

Advance

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HAVOC TRAIL OF RAND TORNADO

from Ruth First

The furious tornado which blitzed and devastated Albertynsville squatter camp killed 16 and injured hundreds and left all but a tiny number of the families who lived in the mile square camp homeless and destitute.

No photographs can tell vividly enough the devastation of the area and it is hard to express the full tragedy in terms of the personal sufferings that these people sustained.

PRIMITIVE HUTS

Just over the Potchefstroom road from Moroka, though a little further along the road, the Albertynsville squatters are among the thousands of African families in this city who lived in primitive mud and straw brick homes under sheets of corrugated iron. When the tornado struck it pulverised the mud brick structures into dust, left homes a tangled mass of rubble, scattered furniture yards away. The camp crumbled as though under the impact of an atom bomb.

More than 4,000 have been rendered homeless. In some families many were injured.

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A.N.C. WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT NAT. DICTATORSHIP

Strong Reply to Swart's Ban

THE African National Congress will not submit to intimidation, but will continue to fight against the dictatorial methods of the Government with more vigour and determination, says a statement issued by the Congress Executive in Johannesburg this week.

The Congress statement is issued in reply to Mr. Swart's proclamation banning African meetings in the urban and rural areas, published in the Government Gazette last Friday.

Mr. Swart announced at the same time the Government intended to seek powers during the coming session of Parliament to detain leaders of the defiance campaign and other agitators amongst the African people.

This is concrete proof of the dictatorship of the Government over the Africans and its wide and arbitrary powers which are capable of abuse, says the Congress statement.

The regulations will shock many. Far from improving the situation, they will worsen relations between black and white and will endanger the South African public.

EXTENSION

"There is no doubt that the lives lost at East London were lost as a result firstly of the banning of meetings and secondly the order of the Minister of Justice to the police to shoot at defenceless crowds.

"This ban has now been de-

liberately extended throughout the Union and hundreds of people will meet without knowing about the new orders and will not escape similar consequences."

These threats are directed, says the A.N.C. against the Non-Europeans only, but we know that Cabinet members have repeatedly associated all political parties opposed to them, including the official Opposition, with the defiance campaign, thus paving the way for more all-embracing measures to silence all opposition and establish a totalitarian state.

"The South African public should take full cognisance of the trend of legislation since the Nationalists came into power, since it is in this dismal record that the causes for the serious situation in this country will be found."

TO MEET

The Non-European National Organisations are to meet this week to discuss the Government proclamations curbing meetings and assemblies which are aimed at the defiance campaign.

Four days after the announcement of this proclamation and the

new powers taken to itself by the cabinet, copies of the Government Gazette carrying the proclamation were still not available in Johannesburg, although other extraordinary issues of the Government Gazette carrying the same date as this one were received by subscribers.

The view has been expressed here that it may be possible to have the proclamation declared *ultra vires* in the courts on the ground

(Continued on page 5)

20 LEADERS FOUND GUILTY

JOHANNESBURG.

All 20 accused in the Suppression of Communism Act trial here were found guilty when Mr. Justice Rumpff gave judgment in the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning.

They were sentenced to nine months imprisonment with compulsory labour suspended for two years on condition they are not convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act in that period. Leave to appeal was granted.

For details of the case, see "Defiance Campaign Not Communism" on page 8.

EUROPEAN RESISTERS GO INTO ACTION THIS WEEK

CAPE TOWN.

A BATCH of European resisters will go into action in Cape Town next Monday, December 8, and on the same day Mr. Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor-General of the Union, will be a member of a mixed batch to defy an unjust law in the Transvaal, according to press reports.

Mr. Duncan, who lives in Basutoland, recently resigned from the Service in Basutoland where he had been Judicial Commissioner, presiding over the court that hears appeals from the Chief's Courts.

He is a strong opponent of incorporation of the territories into the Union. When he decided to resign from the service he explained his reasons in a statement to his friends.

FUNDAMENTAL CRISIS

He wrote that the present crisis was a fundamental one in South African history. "White supremacy has reached its last phase, and will soon be replaced by something else. It may go quietly or it may be drenched in violence and be replaced by a tyranny more hideous even than that aimed at by the present Government.

"We do not know the future in detail; but we do know that White supremacy is on the way out. White supremacy is doomed for several reasons."

The main reason, said Mr. Duncan, was that "the Non-Whites are at last learning the culture and skills of the western world. You cannot keep a man down if he is worthy of rising.

"We White South Africans can no longer choose whether to preserve or to dissolve White Supremacy.

"It is inevitably dying in front of our eyes. Our only choice is to decide HOW it will go. We can follow our ruling politicians and use weapons of hatred and violence. Or we can choose to introduce into the country the teachings of peaceful change."

Mr. Duncan, who is an ardent admirer and follower of the teachings of Gandhi, is leaving Basutoland to farm in the Union.

(Continued on page 4)



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Bunting Prohibited From Addressing Meetings

He Lies Abroad For His Country

JOHANNESBURG.

"Racial discrimination is more repugnant to the people of South Africa than to almost any other people in the world."

This is the opening sentence in a column-long interview which Mr. G. A. Jooste, South Africa's Ambassador in the United States, gave to the New York Times on November 14.

Mr. Jooste also said "the Group Areas Act was drafted so that a minority of Whites can be displaced in any community on the action by a majority of Non-Whites. If the majority is White, with assets of five or six million pounds, a Non-White group with assets of six million pounds can be displaced to another area, but the White population is compelled to deliver to the Non-White the equivalent in property or money of the larger holdings".

But Will Go To Parliament Despite Swart's Ban

CAPE TOWN.

TWO detectives from the political police chose the dinner-hour last Sunday to serve on Mr. Brian Bunting, M.P., a Suppression of Communism Act notice prohibiting him from attending any gatherings for a period of one year.

Bona fide religious, social or recreational gatherings are excluded.

"Mr. Swart, stung by my election to Parliament, is now trying to prevent me in another way from taking my seat," Mr. Bunting told Advance.

"But I intend to take my seat when Parliament opens on January 23, despite Mr. Swart's notice. I was legally elected to Parliament by an overwhelming majority, and the African people have given me a mandate which I intend to carry out.

"The Government's whole handling of this election shows their contempt for so-called democratic institutions, and in particular for

the right of the African people to representation in Parliament.

EXPULSIONS

"They have expelled Mr. Sam Kahn and are now proposing to expel me from Parliament, although the African voters have shown in the most convincing fashion that they want us there.

"The African people are not satisfied with their present limited franchise rights. They are restricted to 3 representatives out of 149 in the house of Assembly and those three must be Europeans. On top of that the Government is now using the Suppression of Communism Act to prevent the Africans from having in Parliament even the Europeans of their choice.

"This is a deliberate attempt to destroy the franchise rights of the African people altogether, because if they are only allowed to send 'good boys' to Parliament their franchise is worthless to them.

Everyone will be at the
ADVANCE PARTY
on Xmas Eve

"Voting rights must belong to the people, not the Government. I hope all who wish to see progress in South Africa will help defend the existing rights of the African people, and to extend them so that all South Africans have the right to vote freely on the basis of equality."

AFRICAN PROTEST

"We protest in the strongest terms against this denial to Mr. Bunting of his right to address his constituents," Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, secretary of the Western Province Vigilance Associations and Advisory Boards, told Advance.

"By this infringement of the freedom of speech, Mr. Swart is the first witness to the Africans that Mr. Bunting stands on the same platform as Mr. Kahn, who was banned in the same way.

"The Africans will not allow themselves to send 'good boys' to Parliament. The banning of Mr. Bunting is a direct attack on the right of the African voters to choose their own representative. That challenge must be answered."

Mr. Johnson Ngwevela told Advance: "This is a denial of our right to have a representative in the House of Assembly and shows the Government does not want to hear the voice of the African people when it makes laws in Parliament.

"I protest strongly that the Government should take such a step to muzzle the Africans at a time when it is of the utmost importance that everybody should have the freedom of expression.

"The Nationalist Government wants to dictate to the people of this country. But the Africans are no more children. They know how to differentiate between just and unjust, and they know what to do."

CLARION CALL

It is difficult to know what Minister of Justice Swart hopes to achieve by his latest blanket ban on meetings. It is as stupid as a doctor trying to cure a cancer by relying solely on a general anaesthetic.

Let us say that from the Government's point of view the disease in our country is unrest among the African people. It is surely obvious that a ban on meetings is going to do nothing to cure that? On the contrary, all the evidence points to the opposite conclusion—that it will aggravate the "disease".

Cause and Effect

It was the ban on meetings and the curfew in Port Elizabeth which led to the African National Congress decision to stage a one-day strike of protest. To the strike the City Council and employers responded by sacking the strikers. And so a whole chain of deteriorating race relationships was set off.

In East London it was Swart's ban on meetings again which was the direct cause of the riots there. Both the Deputy-Mayor and the East London Daily Dispatch said that but for Swart's ban there would never have been any trouble. It was because of the ban that a religious meeting suddenly turned "political", in the eyes of the police officer on the spot, and had to be dispersed by force.

At Witziesshoek, again, in November, 1950, it was a ban on meetings which led directly to the clash between the Africans and the police in which 17 lives were lost. The history of the last 30 years is over-full of similar incidents.

Africans Peaceful

On the other hand, it is hard to find an example of an African meeting which, without interference from police or other busybodies, spilled over into violence. It is the Nationalists, not the Africans, who come to political meetings with knuckle-dusters and bicycle chains.

The Africans, by contrast, are traditionally peaceful at meetings. They have a profound belief in the value of discussion and the sanctity of the majority decision. The meeting in the local square or hall is the Parliament of the African people, for they have no other.

And now Swart wants to stop all that. No more meetings or discussions, except by permission in writing of the Native Commissioner or magistrate of the area concerned. Which means, in practically all areas, no more meetings. The Government wants to impose on the people the silence of the grave.

Provocation

It is the Government's habit to provoke the people and then blame them for the consequences. Every single one of the recent riots could have been avoided if the Government had made the slightest effort to meet the wishes of the people, or even to hear their case. But the only language this Government understands is the language of force.

Swart's latest ban on meetings—which he promises to follow up in the coming session with a bill to provide for concentration camps for people's leaders—is bound to result in further disturbances. And the Government will use these disturbances as an excuse for piling still further restrictions on the people.

How long do the Nationalists expect the patience of the people to last?

Kenya Atrocities

The atrocities which are being perpetrated by the British Government in Kenya should serve to expose the claim that the Western powers have a civilising mission to perform in Africa.

The British make no secret of the fact that they are razing villages to the ground, beating up men and women who oppose them, seizing the cattle of villagers by way of collective fines. Last week an area of 250 square miles was completely cleared of every Kikuyu man, woman and child, and the whole community transported to a reserve they had never seen before; the guilty and the innocent alike are being thrown into concentration camps for detention and interrogation; men, women and children have been killed in shooting bouts.

Whatever the Mau Mau has done—if it exists at all—surely pales into insignificance beside what the British are doing now. All the excesses of the authorities are justified on the grounds they are necessary to preserve law and order; and Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, says that if sterner measures are needed they will be adopted.

Bloody Imperialism

These are the bloody cruelties of the imperialist defending his booty against the people. It is hardly surprising that they are not producing results, and the authorities are now compelled to admit that support for the Mau Mau—that is, resistance to the imperialists—is stronger than ever.

We have seen it happen before in Malaya, where the brutal tyranny of the British has failed to crush the resistance movement of the people. Now in Kenya the British, like the apartheiders in South Africa, are digging their own graves because they are too stupid, too frightened, too greedy or just too obstinate to concede the demand of the African people for more land and more democratic rights.

Tyrants Will Fall

There is no case in history where the strong-arm boys have succeeded in crushing the freedom-struggle of the people. There have been temporary set-backs, but in the end it is the people who have won through, and the tyrants who have been destroyed.

Swart and Lyttelton apparently don't want to learn; well, in this world of compulsory democratic education, they will just have to be taught, that's all.

CHANTICLEER.



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CAN EISENHOWER SOLVE U.S. PROBLEMS?

Press Warns: No Easy Solution

NEW YORK.

THE United States faces a period of the utmost difficulty and seriousness, and President Eisenhower, when he steps into office in less than two months' time, will be confronted with a mass of problems to which there is no apparent solution. This is the gloomy conclusion of broad sections of the American Press, including Mr. Eisenhower's own supporters, in the mood of more sober reflection which has followed the election.

The new President's most knotty problem is the Korean War. He virtually won the election on the promise that he would go immediately to the Far East with the object of "bringing the boys back home". It is now painfully obvious to all but the blind that the United States has suffered an historical military defeat in Korea. The ghastly casualties of the big October offensive have left the U.S. Command in a worse position than before and the switch, in the last week, to mass air attacks does not conceal the reality of a situation the military commanders are incapable of solving.

ATOMIC WEAPONS

General Van Fleet has asked for more American divisions to force a decision and the Tokyo headquarters continues to talk of using atomic weapons.

Mr. Eisenhower must try to save the U.S. arms from their inglorious situation. Even the military commentator of the New York Times, Mr. Hanson Baldwin, has warned on the eve of his visit to the war front that "he cannot work miracles".

The President-elect will travel through a hostile, devastated country in which his safety will be guarded by terrorism and an iron military dictatorship. Already thousands of Koreans are being swept into crowded prisons in case they should endanger the President-elect. The ruins of South Korea are the ruins of America's most disastrous military adventure.

Beyond Korea, Eisenhower faces the problem of keeping control of a Japan where militarism and nationalism are rearing their heads again, and of keeping up the war in French Indo-China. On these questions, an Associated Press report from Washington admitted that the new President faces a "nightmarish dilemma" and that "limited successes appear to be the best hope of the new administration in the Far East".

In the Near East, Gen. Eisenhower is personally aware of the difficulties he faces. In the election campaign he owned that "there are innumerable economic tensions" which could develop into what he called "political catastrophe".

PROBLEMS IN EUROPE

On the situation in Europe, the U.S. Information Service issued a report acknowledging "the new administration will be confronted immediately with difficult problems". The countries of West Europe, it stated, "continue to insist upon more initiative and greater efforts to produce and sell more competitively than in the past. They do not want to be 'poor relatives' of the United States and would rather earn their own way than rely on American hand-outs".

On the new President's opening tasks, the New York Times says: "Grave problems confront the Republican Party when it assumes

office in Washington." The Herald-Tribune, a Republican paper, admits: "The months to follow will be a testing time for the General, the Republican Party and the whole country."

NO EASY SOLUTIONS

The Washington Star says: "The four years which lie ahead will be difficult years . . . there will be no easy solutions." The Baltimore Sun says: "We do not believe Gen. Eisenhower will usher in the millennium, indeed, it is probably that his administration will be a difficult one."

The last Republican President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, has indirectly admitted that vital issues of U.S. policy were not placed before the public in the election. "The problems before us," he stated, "are more difficult than were even debated in the election campaign."

The well-known columnist, Joseph Alsop, sums up by saying that the problems that will face Gen. Eisenhower when he becomes President "are likely to hit him like a cart-load of bricks".

Chief Lutuli Gets Backing of His People

DURBAN.

At a tribal meeting last week the Amakholwa people unanimously decided not to elect another chief to take the place of Chief Albert Lutuli, who was dismissed from his chieftainship by the Government for refusing to resign from the African National Congress.

The meeting resolved to inform the Government that a new chief would not be elected by the Amakholwa tribe for the following reasons:

Firstly, as Chief Lutuli was elected by the people the Government had no right to dismiss him without consultation with the tribe.

Secondly, as the tribe still regards Chief Lutuli as the most able man to represent them, and a chief who faithfully carried out his tribal duties, they see no good reason for his dismissal as chief of the tribe.

Thirdly, as Chief Lutuli was dismissed from the chieftainship because he was a member of the African National Congress, the tribe sees no purpose in electing another chief for every man in the tribe is a member of the African National Congress.

"Trade Unions Harmed By Ban On Meetings"

T.L.C. Urged To Press For Repeal

CAPE TOWN.

AN appeal to the S.A. Trades and Labour Council to mobilise all possible support for the repeal of the order banning open-air meetings, and the withdrawal of the curfew regulations and the notices banning individuals from attending meetings in the Eastern Province has been made by Miss Ray Alexander, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Miss Alexander says the Central Executive committee of her union requests the Council to protest to the Minister of Justice against the ban and the curfew, as "these restrictions are not made only against the national liberatory movement of this country, but also against trade unions. It makes it impossible to hold factory meetings etc. with our workers".

GOVT. POLICY

In a further letter to the Trades and Labour Council Miss Alexander says the union is convinced the out-of-hand shooting of innocent men and women by the police "is part of the Government's policy to ruthlessly oppress the Non-European people, and at the same time create race riots between European and Non-European, Indian and African, and African and Coloured.

"Our union," her letter goes on, "has seen the things that unite working men and women, and we have also seen the things that disunite them such as language, religion, racial and national differences. We have learned from our day to day work in factories, and from union meetings that workers, irrespective of race, colour and creed can get together with a view to bringing about a happier state of affairs for themselves and their families, and do not want to cut one another's throats.

"Here in our country, as in many others, the employing

class have been quick to make use of these religious, racial and national differences, and that is why the employers and the Government resist trade unions which unite white and non-white workers. Their way of doing things is to keep the workers divided so as to prevent them from achieving their aim of eliminating exploitation of man by man and bringing about the brotherhood of men.

"We brotherhood of men sufficiently understood these attempts by the employing class, have not united and forged the unity of the workers and that is why today we are faced with such a serious position. We trade unions know that this is wrong. The trade union movement in South Africa has a great part to play, and is one of the most important weapons in the struggle for justice and freedom."

FRENCH DEFEAT IN VIETNAM

LONDON.

French communiques have admitted the loss of the vital military centre of Son La and the retreat of the French forces to a new line. The defeat at Son La is admitted to be the heaviest blow since the fall of Hoa Binh more than a year ago.

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CONCENTRATION CAMPS "NOT URGENT"

CAPE TOWN.

A motion by Mr. B. A. Levitas "that this Council dissociates itself from any suggestion that concentration camps be set up in any area for imprisoning leaders of the African peoples; and this Council instructs the Town Clerk to circulate a report to all members of the Council on the nature of the representations made by the United Municipal Executive to the Minister of Native Affairs and the Minister of Justice" was raised as a matter of urgency at the meeting of the City Council last Thursday.

Only ten members of the Council agreed it was a matter of urgency, and since 27 votes were required (two-thirds of the number of councillors present), Mr. Levitas was unable to have his motion discussed.

The Mayor said the City Council's representatives at the conference of the United Municipal Executive (Mr. Gearing and Mr. Mervyn Williams) had not yet returned to Cape Town, but he would make inquiries when they did.

Mr. Levitas' motion will thus not be discussed until the next ordinary meeting of the Council in December.



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KENYA REPRESSION SHARPLY ATTACKED IN BRITAIN

Protest To Swart

CAPE TOWN.
In a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, protesting against the ban on African meetings, Mr. B. P. Bunting M.P., said last Saturday:
"On behalf African voters Cape Western strenuously protest against your latest attack on democratic rights of African people stop Your ban on meetings is merely a further provocation of the people and cannot lead to racial harmony stop About time you and your Government abandoned policy bullets, batons and restrictions and did something constructive to improve conditions of the people."

EUROPEAN RESISTERS

(Continued from page 1)

Welcoming Mr. Duncan's statement, Messrs. Walter Sisulu and Yusuf Cachalia, the joint Secretaries of the National Action Committee, said: "Mr. Duncan has shown great foresight in taking this brave stand at a very critical period in the history of our country. We hope that this will have wide repercussions among Europeans in South Africa and arouse maximum consciousness for right and justice.
"Such an awaking will place the great struggle for the future of our country upon the basis of principle and not upon that of race and colour. It will help to avert race antagonisms and will frustrate the sinister efforts of the racialists who seek to precipitate racial conflicts which may destroy South Africa.
"Posterity will thank Mr. Duncan and other right-thinking European South Africans for the bold stand on an issue which is of paramount importance to all of us."
In Cape Town a mass meeting was scheduled to take place at the Drill Hall on Wednesday evening, December 3, at 8 p.m. at which Europeans and Non-Europeans would speak.

Settlers Clamour For Bloodbath

LONDON.

While British troops and local police continue to lash about in Kenya in their campaign of terrorism against the African people, egged on by the howls of the settlers—and evidently causing the greatest satisfaction to the Nationalist Government in South Africa—broad sections of the Press from Tory to Labour are seriously condemning both the methods and policy now being applied in East Africa.

From reports and comments on the spot the impression is being gained that the Kenya Government, supported from Whitehall, is turning the situation into a war against the Kikuyu, much on the lines of the war in Malaya, and is determined to smash all opposition and aspirations of the African population, without conceding the right of African leaders to be consulted.

POLICE CHIEF

Great significance attaches to the presence in Kenya of Sir Percy Sillitoe, the British political police chief and head of MI5 (counter-espionage), who is said to be "advising" on security matters. Sillitoe advised the Malan Government on the Suppression of Communism Act and, under direction from the American F.B.I., took part in the attempt to foist similar legislation on Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Despite the savagery of repressive measures against the Kikuyu, mass shootings of people, seizure of thousands of cattle, and the sweeping of great numbers of innocent people from their homes into concentration camps—despite these measures which are described with brutal detail in the British press reports, the white settlers want still more extreme measures.

In the Kenya Legislature, white members both elected and Government-nominated, wanted strong action and accused the administration

of "shilly-shallying" to public opinion in England.

SETTLERS' RAVING

Oldest member of the Legislature, Col. E. S. Grogan, combined his demands for savage action with bitter attacks on the Kikuyu as a "cowardly" tribe. He said the situation obviously amounted to treason and anyone taking part should be "hanged by the neck until dead."

Grogan wanted "about 100 of these rascals" charged with treason and about 25 per cent. of them hanged in front of the remainder who should be sent back to the reserves "to tell the joyful news to the others . . . If something on these lines is not done quickly to bring this business to a real conclusion then we shall be faced with a problem, for the patience of the people I represent is nearly exhausted—and not only that but their endurance is nearly exhausted."

Other European members wanted the death sentence for administering Mau Mau oaths or organising an illegal organisation.

In Britain, a strong reaction is developing against the huge-scale crimes being committed in Britain's name. Typical of these were the mass shooting at Kirawira in which 19 Africans were killed, including four women, and the cynical "Operation Polo tournament" in which European settlers on polo ponies and armed with polo sticks, revolvers and shotguns combined with British troops, police and bands of Masai in a sweep against Kikuyu in the Rift Valley.

The polo-playing settlers had the help of police dogs and spotting planes, but they admitted the result of their sweep was "disappointing" ending in the capture of only 100, mostly old men and women.

PRESS CRITICISM

In Britain, the Conservative Sunday Observer says: "The Kenya Government's decision to intensify its punitive campaign against the Kikuyu tribe should be reconsidered now, before it is too late. The reintroduction of the hated 'registration' system, the closing of more schools, and the imposition of 'collective' punishment are measures likely to increase the already dangerous state of bitterness in this powerful and intelligent tribe . . . No policy that makes the Kikuyu feel an outcast in his own land can offer any hope of a solution."

Commenting on the Government's intended plan to bring the African leader Mr. Jomo Kenyatta to trial, the editor of the socialist New Statesman and Nation, Mr. Kingsley Martin, says: "I am inclined to predict that he will be built into a legendary figure, whose destiny it is to overthrow the European intruders and to lead his people to freedom, independence and national greatness."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian accuses the Kenya Government of "swiping blindly about". It says "in the huge apparatus of special powers it has erected, the Kenya Government has given the fatal impression that it is fighting a war against the Kikuyu people, not a police action on the Kikuyus' behalf . . . Victory over the Mau Mau will not come from lunging about in the darkness."

T.U.C. STATEMENT ON KENYA

LONDON.

The British Trades Union Congress, disagreeing with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. O. Lyttelton, has published a statement attributing Kenya's troubles to economic reasons and colonial oppression. It says: "A solution to the problems of land hunger, the growth of slums, and the colour bar must be found if the Colony is to develop into a multi-racial society giving justice and equal opportunity to all."



The scene at the graveside when the African victims of the Kimberley shooting were buried recently.



Dr. A. Letele, of Kimberley, arrested by a squad of police during the recent round-up of suspects following the riots in Kimberley.

HEART-BREAKING SCENES ON RAND

(Continued from page 1)

The Baragwanath hospital admitted over 300 men, women and children.

EUROPEANS HELPED

The tornado hit the camp about 4.30 that Sunday afternoon, but not till two hours later did the news reach the city. When the disaster became known, thousands of European volunteers rushed to the scene to bring aid and help in the rescue work which went on for

the whole night, members of all races working desperately side by side to reach the entombed people, treat casualties and rush the seriously hurt to hospital. The street from which the blood transfusion vans operated was jammed with volunteers who had come forward to give blood.

The morning after the disaster survivors were sitting amidst the ruins of their homes, all their belongings drenched in

mud most of them still too stunned to talk of the tragedy. A fringe of houses at the edge of the camp remain intact, as the tornado freakishly rushed through and destroyed the centre but then stopped short of the odd houses at the outskirts as though to leave some evidence of what homes the camp had once contained.

NARROW ESCAPES

Many families escaped serious injury by crawling under beds. When I was going through the camp on Monday morning, 19 hours after the disaster struck, a little African girl was dug out from under the wreckage piled over a kitchen dresser and some sheets of corrugated iron.

She was alive and quite unscratched after this seemingly miraculous escape and she sat on the kitchen dresser drinking a cold drink.

Africans on the scene the morning after were collecting tics and shillings for the victims of the tornado. On this scene of wreckage some men giving a demonstration of undefeated courage were already starting to re-erect their homes, and here and there wooden skeleton frames of their structures pointed to the new camp that was already rising on the ruins of the old.

The Transvaal Indian Congress and the African National Congress have launched an appeal for donations to be given direct to the Mayor's Albertsville Relief Fund or to be sent care of their Welfare section, 4a Kort Street, Johannesburg.

TEACHERS, PREACHER BARRED FROM JOBS

Effect of Swart's Notice

CRADOCK.

ON November 8 five local members of the African National Congress were served with notices from the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, forbidding them to attend any gatherings for a period of six months.

They were Mr. T. U. K. Pono (A.N.C. chairman), Mr. Edward Ntsholo, the Rev. J. A. Calata, Mr. J. N. Hlekani and Mr. P. J. Mali. When the notices were handed over, the men asked what the position was in regard to teachers, since Messrs Hlekani and Mali were schoolteachers. The C.I.D. in reply said they thought they could carry out their normal duties as teachers.

On the morning of November 19, however, the detectives visited these teachers in their schools and said they had received instructions that a class of pupils was a "gathering" in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. The teachers were advised to stop teaching there and then.

Thereafter the teachers interviewed the local District Commandant of Police, who advised them to carry on providing each class contained no more than 10 pupils. He also advised them to apply to the Minister for exemption from the notice as far as teaching was concerned. This advice was confirmed by the magistrate and

However on November 28 the District Commandant informed

the teachers he had received instructions from Pretoria by phone that the two teachers were not to teach school at all for the next six months, i.e. for the duration of their notices.

Similar advice, it is understood, has been given the Rev. Calata, a minister of the Church.

So far the Education Department has taken no action against the teachers beyond demanding that they return their November salary cheques, which they did.

Legal advice is being sought in the matter, but meanwhile the affected parties are jobless.

NOW AGAIN ADMIT MAIL SEIZED

JOHANNESBURG.

The case in which Mrs. Violet Weinberg, secretary of the National Assistance Fund, is being charged under the Welfare Organisations Act has been postponed to December 10.

The Post Office has replied to a letter of demand sent out in connection with the Fund's mail seized under orders of the Attorney General that all material seized will be exhibits in the court case.

Openings For Non-European Doctors And Nurses Urged

Deputation Interviews Natal Administrator

DURBAN.

A PLEA for the opening up of the provincial hospital system at all levels to Non-European doctors and for the employment of Non-European nursing sisters was made by a deputation led by Dr. D. M. Bassa and comprising Drs. S. J. Sililio, K. M. Sedat and N. R. Mokate which interviewed the Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. G. Shepstone, recently.

Also present at the interview was Dr. R. E. Stevenson, Director of Health Services, Natal.

The Administrator received the deputation very sympathetically. Dr. Bassa told Advance, Dr. Stevenson also gave an assurance that in future all applications from Non-Europeans would be considered on their merits and not on racial grounds. He added that as from next year the Edendale hospital would take Non-European doctors at all levels.

Mr. Shepstone said it might be possible to alter a previous decision of the Executive Committee and open up private wards to all doctors irrespective of race.

250 Indian girls had passed J.C., the minimum requirement for nursing. Of these 27 per cent. had taken up nursing, constituting 10 per cent. of the girls available, which was a very high figure compared with the European community.

The Administrator said he was most interested to hear the viewpoint put forward and asked Dr. Bassa to elaborate the points made in a memorandum. He said he felt the time had come to appoint at least some African sisters to the staffs of provincial hospitals.

A.N.C. REPLY TO SWART

(Continued from page 1)

that the Government cannot change the common law of the land by proclamation. These powers are issued under the Native Administration Act.

ROAD TO FASCISM

Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, Joint Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, in an exclusive interview with Advance commented that by this step the Government was abandoning all pretence at the rule of law, was departing from democratic procedure and any semblance of democracy and resorting to rule by dictatorial proclamation.

If the Nationalists were to be allowed to use these methods with impunity, South Africa was going over to full fascism and that would affect not only the Non-Europeans but all. The country must use its final opportunities to stop the rush to totalitarianism, said Mr. Cachalia.

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PRETORIA CONFERENCE WAS "DIVORCED FROM REALITY"

Concentration Camp Discussion In Emotional Atmosphere

KIMBERLEY.

AN indication that the Pretoria conference of the provincial municipal associations recently, which is reported to have asked for concentration camps to be opened up, was conducted in an atmosphere of emotionalism and prejudice was given in a speech by one of the Kimberley delegates to the conference, Mr. G. S. Eden, at a meeting of the Kimberley City Council last week.

The Mayor had called the conference "very satisfactory", and said the resolution calling for the detention of agitators which had been submitted to Ministers Swart and Verwoerd would be considered by the Cabinet in due course.

Mr. Eden said he was not so happy about the line of action taken at the conference. He admitted he had voted for the resolutions put forward, but there had been a certain amount of generalities and platitudes, and he felt more could have been done to get at the fundamentals.

"I fully support that every person who indulges in rioting and looting must be punished," he said.

Mr. Eden added, however, that a certain amount of emotionalism had been displayed at the conference. "The discussions were in many instances divorced from the reality that one had to live with the Native."

Not sufficient emphasis was laid on the eradication of the root causes of agitation, and no investigation was made of why agitation was stirring up the people to the extent it was doing. This agitation had swept the country.

Mr. Eden said the statements made by many of the delegates at the Pretoria conference should be treated with great reserve. The emotional angle had played a big part. He was not impressed by the attitude of Johannesburg, who had "on their boundaries some of the worst locations in existence",

nor by certain of the other delegates.

AN EXAMPLE

Mr. Eden said the Council should set an example to the rest of the country by being objective, getting on with the job and investigating the Africans' complaints. A resolution moved by Mr. Eden that the Council enter into direct and immediate negotiation with the Advisory Board, the inhabitants of the locations and the public to ascertain these grievances and complaints was passed with two dissentients.

Everyone will be at the
ADVANCE PARTY
on Xmas Eve

A motion by Mr. Sassin that a public inquiry into the riots be held by a retired judge, or qualified judicial officer, found no seconder.

Mr. Davis said he was in close contact with the location and he was satisfied the riots were organised from outside. Evidence would be hard to obtain, however, as "the Natives feared retribution from their own people. The Council would only make a scapegoat of itself by holding an inquiry".

The Mayor also said it would be impossible to get evidence—"those who give it might be dead the next day".

DURBAN POLICE REFUSE TO ARREST RESISTERS

DURBAN.

Attempts are being made to break the Defiance Campaign here by ignoring resisters. The police have received instructions not to arrest resisters defying the curfew laws and railway apartheid regulations.

Last week twenty African resisters defied curfew regulations and occupied waiting rooms for "Europeans only". Although the police were informed that these laws were being defied, they refused to arrest the resisters.

The two batches of resisters were eventually compelled to break up into small groups and to remove their Defiance Campaign arm bands in order to get arrested. The small groups then entered different parts of Durban, roamed around for many hours until policemen, unaware of the fact that they were resisters, arrested them for being about after curfew hours.

It was only when they appeared before the Magistrate that the Africans revealed the fact that they were resisters. Each was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. An African youth was sentenced to four cuts for resisting.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ACTION

JOHANNESBURG.

University students were among those who defied permit regulations in the Germiston location last week, when the 61st Transvaal batch went into action.

The batch was led jointly by Mr. Abe Manala, African trade unionist, and Mr. V. Jaga, a fifth-year medical student.

The 20 volunteers were sentenced to 28 and 14 days' hard labour.

The members of the batch were: Mr. Johnson Mashidi, Mr. Charles Bopape, Miss Stephina Lekalakala, Mr. Daniel Nthite, Miss Juliana Mashamaite, Mr. Gideon Gxono, Mr. John Motlakase, Mr. Harold Solly, Mr. Jim Resemti, Mr. Essop Wadee, Mr. M. A. Moosajee, Ismail Cachalia, Mr. P. Padaytchi, Miss Mary Rammile, Miss Bernabetha Malalane, Miss Lucy Mofokeng, Miss Margaret Nkosi.

In his statement to court Mr. Manala said: "We appear before you for breaking an unjust law. We have done this to show united opposition and protest against this inhuman and unchristian law."

Mr. Jaga said in his statement: "The racialism and injustice of the ruling class entrenched in the laws of this country is a reversion to the Dark Ages and that unforgettable period of history when Hitlerism took a heavy toll of human lives. Any law with the embodiment of racial arrogance and which discriminates against the people on the basis of colour is unchristian, undemocratic and inhuman."

P.E. COUNCIL BLAMES FOREIGN AGITATORS FOR RIOTS

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Port Elizabeth City Council has gone into the propaganda business in a couple of hand-outs intended for African readers. Between a vicious use of unsupported statements reminiscent of Dr. Goebbels and childish nonsense, the City Council has not had much success in relation to wages and printing costs which must come out of the rates.

One document in which the Council describes Port Elizabeth as "the Union's friendly City" contains a catalogue of all the benefactions showered on the lucky Africans (forgetting that all the money and resources, and a lot more besides, came out of exploitation of African labour).

Then came the agitators and everything went to pieces! Not only the unnamed agitators but every African in Port Elizabeth is accused by implication of belonging to a criminal community. "Your people have murdered innocent White people," says the City Council.

AGITATORS

In another leaflet, the Council fastens on the A.N.C. Youth League the responsibility for lawlessness, arson, murder and violence. The League is said to be the prey of paid agitators of foreign countries.

All the Africans are asked to do is bow their necks to the City Council and to "Law and Order". If they do that, the Council is simply waiting for the chance to give them more benefactions.

In a reply circulated as a leaflet, the A.N.C. Youth League tears to pieces the charges made by the Council and shows that even New Brighton, far from being the "model" township and envy of the Union's Bantu population, is based on exploitation of the Africans. "That New Brighton is the City Council's gold mine is beyond doubt," says the League.

The pamphlet dismisses talk of agitators "in the employ of an unknown foreign power" and shows that the Council's policy is unchristian, that wages are miserable and tuberculosis rife among the Africans.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY

The A.N.C. Youth League has a democratic policy, it says, which is:

"The removal of all unjust, discriminatory legislation, the chief of which includes the Pass Laws, the Land Act, the Suppression of Communism Act and the Group Areas Act. (2) Freedom to organise ourselves into recognised workers' unions on a democratic pattern. (3) Direct representation in all Governmental institutions."

Books

GORY STORY

If "Death of a Matador", by Barnaby Conrad, is the story of bull fighting, then it is so much more the story of degeneracy. The author, himself a bull-fighter at one time, tells the story of matador Pacote and his relationship with a girl who is only prepared to grant her favours so long as his fame as a bull-fighter remains and he is able to lavish gifts on her. Pacote becomes a little too fond of the bottle, with fatal effects on his nerve and stamina. But he is persuaded to enter into a contract for a fight of international importance, which proves to be his last.

There is plenty of blood, sex and booze in this story. The bull-fighting "business" betrays all the unpleasantness of a sport which is as much lacking in humanity as it is administered and conducted in a cheap atmosphere of money-grubbing and Hollywood sensationalism. This atmosphere has its basis in a way of life which measures man's worth in hard cash rather than in the thing most important to him—his humanity.

The author does more to glamourise the ugly side of life which is the central theme of his story than to condemn it. He cynically quotes Blasco Ibañez: "The only beast in the Plaza de Toros is the crowd." The inference: Bull fighting is noble, the crowd ignoble. But the author forgets that the crowd is essential to the sport, and if the beast is driven from the crowd then there will be no beast to fight in the plaza. The reasons for the beast being in the crowd must be sought in the state of society which makes a beast of man, a thought which has probably never occurred to Mr. Conrad.

P.M.

"Death of a Matador", by Barnaby Conrad, published by Michael Joseph.

SACHS CONDUCTS OWN APPEAL

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Judgment was reserved in the Appeal Court last week at the end of the two-day hearing of the appeal of Mr. E. S. Sachs, former general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, against his conviction on two counts under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr. Sachs was convicted by a Johannesburg magistrate for attending two meetings on the City Hall steps last May in contravention of a notice from the Minister of Justice prohibiting him from attending gatherings except of a religious, social or recreational nature.

Conducting his own case in Bloemfontein, Mr. Sachs said he had acted on the advice of senior counsel which he had no reason to doubt. He had not defied the law but he had defied the Minister of Justice because he believed the notice to be invalid.

If he had acted wrongly, he said, he should be punished. He asked for no special indulgence.

Argument revolved around the meaning of the term "gathering" in the Suppression of Communism Act, and whether there was a conflict between two notices served on Sachs.

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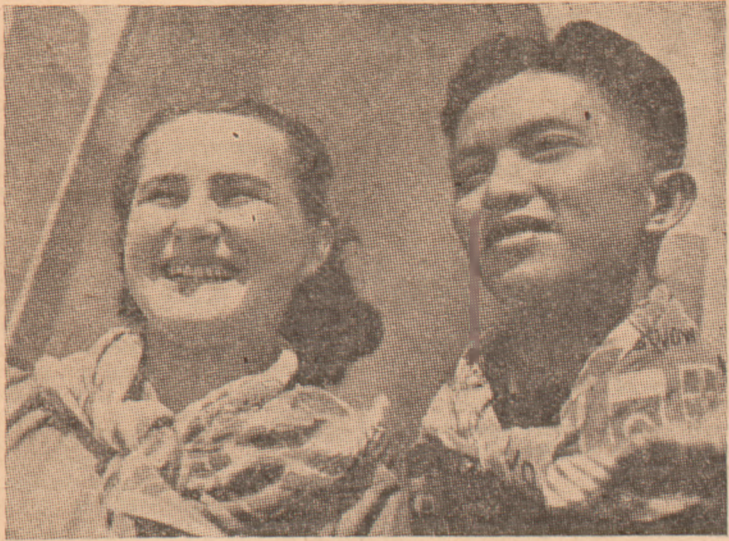
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South African delegates will attend the World Congress of Peoples for Peace opening at Vienna on December 12. This still from the new Czech film "To-morrow There'll be Dancing Everywhere", made in support of international peace, emphasises the keynote of peace between different nationalities and races which is one of the great objects of the Congress.

S.A. AND U.S. GOVTS. TRIED TO BULLY PROF. MATTHEWS

Frightened of Revelations Before United Nations

By a Special Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

I AM now in a position to reveal the background of the recent attempts by the Government to prevent Fort Hare Professor Z. K. Matthews, now in the United States, from giving evidence to U.N.O. on the treatment of Africans in South Africa.

Professor Matthews replied that this was a moral issue on which there might be a difference of opinion. He refused to give any undertaking to the Ambassador, saying he would decide what to do when he received the invitation.

Later Professor Matthews was visited by a representative of the United States State Department, who also warned him of the dire consequences which would follow his appearance before U.N.O.

In the meantime a letter for Professor Matthews arrived from Professor Dent, principal of Fort Hare. Professor Dent wrote that he had received a communication from the Union Education Department that the Government would take a serious view of his appearance before U.N.O., as he was employed by Fort Hare, an institution receiving a subsidy from the Union Government. No matter how this is read, it is clearly a warning to both Professor Matthews and the College.

OTHER TACTICS

As it happened the South African Government won its point by persuading its allies inside the United Nations Organisation to turn down the request that Professor Matthews be invited to address the U.N.

It is nevertheless clear the South African delegation was extremely worried about the revelations a black man, and a professor at that, might have made to the General Assembly during the apartheid debate, and did everything in its power to stop him.

U.S. JUDGE NAMES DEATH DATE

LONDON.

In defiance of world opinion, the U.S. Federal Judge Irving Kaufman has set down the week of January 12 for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who have been condemned to death and denied an appeal in what is believed to be one of the ugliest judicial scandals known. They were accused on flimsy, unsupported evidence of atomic spying before 1945 when America and Russia were allies.

Mr. E. Bloch, legal counsel for the Rosenbergs, has announced that he has new grounds for applying to the Federal Court asking for an order invalidating their conviction and appointing a new trial.

Meanwhile protests against the conviction are gathering momentum in all parts of the world. In Britain so many hundreds of indignant letters and resolutions are pouring into the United States Embassy that a standard reply has been printed and is being mailed out in bulk.

Advisory Board Leaders Must Wake Up

From Puxley S. Mokhudi, Rodepoort:

The Location Advisory Boards do not seem to be concerned with the welfare of the people living in the locations, because they had nothing to say about the recent riots in Kimberley, Port Elizabeth and East London. People died in the riots and many were injured, but not a word from leaders of the Advisory Boards Congress.

One would like to see the Advisory Board Congress leaders at their next conference in Benoni requesting the Government for an inquiry into the riots. It's high time the leaders showed they are not merely tools of the Government.

Let us hope that at the January conference there will not be just speech after speech, estimates for the officials and fighting for position, but that the leaders will lead the Advisory Boards in the campaign for the freedom of the country.

Strauss Offers No Alternative

From T. B. A. Luthuli, Bloemfontein:

When the Editor of the "Friend" addressed an open letter to Mr. Strauss on the eve of the U.P. Union Congress, he entertained great hopes. He was deceiving himself that Mr. Strauss could be bold enough and present the country with a real alternative to the Nats.' apartheid, and not "a watered down" or "civilised" version of it. But what are the real implications of Mr. Strauss' momentous speech?

While pledging great improvements for Europeans and Coloureds (European children by miscegenation) he offers nothing at all to improve the African lot. Of course, this would cost him the next election, which he is determined to win. The Editor of the "Friend" must be very much disappointed, for Mr. Strauss came out strongly as a politician and not as a statesman. He talks of "retaining the traditional policy of S.A." and preserving the existing political rights of Africans and not extending them. "The Native people", so runs the open letter, "must be given hope for the future and the only effective way of doing this is to give them a reasonable political voice in the affairs of this country."

People's Forum

This Mr. Strauss is not prepared to do, as he wants only to retain what apparently never changes.

I wonder what rights Mr. Strauss was dreaming about, that he wants to preserve! As far as the African is concerned he enjoys no rights whatever. He has no voice in the making of laws that affect him. He is denied trade unionism. He is denied free movement. He is in essence a slave in his own country. What a democracy Mr. Strauss means to uphold, and what a tradition!

I now fully understand why Mr. Strauss is agitating for the removal of the African question from the party political arena. It is because he has no counter to the Nats.' apartheid. If he thinks the Africans will be content with the retention of traditional servitude instead of human rights he is very much mistaken.

Abolish Pass Laws

From Theresa Mofokeng, Durban:

In view of the present campaign among the Non-European races of South Africa, I would like to state that these people do not move without a prayer, an honest prayer too, calling upon the Almighty to lead them in their efforts for freedom.

There is no doubt the Government is shaken, hearing nothing but truth from the mouths of the oppressed people.

The Government, if it wants peace, must think of nothing but the abolition of the pass laws. The whites must not think they have slaves in us. We shall not tolerate discriminatory laws any more.

Restore Africa

From L. M. J. Malesela Ngoashe, Pretoria:

For the last 300 years the African has had to endure oppression, subordination and suppression. We have asked for relief, but our rich and cruel masters have remained obdurate and have piled slave law on slave law.

History has proved that if you oppress anyone you really uplift him. Thus the British have been expelled from India and the Dutch from Indonesia and the French from Indo-China. We want Nkrumahism and Gold Coastism.

Africans, rise ye dispossessed and enslaved, rise ye kicked and pushed and disowned and call no man master but friend and brethren. We shall not rest until Africa is restored.

A Plea for Peace

From A. Lee, Wynberg:

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, says the Government intends to take stern and drastic measures against any form of lawlessness. I strongly appeal to all members of Parliament, both members of the Government and the Opposition, that they should respect the laws of God first and obey His Commandments.

Then there would be peace throughout South Africa, no riots, no hatred, no passive resistors.

It's the Dance of the year!

THE ADVANCE XMAS EVE PARTY

MEETINGS BANNED IN KIMBERLEY

KIMBERLEY.

In terms of the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Act, all public gatherings are forbidden until Friday, December 12, in the magisterial district of Kimberley.

The ban is on more than 12 people being gathered in a public place. The Chief Magistrate has pointed out that weddings and funerals also require formal permission.

GOT TO WORK

As soon as this news was published the South African Ambassador and his staff got to work on Professor Matthews. He was fetched from his apartment and driven to the Consulate in a Cadillac, where he was "grilled" for two hours.

The South African representatives wanted him to give an undertaking that he would not appear before U.N.O. if invited. He was threatened with dire consequences if he did so, told that the Malan Government would regard it as a "hostile act" and so on.

The South African Ambassador told Professor Matthews he had received a cable from his Government asking him to point out to Professor Matthews that his appearance before U.N.O. would be regarded as a "breach of faith". When the professor asked to see the text of the cable, he was told the Ambassador could not find it on his desk.

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DOCTOR AND DENTIST FOR MEDICAL AID SOCIETY

Applications are invited for the posts of Doctor and Dentist for Medical Aid Society for Europeans and Non-Europeans, in the Benoni and Boksburg areas.

Reply to Secretary,
National Union of Laundering,
Cleaning & Dyeing Workers,
P.O. Box 6781 - Johannesburg.

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Applications are invited for the posts of Doctor and Dentist for Medical Aid Society for Europeans and Non-Europeans, in the Benoni and Boksburg areas.

Reply to Secretary,
Food Canning and Allied Workers
Union.
P.O. Box 6781 - Johannesburg

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN NOT COMMUNISM

Defence Case in Jo'burg Trial

JOHANNESBURG.

THE most important trial in the history of the Union and one which vitally affects the Defiance Campaign was heard in Johannesburg last week when 20 Non-European leaders appeared in the Supreme Court charged with advocating, advising or encouraging the achievement of the object of Communism.

The courtroom and foyer to the Court was crowded with supporters, and the cry of "Afrika" echoed round the Court during the days of the trial.

SURPRISE RAID

On the day the case opened detectives suddenly launched a surprise raid on the crowd for passes. A group of them rushed the crowd standing outside the court and started demanding passes. One man asked for his pass pointed to his black, green and gold Congress armband. The detectives arrested a number of men during this raid.

The 20 are charged with advocating a scheme which aimed at bringing about political, industrial, social or economic changes in the Union by unlawful means. The indictment says these changes would result from the abolition of laws differentiating between Europeans and Non-Europeans; the extension of full rights of franchise to the Non-Europeans; the abolition of the Suppression of Communism Act, the Bantu Authorities Act, the Group Areas Act and thus the segregation of the races; limitation of stock and the carrying of passes by Africans.

The unlawful acts are the contravention by Non-Europeans of Acts or municipal regulations relating to the carrying of passes and permits by Africans; the entering of locations without permits, the limitation of stock in African areas; the entry of Asiatics into certain provinces without permission, the provision of separate facilities for Non-Europeans at railway stations, in trains and in post offices; the establishment of group areas; the registration of the population of the Union and the Suppression of Communism.

The evidence in the case was a repetition of that given in the preparatory examination held a few months ago, a series of African and European members of the political police (Special Staff of the C.I.D.) giving evidence of speeches made by the 20 leaders and of documents seized in police raids on offices.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

The evidence lasted a day and a half and then there followed involved legal argument on the meaning of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Crown argued that the Defiance Movement aimed to bring about full equality for Europeans and Non-Europeans, that the granting of such equal rights, among them the franchise, constituted a political, social and economic change defined in the Act as Communism.

The accused, said the Crown, were guilty of a scheme to bring about these changes by unlawful means. The Crown relied further on the doctrine of common purpose, that is, that because of joint action by the accused the act of one became the act of the others.

A considerable part of the argument hinged on what types of political, economic, social or industrial change were contemplated by the Act.

It was argued by the defence that the term political change must be given a restricted meaning, and that it was only the Marxian type of change which was dealt with by the Act. There was no evidence before the Court that the Defiance Campaign was part of the Marxian socialist doctrine as defined in the Act.

NON-VIOLENCE

Throughout, the evidence by Crown witnesses emphasised that the policy of the Campaign was to obtain the co-operation of all races, to avoid provocation and to conduct the campaign in a strictly disciplined and non-violent manner.

The defence contended further that if the term political change was to be given its broadest meaning certain absurdities would result. Parliament could not have intended to include these within the scope of the Act.

As examples of schemes which would be Communism in terms of the Act the defence cited the following: Every member of the Cabinet could be prosecuted for advocating Communism because the Cabinet had conceived a scheme to remove Coloured voters from the common roll by unlawful means, namely the High Court of Parliament Bill.

Earlier the judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, wanted to know during argument whether a party of European women who sat down in the street and refused to leave when ordered to do so because they had decided on a plan to obtain a change in regard to the rules of jury service, would be guilty of Communism. The prosecutor replied "The scope of the Act is very wide".

REPEAL

The defence further argued that the Defiance Campaign was aimed at bringing about the repeal of certain laws by the lawfully constituted authority, Parliament, and that the unlawful acts embarked upon were to focus attention on their desire to have these laws repealed. This did not fall within the definition of Communism as the scheme was not to bring about the actual change by unlawful means.

THE ACCUSED

The twenty leaders being tried under the Suppression of Communism Act are: James S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress; Walter M. Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress; David Bopape; J. B. Marks; Y. M. Dadoo; Moses M. Kotane; R. H. Desai, editor of "Spark" and joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress; James G. Phillips, chairman of the Non-European section of the Garment Workers' Union; N. Thandray, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress; Ste-

phen Sello, executive member of the African National Congress; M. Maseke, chairman of the Orlando branch of the African National Congress; Nana Sita, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress; Daniel Tloome, a trade union official and executive member of the African National Congress; I. A. Cachalia, executive member of the Transvaal Indian Congress; Marupeng Seperepere; Y. A. Cachalia, secretary of the joint action committee of the S.A.I.C. and the A.N.C.; Nelson Mandela, president of the Transvaal African National Congress; D. Mji, president of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress Youth League; Harrison Metlana, secretary of the African National Congress Youth League; A. M. Kathrada, chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

Opposed to Abolition of Passes Act

JOHANNESBURG

African women of the Transvaal, led by the African National Congress Women's League, will oppose the Abolition of Passes Act which can require African women to carry passes.

This was decided at a recent annual conference of the League.

The Act contains inhuman principles, said their resolution. Many more women defiers will go into action before the end of 1952, resolved this conference, and by October, 1953, the target aimed at is 3,000 women volunteers.

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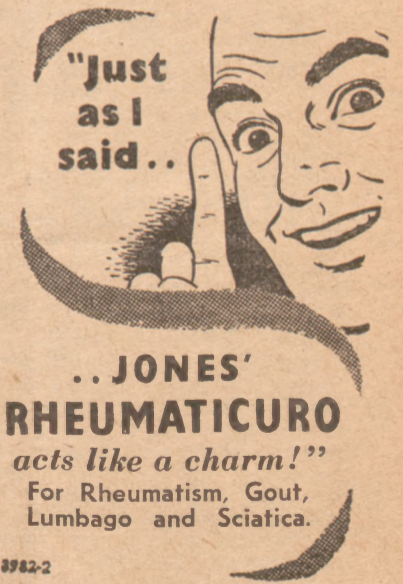
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