

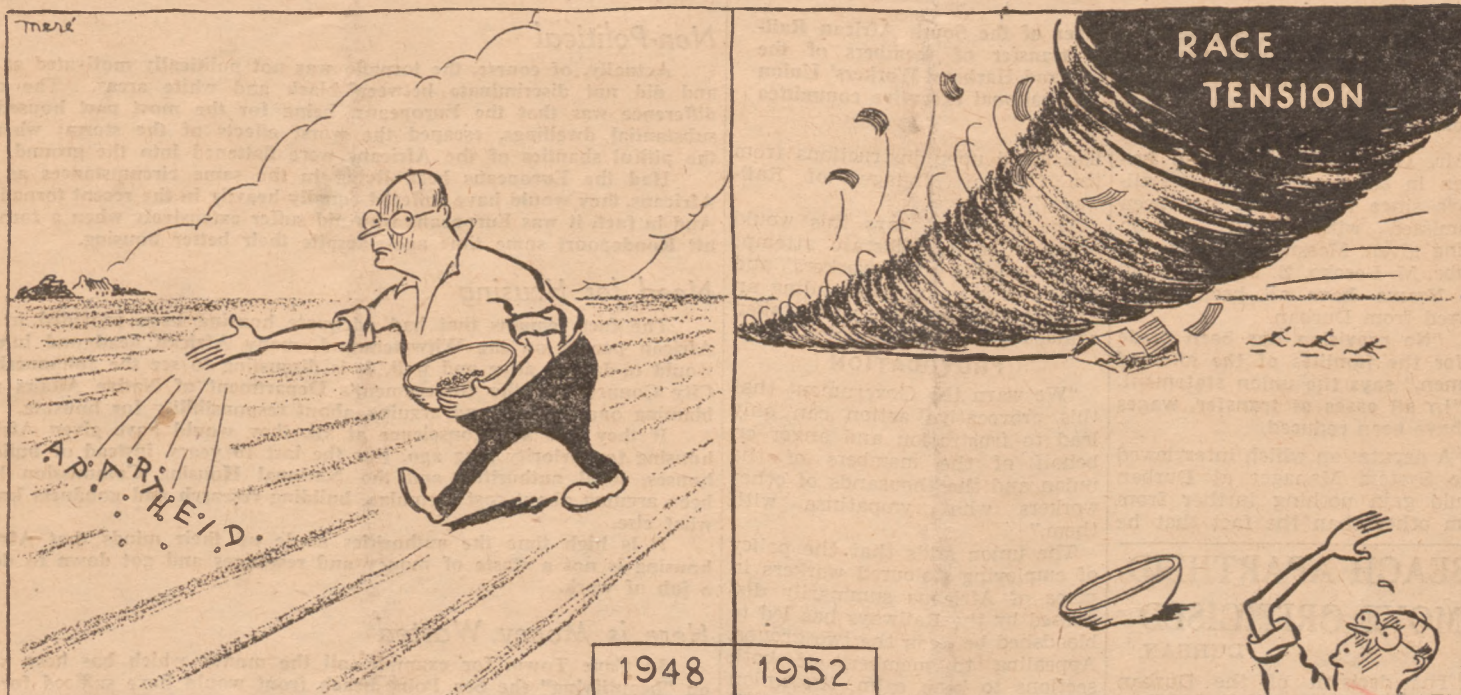
Advance

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WHITE RESISTERS IN ACTION

BUNTING CHARGED WITH BECOMING AN M.P.

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Brian Bunting, M.P., recently elected as Native Representative for Cape Western by an overwhelming majority, has been summonsed to appear in the Magistrate's Court on December 18 on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The charge is that whereas the Minister of Justice had ordered him by notice in writing not to become a member of either House of Parliament or a Provincial Council or the Legislative Assembly of the territory of South-West Africa, "the accused did during or about the period the 12th day of September, 1952, and the 10th day of November, 1952, and at Cape Town in the district of the Cape, wrongfully and unlawfully fail to comply with the requirements of the said notice in that he became a member of one of the Houses of Parliament, to wit the House of Assembly".

P.E. RIOT TRIAL

PORT ELIZABETH.

Confirmation that the New Brighton riots began after the shooting of two Africans who were alleged to have stolen a tin of paint was made by a railway policeman giving evidence this week in the preparatory examination at which 115 Africans are appearing here on allegations of public violence.

More than half the accused are juveniles aged from 12 to 18.

Arrests in Cape Town And Johannesburg

EUROPEANS JOINED IN THE DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS WEEK.

In Johannesburg Mr. Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor-General of the Union, led six other Europeans and a batch of Indians and Africans into action in Germiston location.

In Cape Town four Europeans defied post office apartheid by sitting on benches marked for Non-Europeans only in the central Post Office.

The Cape Town batch consisting of Miss Mary Butcher, a recently graduated social science student, Mr. A. Sachs, son of E. S. (Solly) Sachs, Mr. H. Rochman and Mr. A. Harrison, sat for an hour writing telegrams to Dr. Malan before they were arrested.

Post office officials tried to get them away, but they refused to move. Eventually a police captain and a sergeant arrived and arrested them, driving them away to the police station in a sedan car.

A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the incident, and there were many cries of "Afrika".

EXCITEMENT

The Germiston batch entered the back entrance of the Location amid cheers and great excitement among the African onlookers. A number of flying squad cars were on the scene by the time the batch entered.

Mr. Duncan on crutches (he was recently involved in a motor accident) led the batch first through the Asiatic Bazaar and then along the main road of the location. The volunteers shouted "Afrika" and were joined by the crowd.

As the resisters marched, a procession of flying squad cars followed behind with newspapermen and photographers hurrying to keep up. The batch was not stopped and after a while turned off the main street into a side street, still followed by a great crowd.

It seemed the police were not going to effect an arrest and after a while the batch had completed a circle of several blocks and was again on the main tarred street, walking towards the entrance.

At this stage the squad cars raced up and encircled the crowd. Mr. Duncan was the first to be arrested, and was taken

with a squad car. The other batch members were then taken into custody.

The location echoed to shouts of "Afrika" as the last onlookers left the scene.

Among the Europeans who went into action in Johannesburg is a friend of the Rev. Michael Scott and author of a book about him, "In Face of Fear", Miss Freda Troupe.

DISCRIMINATION

In a statement Miss Troupe said race discrimination runs counter to the direction of the religion into which she was born and the humanism in which she was educated.

"We face the appalling danger that the present racial breach will widen beyond all bridging," she said. "I feel this doom may by some significant gesture of understanding on the part of a

(Continued on page 8)

DONGES BANS FAMOUS NOVELS

CAPE TOWN.

ALL the novels of James Aldridge, famous British author, whose novel about the cold war in Persia, "The Diplomat", was a best-seller a few years ago, have been banned by Dr. Donges under the Customs Act, according to the Government Gazette published last Friday.

Also banned is a book of "Selected Stories" by Albert Maltz, the American writer, who was one of the "Hollywood Ten" sent to gaol for refusing to answer questions on their political affiliations when they were hauled before the Un-American Activities Committee.

Altogether 41 publications were banned last week, mostly publications from Eastern Europe and the Korean People's Republic, and pamphlets issued by the peace movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and other international bodies.

Among the pamphlets banned are a number dealing with the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace held in Berlin in August, 1951.

SEX AND CRIME

At the tail end of the list, sharing the honours with the literary creations of Aldridge and Maltz, are publications like "More Than Kisses Baby" by Spike Morelli, "Lovelies are Never Lonely" by Michael Storme, "Honey Hold That Scream" by Tone Angelo and "Too Smart to Live" by Ace Capelli.

Questioned about the banning of the novels of Aldridge and the Maltz book of stories, a Cape Town bookseller exclaimed:

"Fantastic!"

He had been selling novels by Aldridge for years, he said, and was unable to suggest any reason for their being banned. Normally the Government circularised booksellers when books they were likely to have on sale were banned, but he had not been notified on this occasion.

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MAG-ASPIRIN is not ordinary aspirin

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

CAPE TEACHERS DISMISSED

CAPE TOWN.

In a statement protesting against the dismissal of Mr. J. Fife, senior mathematics master at Livingstone High School, and Mr. D. Neethling, a senior member of the staff of the Norwood Central School, Elsie River, and the penalisation of Miss A. Carolissen, also of the Norwood Central School, whose salary is being reduced by one increment for a year, the Teachers' League of South Africa says the penalties imposed are flagrantly disproportionate to the trifling nature of the charges.

"Apart from the fact that the findings ran counter to the whole weight of the evidence at the official inquiries, the Educational Department has completely ignored the unblemished record and length of service of the teachers," says the statement.

Claiming the teachers have been victimised for their extramural activities, the T.L.S.A. demands their immediate reinstatement and issues a call to teachers and the general public to rally to their defence.

BURSARY FOR NON-EUROPEAN STUDENT

JOHANNESBURG.

The University Indian Students Bursary Committee is inviting applications from Indian, African and Coloured students for a bursary to be awarded in 1953 in the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

One bursary will be awarded, and will cover the cost of tuition and lodging expenses for three academic years. Candidates, who must possess a bachelor's degree, must apply to the Secretary, U.I.S.B.C., P.O. Box 103, Johannesburg not later than December 31, 1952.

During the period July, 1951 to August, 1952, the Bursary Committee spent £902 maintaining five students at the university.

DEATH OF MR. A. J. SWARTS

PRETORIA.

The death occurred in Pretoria recently of Mr. Anthony J. Swarts, a veteran of the Anglo-Boer War. Born in Calvinia, Cape, he later settled in Pretoria, where he rendered many years service at the Good Shepherd's Coloured Church and in other spheres of Coloured welfare. He was also for many years a member of the A.P.O.

He is survived by his widow and son.

GOVT. BID TO SMASH RAILWAY UNION

Committee Members Sacked Or Transferred

CAPE TOWN.

A PROTEST to the general manager of the South African Railways against the dismissal or transfer of members of the Durban committee of the S.A. Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Non-European) has been made by the national executive committee of the union.

Mr. G. A. Msimang, who has been in the employ of the Railways since June, 1946, has been dismissed without any reason being given. Messrs. D. Kotane, E. Dube, M. Lecoko, Z. Mthloia and K. Nzama have all been transferred from Durban.

"No provision has been made for the families of the affected men," says the union statement. "In all cases of transfer, wages have been reduced."

"A deputation which interviewed the System Manager at Durban could gain nothing further from him other than the fact that he

had acted upon instructions from the General Manager of Railways."

The statement says this would seem to be a deliberate attempt to intimidate the workers and smash their union. Demanding an explanation for the steps taken against the men, the union adds:

PROVOCATION

"We warn the Government that this provocative action can only lead to frustration and anger on behalf of the members of the union and the thousands of other workers who sympathise with them."

The union adds that the policy of employing Coloured workers in place of Africans summarily dismissed by the Railways has led to bloodshed between the two groups. Appealing to members of both sections to keep calm, the union points out that the Government's policy is to sow discord and suspicion between them so that they will not unite into one unified body in their union.

"The dismissal without trial or inquiry must stop," concludes the statement. "We demand that the hundreds of workers throughout the Union be re-employed on the basis of their former employment, failing which the responsibility for any further trouble will rest fairly on the shoulders of the Government."

Copies of the statement have been sent to the leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament, and Native Representatives in Parliament and the Provincial Council.

PROCLAMATION CONDEMNED

DURBAN.

The new Proclamation dealing with the gathering of Africans was strongly condemned at a general meeting of the South African Tin Workers' Union (Durban Branch) held recently.

"We condemn this Proclamation," says a resolution passed unanimously by the meeting, "because it is a fascist decree taking away a fundamental right of the people. It is the duty of all democratic-minded South Africans to condemn this proclamation for it is yet another attack on the civil liberties of the South African people. What has been done to the African people to-day can tomorrow be done to the other sections of the South African people regardless of race or colour."

"We call on the Government forthwith to withdraw the proclamation."

A.N.C. CONFERENCE IN JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG.

The annual conference of the African National Congress takes place this week-end at Johannesburg and not at Kimberley, as previously announced.

CLARION CALL

Witchcraft?

I have heard a few people suggesting that the Government (and other superstitious elements) will regard the recent tornadoes on the Rand as God's punishment of the African people for their wickedness during the recent riots.

Actually, of course, it is simply another example of the way, even in a natural disaster, the poor and oppressed always get the worst end of the stick.

If the tornadoes had been a symbol of the wrath of Heaven, then surely all would agree they struck in the wrong place. The devastated areas should have been in the East London, Port Elizabeth and Kimberley locations—that is, from the Government's point of view.

From the point of view of the people, it would have been more appropriate if the Houses of Parliament or the Union Buildings had been unroofed—for the root of the race tension that is destroying South Africa to-day lies in the apartheid policy of the Government.

Non-Political

Actually, of course, the tornado was not politically motivated at all, and did not discriminate between black and white areas. The only difference was that the Europeans, being for the most part housed in substantial dwellings, escaped the worst effects of the storm; whereas the pitiful shanties of the Africans were flattened into the ground.

Had the Europeans been living in the same circumstances as the Africans, they would have suffered equally heavily in the recent tornadoes. And in fact, it was Europeans who did suffer extensively when a tornado hit Roodepoort some time ago—despite their better housing.

Need for Housing

The fact remains that had adequate housing been provided to the African people on the Witwatersrand, many African dead and injured would to-day be alive and well. It is disgusting to see the Johannesburg City Council and the Government's Department of Native Affairs now blaming one another and arguing about responsibility for housing.

If they had any conscience at all, they would have given African housing top priority long ago. For the last 10 years, instead of building houses, local authorities and the National Housing Commission have been arguing about cost formulae, building research and goodness knows what else.

It is high time the authorities made up their minds that African housing is not a waste of money and resources and got down to doing a job of work.

Here is Money Wasted

In Cape Town, for example, all the money which has been spent on "beautifying" the Sea Point beach front would have sufficed for the construction of hundreds of houses for the people. The £17,000 which the City Council wants to spend on the Strandfontein bathing scheme (which nobody except Dr. Du Plessis wants) could be better spent on a block of workers' flats.

In Johannesburg if tram and bus apartheid were done away with enough money would be saved each year to build hundreds of homes.

Are the authorities waiting for more tornadoes to tickle their consciences? Or will they get their priorities straight now and do something concrete to house the people?

Train Crashes

Another disaster which illustrated the rottenness of South Africa's official moral code was the derailment of a train at Heavymtree, Natal, recently. Many Africans were killed and injured because it is national policy to put them in the leading coaches so that they become the first victims in any disaster.

The Europeans, who were all in the rear coaches, for the most part survived the disaster unscathed.

So long as discrimination of this type is practised in South Africa, so long will it be impossible to eradicate hatred between the races. No people will remain content to be the national scapegoats and sacrifices. No people can avoid resenting those whose daily callousness and inhumanity subjects them to avoidable death or injury, not to mention perpetual inconvenience and humiliation.

Riot Verdict Incomplete

Kimberley magistrate Mr. N. J. Gauche, at the inquest on 11 Africans who were killed by police bullets during the riots, found "that the killing by the police amounted to justifiable homicide because they were unable to disperse the dense crowds by any other means than the use of firearms".

Mr. Gauche added there had been no indiscriminate shooting, and the police on all occasions had fired in self-defence.

Since the verdict press and politicians have been falling over themselves to say they never had any criticism of the police anyway.

Once again the police are given a clean bill of health and all the blame is put on the Africans. This sort of thing does not help to ease race tension.

Mr. Gauche may or may not have been perfectly justified in coming to his verdict on the basis of the evidence that was placed before him. That is a matter only those who attended the inquest and followed the evidence in detail can judge.

But was all the relevant evidence placed before the magistrate? Was Mr. Gauche in a position to comment on the background in which the riots took place?

The Real Answer

It is all very well saying the police were justified in firing once a riot had broken out. But why did the riot break out? Why were the Africans boycotting the beerhall? Why do Africans fear and dislike the police? Was it not possible to have taken steps beforehand to remedy the grievances of the people, so that the riot could have been avoided?

It is our charge that the policy pursued by the Government and the local authorities towards the African people is provoking situations where disturbances are inevitable. But on these points Mr. Gauche has nothing to say. Perhaps the committee of inquiry just appointed by the Kimberley City Council will be able to answer some of these questions.

Other Centres

Incidentally, if it has been possible to hold an inquest at Kimberley, why have there not yet been similar inquests in East London, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, where people have been shot by the police in similar circumstances?
CHANTICLEER.

Men of the
world smoke

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GARMENT WORKERS' UNION DEFENDS ITS POLICY

From J. Cornelius, Acting General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, Johannesburg:

It was with great surprise and disappointment that the Central Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the No. 2 Branch of my Union read in your issue of November 6 under the heading "Garment Workers' Union Falling into Nationalist Trap?" that "Advance" has joined hands with the avowed enemies of the trade union movement, the Nationalists, in attacking our Union on racialistic lines.

We do of course realise that the article was written by a correspondent and therefore does not necessarily voice the opinion of the paper, but we do feel that before publishing such a derogatory statement, the Editor of "Advance" could have approached us to ascertain the full facts and to at least allow the Garment Workers' Union to publish comments on that article in the same issue.

"Advance", claiming to be the champion of the Non-European worker, should know that in the Transvaal Industrial Council Agreement for the Clothing Industry, wages are laid down for the operation performed and the Agreement does not make any differentiation on race or colour.

WOMEN'S WAGES

Nearly 7,000 Non-European women in the Transvaal Clothing Industry receive the same minimum wage as European women engaged on the same type of work, and their wages are the highest ever paid to any Non-European woman worker in South Africa and, in many instances, are higher than those received by Non-European men in other industries.

Can "Advance" tell us in which other industry a Non-European female worker, after 2½ years' experience, receives £6 14s. 2d. per week, which is the case in the Clothing In-

dustry, Transvaal? Not even a Non-European woman teacher receives anything near this wage. Unfortunately, the writer of your article accepted a badly worded statement by the "Rand Daily Mail" in which the word "Europeans" had been wrongly used instead of "garment workers covered by the Agreement", and before making enquiries from us, rushed into print.

AFRICAN MALES

It is true that the Industrial Council Agreement for the Clothing Industry has not been extended to cover African males, but it does cover all other Non-European workers, including African females.

Since 1942 our Union, regularly during its negotiations, demanded that the Agreement should be extended to cover African males, but the clothing manufacturers were not prepared to grant this request, and it is well-nigh impossible to get 18,000 workers to strike for the sake of extending the Agreement to cover other workers while they themselves stand to lose the benefits of increased wages and better working conditions obtained from the employers. This demand was submitted by the Union to arbitration on three occasions, but the arbitrators dismissed the proposal.

It was the Garment Workers' Union which took the matter to Court of whether African females are employees in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, and also whether non-pass bearing Natives are employees in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act. The Union succeeded in the first application to Court and failed in the second. Who was then responsible that thousands of African women to-day are employees in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act and enjoy full benefits in terms of Industrial Agreements? The Garment Workers' Union or

the writer of the article and his colleagues?

The writer of the article can have had no actual experience of trade unionism nor can he have any understanding of the workers, otherwise he would realise the utter stupidity of his statement that "the truth of the matter is the Garment Workers' Union has never educated its members to the need of fighting on behalf of Non-European clothing workers". I would like to see the trade union which would succeed in educating thousands of its members to fight on behalf of other workers, nor does trade unionism mean that workers must expect others to fight their battles for them.

Furthermore, the writer of the article seems to be under the impression that the Garment Workers' Union only consists of European workers, whereas in fact 40% of our members are Non-European workers who have stood united, together with the other members, to uplift their wages and working conditions to the present standard. The Non-European members in our Union are very grateful for what the Union has done for them, and as a matter of fact are amongst the most loyal trade unionists in South Africa.

INDEPENDENCE

The assertion that our Union is "apparently prepared to surrender to the Wage Board the self-government which it enjoys under the Industrial Conciliation Act" is as confused as your correspondent's interpretation of the Union's statement in the "Rand Daily Mail", by which he takes a few words out of a sentence and divorces it entirely from its context and meaning. The Garment Workers' Union never intended to surrender the self-government which it enjoys to the Wage Board or to any other board, but we shall continue fighting independently as we have done in the past, by which means our Union managed to achieve the best working conditions in secondary industry in South Africa.

Before attacking our Union, which has achieved so much for its members, why does the writer rather not tell the public that our Industry is one of the only secondary industries working a 40-hour week, which condition by the way has also been extended to the African males in our Industry through the efforts of the Garment Workers' Union; that our Industry enjoys three weeks' annual leave on full pay plus six public holidays—another condition which is extended to the African males through the efforts of the Garment Workers' Union. The writer accuses our Union of trying to "wring from the employers the concessions which would make racial discrimination unprofitable, thus protecting the standards they (the Union) have achieved". This phrase to me smells very much like bosses' talk. Perhaps the writer would like to see racial discrimination applied so as to benefit his factory wage bill.

The Garment Workers' Union has proved, not only during its many years of existence but also during the last few months, that it will never

succumb to a fascist regime. On May 24 of this year on the City Hall steps in Johannesburg when our members, European and Non-European, were most brutally assaulted by the police, we proved to South Africa and to the world our loyalty to the principles of trade unionism and our determination to fight against the Nationalist Government. All we ask of "Advance" is that if you cannot be with us, please do not join the fascists against us. We are prepared to carry on the fight in spite of any opposition, even if it comes from those who should be on our side.

(We see no reason why argument and controversy over policy on national issues should not be carried out inside the progressive movement at the present time. Without a correct policy it will be impossible to defeat Malanzism in South Africa. Immediately on publication of the original letter from a correspondent of which Miss Cornelius complains, Advance approached the Garment Workers' Union and asked for comment. We have pleasure in publishing the union's reply, from which a few paragraphs have been omitted on space grounds.—Ed.)

PEOPLE'S CALENDARS

JOHANNESBURG.

Among the 25 leaders featured on the calendar issued by "Spark" the Youth Newspaper, are Yengwa, Matje, Njongwe, Nana Sita, D. C. Thompson, Sisulu, Mandela and Kathrada.

The calendar marks special dates in the history of peoples' movements in South Africa, such as May 1 and June 26.

It is available from 4a Kort Street, Johannesburg, and will cost 2s. 6d. a copy.

RED CROSS EXPOSES KOJE CRIMES

LONDON.

THE International Committee of the Red Cross, a Swiss organisation which has in the past assisted the Americans in covering over the conditions in prisoner-of-war camps, has released a series of 26 documents reporting on inspections of Kojé and other camps.

The reports admit that "this information is incomplete" but they contain appalling confirmation of thousands of prisoners killed, wounded, tortured and beaten by the Americans in their efforts to make them "volunteer" not to be repatriated.

The Red Cross reports, although whitewashing the full complicity of the U.S. guards and commanders in the crimes against humanity in breach of the Geneva Conventions on war prisoners, effectively destroy the American case on so-called "non-forcible repatriation" of Chinese and Korean prisoners.

AN INCIDENT

One hitherto concealed incident is brought to light by the Red Cross. On December 22, 1951, prisoners in Camp 62 on Kojé Island were submitted to forcible "screening" to compel them to renounce their motherland. "South Korean working teams" were used to conduct the screening and, in the words of the Red Cross, they inflicted "maltreatment and torture" on the prisoners on a large scale.

Urge Reprieve For Rosenbergs

CAPE TOWN.

A number of prominent Cape Town citizens of all races have addressed a communication to the Government of the United States appealing for the reprieve of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Their letter to the Consul-General of the United States in Cape Town states: "We the undersigned wish to record our protest against the proposal to execute Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of atomic spying before 1945 when America and Russia were allies.

"We are convinced that the execution of the Rosenbergs will outrage the conscience of humanity and do incalculable damage to relations between the American people and the peoples of other countries, more particularly in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence.

"In the interests of promoting world peace and understanding and harmony between the nations we urge you to convey to the President of the United States our request that the death sentence be set aside."

The signatories include Mr. Brian Bunting, M.P., Mr. Sam Kahn, Miss Ray Alexander, Mr. J. Ngwevela, Mr. P. Monaghan, Mr. John Morley, Mr. G. Ngotyana, Miss G. Simons and others.

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ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGE IN CZECH SPY TRIAL REFUTED

Jews Used As Stick Against Socialist Countries

LONDON.

SPYING and treachery on behalf of foreign countries and sabotage of the entire planned economy— these were the charges brought to light down to the last detail in the trial of Rudolf Slansky, former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and 13 others.

The fact that 11 of the accused were of Jewish origin has been seized on by propaganda agencies throughout the world to represent the trial as evidence of anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia. That Jewish leaders in Czechoslovakia and in other countries have refuted this propaganda has been passed over in silence.

The trial proved that most of the accused, like Tito and his group in Yugoslavia, had been recruited by the American, British and other foreign intelligence agencies before and during the world war. What Tito did, they failed to achieve. Faced with a complete exposure of their role in undermining the Czech national economy, they admitted their connections with foreign governments.

NO ANTI-SEMITISM

At no time during the trial were they charged with acting as they did because they were Jews. Contrary to wild accusations broadcast to the Western world and taken seriously by sections of the Zionist Press, not a word of anti-Semitism was spoken or printed in Czechoslovakia during or since the trial.

Jewish leaders in Prague who were informed of the propaganda campaign were indignant. A refutation was issued to the Western Press by three of Czechoslovakia's most notable Jewish citizens, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Gustav Sichel, the secretary of the Jewish Communal Council, Dr. Rudolf Iltis, and its acting chairman, Emil Neumann. Dr. Iltis is, in addition, editor of *Vestnik Rady Zno*, a Jewish paper. Dr. Sichel escaped from Nazi persecution in 1938 and lived in Israel for nine years before returning to Prague to become Chief Rabbi. He declared:

"I want to make it clear that there is no such thing as oppression of the Jewish religion in Czechoslovakia. There is not a single accusation in this connection about which I have the slightest complaint.

"As far as the trial is concerned, I would just point out that criminals can be of Jewish origin as well as non-Jews. As none of the men on trial were practising Jews, I as religious head of the Jewish church had nothing to do with them in that capacity.

"To my mind, there was absolutely no question of the Czechoslovak Government instituting a trial like this for any such purpose as the encouragement of anti-Semitism. For the first time in our history, there is a definite law in Czechoslovakia forbidding anti-Semitism and declaring anti-Semitism a crime. Maybe, as a result of Hitler propaganda, some traces of anti-Semitism may still exist in the minds and hearts of some people, but that is all."

COMPLETE NONSENSE

The Chief Rabbi described reports abroad of anti-Semitic demonstrations in Prague as "complete nonsense". He told the foreign Pressmen: "As you have no doubt been able to see for yourself, there has been no such thing."

The ancient synagogue at which Dr. Sichel officiates is assisted by State funds and the Chief Rabbi stated that in addition to complete freedom of worship, every facility is provided for the observance of Jewish custom and ritual.

Mr. Neumann confirmed these statements and emphatically denied that the security of the Jewish community was in any way touched by the trials. He said a high proportion of Jews had been massacred in Czechoslovakia by the Nazis; in Prague only 5,000 were left of over 40,000. Of those remaining, one trend was of people who went away to Israel while the others chose to stay and participate in the reconstruction of Czechoslovakia which they regarded as their own country. He had stayed and did not regret it.

BIRTH OF A LIE

Replying to the charge spread abroad that Jewish leaders had committed suicide, Mr. Neumann said this was a falsehood. The only cases he knew of were the deaths of a former chairman of the Jewish community in Prague, Erich Kohn, and his wife. Kohn gassed himself and his wife shortly before the opening of the trial. He left a note saying he had just been told he was suffering from cancer and that he and his wife could not face the prospect.

In Britain, the distinguished Jewish scholar, Dr. Hyman Levy, Professor of Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science, warned against the use of the trial by new "friends" of the Jews.

"They suddenly emerge as defenders of the Jews because it suits their political purposes. Jews have become the stick with which to beat the Socialist countries. We know that game too well.

FALSE FRIENDS

"We are not deceived by our new 'friends'. Not long ago they were playing Arabs against Jews. Now they hope to play Jews against the Socialist countries."

During the trial, the former Czech Foreign Minister, V. Clementis, gave elaborate details of his espionage work, naming as his contacts Mr. John Foster Dulles, now nominated as the new Secretary of State for the U.S.A., Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate at UNO, and Sir Philip Nichols, British Ambassador in Prague. He also built up an elaborate spy network in Hungary and maintained contact with Tito's agents.

He knew of the anti-Soviet activities of the Tito regime and the plan to tear the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe from alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and lead them into the Western camp.

Ludvik Freyka admitted to a

vast plan to sabotage Czech economy and damage the country's trade. Freyka was formerly chief of the economic section of the Government and carried out his sabotage under directions from Slansky. In 1951, he said, he had caused a loss of 8,000 million crowns in foreign trade alone.

He used the Economic Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee to disrupt the two-year and five-year plans. As one example, he saw to it that light industry was disproportionately developed and heavy industry retarded. He placed former big businessmen hostile to the Government in leading economic positions. One result was that investments in the textile industry were 18 times higher than in vital heavy industry.

FURNACES WRECKED

The commission actually ordered the demolition of three active blast furnaces at Trinec. Their production was totally lost and three new furnaces were built in their place which produced scarcely more than the original ones.

Freyka and Slansky in 1947 placed large orders for machinery with the United States. Freyka admitted he knew payment had to be made in advance and the United States would not be obliged to deliver the machinery or permit its export. The order for equipment of a steel-rolling plant costing 18 million dollars was paid for but the equipment was never delivered.

Freyka gave an account of how he was recruited into the British Intelligence. After the German occupation in 1938 he was admitted

Everyone will be at the
ADVANCE PARTY
on Xmas Eve

as a refugee to Britain through two seemingly innocuous organisations in which, however, the American spy Herman Field played a leading part. During the war he was arrested and interned by the British and in 1941 he was offered his release provided he signed a document pledging himself to work for the British authorities during and after the war. He agreed.

Among the well-known names mentioned by the accused in detailing their espionage work are those of Noel Coward, Konni Zilliacus, the former Labour M.P. (Zilliacus has denied that he was an intelligence agent), Maurice Hindus, the writer, and Alexander Werth, journalist and author.



The twenty Non-European leaders charged under the Suppression of Communism Act with advocating Communism through the Defiance Campaign who were found guilty in the Supreme Court last week and given a suspended sentence of nine months' imprisonment each, have noted an appeal to the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein. Here Dr. Y. M. Dadoo is greeting a supporter on the steps of the Supreme Court, after judgment was given. On the left is Mr. J. B. Marks.

WELCOME FOR DEFIERS

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress is holding a meeting at the Congress premises, 4 Kort Street, on Friday, 12 December at 7.30 p.m., to welcome its members who will be released from Germiston Jail after serving a sentence there for defying unjust laws.

Those being released include Perumal Padyatchi, medical student and an executive member of the Youth Congress; Vallabh Jaga, a fifth year medical student and member of the Congress Working Committee, Ismail Cachalia, a social science student, Essop Wadee, an arts student, Moosajee, a science student, and Harold Solly who served four terms of imprisonment in the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign.

£32 Million in Unemployment Fund

CAPE TOWN.

The total amount held by the Public Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Unemployment Insurance Fund on December 31, 1950, was £32,348,950, according to the report of the Department of Labour for 1950, just issued.

"This reserve cannot be regarded as excessive," states the report, "when it is realised that unemployment of the magnitude of that which occurred in 1932 and 1933 would result in the payment of benefits at a rate exceeding ten million pounds per annum".

During 1950 a total of £1,074,202 was paid out in unemployment benefits to 52,102 persons. Unemployment reached a post-war peak of 20,785 in January 1950, but by the end of the year had decreased to 10,818 Europeans, Coloureds and Asiatics.

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HISTORIC DEFEAT IN BIG KOREAN BATTLE

Allied Correspondents Admit Blood-Letting

LONDON.

SOME information on the defeat of the big American offensive at Kumhwa on the Central Korean front is beginning to come through, enabling an idea to be built up of this great 45-day battle now grinding to a bitter close amid snow and sub-zero cold.

The Americans are today where they started the "big push" in mid-October, but the situation is not the same. In that interval the United Nations forces have lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, mostly Americans, and have eaten deeper into their reserves than at any time since the full build-up of the 8th Army.

Correspondents have been clamouring to break through the censorship to get to the outside world an account of what has happened but are still confined to generalities or extremely localised reporting which does not give an over-all report of the battle.

The big battle was preceded by a series of severe actions, coinciding with the breakdown of the Panmunjom Peace talks. The Americans had opened a succession of ground attacks and annihilation bombing raids intended to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese and Koreans. In mid-September the Chinese struck back in fierce counter-attacks laying down along miles of the front some of the most powerful gun and mortar barrages since the world war.

CHINESE AIM

The main purpose of the counter-attack, says the New China News Service, was "to whittle down the effective enemy strength". At the same time the attack pushed forward the line in many places with the result that 78 tactical positions were lost by the Allies.

The Americans had broken off the truce talks before the UNO Session was due to begin and on the day of the opening Session, October 14, General Van Fleet launched his big offensive north of Kumhwa.

The offensive was obviously timed to impress the United Nations and influence the discussions and decisions taken there. It was a snap decision, however, and was fully considered long in advance.

CAREFULLY PLANNED

The Associated Press front-line correspondent, John Randolph, says: "After much consultation up and down the chain of command from regiment to the 8th Army

Headquarters, the offensive was ordered to start."

Gen. Van Fleet picked as special commander of the "big push" a man who had been associated with him in the suppression of the Greek People's Army, Lt. Gen. Reuben Jenkins.

From the start, the Americans and South Korean puppet divisions found they were up against formidable and unexpected opposition. The Chinese and North Koreans had honeycombed the hills and ridges with deep fortifications. Sometimes it took up to 30 waves of attack to capture a hill position and even then the Americans found themselves on the surface while the Chinese remained in the tunnels underneath them.

Tanks, planes, flame-throwers, portable bunkers and pill-boxes were used. But the Americans discovered the Chinese artillery had the ground well plotted and their infantry counter-attacks never ceased.

In unusually rapid succession, Gen. Van Fleet made three "inspection" visits to the battle front to see why Gen. Jenkins was making no progress. Gen. Mark Clark, Supreme Allied commander, flew from Tokyo to make a personal inspection, and Syngman Rhee was also taken to the front to boost the morale of the mauled South Korean divisions. The commander of the 2nd ROK (South Korean) Division was dismissed and additional reserves brought up.

By the end of November the general artillery reserve of the 8th Army was brought into action, although it had not previously been used. Another indication of the desperation of the American command was the fact that the 9th South Korean Division was sent back into action less than a week after it had been pulled out of the line for regrouping and reinforcement. American divisions were filled up to 25 per cent. with South Korean effectives.

COSTLY EFFORT

John Randolph cabled: "The battle for the Kumhwa ridges has been such a costly effort that it deserves much more public attention than it has received."

"Censorship forbids reporting specific casualties, but the struggle to hold the United Nations positions in Sniper and Triangle Hills is comparable to some of the historic battles of World War two."

He was allowed to send a few graphic details of the effect on the army of the fighting:

"Allied officers who must order their troops back into the slaughter are sick at heart at the appalling losses. Some of them have literally wept at pitiful remnants of full companies come back in the morning. Combat rifle companies now have a great many green replacements—the best and bravest officers and non-coms are dead and wounded by now."

With the exception of "a few hundred yards of shell-swept rocks", he says, "everything else once won is now lost".

LEADERSHIP FAILURE

A revealing passage in the cable is an apparent effort to cover over the dismal failure of Van Fleet's military leadership. Before the offensive started, the 8th Army commander had announced he was in a position of military strength and could "seize whatever he wanted". He called for two extra divisions which, he claimed, would enable him to inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy and drive them to the Yalu River.

Randolph says the results of the battle of Kumhwa have been quite different from what Gen. Van Fleet expected. "This blood-letting at Kumhwa is not the fault of any individual or group, or even of generally conscientious and competent officers who directed them. It is simply a brutal fact that has grown out of the battle itself, and could hardly have been foreseen."

"The time has now come and is probably overdue," he concludes, "for the Allies to reconsider their strategy and tactics in this sector."



Above: A view of the Albertynsville Squatter Camp after the tornado struck last week. Right: In the Baragwanath Hospital doctors and nurses give treatment to the hundreds of injured brought in from Albertynsville on the night of the tornado.



Indonesia Saved From Fascist Dictatorship

LONDON.

THE Indonesian working class and organized peasant movements have been sufficiently strong to prevent the establishment of a military dictatorship on the lines of the Naguib coup in Egypt and have forced the Indonesian Parliament to meet again in Jakarta, the capital, after a month and a half of political struggle.

News from Indonesia is scarce, particularly since the Parliamentary crisis in mid-October when the Assembly was closed and a number of progressive newspapers banned. Behind the scenes, American and British intrigues were pushed actively to establish a military-fascist dictatorship aimed at drawing Indonesia into the Pacific war pact and striking at the growing popular policy of democratic

reform, peace and mutual friendship with other Asian nations. The Government of Prime Minister Wilopo had refused to enter any Pacific Pact and was supported by the parties of the left. After the rioting in Jakarta and the suspension of Parliament, the left parties demanded the recall of the Assembly and the restoration of democratic government.

At the same time they appealed repeatedly to the armed forces of Indonesia not to become the tool of a fascist plot but to remain loyal to democracy. The appeal to the army was in nearly all cases successful and only isolated demonstrations by dissatisfied army commanders took place.

BETTER THAN FASCISM

"However bad the present Parliament is, a parliamentary system is far better than a system of fascist military dictatorship," says a statement issued by the progressive parties who are demanding the strengthening of the growing democratic forces and preparations for new general elections. They also demand the expulsion of the Dutch military mission and an end to the interference in Indonesian affairs by British and American interests.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, speaking at Accra, said if the British Government supported Mau Mau with violence it would spread to all parts of Africa.

RIOT RUMOURS IN HERSHEL

HERSCHEL.

In terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, the Rev. J. J. Skomolo and Mr. A. P. Mda have been prohibited from attending all gatherings for a period of six months.

This follows an intensification of police activity in the Herschel district in recent weeks. The Rev. L. S. Soga, who has been elected Herschel delegate to the African National Congress conference this month, has also been questioned by the political police. Armed police from Durban have been patrolling the district for some time.

As a result a state of alarm has been created in the district and rumours and scare stories have

LANGA PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

CAPE TOWN.

A well-attended meeting of the Langa Parent-Teacher Association was held at Langa last week. Among the items on the agenda were addresses by Sister Mjekula on the Langa Creche, and by Miss Nongauza on the efforts made by the Langa Branch of the National Council of African Women to raise funds for the erection of a school hostel for students attending the Langa High School.

At the next meeting, Mr. I. D. Mkize and Mr. S. G. Magodla will be the chief speakers.

NO MORE MEETINGS FOR AFRICANS?

Implications of Swart's New Proclamations

Government by proclamation is always a sign of a rapidly-vanishing democracy. South Africa is offering daily proof of this process.

Since the accession to power of the Nationalist Government the Cabinet has given its Ministers wider and wider powers to interfere with the normal process of the law and the powers of the courts.

Not content with the drastic powers bequeathed to it in the Riotous Assemblies Act, or with the Suppression of Communism Act which attacks the liberties of all citizens and makes it possible for the Government to extinguish all opposition to it, the Government has now published two proclamations which will try to outlaw all political activities among the ten million Africans of this country.

The Terms

The terms of the two proclamations, published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of November 28, are identical.

They make it an offence for any person to hold, preside at, or address any meeting at which more than ten Africans are present. There are exceptions made: gatherings of a religious or domestic nature, weddings and funerals, sports and recreational gatherings, and meetings held by Members of Parliament or members of other statutory bodies, and meetings for official administrative purposes.

It is also an offence to permit any such illegal meeting in your house, kraal or premises that you control.

It is an offence for any person to incite Africans to resist, or break any law, or to persuade Africans to obstruct the administration of any law.

Any magistrate, if satisfied that any article may be used for incitement or contravention of this proclamation, may order a search of any premises and confiscate or destroy such an article.

Penalty

The penalty for breaking any of these regulations is a maximum of £300 fine or three years' imprisonment.

These proclamations are in terms of the 1927 Native Administration Act.

The first Proclamation published (276 of 1952) covers rural areas; specifically areas mentioned in the Schedule to the Native Land and Trust Act, and includes Reserves, Trust Farms and rural locations.

The whole of this proclamation is immediately operative, so from the date it was gazetted meetings of over ten Africans in rural areas for which permission was not obtained became illegal.

The second notice (Government Notice 2753) applies to Africans throughout the country. The provisions relating to gatherings only come into operation in urban areas when the Governor-General specifies the areas in which it shall operate, and from a defined date.

The proclamation covering the rural areas is issued in terms of section 25 of the 1927 Native Administration Act, which gives the Governor-General power to legislate for "Native areas".

The second Government Notice applying to all Africans is in terms of section 27 of the Act. This section gives the Governor-General the power to make regulations relating to the exhibition of pictures of an undesirable character in locations and compounds; the carrying of dangerous weapons such as assegais; the prohibition of meetings; the observance of decency; the control of tribal practices involving mutilation of the body; and generally for the "protection", "control, improvement and welfare of the Natives and in furtherance of peace, order and good government".

On several occasions the Courts have held that the power of the Governor-General to make regulations under this section must be restricted to matters falling within the specific purposes enumerated in this section.

Whether or not the Governor-General has exceeded his powers on this occasion will have to be tested in the Courts.

The Government Notice for the urban areas which restricts gatherings could bring not only Africans but Europeans too within the purview of this restriction. Trade unions whose members include African women (not prohibited in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act from admitting African women as full members) would be defying this law if in the normal course of their work they addressed more than ten of their African union members.

A meeting of citizens on the Johannesburg City Hall Steps at which ten passing Africans happened to be present at one time could result in the organisers, whether of the United Party, Torch Commando or any other political group, being prosecuted for contravening this section.

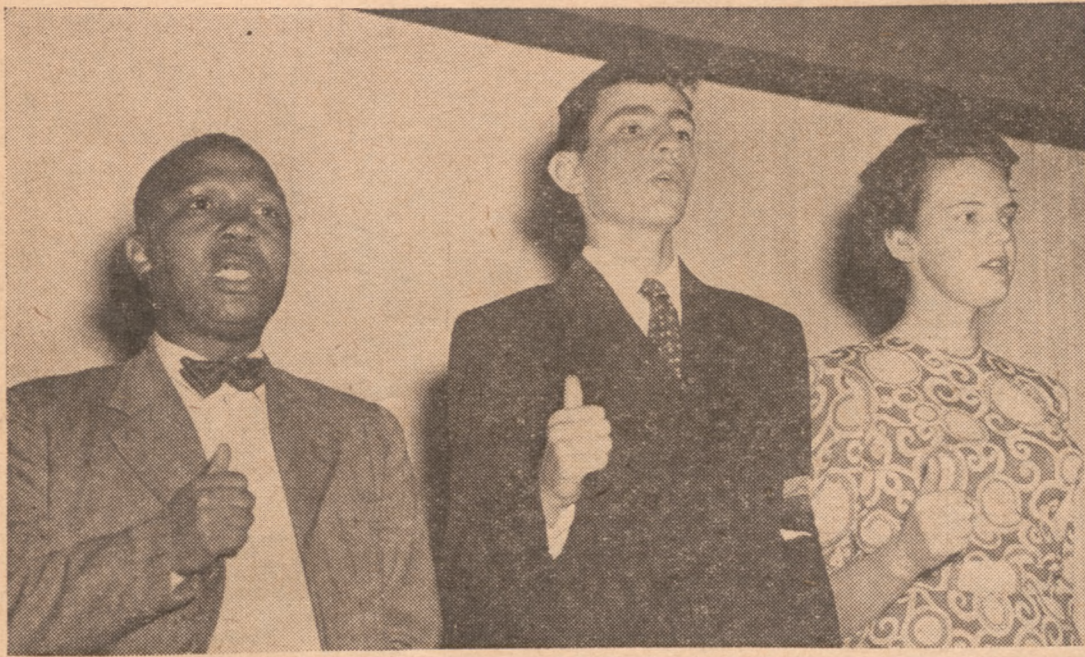
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Mr. J. Nkatlo, Mr. A. Sachs and Miss Mary Butcher giving the thumbs up sign at the Drill Hall meeting last Wednesday.

"MAKE SOUTH AFRICA FREE"

Tremendous Applause For European Volunteers

CAPE TOWN.

A GATHERING of over five hundred people of all races at the Drill Hall last Wednesday night gave an enthusiastic reception to European speakers who have thrown in their lot with the Non-European campaign for democratic rights.

The Europeans were greeted with tremendous applause when they announced their reasons for taking part in the campaign.

The chairman, Mr. Lucas Phillips, said the presence of the Europeans would help to do away with racial feeling which was present among certain Africans.

"No people can be free while they deny freedom to others," said Mr. A. Sachs, son of E. S. (Solly) Sachs, explaining why he had volunteered.

It was because the Europeans oppressed the Non-Europeans that they lived to-day in a state of fear and uncertainty.

"To put an end to this, all South Africans must rally to the support of a platform based on equal and democratic rights for all," he said.

DANGEROUS

"The history of the struggles of the oppressed peoples in Asia and Africa has shown that the old methods of exploitation by one section over another have proved both profitless and dangerous. Yet in South Africa economic and social progress is being hampered by a gang of Nazi tyrants representing one tenth of the population."

There was no future for youth in a fascist society, said Mr. Sachs. The United Party with its leader Mr. Strauss could not provide a suitable alternative to the National danger.

The African National Congress, however, had issued a stirring call to freedom-loving South Africans.

"I am proud to support the Congress," said Mr. Sachs. "South Africa is my homeland, as I was born here and have nowhere else to go. I will do everything I can to make it a home for all the people in South Africa and not just a privileged few."

Miss Mary Butcher, another volunteer, said she did not want to bring her children up in the atmosphere in which she herself had grown up, an atmosphere of race hatred where the White child is taught that as a member of a master-race he can treat the Non-Europeans as slaves.

"I want my children to live in a country in which there is no domination of one race by another, where all men of every race can live together in equality and freedom."

TENSION

Racial tension, said Miss Butcher, was growing worse day by day, and if it was allowed to continue would inevitably lead South Africa down the bloody road to disaster.

"We can delay no longer," she concluded. "Now is the time to act and lead the nation towards unity and democracy."

"Now is the time for the Europeans to wake up. They must stop swallowing the filthy propaganda of race hatred vomited forth by Malan and his supporters. They must put aside selfish prejudice and support the Non-Europeans in their legitimate demands for equality and justice."

Other speakers were Councillor C. Ally, Messrs. T. Ngwenya, J. Nkatlo, P. A. Monaghan and W. Dungelo.

FAMOUS STATUE "IMMORAL" IN WINDHOEK

WINDHOEK.

For exhibiting and selling replicas of a famous statue of a nude male figure standing in the public gardens in Brussels, a European commercial traveller was fined £2 (or seven days) in the Magistrate's Court here last week.

Evidence was given that the miniatures were very popular, and that many women in Windhoek and Pretoria used them as ornaments. The replicas were referred to by the women as "The naughty little boy" because, in the words of a police constable giving evidence, the sex organs were displayed very prominently.

The magistrate, sentencing the accused, said he was not narrow-minded, but no father would give such a thing to his daughter and if a man saw a woman in possession of such an article, it would immediately give rise to suggestion.

The law did not allow such things to be sold.

Suppression of "Non-European Disorders"

Durban Promises to Support Swart

DURBAN.

RESOLUTIONS pledging the aid of the municipality in any action the Government might take to suppress Non-European disorders, and urging the Government to take further measures for safeguarding law and order, were passed at a meeting of the City Council here last week.

Councillor Leighton Black opposing the resolutions, warned the City Council that "you cannot suppress one section of the population without eventually suppressing all".

He said that the lights of democracy were going out in the Union, and that South Africa was being panicked into measures which required careful examination.

NAZI GERMANY

He compared the present situation in the Union with that in Nazi Germany. First steps were taken ostensibly to suppress Communism, next anti-Jewish laws were passed, and so things built up.

"If we adopt this policy we are shortening our lives. We must think of our children and our grandchildren."

"You cannot deprive one section of its freedom without endangering the freedom of other sections."

Among those who approved the resolutions was Mr. Jimmy Bolton, secretary of the Natal Garment Workers' Union.

NO MANDATE

In an interview with Advance Mr. N. J. Moir, Secretary of the Durban branch of the Trades and Labour Council of S.A., said that no City Council had the authority to promise unconditional support to future action that any political parties might take.

The City Council, he added, had no mandate from the people to approve the resolutions on Non-European affairs which were adopted at the conference of the Municipal Associations' Executive held in Pretoria last month.

By approving these resolutions, said Mr. Moir, the City Council was swearing away its own freedom and independence, and therefore the freedom and independence of the people of Durban.

Mr. Moir said that the City Council was supposed to be a non-political body, representing all sections of the population, European and Non-European, and it therefore had no right to take sides against any section of the population.

WORLD WAR SURPASSED

NEW YORK.

The U.S. Defence Department has published extraordinary figures showing that its war effort in terms of ammunition used is far greater in the Korean War than the American contribution to the World War against Nazism and Fascism.

In the first two years of the Korean War the U.S. Air Force used twice the amount of ammunition fired in the first two years of the world war and one and a quarter times more bombs, rockets and incendiary missiles than the total used by U.S. aircraft in the whole war.

U.S. ground forces in Korea have used as many artillery and mortar shells as the total fired by the American army from their first landing in the European theatre of war to the surrender of Germany. Ammunition used by the U.S. Navy has doubled in the second year of the Korean War and more rockets have been fired than the total used by the Americans against Germany and Japan. Naval aircraft have dropped a tonnage of bombs only slightly under the total used by them in the whole of World War Two.

S. AFRICANS AT PEACE CONGRESS THIS WEEK

LONDON.

South African delegates on their way to attend the World Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna opening on Friday December 12, attended a mass meeting in the St. Pancras Town Hall, London, where they were given a rousing send-off together with some of Britain's 120 delegates. Speakers emphasised that the Congress would be different from previous international peace meetings. All points of view will be represented and there will be no limit to the proposals that can be made.

In addition to delegates from the Union there will be representatives from a large number of African territories from Nigeria to French West Africa, Nigeria and Morocco.

From the United States, the Congress has received the support, among others, of the world-famous blind author Helen Keller who cabled to Vienna: "Am with you in your splendid movement."

There will be more than 2,000 delegates in Vienna when the historic Congress opens and they will come from practically every country and represent the widest cross-section of opinion ever seen together.

DON'T WANT TO AFFILIATE TO A.A.C.

CAPE TOWN.

Contrary to the report published in the Torch of November 25, the Western Pondoland teachers decided at their meeting held at Port St. Johns on November 14 and 15 to press for the disaffiliation of the Cape African Teachers' Association from the All-African Convention.

It will be recalled that the Pondoland region had decided to break away from C.A.T.A. because of its affiliation with the All-African Convention. On receipt of a letter from Western Province teachers' however, they decided to stay in C.A.T.A. and help strengthen the fight to disaffiliate from the A.A.C.



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INDIAN AID FOR TORNADO VICTIMS

CAPE TOWN.

More than £300 was collected in less than 24 hours this week by a group of Cape Town Indians who formed a fund for the relief of victims of the Rand tornadoes.

U.N.O. TO STUDY APARTHEID

NEW YORK.

The United Nations General Assembly has decided, by 35 votes to 1 (South Africa) to set up a commission to study the racial situation in South Africa.

LOST THEIR WAY

LONDON.

Mr. N. C. Havenga and Mr. Eric Louw, it was reported from London this week, have lost their way in a great fog.

Concentration Camps Negate Rule of Law

JOHANNESBURG.

"The proper course, if we wish to combine the rule of law with the maintenance of law and order, is to arrest and bring before the courts all people suspected or known to be agitators and inciters to violence or law-breaking criminal elements," says a statement issued recently by the Civic Rights League.

The League was commenting on the representations made by the conference of municipal associations to Ministers Swart and Verwoerd for the detention of leaders of the defiance campaign and other agitators amongst the African people.

The essential characteristic of the rule of law is that there shall be no punishment without the right of fair and open trial and the establishment of guilt before a court, says the statement.

The municipal delegates, in support of their proposals, invoked their belief in "the maintenance of the rule of law", but, says the statement, if the methods advocated lie outside the supervision of the courts, "this would be a negation of the rule of law".

AFRICANS!

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LONDON.

The building of aerodromes alone for America's war plans in Europe is costing some £400 million, it was revealed in a statement by Brigadier Wedd, a member of the NATO secretariat. He said the aerodrome programme involved constructing 126 fields in seven European countries. Of these, 110 are complete or under construction. To accommodate the latest jet aircraft and atomic bombers, runways have been lengthened from an average of one mile to over a mile and a half and each field takes up 1,100 acres mostly of good farm land. Each country has to pay for bases on its own territory, the highest number being 41 in France.

It's the Dance of the year!

THE ADVANCE XMAS EVE PARTY

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN SUPPORT DEFIANCE

LONDON.

The Women's International Democratic Federation has prepared and circulated to branches and affiliated bodies throughout the world a nine-page document "South African women against Malan" drawing particular attention to the oppression of the majority in the Union, the lack of women's rights and the role of women in the defiance campaign. The Federation calls for pressure on the Malan Government and links the struggle in South Africa with the world fight against fascist oppression.

HOSTEL RENTS TO BE DISCUSSED

JOHANNESBURG.

Representatives of the Johannesburg Advisory Boards are to meet the City Council Non-European Affairs Committee to discuss the deadlock arising out of the increase in hostel rents and the refusal of the residents to pay the increased rents.

This round table discussion will follow a recent meeting of the Council committee with the Joint Advisory Boards and some representatives from the Hostels.

DURBAN MAYOR CRITICISED

DURBAN.

When Councillor Percy Osborn, Mayor of Durban, returned from his trip up the East Coast of Africa, he made a public statement to the effect that influential people he had met during his journey gave him to understand that the Non-European policy of the South African Government was meeting with acclaim.

Replying to Councillor Osborn's statement, the Natal Indian Congress says that the policy of the Malan Government of which Mr. Osborn speaks has been condemned by the entire democratic world.

"Any person interested in harmonious race relations in the Union should realise that the Non-European policy of the South African Government is based on hatred and ruthless oppression of the majority.

"No responsible person in the Union will endorse the Mayor's views."



These are the eight members of the African National Congress in Kimberley who are being charged under the Suppression of Communism Act for activities in connection with the defiance campaign. Standing left to right: Mr. A. N. Koane, Rev. A. Sheuane, Mr. S. P. Sesedi, Mr. D. Chabalala. Sitting, left to right: Dr. A. E. Letele, Mr. S. S. Phakedi, Mr. P. Madibae, and Mr. D. Mpiwa.

TURFFONTEIN

Following are Centaur's selections for Turffontein on Saturday:

Dingaans Day Handicap (one mile): Vitamin, Gunners-Son, Irregular.

City and Suburban Handicap (9 furlongs): Newsboy, Torwood, River-Ferry.

Trial Handicap (7 furlongs): Eastern-Arab, Beacon-Light, Persian-Girl.

Moderate Stayers Handicap (1 1/2 miles): Gregale, Pageboy, Light Wine.

Juvenile Colts and Geldings Plate (5 furlongs): Translate, Jovial, Bengal Tiger.

Juvenile Fillies Plate (5 furlongs): Klepht, Sierra, Mercenary Mary.

Galloway Handicap B (5 furlongs): Spoilt Lad, Xenon, Set.

Galloway Handicap C (1 mile): Nable Minx, Scarlet Inn, Iglorius.

Maiden Galloway Handicap (6 furlongs): Storm, Dorleans, Actuate, Dandy-Fox.

MARITZBURG

Following are Owen Tudor's selections for the City Sporting Club:

1st Race: 1, Ignus Feast; 2, Line Ahead; 3, Irish Luck.

2nd Race: 1, Fury; 2, Kheriway; 3, Swan Lake.

3rd Race: 1, Orange Squash; 2, Wax Ale; 3, Ashdown.

4th Race: 1, Dark Honey; 2, Visored; 3, Sacred Dawn.

5th Race: 1, Pianm.

6th Race: 1, Weather Vane; 2, Bodic; 3, Chinella.

7th Race: 1, After Midnight; 2, Divisus; 3, Discontent.

8th Race: 1, St. George; 2, Cape; 3, Nifty.

9th Race: 1, Actung; 2, Bell Tent; 3, Solo Disc.

Dingaans Handicap: 1, Lamprey; 2, Vitamin; 3, Electric Shock.

ASCOT

Following are selections for Milnerton on Saturday:

Western Province Nursery, 5 fur.: Acontius, Danger, Magnet.

Milnerton Handicap (Tops), 7 fur.: Potash, Danger, Beryllium.

Milnerton Handicap (Mids.), 1 1/2 m.: Pontor, Danger, Andalusia.

Milnerton Handicap (Bots.), 1 m.: Old Glory, Danger, Silver Thimble.

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

Ascot Handicap (B), 5 fur.: Ventral, Danger, Jehanara.

Ascot Handicap (C), 5 fur.: Lalji, Danger, Best Beloved.

Juvenile Stakes (Fillies), 5 fur.: Fair Maid, Danger, Fee.

European Resisters In Action

(Continued from page 1)

White South African be averted until our rulers come to recognise the Non-European people's claim to equality.

Miss Betty du Toit, a member of the National Executive Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, said it was a relief to her to be able to identify herself with the struggle for democratic rights being conducted by the majority in South Africa. She believed it was barbaric to differentiate between people because of skin colour.

She was making this gesture to show that not all White South Africans believe in repression and that many more will eventually join in the struggle for democracy.

Mrs. Selma Stanelman, the anthropologist, said:

"I can no longer find it in my conscience to be even a possible party to repression."

EXTEND DEMOCRACY

Although there were to-day only a few opposing unjust laws, "it is inevitable that more and more Europeans will come to realise that the preservation of democracy in South Africa depends on its extension to the Non-Europeans".

Other Europeans in this batch are Dr. Percy Cohen and two students from the University of the Witwatersrand, Mrs. Margaret Holt and Mr. Sid. Shall.

Among the Africans in the batch are Mrs. Regina Twala, a social worker and the wife of Mr. Dan Twala, the well-known sports organiser on the Reef.

She said that as a social worker she was faced with the real suffering of the poorest section of the community, and time and again felt hopeless at the realisation that "half the social problems of the Africans could be avoided or need never have arisen if not for the pressure brought about by certain legislation and the social system under which we live.

PRISON REFORM

"I have watched with dread the frequency of recidivism among the prison population. I have given up

all hope of prison reform so far as Black South Africans are concerned. Most of the theories for solving the problems I learned at University only work according to skin colour.

"Unless these obnoxious laws are exposed and their injustice given the opposition they deserve there can be no hope for the future off-spring of our South African nation."

Miss L. Ngakane, sister of Mr. Lionel Ngakane who starred in "Cry the Beloved Country" and the daughter of Mr. W. B. Ngakane, was also in this batch.

Among the Indians are Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Harold Sundrum, who qualified this month at Wits., Mr. Magan Mitha, a law student, and his wife, Miss R. Pillay, three members of the Cajee family from Schweizer Reinecke, Mr. J. H. Cajee, Mr. Ebrahim Cajee and Miss Sarah Cajee, a Pretoria businessman, Mr. R. Velshee, Mrs. T. Pillay, sister of Mr. T. N. Naidoo, Vice-President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr. Solly Jooma, a Middelburg businessman, Miss. G. Aref, who is the third member of her family to defy, and students I. N. Moola, A. Parshoo, Sandy Sigamoney, who served twice in the 1946 passive resistance campaign.

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