

2 DEC 1952



Whites To Join In Defiance Campaign

CAPE TOWN.

A NUMBER of Europeans here have joined the Defiance Campaign as volunteers and are to go into action in the near future, Advance was told this week.

A mass meeting will be held at the Drill Hall on Wednesday, December 3, at 8 p.m. which will be addressed by Europeans and leaders of the defiance campaign.

In Johannesburg last week 103 Non-Europeans were arrested after defying railway apartheid at the main railway station.

Forty-six Africans, including 18 women, were sentenced in Adelaide last week to £2 (or three weeks) for breaking the curfew regulations.

All the resisters, most of whom were from 18 to 23 years of age, said: "I am going to break the bad laws against Africans for ever and ever."

Police were on guard outside the courtroom, where a large number of Africans had gathered, but there were no incidents.

At Cradock 12 Africans, including five women and led by Mrs. M. M. Calata, wife of the Rev. J. A. Calata, were fined £2 (or one month) for contravening the curfew regulations.

In Cape Town 12 African resisters who had boarded a train on November 5 at Langa and sat in a compartment reserved for Europeans only were fined £15 (or 90 days) for contravening railway apartheid regulations. The Africans were granted bail of £15 in the event of an appeal.

Also in Cape Town last week the appeal of the Crown against the acquittal by a magistrate of

(Continued on page 4)

NORTHERN

ADVANCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1952

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GOVT. PLAN TO OPEN CONCENTRATION CAMPS?

Cape Councillors Repudiate Pretoria Delegation

CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN City Councillors interviewed by Advance have been shocked and astonished by the report published in Die Burger last Saturday that the special conference of the Municipal Associations in Pretoria last week had requested Ministers Swart and Verwoerd to establish concentration camps for the internment of agitators.

Die Burger states: "The conference asked for no less than concentration camps, in which 'all who are known to the authorities as leaders of the resistance movement and all agitators who incite the Non-Europeans to violence' should be held prisoner."

Die Burger adds: "This request was directed unanimously to the Government by representatives of all municipalities in South Africa, among them leaders of the Opposition."

"It is also clear that the resolution is intended to give the Government carte blanche to take action without the intervention of the courts."

Die Burger adds that the Government intends before long taking drastic steps against certain Non-Europeans.

"It is significant," the paper continues, "that the conference asked for no judicial inquiry. On the contrary, a move in this direction met with no response from the conference, and the delegation from the conference which met Ministers Swart and Verwoerd assured them the municipalities were satisfied with the measures taken by the Government and the police."

SECRET TALKS

Hitherto no details of the discussions which took place at the conference have been made public, as the conference took place behind closed doors. Cape Town was represented at the conference by its Town Clerk, Mr. Mervyn Williams, and Mr. H. E. Gearing, a former Mayor of the City. Mr. A. S. Rogers, superintendent of Langa location, was also present as an observer.

At the time of going to press neither Mr. Williams nor Mr. Gearing had returned to Cape Town. Mr. Rogers, approached by an Advance reporter, refused to comment on the discussions, or on Die Burger's report.

It will be remembered that when, some weeks ago, Mr. Williams told the press he had knowledge of agitators who were prepared to precipitate riots in the

(Continued on page 2)

DON'T KNOW WHAT WAR IS ABOUT

NEW YORK.

"They tell us to take a hill—we take the hill—they tell us to retreat—we retreat—they tell us to take it again—the poor kids in this Division don't know what it is all about—why doesn't someone tell them?" wrote the veteran sergeant Bill Smyth to the New York Herald-Tribune, which passed on his letter to President-elect Eisenhower. Bill did not hear the answer. A few days after publication of his letter he was reported killed.

CHARLIE BELIEVES IN LIBERTY

LONDON.

Charlie Chaplin defined his politics to the London Daily Graphic: "I am an individualist and believe in liberty—that's all. I am not a super-patriot in any sense. I don't believe in super-patriotism. It leads to Hitlerism."

New Body Formed To Fight Racialism

200 Europeans Meet With Defiance Leaders

JOHANNESBURG.

IN response to an invitation from the National Action Committee of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress over two hundred Europeans, representing a cross-section of the community, attended a meeting last week in the Darragh Hall.

Mr. Walter Sisulu, Mr. Yusuf Cachalia and Mr. Oliver Tambo, speaking for the leaders of the Defiance Campaign and the Congresses, emphasised that the Campaign is not directed against any racial group. Its basic purpose is to achieve the recognition of Non-Europeans as human beings by the peaceful method of passive resistance.

Mr. Tambo said that a clause in the constitutions of both Congresses pledges them to work for the ideal of full democratic rights for all South Africans.

The silence of European democrats to the challenge of the issues involved in the Defiance Campaign is being construed by Non-Europeans as acquiescence in and approval of the Government's policies. This is rapidly creating the belief among large numbers of Non-Europeans that all Whites are hostile to them and their aspirations and that the situation is being transformed into a White versus Non-White struggle.

Mr. Cachalia appealed to the meeting to prevent the division of the country into opposing racial groups.

NEW BODY FORMED

The Congress spokesmen then handed over the platform to the Europeans present. In reply to a

(Continued on page 7)



Louis Ballasone, 28-year-old drummer in the Duke Ellington orchestra, and Coloured night-club singer Pearl Bailey, aged 32, were married in London last week despite objections to the marriage from Louis' father. The couple met in Washington six weeks ago. Louis' father, owner of a music company in the United States, said he would disown his son if he went through with the marriage. His mother, however, said she had no objection to her son's bride.

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Govt. Planning To Open Concentration Camps

(Continued from page 1)

same way as they had done at New Brighton Mr. Rogers told Advance he had no knowledge of anything of this sort at Langa.

All Mr. Rogers would say this week was that he still felt the situation at Langa at the present moment was "not dangerous".

NO MANDATE

It is evident from interviews with City Councillors, however, that the Cape Town City Council has never at any time discussed the question of agitators, let alone the need to establish concentration camps. And if the delegation in Pretoria did in fact, ask the Government to open concentration camps, it has done so without authority from the Cape Town City Council.

Mr. A. A. Balsillie, chairman of the Langa Advisory Board and a member of the Native Affairs Committee of the City Council, described the Burger report as "all nonsense". The matter had never been discussed and he was sure the Cape Town City Council would never associate itself with a re-

quest for concentration camps.

"We don't want any concentration camps," he said. "We have no trouble here at the moment. Our only difficulty is with housing."

Mr. D. W. Pringle, also a member of the Native Affairs Committee, confirmed that the matter had never been discussed by the Cape Town City Council.

DIFFERENT POLICY

"Our whole policy on the Council has been quite different", Mr. Pringle told Advance. "Maybe we haven't done all we should have done in the way of housing, but we are getting a move on now."

Condemning the proposal to open concentration camps, he said: "The Council's whole policy is to provide better conditions, not worse ones."

Mr. B. A. Levitas, M.P.C., told Advance he would raise the question as a matter of urgency at the next meeting of the City Council.

"I am shocked by this report," he said. "I feel quite sure the City Council would never have any-

thing to do with any suggestion to open concentration camps."

A.N.C. REPLY

The conference of municipal associations which met in Pretoria last week to discuss the recent disturbances, which they claimed was the work of "agitators", are trying to shift the blame for their own failings on to the Defiance Campaign, commented Mr. W. M. Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress, in an interview with Advance.

This conference recommended the intensification of the very steps which have brought about the extreme racial tension in the country said Mr. Sisulu. It is these very bodies which have failed to provide essential housing and health services.

"The municipalities of South Africa are the instruments of oppression of the Non-European people. Their collective criminal neglect is responsible for the chaotic state of the urban African communities under their jurisdiction."

"It is precisely because they can't really escape the guilt of mishandling their affairs that the municipalities are so anxious to shift the blame and help the Government to crush the Defiance Campaign."

Mr. Sisulu said the people who pressed for the conference gave the country the impression they had some very new and valuable information about how the disturbances started and how similar outbreaks could be stopped. The secrecy of the meeting, added to the impression. "But nothing new seemed to come out of the conference."

In effect the councils served just to enhance the prestige of the Cabinet two of whose representatives they met to place before the government their proposals for action against the African people.

MAKE THINGS WORSE

"We wish," said Mr. Sisulu "to impress on all that repression and this way of approaching the problem will only worsen the position. No superficial or hysterical approach can solve it."

"The appeasement of the Nationalist Government can likewise not do anything to redeem the position."

"The defiance campaign is a non-violent, disciplined method of struggle. It is not a racial struggle and is concerned with securing the repeal of the repressive methods operating against the Non-European people."

"We cannot submit to intimidation in whatever form it is tried. No declaration of a state of emergency will weaken the morale and the force of the legitimate demands of the people. "On the contrary every move of fresh oppression will mean the intensification of our just demands."

MRS. WEINBERG SUMMONSED

JOHANNESBURG.

Mrs. Violet Weinberg, one of the joint secretaries of the National Assistance Fund, has been summonsed to appear in the Magistrate's Court on December 1 on charges under the Welfare Organisations Act. Alternative charges are that she took part in the management and control of a welfare organisation that contravened the Act in that it collected money without being registered, or that she collected contributions for an organisation that was not registered under the Act.

U.N.O. Decision "Great Victory For Defiance"

—Cachalia

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African Indian Congress has welcomed the decision of the Political Committee of the United Nations to appoint a Commission to study the racial situation in South Africa. "This is a great victory for the Defiance Campaign," said a Congress official.

The debates at UNO, he said, showed that the world at large was greatly concerned at the serious consequences of the oppressive policy of apartheid, because the practice of race discrimination contained in it the seeds of international conflagration.

UNO had issued a challenge to the government of South Africa to disclose the true facts of her policy and administration. "It would show wisdom on the part of the government to take heed of the seriousness of the situation. To try to swim against the tide of world opinion can only bring disaster to our country."

The concern of the United Nations at what was happening in the Union was much appreciated, said this Congress spokesman.

"But the ultimate satisfaction

of our grievances will depend upon our own action in South Africa. Our victory will depend on our prosecuting the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws ever more vigorously."

Calendars For 1953

JOHANNESBURG.

Spark, the Non-European youth newspaper, is to issue "Peoples' Leaders" Calendars for 1953. Carrying the pictures of 25 South African leaders the calendars will be on sale for 2s. 6d. from the first week in December. They can be ordered from 4 Kort Street, Johannesburg.

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The Boycotters Upset

Mr. Repercuss's election to Parliament by an overwhelming majority has had repercussions in various quarters. It is understandable that Dr. Malan and Mr. Swart were annoyed. Also annoyed were the boycotters of the All-African Convention who, in the last issue of their paper, The Torch, blamed their defeat on "election touts, supporters of the A.N.C. and 'Afrika'-screaming 'defiers', led by the nose by the leader-goat candidates". Other epithets used in the article were "lackeys", "collaborators", "neo-Liberals", "hypocrites" and, of course, "Quislings".

The paper admits the boycott was "unspectacular", if judged by voting figures, but by some queer process of arithmetic concludes that "1,300 African voters honoured the boycott and reduced the percentage poll from 60 per cent. when Molteno stood and 53 per cent. when Kahn stood down to 47 per cent. in the election won by Bunting".

More Voters

The paper completely ignores the fact that year by year the number of Africans on the voters' roll is increasing. When Molteno won his election in 1942, 2,751 Africans voted, constituting 60 per cent. of the electorate. In Bunting's election 5,206 Africans voted, constituting 47 per cent. of the electorate.

If the All-African Convention regards this as a triumph for the boycott campaign, they are welcome to it. They are taking credit for the deaths, absences and removals of thousands of Africans, many of whom would have come to the polls had they still been living in the constituency. Their names are on the voters' roll even though they themselves were nowhere within reach of a polling station on election day.

The result of this year's election is, in fact, a crushing blow for the boycotters. They worked all-out in the campaign, addressing about 80 meetings in various parts of the constituency and, according to their own claim, reaching about 10,000 voters with their propaganda.

The Voters Understood

Yet so clearly did the African voters understand the issues in the election that more of them went to the polls than ever before to elect Bunting with a huge majority, despite the fact that he was unable to address a single meeting.

We should hear no more from the boycotters. They brought their case to the people, they were given a hearing (although they tried by force to deny their opponents a hearing), and they were decisively rejected.

Plainly the African people are sick and tired of the negative, destructive policies of the Unity Movement and its armchair leadership.

Moral Rearmament Victims

Moral Rearmament, the spiritual crusade headed by erstwhile Hitler-admirer Dr. Frank Buchman, is making a big attack on the African people. More and more African leaders are being invited to attend the M.R.A. sessions at Caux, Switzerland, where class and race hates are "dissolved" and former enemies feel fine together.

At a recent session the following Africans attended: Mr. David Waruhiu, assistant district officer from Kenya and son of a senior chief who was murdered recently, allegedly by the Mau Mau; Mrs. Ola Odumosu, wife of a labour officer from Lagos, Nigeria; Mr. B. O. N. Eluwa, secretary of the Ibo State Union, Nigeria; Mr. E. W. Mathu, member of the Kenya legislative council, and Mrs. Mathu; Mr. Henry Offonry, newspaper editor, from Nigeria.

All these Africans were photographed in company with South African whites Mr. Bremer Hofmeyr and Dr. James le Grange, and some of them have returned to their countries with glowing words about their experiences.

Somehow it always seems to be the underdogs who do the recanting at Caux, the workers or the leaders of oppressed peoples who undergo a change of heart. Nationalist Cabinet Ministers gave Moral Rearmament teams their blessing when they toured this country recently with their play "The Forgotten Factor"—but I haven't noticed any change of heart in any Cabinet Ministers yet.

Take Swart, for instance, our Minister of Justice. If Moral Rearmament can make him approach the African people with an olive branch in his hand instead of a Sten gun or a cat of nine tails, I will be duly impressed.

Midsummer Madness

How far can apartheid madness go? Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, not satisfied with separation between European and Non-European, also wants to separate Coloured from African. And he has further subdivisions of the races up his sleeve too, if you want them.

Recently the Cape Town City Council, under pressure from the Government, decided to apply for a loan of £17,000 to develop Strandfontein as a Coloured bathing resort. Comments Dr. Du Plessis: "Naturally we understand that the Cape Town City Council intends to develop Strandfontein for Coloureds only, and not for Natives. It is desirable that Natives should have their own beach."

The trouble is all the False Bay beaches are washed by the same sea. How does Dr. Du Plessis propose to prevent water in which a Non-European has bathed eventually being carried over by cross-currents to contaminate the European beach? And vice-versa? And what would happen if, in a high south-easter, Muizenberg sand were blown over to Strandfontein? What about separate beaches for Indians, Malays and Chinese? How does Dr. Du Plessis propose to train False Bay sharks to bite Non-Europeans only?

These and dozens of other questions crowd to the mind when one studies Dr. Du Plessis' plans. What a headache the man must have trying to sort things out.

Profitable

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Rhokana Corporation, in a statement accompanying the annual report and accounts of the company for the year ended June 30, 1952, said:

"The results for the year to June 30 last will, I am sure, be regarded as very satisfactory. The operating profit, at just over £10,000,000, shows an increase of £1,000,000 . . ."

African mineworkers on the Copperbelt were on strike recently because their employers refused their request for a wage increase of 2s. 8d. a day.

CHANTICLEER.

STRAUSS CAPITULATES TO THE NATS

CAPE TOWN.

The outline of "Native policy" made by Mr. Strauss at the United Party conference in Bloemfontein last week brings the policy of the Opposition almost completely into line with that of the Government.

For all practical purposes the United Party, far from striking out in a new direction in the sphere of race relations, has accepted apartheid.

The main points in Mr. Strauss' manifesto were:

1. The Reserves are to be the "national home" of the African people, as envisaged in the Hertzog legislation of 1936. Their food potential must be raised, transport, power and industry developed under European control.

2. Non-European labour is required in the towns, but on the basis of no miscegenation, complete social segregation and the maintenance of the location system.

Political Rights

3. There will be no improvement in Parliamentary representation for the African people. Consultations will, however, be opened with "moderate" African leaders.

4. The Coloured people will continue to be regarded as an "appendix" of the European population. But there will be no improvement in their Parliamentary representation, they will be segregated "in their own areas" from both Europeans and Africans, and the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts will, with minor amendments, remain on the Statute Book.

5. The Indians will be repatriated. Pending repatriation they will be kept in ghettos. They will have no political rights.

6. "Communism and resulting lawlessness among the Natives and other Non-Europeans must be eradicated by all possible legal means. Laws alone will not be enough." In addition—

7. Facilities will be provided to enable Non-Europeans to work, to own businesses, and to build their own houses in their own ghettos. Those Non-Europeans

THE NATS

The United Party's Colour Policy Analysed
By Our Political Correspondent

who don't want to work will be compelled to work on State schemes.

7. "Irkome restrictions upon deserving and respected Natives (good boys) will be removed."

8. A commission will be appointed to examine "contentious matters"—in other words, there will be another blue book on the shelves, over which the liberals will pore, but which nobody else will read and about which the Government will do nothing.

Election Plan

Mr. Strauss calls this "a Non-European policy of firmness, tact and goodwill, for economic co-operation and separate development". And it is on the basis of this policy that he will be asking the voters for support next April.

Mr. Strauss has made another colossal blunder. His aim is obviously to capture the marginal voter, the man who can't quite make up his mind, who believes in apartheid but is a little bit frightened the Nats. are going too far.

The effect of his manifesto, however, will be to convince the electorate that since both parties want apartheid, they might as well vote for the Nats., who will make a proper and thorough job of it. And those voters who don't want apartheid will unfortunately have no party to vote for. The Strauss manifesto will disillusion those liberals who have nurtured some hope of progress through the United Party.

For what is the difference be-

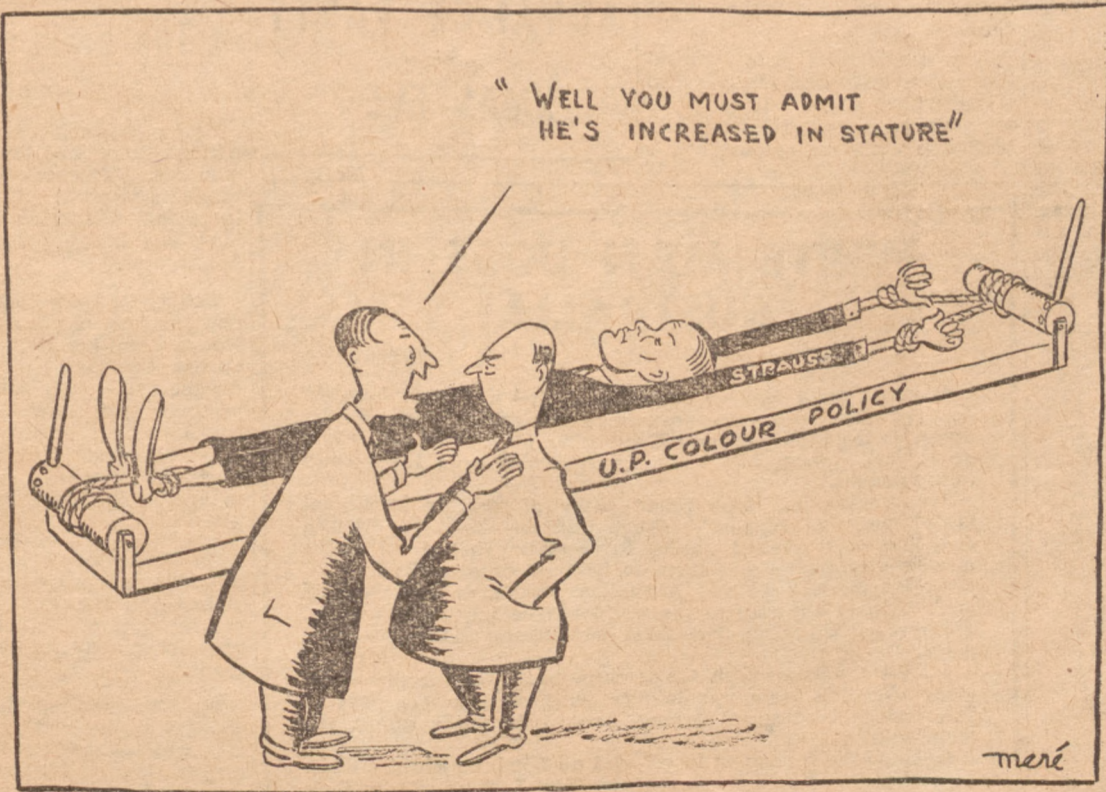
tween Strauss and Malan today? Strauss accepts the principle of the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, the Bantu Authorities Act—in fact, these Acts which have been described by the Nationalists as the key to the apartheid structure in South Africa.

Die Burger Puzzled

Significantly enough, the Nationalist daily Die Burger has found it difficult to criticize the Strauss manifesto. "We can see no difference in principle" between the policies of Strauss and Malan, said Die Burger. "The election policy of the United Party is an endorsement of an important part of the apartheid policy which the Government has followed since 1948 and which the United Party has opposed. This is open capitulation after nearly five years of struggle."

Strauss accuses the Government of part responsibility for the recent disturbances because of the harshness of its apartheid policy. Die Burger replies: "How dare Advocate Strauss charge the Government with guilt for the riots when he appropriates for himself the very policy which he condemns in the Government?"

The paper concludes that by endorsing the apartheid policy, Strauss has made an election victory by the Government certain.



If Mr. Strauss has failed to offer any practicable alternative to apartheid as far as the European voter is concerned, how much more has he failed to understand the currents of feeling which are stirring among the Non-European peoples?

At no single point does Mr. Strauss' policy square with the demands of the Non-Europeans as voiced in the defiance campaign—or anywhere else for that matter. The Strauss programme offers as little hope for the future to the Non-Europeans as the Malan programme.

Strauss is no more prepared than Malan to repeal unjust laws, to extend the franchise, to allow Non-Europeans to enter into full and equal citizenship. He is no more ready than Malan to surrender a single bastion of white supremacy.

Under Strauss, just as under Malan, Africans will have to carry passes or reference books, will be hounded from town to town under the 72-hour clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act passed last session, will be subject to discrimination and police terror just as they are today.

Segregation

Under Strauss, just as under Malan, the Coloured people will be driven out of European areas, will be segregated on the buses, will have to carry identity cards (Strauss last year said the U.P. would repeal the Population Registration Act, but this year is silent on the subject), and will have their personal freedom disrupted and their privacy invaded under the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

Under Strauss, just as under Malan, the Indians are promised no future easing repatriation to a land most of them have never known, and an intensification of the ghetto system so long as they remain here.

What section of the Non-European people, therefore, can hope for a U.P. victory? Strauss' programme, far from easing race tension in South Africa, can only convince the Non-European people that the United Party and the Nationalists are united in their determination to continue white domination indefinitely.

No Enthusiasm

Neither among Europeans nor among Non-Europeans, therefore, will the Strauss colour policy arouse any enthusiasm, not to mention the crusade spirit which will be essential if the U.P. is to win the next election.

Strauss has thrown away his opportunity. A bold policy of opposition to apartheid on all fundamental issues, coupled with the extension of democratic rights to Non-Europeans, would have provided some alternative to the path of chaos and violence down which the Nationalists are leading us.

Now we can see Strauss, side by side with Malan, widening the straight, broad road to political hell in this country. It is time for Europeans who are prepared to live on a basis of equality with Non-Europeans to break away from the stranglehold of apartheid and, together with the Non-European peoples, plot a new course of racial co-operation.

Mass Trial in Kimberley

KIMBERLEY.

The disturbances in Kimberley in which 13 Africans were shot dead and over 70 wounded had a sequel at the opening of the week when eight leading Congress officials and 110 African men, women and teenagers were brought to court in a preparatory examination.

They face charges of public violence, and the leaders charges under the Suppression of Communism Act. The eight are S. P. Sedi, past president of the South African Advisory Boards Congress; Dr. A. Letele, treasurer of the Kimberley A.N.C.; Alexander Nkoane, A.N.C. Secretary; Dan Tshabalala, A.N.C. chairman; the Rev. A. Sehume; Pepys Madibane; S. Pakedi and D. Mpiwa.

During the arrests after the disturbances small children were taken into custody, some arrested at their homes and others while they were at school. These children were sentenced to canings last week and released.



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ROSENBERGS MAY BE EXECUTED IN U.S.A.

HOSTAGES TO WAR POLICY

NEW YORK.

THE United States Government is on the point of perpetrating one of the most notorious and ugly acts of judicial murder in history — the execution of a young Jewish couple, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on a charge of alleged conspiracy to commit atomic espionage. The U.S. Supreme Court has in the last week refused to allow the Rosenbergs a re-hearing of their trial and the only factor now standing between them and death is the power of President Truman to grant a commutation of sentence.

The legal battle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs ended when the Supreme Court threw out their appeal by eight to one. The famous liberal Justice Black cast his vote against the majority.

The Rosenbergs were alleged to have supplied information on the atomic bomb to Russia in the period 1944-45, during the war when the Soviet Union and America were fighting side by side as allies. The case against them was built up on the confession of David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, who had been implicated in the theft of documents from an atom-bomb laboratory.

The 12 pages of documents and diagrams Greenglass said he passed on to the Rosenbergs did not convince scientific experts. Of his diagram, Scientific American said it was "not much of a secret". The science editor of Life said "it appears illogical if not downright unworkable"; and Time said his evidence "made little scientific sense".

The atomic scientist, Dr. H. C. Urey, pointed out: "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require eight to nine volumes of close print which only a scientist or engineer would be able to understand."

According to the defence and to leading authorities who have taken part in the struggle to secure justice for them, Greenglass implicated them in a deal by which he escaped death and got off with a 15-year sentence.

IMPROPER TRIAL

Their trial was conducted with astonishing improprieties and was made a platform for anti-Soviet war propaganda. Though there was no proof that the Rosenbergs had ever been Communists, the case has been conducted from the beginning in an atmosphere of anti-red hysteria and a sinister undercurrent of anti-Semitism.

The distinguished Jewish scholar, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, has compared the Rosenberg case with the notorious scandal of Alfred Dreyfus who was made a scapegoat by reactionary anti-Semitic circles in the French Army and Govern-

ment and who was later proved innocent.

"Large numbers of people look upon this conviction as unjust," Rabbi Cronbach says. "Some deem Julius and Ethel Rosenberg innocent. There are also those who, while non-committal as to the couple's guilt or innocence, do nonetheless insist that the trial was unfairly conducted."

The famous American author Howard Fast compares the case with the execution in America of the workmen Sacco and Vanzetti. That case, in 1927, was intended by the authorities as a warning to the U.S. workers not to struggle too militantly for their rights.

WAR POLICY

The Rosenbergs are to be put to death, says Fast, as a warning to those who struggle against the Government's war policy. "It is no new thing for the savage and brutal ruling class of the United States to take hostages and put them to death."

Howard Fast draws attention to the terrorism brought about among America's Jewish and other national minorities by the frame-up of the Rosenbergs.

"No single case since the war so added to the implementation of terror among America's minorities. A pall of fear such as I have never experienced before seemed to descend over all Jewish people.

"Nor was this restricted to Jewish Americans. The savagery of the Government's persecution served to enforce and strengthen this current of fear."

Support for the struggle to save the Rosenbergs has become worldwide and may yet stay President Truman's hand from signing the death warrant. In South Africa protests should be sent to the American Consulate General, Cape Town and the American Embassy, Pretoria.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

George Lusu, the first railway apartheid defier was dismissed by two out of a full bench of three judges. The Crown have noted an appeal to the Appellate Division.

In Durban last week 15 passive resisters, led by Mr. I. C. Meer, caused a commotion at the Berea Road station when they outwitted the police who had tried to prevent resisters from defying railway apartheid regulations.

On Sunday the resisters were prevented from occupying the European waiting room by armed police. On Tuesday, while the policeman guarding the entrance to the waiting room went for a stroll along the station, Mr. Meer and his batch of resisters quietly slipped into the European waiting room.

Within an hour a police squad arrived. The resisters were taken to the charge office where their names and particulars were taken. The police, however, instead of imprisoning the resisters, released them saying that summonses would be issued.

Durban's sixteenth batch defied railway apartheid at Pinetown station on Sunday night. They were not arrested, so they subsequently defied the curfew regulations at Mayville and were arrested and sentenced on Monday morning to two weeks. Among the batch, one juvenile was sentenced to four cuts with a light cane.

The seventeenth batch defied the curfew in central Durban also on Sunday night. They were arrested later but released and told they would be summonsed.

Banned!

JOHANNESBURG.

Among the publications banned from entry into the Union and listed in the most recent Government Gazette are a publication of the Red Cross Society of China "Out of their own Mouths" and a number of publications on germ warfare in China and Korea.

Among the list of 18 publications banned on October 24 under the signature of the Minister of Interior are an Indian periodical "Blitz", and circulars of the Seamen's, Fishermen's and Port Workers' Section of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In two weeks the Minister has banned 31 separate publications as "objectionable, indecent or obscene".



A batch of resis



A group of women on their way to defy railway apartheid at Alice re 26 days for sitting on benches reserved for Europeans only and a procession without a permit.

Are you coming to the
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on
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**They've Got
Mau Mau On
The Brain**

CAPE TOWN.

The arrest in Morreesburg of an African from the Belgian Congo who can only speak Swahili and French has given rise to rumours there that a member of the Mau Mau has been captured, reports Die Burger.

The paper says it is not clear how the African came to be in the Union. From his passport it would appear that he has come from Elizabethville. On August 25 his passport was endorsed there for travel to Port Elizabeth. It was also stamped at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, on September 15, and at Bulawayo on November 4.

On November 7 he arrived at Morreesburg, where he was arrested in the location, later to be sent to gaol for a month, presumably as a prohibited immigrant.

Die Burger reports that he appears to be a very intelligent man who is used to more than mere manual labour. He could give no clear explanation of why he landed up at Morreesburg instead of Port Elizabeth.

WHITE MAN BOSS IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY.

"I would never send an aboriginal to jail if I could help it," declared the well-known progressive Australian judge, Justice Berne, in the Sydney Appeal Court when he ordered the release of a black woman who had been sentenced by a lower court to six months.

The woman had been found guilty of "having insufficient lawful means of support". When told she was in a drunken condition when arrested, Justice Berne said: "That is one of the nice little things we give them to help exterminate them."

"It is typical of the way Australians treat their native race. I don't suppose any race in the world has been treated so badly. We have robbed them, given them our diseases, and then scorned them."

All the Commonwealth Government had done for the aborigines after 150 years was to give some of them the right to vote and to herd some of them into concentration camps, the judge said.

Ordering the woman to be released on bond, he added, "When we compare our policy with the way New Zealanders treat their Maoris we ought to blush with shame."

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sters defying station apartheid in Durban recently.



cently. They were sentenced to further 26 days for holding a

LULL IN STORM AGAINST APARTHEID

Last Chance For Whites —Says British Press

LONDON.

SOUTH AFRICAN representatives and propagandists have been taking comfort for some weeks in the apparent switch of the British Press from their outspoken criticism of Malan's apartheid and race discrimination. But while there has been a considerable toning down of "liberalism" since the British Government became directly concerned with the suppression of an African people in Kenya, warnings are being issued that this is merely a temporary lull.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the Union's consistent though moderate critics, says: "This may be the last opportunity which is given to the white population of South Africa to learn its necessary lessons. The reaction in its favour can only be temporary. If now enlightened statesmen were to set to work to build up a State based on true partnership, it would be possible to build up for the Union new loyalties within its borders and a new respect outside them."

The paper says the Arab-Asian block who are among the Union's chief critics "see clearly enough that the overlordship of the white man belongs to a past era, that the world is a world for men of all colours, and not an extension of Europe or even of America".

South Africa has a chance of winning friends, but so long as it

bases its policies on an absolute colour bar, rigid and unalterable, it is easy meat for its enemies and a source of embarrassment to its friends.

It concludes: "Every patriotic South African must desire that the Union should be mended rather than ended."

CANNOT SUPPORT

The Liberal leader, Dr. D. Foot, accused the Churchill Government

of giving support to Malan and of pursuing a policy in Africa which "no Liberal can possibly support."

"At the United Nations the Tory Government appeared to acquiesce in the racial policies of Dr. Malan regardless of the effect in other parts of Africa and Asia."

The left-wing New Statesman and Nation, commenting on violent incidents which have occurred in South Africa, says:

"But Dr. Malan personifies the negation of all African hopes; and when men are deprived of hope they have nothing to lose by violence. The Malan Government is truly a threat to peace all over Africa."

The Executive Committee of the Co-operative Party, representing a membership of some eight million, issued a statement last week condemning South African racial policy and describing the recent disturbances as the "result of Apartheid policy".

"The Executive is deeply concerned not only about the effect in South Africa itself but about its probable effect in sharpening racial feeling, thus adding to our problems throughout the whole of Africa."

Higher Wages For Workers in Worst Industry

CAPE TOWN.

After negotiations lasting three and a half months between the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and the National Association of Worsted Manufacturers, an agreement has been reached under which workers in the worsted industry will receive an average wage increase of 3s. a week.

Throughout the negotiations the employers did not make a single offer, and it was only sustained pressure from the union and the workers which brought results.

The employers intimated during the negotiations that they had been warned by the Government that if they used protection to increase the wages of the workers, the Government would have to consider withdrawing protection.

Two years ago the employers told the union they could not increase wages because the industry was not protected against foreign competition.

Two thousand workers, including 891 Africans, in seven firms in Randfontein, Standerton, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Worcester will benefit from the agreement, which, though not yet gazetted, will come into operation to-morrow (Friday) and remain in force until September, 1954.

Workers in the large combing section of the industry will, as a result of upgrading, get increases ranging from 2s. 3d. to 6s. 7d. Many workers will get overalls free of charge.

Task For S.A. Zionists

CAPE TOWN.

Bitterest pill for the Nats. to swallow in their recent defeats at U.N.O. has been, to judge from an editorial in Die Burger last week, the defection of Israel.

Pointing out that the Jews drove thousands of Arabs out of Israel into the neighbouring states, Die Burger says: "We say it without reproach. But Israel owes its existence to the refusal of its Jewish citizens to accept integration and equality with an Arab majority. The apartheid policy is founded on the same attitude of white South Africa towards a non-white majority."

"We expected at least a measure of understanding of this truth from the Israeli authorities. . . . For South African Zionists who also wish to be called South Africans, there waits in Israel a great task which seems up till now to have been neglected."

ABYSSINIA SCOTCHES RED SCARE

LONDON.

Abyssinia is not being used as a centre for the spread of anti-British and Communist propaganda, said an official statement issued recently by the Royal Ethiopian Embassy in London. The statement was a reply to fantastic stories made in lectures and in a debate in the House of Lords to the effect that the Soviet Legation in Addis Ababa employed 400 persons who were largely engaged in communist activity throughout Africa.

Lord Portman told the House of Lords: "Since the end of the war a stream of unequivocal and treasonable propaganda against this country has been coming from the borders of Abyssinia. It has been spread not only to West Africa and East Africa, but also in South Africa. I am now speaking of the activities of the Soviet Legation in Addis Ababa."

The Embassy says these statements are "without any foundation". The number of Russians in the Legation in Addis Ababa is ten. Including secretarial staff and others the total employed by the legation is 17. This staff is "much smaller than the staff of the Embassies of other powers in Addis Aabba".

BISHOP BACKS PEACE

LONDON.

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. E. W. Barnes, is among the many outstanding British personalities who have declared support for the world People's Congress for Peace which is due to open shortly at Vienna.

NUDW To Open Negotiations

CAPE TOWN.

At the meeting of the National Executive Council of the National Union of Distributive Workers held on November 16, 1952, strong criticism was levelled at the Secretary for Labour and the Wage Board for the delay in the publication of the Wage Board's report and recommendations on its recent investigation into the commercial distributive trade.

By the time the new Wage Determination comes into force, it will be well over four years since the union first opened negotiations for a new agreement for the commercial distributive trade. During this period, the cost-of-living index has risen from 152.0 to 190.3. The statutory cost-of-living allowances have lagged hopelessly behind the index figures, and distributive workers have gained no increases in their basic wages, which have always been amongst the lowest of any European workers in South Africa. The National Executive Council of the N.U.D.W. has resolved not to wait for the publication of the new Wage Determination No. 70, but to submit proposals to every commercial employer in the eight major centres of the Union, with a request to enter into separate agreements on behalf of their workers.

UCF.HH4.PX

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF EAST LONDON SHOOTING

Many Wounded Still in Hospital

JOHANNESBURG.

AS the weeks pass and the Government refuses to make an inquiry into the disturbances at New Brighton, Kimberley, Denver and East London, the Cabinet evidently hopes no version other than the official police account will reach the people of this country and the world.

But in East London's East Bank location there are hundreds of people whose memories of that night of terror and long agony on November 9 flatly contradict the official version.

While none condone the murder of the two Europeans that day, East London's European and Non-European population are united in their verdict that the tragedy could have been averted if the police had handled things differently.

Eye-witnesses at the religious meeting which was being held in the location, with the permission of the District Commandant of Police and the Chief Magistrate, testify that a police officer climbed on to the platform, took the Bible out of the preacher's hands, scrutinised it and handed it back.

TOLD TO DISPERSE

He instructed the preacher to announce that the people had five minutes to disperse. The people were dispersing and their backs were turned to the police on the square when, after only about two minutes, the police charged with batons and bayonets.

Many were injured in these charges. There had been no violence by the people against the police up to this stage.

Screams from the square attracted bystanders from nearby streets and houses. Stones were thrown and police firing then opened.

During the firing two people among a congregation holding a service in a house used as a church were injured. People fleeing from the firing sought refuge

in nearby houses and a shop. Witnesses tell of how one man was shot dead as he entered the doorway of a house.

Another resident passing the square on his way to work was called by a policeman. He had replied he was going to work when a bullet struck him.

SHOT IN HOUSES

In the hours following the dispersal of the meeting people saw police riding round the location in trucks shooting up side streets and into the houses as they went. Of eight Africans killed on that day as many as half are believed to have been shot in their houses.

Some of these victims died in houses far from the square where the trouble started. Many to-day suffering from bullet wounds were nowhere near the square but were hit by flying bullets as they travelled home to the location.

The firing continued until late in the night. People crouched in their homes in the dark hearing the shooting coming from the direction of the police station.

Go through the location to-day and everywhere the bullet marks are evident on the houses. Bullets were extracted from the furniture and walls of people's homes.

All wounded people who reported at the hospital were arrested. Eighty-six people, including four women, are at present in prison

on charges of public violence and arson, and three are held on a charge of murder.

A number of those detained are between 12 and 16 years of age.

In hospital are 12 men wounded on the day of the disturbance, all under police guard. Attempts by a lawyer to interview them have been refused by the police who have had instructions not to permit them to make statements to anyone.

REIGN OF TERROR

Meanwhile a reign of terror continues in the location. Armed police parade continually and raid continually. A number of residents have alleged the police smashed in their doors during the raids to gain an entry.

The version of the East London police as to the start of the disturbance is that permission was given for the holding of a religious meeting, but when the meeting was in progress the police found it was not religious but political. The police ordered the people to disperse and when they did not disperse a baton charge was made.

Why did the police think the meeting was political? According to statements by many who attended the meeting it started with a hymn, then a lay preacher read from his Bible Lamentations chapter five and a second hymn was being started when the police took the action which led to the tragedy.

Did the police perhaps mistake chapter five of Lamentations for political sedition?

Sections of Lamentations read: "Remember O Lord what is come upon us, consider and behold our reproach.

"Our inheritance is turned to strangers our houses to aliens.

"We are orphans and fatherless our mothers are as widows.

"We have drunken our water for money, our wood is sold unto us.

"Our necks are under persecution, we labour and have no rest...

"The joy of our life is eased, our dance is turned into mourning...

"For this our heart is faint, for these things our eyes are dim...

"Wherefore dost thou forget us forever and forsake us so long a time?"

It's the Dance of the year!

THE ADVANCE XMAS EVE PARTY

No S.A. Support For Chiang

JOHANNESBURG.

Efforts by the representative in South Africa of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, Mr. Ting Shao, consul of the old China, to help Kai-Shek "in his fight against the Communists", are falling on barren ground.

A conference called by the Consul last week was not attended by any Chinese representatives from the two most important areas, Port Elizabeth and the Western areas of Johannesburg, where the largest numbers of Chinese are centred. A fund started to send money to Kai-Shek in Formosa is getting hardly any support.



This little chap with the defiant spirit lives in Port Elizabeth.

Eye-witness of Kimberley Riots

From Scholar, Kimberley:

Last Saturday afternoon (the day of the Kimberley riots) I was shocked to see a cloud of smoke rising into the sky and the loud thunder of Sten guns. I rushed to the spot where I heard the shouting of terrified people, and saw the flames. I was so shocked that I could not move when I saw men, women and children, including some drunks, shot by the police.

Can any African fail to be moved when he has seen this?

Some of us are in the habit of going into the veld to study, because of the noise during the day in the streets of the location, and of the Zionists at night, which makes concentration impossible. To-day when we were going to study we were arrested for nothing and loaded on to police vans. Our time was wasted sitting in a cell at the notorious Transvaal Road prison.

When will this intimidation of schoolchildren end? We had nothing to do with the riots. Does white supremacy mean the terrorising and rough-handling of non-whites by members of the police force? How long can we allow ourselves to be maliciously ill-treated in this way in the land of our forefathers?

Our patience has been stretched tremendously. Unjust laws have been piled on us since 1910. Why should Europeans be timorous when we ask for nothing but justice and freedom in our land? Most if not all our leaders were not present at the riot spot. They have repeatedly re-iterated the non-violent spirit of the defiance campaign. Why then should they be arrested?

Empty rumours have terrified both Europeans and Africans, and some Europeans assisted the police in their work. Africa shall not only have to "cry", but she will surely make up her mind "for these things are not yet at an end".

Appeal to Youth

From S. C. M. Majoolina, Boksburg:

Sons and daughters of the soil (Africa), the time has come to fight for our liberation from bondage. The defiance campaign is a challenge to a new Africa. Our youth must take its chance, for they are the backbone of Africa. With unity we can get our freedom.

Support For Chief Luthuli

From J. B. A. Luthuli, Bloemfontein:

The dismissal of Chief Albert John Luthuli, B.A. of Groutville, Natal has shocked us. But it was not unexpected. It exposes the real motives behind the retention of Chiefs by the Government.

The Government's reasons in this case amount to saying:—"Chiefs cannot serve two masters." They cannot work for the betterment and uplift of their people while at the same time working for their oppression. Chief Luthuli tried the impossible. As an educated man he should have known better and renounced it long ago.

It is now a naked truth indefensible that chiefs are tools of oppressors. If not, why was he dismissed? Chieftainship and African freedom are a contradiction in terms. Educated Chiefs be warned.

Though we regret the passing of Chief Luthuli as an enlightened Chief who served his people with distinction, we are proud of him as an African hero and leader. As the son of man renounced his heavenly kingdom to redeem mankind so has he given all that the world could offer as honour to fight and lead his oppressed people like Moses of yore.

The Writing on the Wall

A catalogue of sins in modern democratic Jerusalem. God shall burn them as grass in the furnace. General corruption of prophets, priests, princes and people. From L. B. S. Pretoria: Moreover the word of the Lord came to me saying;

Now thou son of man, will thou judge the bloody city? Yea thou shall show her all her abominations.

Then say thou, thus say the Lord God, the city shedded blood in the midst of it, that her time may come, and make idols against herself to defile herself.

Thou has become guilty in thy blood that thou has shed, and has defiled thyself, in thy idols which thou has made, and thou has caused thy days to draw near, and art come into thy years.

Therefore have I made a reproach unto the Heathen (Nations) and a mocking to all countries.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee.

Behold the princes of (democratic) Israel everyone were in thee to their power to shed blood. In thee have they set light by father and mother; in thee have they dealt by oppression with the stranger (in his own land) in thee have they vexed the fatherless and the widow.

Behold the same measure that thou use, will be used against you.

Me-ne, Me-ne, Tekel Upharsin. May it be so Oh Lord, Amen.

Native Hue of Resolution

From Wilfrid H. Harrison, Claremont:

Whatever opinion people may have about the apartheid or segregation of the Native people, we must take note of their solidarity and determination when once they have set on a purpose. They certainly know their friends from their enemies in the political arena, as was shown by the election of Brian Bunting with a huge majority. The rank and file voted because they wanted to show their strength, although they knew Bunting would not be allowed to remain in Parliament.

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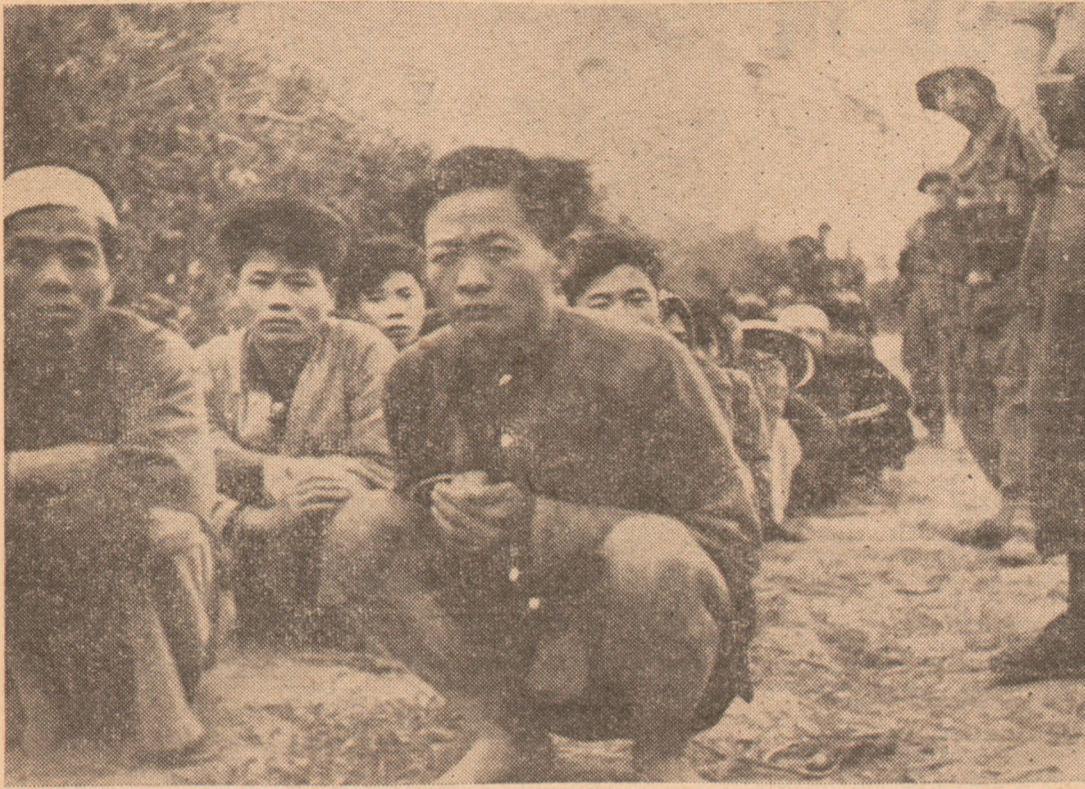
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Trade Mark



This picture from the French side in the Vietnam war shows soldiers in American-style uniforms guarding a group of People's Army prisoners captured in recent fighting in the Hanoi area.

FRENCH IN VIETNAM TIRED OF FIGHTING FOR U.S.

LONDON.

FRENCH military power is reeling in Northern Vietnam, where the People's Army is extending its military operations to a scope and power not seen before. A series of hurried conferences has been taking place on the urgent problem of rushing reinforcements to hold the remaining strongholds in the North.

In recent engagements South of Hanoi the French have lost many men and considerable quantities of arms which have fallen into the hands of the People's Army. Puppet troops are proving unreliable and even French soldiers are surrendering without much resistance.

More and more, the war is becoming an American war. French troops fight in U.S. uniforms. U.S. heavy equipment, planes, napalm bombs and ammunition keep them supplied. A U.S. Mission supervises their floundering operations and no decision is made without American approval.

The French High Commissioner in Vietnam, M. Letourneau, has flown back to Paris bringing with him the puppet "Prime Minister" and French news agencies report that a plan to fly reinforcements to the threatened Northern area from Saigon is being considered.

AMERICAN AID

The head of the American technical and economic mission in French Indo-China, Mr. F. P. Bartlett, has announced that the U.S. will pay for a new airfield to take heavy military planes in Laos, 130 miles south-west of Hanoi, and will make finance available to speed French land communications.

French troops are keenly aware that they are being sacrificed in a war on America's behalf. This point was sharply emphasised in a manifesto signed by the commanding officer, junior officers, N.C.O.'s and men of a French parachute force, dropped into the jungle in a futile effort to halt the advance of the Viet Minh army on a sector North of Hanoi.

The French parachutists were surrounded and captured. They declare they were abandoned as a sacrifice by the High Command. "This showed us not

only that the High Command is unable to retake the initiative but also that the war waged by the Expeditionary Corps is useless."

They had been told they were fighting bandits who would maltreat them if taken prisoner. Instead they were quickly overwhelmed by a "valiant people's army, well trained and well armed and commanded in a superior manner."

DOOMED TO SACRIFICE

The manifesto is addressed to the commanders and men of the French Expeditionary Corps. It says the war is condemned by the French people and is being fought to retain Vietnam as an armed base for eventual aggression by American forces against China.

"We appeal to you to refuse to continue this dirty war. Refuse to be men eternally doomed to sacrifice. If the repatriation of the Expeditionary Corps would be a disaster for the U.S. it would be, on the other hand, a good thing for France. For not only would it save the lives of tens of thousands of youths, but by disturbing the American plan of aggression, it will also enable the French people to reconquer their independence."

WAR CRIMINAL MAKES GOOD

LONDON.

A notorious Nazi, Wilhelm Schepmann, once chief of staff of the Hitler S.S., who lived for years after the war in hiding to escape charges of crimes against humanity and misuse of his office as police chief in Dortmund, has been elected a Councillor in the municipal elections, Lower Saxony.

"CARRY ON WHERE SAM KAHN LEFT OFF"

Africans' Advice To Bunting

CAPE TOWN.

MR. BRIAN BUNTING, M.P., was given an enthusiastic reception by his constituents at a public meeting at Blaauwlei last Sunday morning.

The Africans told Mr. Bunting: "We are very glad to have you as our representative in Parliament. It doesn't matter if the Government kicks you out again. That will show you are a true representative of the people, because the Government is always kicking us about too."

"You must carry on where Mr. Sam Kahn left off. And you must tell the Government it is our business to elect a man to Parliament, not the Government's. The vote belongs to us, not to them."

Mr. Bunting was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, secretary of the Western Province Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations.

Messrs. Ntoko, Nkata and Ndimangele, all of Blaauwlei, also addressed the meeting.

GOT LOST

Two European members of the special branch of the C.I.D. were seen at one stage ploughing their way through the sand in the neighbourhood of Blaauwlei, but failed to put in an appearance at the meeting. No fears are entertained as to their safety; it is presumed they lost their way and returned to base.

Mr. Bunting's next meeting will be held at the A.M.E. School Hall, Kensington, to-night (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

Further meetings will be held on Sunday, November 30, at 3 p.m. at Nyanga; Wednesday, December 3, at 8 p.m. at the Burial Hall, Elsie's River; Thursday, December 4, at 5 p.m. at Kayamandi; Saturday,

December 6, at 3 p.m. at Simons-town location; Sunday, December 7, at 3 p.m. at Paarl; Saturday, December 13, at 3 p.m. at Somerset West; Saturday, December 20, at 3 p.m. at Worcester.

NEW STOOGES ORGANISATION FOR AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG.

The Nationalists have discovered a new African organisation to which Die Vaderland has given publicity. It is announced that a new Federation of Bantu Organisations is to be called into being by a number of outstanding leading "Natives"

According to Die Vaderland's information, the organisation aims at closer contact with the Government. It mourns that many Natives, to use their term, are exposed to false leadership and subject to misleading influences. This organisation is to strive for the "individual and natural development of the Bantu and the maintenance of tribal traditions and customs to the exclusion of foreign ideologies".

The organisation is concerned not only by the misleading influences of foreign ideologies but also of the liberals. The organisation will advocate a policy for the Bantu of "separate development".

New Body Formed

(Continued from page 1)

question Mr. Sisulu said that he did not think the offer of a limited franchise would have any appeal for the great majority of the Non-European people.

The meeting agreed to form an organisation to:—

- (a) expose the evils of discrimination and colour bars;
- (b) mobilise support of the greatest number of people for the abolition of all discriminatory laws and practices;
- (c) stand for equal political rights and economic opportunities for all South Africans, irrespective of race, colour or sex;
- (d) win for all South Africans the freedoms of speech, assembly, movement and organisation.

To implement these aims, the organisation would carry out investigations, educational work, hold public meetings, issue publicity material and enrol members throughout the country. It would not enter candidates for election to public office.

Without any dissentients the meeting expressed its sympathy and support for the objects of the Defiance Campaign.

The meeting elected a provisional committee to draw up a constitution for the new organisation.

Public Violence Trial

JOHANNESBURG.

The trial in which six residents of the Denver Men's Hostel are appearing on allegations of public violence will open on December 4.

Their arrest followed the disturbances at the Hostel when three residents were shot dead by the police and others injured. One of the accused men is still in hospital with a bullet wound.

The six men are Isaac Moothudi, Walter Mofyene, Moses Duma, Victor Tongeni, John Zonda and Wilson Malela, the latter still in hospital.

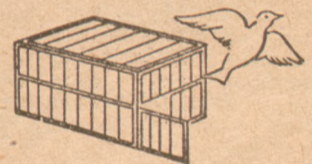
WIZARD FARCE IN KENYA

LONDON.

White officials and settlers in Kenya are playing out a disgusting farce with a so-called "wizard" as the chief character in their efforts to counter African resistance and alleged "Mau Mau" activities. The "wizard" is an unknown African who, according to the Times correspondent in Kenya, is "anxious to preserve his anonymity" and refuses to make any statements.

He is being carted round the Kiganop area on a "cleansing operation" by a white district officer and is accompanied by an anonymous "young Kikuyu chief" who spies on him and sees that he keeps to his terms of reference and does not stray into other witch-doctoring sidelines. His function is to cleanse people who are alleged to have taken Mau Mau oaths and he is given a publicity build-up as a "witch-doctor with power to administer or undo the most powerful oaths known to the Kikuyu". Part of his mumbo-jumbo is a blood sacrifice of a sheep.

An indication of the contempt and ridicule in which this farcical procedure is held by the white settlers who are using him to "cleanse" their farm labourers is the nickname they have bestowed on him, the "Wizard of Oz".



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UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE IN KENYA

ASCOT

Following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday:

Marathon Handicap, 2 miles 3 fur.: Andalusia. Danger, Frozen North.

Milnerton Handicap (Middles), 9 fur.: Norsel. Danger, First Saint.

Milnerton Handicap (Bottoms), 1 mile: Old Glory. Danger, Chip-master.

Ascot Handicap (A), 5 fur.: Pine-wood. Danger, Jungle Law.

Ascot Handicap (B), 5 fur.: Simeon. Danger, Green Jewel.

Ascot Handicap (C), 5 fur.: First Degree. Danger, Entice.

Juvenile Stakes (Colts and Geldings), 5 fur.: Jersey. Danger, Perennial Lite.

Juvenile Stakes (Fillies), 5 fur.: Resolute. Danger, Farazula.

Girl Defiers Caned

JOHANNESBURG.

A young girl defier of 13 has disclosed how she and two other young African girl members of her batch were caned by policemen who took the law into their own hands and then released them.

Alice Kumale, aged 13, was a member of a batch of 16 volunteers who defied the curfew regulations at Brakpan last week. The other young girls in the batch were aged 16 and 15 respectively. (All three had insisted on being allowed to go into action, according to Campaign leaders.)

Alice testifies that after the batch was arrested, the three girls were separated from the others at the charge office and they were taken into a room. "From a window I saw a policeman in a blue uniform taking off his numbers from his uniform. After a while he came into the room where we were. He was carrying a cane.

"He came in and put the lights off.

"He ordered me to bend down and I was given eight cuts with the cane across my buttocks.

"My friend Maria was given four cuts and Caroline three.

"Later, in the early hours of the morning, we were chased out of the charge office room and pursued as far as the gate. We went home."

Alice was taken to a doctor who wrote a certificate describing the marks she sustained as a result of the caning.

AFRICANS!

Do you want to be photographed and get your snapshots after about 8 minutes of waiting? If so, call at: 101 Grattan Street, New Brighton Village, Port Elizabeth.

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Editor Criticizes Police Methods

LONDON.

A PICTURE of growing hatred and bitterness between the races in Kenya and of violent police repression of the African people is presented in a report from Nairobi to the New Statesman and Nation by its Editor, Mr. Kingsley Martin, who has flown out to study the situation for himself.

He says European assessment of the position is inconsistent and hampered by the fact that the Government has little real contact with the Africans. Few officials can even speak the Kikuyu language.

When he arrived a fortnight ago he was told Mau Mau represented only a small percentage of

the Kikuyu, but on a later visit to the worst trouble areas he found among the white settlers the common assumption that, apart from a resolute handful, all the Kikuyu people now support, either willingly or from terror a movement whose object is, bluntly, to drive the Europeans out of Africa.

WIDESPREAD ANXIETY

"No one here is much surprised to be told that there are signs of a similar movement beginning in Tanganyika a territory which has been receiving an overflow of Kikuyu tribesmen. There is widespread anxiety, too, lest the same revolutionary objective and similar bloodthirsty tactics spread to other tribal reserves in Kenya."

Mr. Martin says: "I have personally heard the shocked complaints of officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers about the unnecessary degree of violence the police have been showing. I have no doubt that the senior officials are doing all they can to prevent incidents which, one witness told me amount to Black-and-Tannery. (A reference to the notorious British soldiery used to suppress the Irish national liberation movement.)

A well-known authority on the Kikuyu after a visit to the tribe reported "a most bitter hatred against Europeans is now general." Another liberal settler told Mr. Martin how one of his most loyal and diligent Kikuyu workers had become soured "by the experience of having his wife beaten up in the reserve."

BEATING WOMEN

He found old hands among the white settlers who claimed 95 per cent. of the Kikuyu were "guilty of crime" and justified disciplinary measures including the beating up of women. "The argument is sometimes crudely expressed that the Kikuyu must be made more frightened of the Europeans than of Mau Mau."

After discussion of the newer leaders of the Kenya African Union who have replaced those arrested by the Government, he says: "The greatest obstacle to making full use of these newer leaders is that the most 'bullet-headed' type of settler is not prepared to trust any African, least of all a Kikuyu. This means, in effect, that all African leaders are expected to be pro-British; and that means in present circumstances, to lack all influence with their own tribal people whom they ought to be leading.

"There is a real problem in knowing how best to defeat the loud-mouthed group of extremist opposition settlers who are sometimes called the European Mau Mau."

From a study of suppressed African newspapers, Mr. Martin found no signs of a primitive 'ju-ju' aspect of Mau Mau. Nor were the sentiments Marxist. "They are mainly liberal and nationalist. In essence, the African protest is against racial and economic discrimination, and in support of equal rights for Africans."

CLAIRWOOD

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

First Race: 1, Gaslight; 2, Stout Effort; 3, Monsieur Gratis.

Second Race: 1, Cicerone; 2, Fontenay; 3, Rodeo.

Third Race: 1, Nor; 2, Forfar; 3, Anvil Top.

Fourth Race: 1, Amuse; 2, President; 3, Comical Duke.

Fifth Race: 1, Cape Storm; 2, Fine Figure; 3, Ignis Feast.

Sixth Race: 1, Catastrophe; 2, Crown Prince; 3, Mvita.

Seventh Race: 1, Divisus; 2, Demagogue; 3, Quick Reward.

Eighth Race: 1, Knowsley; 2, Blue Mantle; 3, Ashdown.

Ninth Race: 1, Trencom; 2, Royal Dream; 3, Compton.

GERMISTON

Following are Centaur's selections for Germiston on Saturday: Germiston City Handicap, 8 fur.: Flying Club, Mohaluxmi, Darwin.

Klipportjie Handicap (A), 5 fur.: Shuttle Service, Fighting Girl, Bonvenir.

Klipportjie Handicap (B), 7 fur.: Bagasse, The Navy, Judea.

Klipportjie Handicap (D), 7 fur.: Pandemonium, Bing Bang, Chariot.

Klipportjie Handicap (D), 6 fur.: Senator, Swimalot, Rio Star.

Moderate Handicap (C), 10 fur.: Breakwater, Gregale, How.

Moderate Handicap (D), 12 fur.: Grand Canyon, Royal Florida, Carnfray.

Juvenile Plate, 5 fur.: Aquaplane, Arlington, Balize.

Maiden Plate, 8 fur.: Saint's Promise, Ferry Boat, Bleu Terre.

CHARGED UNDER COMMUNISM ACT

EAST LONDON.

Two leading members of the African National Congress, Mr. James Matati and Mr. Million Manana, are at present in East London jail charged with contraventions of notices issued under the Suppression of Communism Act forbidding them to attend gatherings for a period of 6 months.

These men allege they are not being given the facilities of awaiting trial prisoners. They are detained in their cells night and day and are allowed out for neither exercise nor sunshine. One man who suffers from rheumatism had his shoes taken away from him and like all the others has only one small blanket in his cell.



U.S. ANTI-RED WITCH HUNTERS DRAW BLOOD.

Hounded by the American Senate investigating committee, the top legal authority at UNO, Mr. A. Feller, took his own life by jumping from the window of his flat in New York. Mr. Feller, an American citizen, was a graduate of Columbia and Harvard Universities and had been with UN since its beginning. He was accused by the war-crazy American senators of using his post at UNO to endanger U.S. security and had been hauled before the committee for investigation together with other Americans on the staff.

Mr. Trygve Lie, retiring General-Secretary of UNO, said his death was "a terrible shock and irreparable loss", and described him as a great and loyal civil servant and a great and loyal

American.

There is a general feeling among neutrals that the American leaders are attempting to wreck UNO as an obstacle to their war plans. The London Times says the methods used during the Senate inquiry have produced highly irresponsible accusations against UN headquarters and Mr. Lie, both from members of the Committee and from large sections of the American Press, and have already led to the suspension or dismissal of a number of staff members who declined to say whether they had ever been communists.

"The manner in which the investigation has been handled, with a complete disregard for the rules of evidence, has had distressing repercussions throughout the secretariat," says the paper.

GREEK VOTE FAKE

LONDON.

The phoney basis on which the new American-controlled fascist Government under Marshal Papagos has been brought into power in Greece is revealed by an analysis of the figures in the recent elections.

The Greek Rally of Papagos actually gained only 3,000 more votes than in the previous election. But with a rigged electoral law brought in only a few days before the outgoing Parliament was dissolved, and with mass intimidation keeping 50 per cent. of voters away from the polls, they have gained a sweeping majority in the "Parliament".

Voting figures were: Papagos, 627,000; Centre Parties (former Government), 441,000; Left-Labour E.D.A., 144,000.

The EDA retained its hold of 10 per cent. of the poll but the Centre lost heavily, mainly from voters who were scared or indifferent about voting. Although the combined votes of the opposition were almost equal to the Rally poll, the state of the parties in Parliament was Rally, 241; Centre, 59; EDA, 0. In 1951 the EDA won 11 seats but the fake election law has cleared them out.

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