French had inflicted decisive defeats on the Vietnam guerillas and that the parachutists had everywhere led the attack. The survivors were long-haired and unshaven, says the report. "Don't pay any attention to the papers," the paratrooper said. "It's all lies. It is only we who have come back from the front who can tell you the truth."

A LETTER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

From Helena Kucerova, Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

I had the opportunity of reading the "Advance" and I took decision to write you something about life of students in Czechoslovakia.

High schools and university are open for all young talented people and all education is free. Young workers, clerks, shop-assistants, shop-girls, etc., can be taken in workers' preparatory courses lasting one year, which prepare them for study and high school.

I attended such a school, but evening, so that I studied by full employment. When I made my examination I was taken in faculty of medicine. In our high schools study great numbers of foreign students, especially Coloureds, who have not the opportunity in many countries because they are racially discriminated.

The majority of students have scholarships which are up to £14 a month. I live in a student hostel and pay £2 18s. a month. A student ticket can be had for transport anywhere in the town.

Our high schools are quite different from those of many countries. We study diligently till night, but we are living also by active life and we need not fear that we become scholarly bibliomaniacs uncommunicative in Latin folio-volumes and pigheadedly offering our back to life in world.

We propagate movement for peace, and in our youth movement and union organisation take part in the construction of our country. Nearly all students capable of physical work belong to brigades in the summer vacation. They are helping with fields, gardens, forests and youth reconstruction.

We students are merry people, and it can be said that now we are really merry because nobody of our comrades starves. We are merry but are seeing on life gravely.

Nobody of us studies to have sonorous diploma for sweating people. I know that I will not have a private surgery from which our predecessors are getting rich, but I look forward to the curing of working men and women with their children in some great factory surgery.

I look forward to work for my people and help them to live a happy life.

RACING

ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the races at Ascot on Saturday:

Cape of Good Hope Hcp., 1½ miles: Beacon Light, Danger, Fontor.
Milnerton Hcp. (A), 9 fur.: Old Glory, Danger, Sunbard.
Milnerton Hcp. (B), 1½ miles: The Navy, Danger, Woodrose.
Milnerton Hcp. (C), 1½ miles: Golliwog, Danger, Killowen.
Ascot Hcp. (A), 5 fur.: Norsel, Danger, Electricity.
Ascot Hcp. (B), 5 fur.: Ventral, Danger, Tennessee.
Ascot Hcp. (C), 5 fur.: Garrett's Best, Danger, Mother's Day.
Juvenile Hcp., 6 fur.: Bengal Tiger, Danger, Safety Light.

BENONI

The following are Centaur's selections for Benoni on Saturday: Benoni Hcp. (B), 6 fur.: Celadon, Phalanc, Kilbride.
Benoni Hcp. (C), 7 fur.: Hippodrome, Misty Star, Clanderoft.
Benoni Hcp. (D), 7 fur.: Silver Wedding, Tense Moment, Rough Passage.
Dunswart Hcp., 10 fur.: Sociology, Shacky Boy, Hoojah.
Boksburg Hcp. (C), 10 fur.: Gay Khakan, Harvest Clown, Foot-hold.
Boksburg Hcp. (D), 8 fur.: Padding Pool, Opel's Banquet, St. Light.
Juvenile Hcp., 6 fur.: Pink Dawn, Sniggle, Arlington.
Maiden Plate: Knee Cap, The Louvre, Sailor Bird.

CLAIRWOOD

The following are Tudor's selections for the Clairwood meeting: First race: Sacred Spring, Hidden

Gem, Fair Lap.
Second race: Cicerone, Autumn, Dolgelly.
Third race: Khartoum, Harvest Mate, Divisus.
Fourth race: Juvenal, Bambi, Sun Ager.
Fifth race: Sascan, Provost, Ignis Feast.
Sixth race: Umtarara, Precipice, Burlington.
Seventh race: Derring Do, Deaston, Macnoon.
Eighth race: Stray Gypsy, Matinee, Canuone.
Ninth race: Happy Sam, Bow Tie, Everwhite.

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TUESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.



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