

Advance

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INDIA WAS CATS PAW SAYS CHINA

LONDON.

The Indian proposal for settling the Korean prisoner issue, agreed on by the U.N. Assembly, is unacceptable to China and is in principle no different from the American attitude, said a broadcast by Peking Radio reported by the London Times.

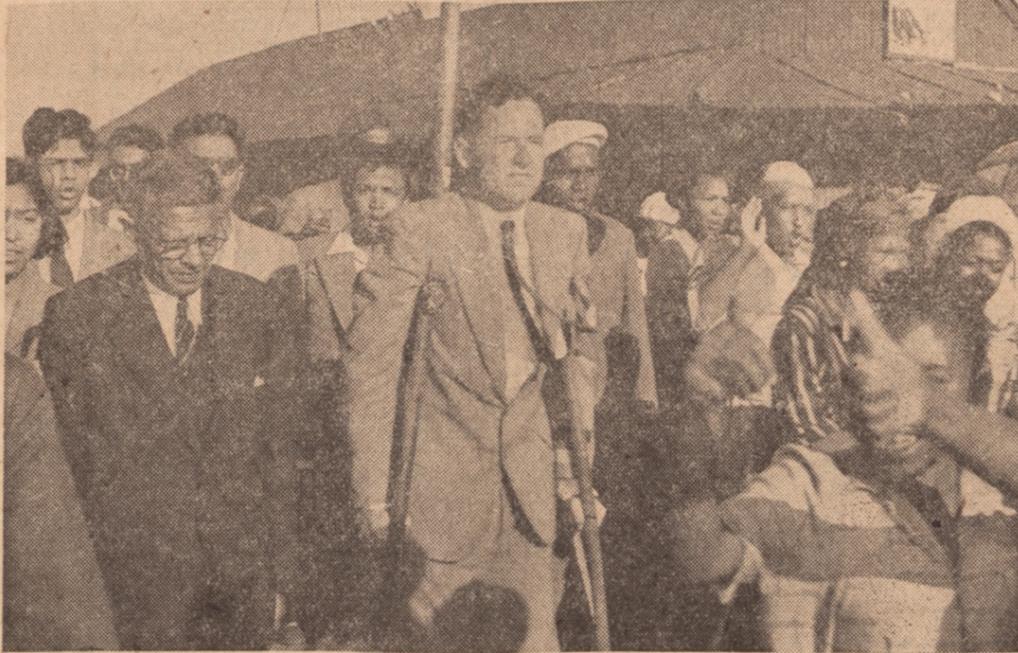
The Chinese Government has not formally rejected the proposal, in the framing of which it had no part. The radio broadcast, however, warned India that in sponsoring the proposal while purporting to act as mediator, she had served the Anglo-American camp.

Criticism of the proposal had been voiced at UNO by Mr. Vyshinsky whose views precisely coincided with those of China, and the Indian representatives had not given any reason for rejecting this. On the prisoner proposal, the Indian claim to speak for the peoples of Asia had no support except that derived from the United States dominated bloc.

BIBLE RAISES RED SCARE

NEW YORK.

The revised edition of the Bible in modern English is a best-seller in America but has run into opposition on the grounds that some of the distinguished translators have "Communist backgrounds". The Los Angeles Examiner, reporting a convention of 700 Pentecostal Church representatives says they voted against endorsement of the new Bible version and decided to set up a committee to investigate the translators' backgrounds for possible future action.



EUROPEAN RESISTERS ARRESTED

(Above): Patrick Duncan, with Manilal Gandhi beside him, leads the resisters into the Germiston Location in defiance of the permit regulations. Residents who gathered round, among them children, give the "Afrika" salute. Duncan was on crutches, following a motor accident. (Below): Police arrest the four Europeans who defied Post Office apartheid in Cape Town last week.

AVOID A FOUR-PAGER NEXT WEEK BY SENDING A DONATION TO-DAY TO ADVANCE, 6 BARRACK STREET, CAPE TOWN.



A.N.C. PREPARES TO FACE GOVT. ATTACKS

CHIEF LUTHULIE ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT

JOHANNESBURG.

This year's African National Congress Conference—the fortieth in its history—reflected the crisis through which the country is passing and created the machinery by which the African people are going to fight back against mounting Government attacks and the wave of repression planned to crush the defiance movement.

To meet the emergency situation the conference delegated extraordinary powers to its national executive. It charged its national leadership with assuring "the continuance of the struggle in any shape or form".

This emergency resolution was passed unanimously by a Conference fully alive to the extent to which the Government is prepared to restrict civil liberties and the conditions under which their organisation will have to work.

The conference met in the shadow of the most recent vicious proclamation prohibiting meetings of over ten Africans, and Government action under the Suppression of Communism Act and its predecessor the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Fifty-two of the most prominent African leaders in the Eastern Province were prevented from being at the conference by banning notices under the Suppression of Communism Act. Six National Executive members alone — Mandela, Kotane, Calata, Marks, Njongwe, Skomolo — could not be there. Giants of the Congress organisations in the Cape — Robert Matji, J. Mathews, G. X. Tshume, R. Mhlaba and Gwentse from East London — were barred from participation.

Two days before the conference opened the Transvaal President and Defiance National Volunteer-in-Chief Nelson Mandela was served with a double set of notices preventing him from attending all gatherings and being anywhere in the Union except in Johannesburg.

NEW VENUE

Then this annual conference was at the last minute transferred from Kimberley to Johannesburg and many delegates had great travelling difficulties entering this area. Yet despite all this and all the current attacks on the national movements, this conference was the largest ever, altogether 215 delegates attending from the four provinces. The delegates were under no illusion about the task that faces them.

Acting General-Secretary D. Mji put it this way: "The Government is plotting to muzzle our leadership. So far it is doing this one by one. By January perhaps all whom we elect to our

(continued on page 3)

Zatopek Sends Peace Appeal To S.A. Women Athletes

JOHANNESBURG.

Emil Zatopek, the great Czech athlete who is one of his country's delegates to the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace, has written to South African Olympic Games champions Joan Harrison and Esther Brand asking them to support the cause of peace.

He writes: "Peace is doubly dear to us, as men and also as sportsmen . . . I would be most happy if we could meet in Vienna. If you are not able to participate in the Congress personally, perhaps you could support this cause in another way . . ."

He recalls "those good days we spent in Helsinki this summer. I am sure you felt, there, the way in which the Olympic Games brought us nearer to each other, and gave us the opportunity of making ties of real friendship."

"Personally I was very inspired by the warm atmosphere reigning among the sportsmen of the whole world, and our sports friendships convinced me that sportsmen can contribute to creating friendship between the peoples themselves."

The Vienna Congress, Zatopek writes, is an important event which should help to strengthen peace in the world since it will be attended by representatives of all the nations, of all social backgrounds, of various religious beliefs, and the most varied fields of activity, and since the causes of the present international tension will be examined and a means of overcoming it sought there.

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British Support For Duncan

JOHANNESBURG.

A number of eminent Britishers have sent Mr. Patrick Duncan a cable of support. They are watching with sympathy and admiration the courageous Christian stand he and others are making against racial discrimination, they say.

The signatures include Canon Collins, Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Lady Elizabeth Pakenham, Sir Richard Acland, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Sir Leslie Plummer, Lord Stansgate and a number of Labour M.P.s.

MUSLIM AID TO TORNADO VICTIMS

PRETORIA. Muslim merchants of Pretoria recently handed over £452 15s. to the Mayor of Pretoria for dispatch to the fund created to aid the victims of the Albertsville and Payneville tornadoes.

In addition, several Muslim merchants have sent cash donations direct to the Johannesburg Mayor's Fund, as well as goods in kind such as clothing, blankets, foodstuffs and sugar.

At the time the gift was made, the Muslim merchants had given more to the Pretoria Mayor's Fund than any other section of the community.

FIRST VICTIMS OF SWART'S NEW ORDER

CRAZY ARMY

NEW YORK.

U.S. Press agencies report from Tokyo that after two American soldiers committed suicide by jumping from the sixth floor of the Tokyo Finance Building barracks, the American Army issued a directive stating it was against army regulations for personnel to jump from buildings. Violators, it warned, in the future would be prosecuted.

Duncan Batch To Be Tried In Regional Court

JOHANNESBURG.

THE 38 Defiance volunteers led by Patrick Duncan who entered Germiston location in defiance of the permit regulations are the first victims of the Proclamation Act, aimed at all "inciters" and prohibiting gatherings of over 10.

The resisters—three European men, four European women, 13 Indian men, six Indian women, ten African men and two African women, spent two nights in the Germiston cells before they were brought to court. They were charged only the second day after their arrest.

Apart from the charge under the Proclamation, for which the maximum penalty is prison for three years or a fine of £300, all were charged with entering the location without permission, and a third charge was preferred against the African men for not being in possession of passes.

Their court appearance lasted only a short while, and the case was then remanded to Monday, December 15, when they were again remanded to January 26.

The case is coming before the Regional Court.

BAIL

In applying for bail, Mr. H. S. Bloom, for the defence, said the proclamation under which they were being charged was extremely harsh. It was, he said, also contrary to existing Parliamentary legislation and there was a strong possibility the accused would be acquitted. The proclamation created a peculiar legal situation in that instigators to a crime could be sentenced to more severe penalties than those they instigated and who actually broke the law.

In this case the accused had instigated no one to break the law: they had broken it themselves.

The court should, in fixing bail, keep in mind what the accused had done. They had entered the location without permits and Mr. Duncan had made a short speech. Until a fortnight ago this offence would have merited a fine of £2 or 14 days' imprisonment. He urged the accused be released on their own recognisances, or a nominal amount of bail be fixed.

VIOLENCE?

The magistrate asked whether there had been any possibility of violence or disturbance. The prosecutor said no violence had occurred but there was a possibility of it.

Mr. Bloom objected. This was pure supposition, he said. It had been established in the courts that the Defiance Campaign was guilty of no violence whatsoever.

The magistrate said: "We are dealing with a race that is primitive, easily led and easily on the emotional side raised to a pitch who will, under emotion, act as they would otherwise not do under calmer reflection."

He fixed bail at £50 and £20 for the Europeans and Non-Europeans respectively.

The 38 defiers who face trial under the proclamation are:

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Betty du Toit, Freda Troupe, Selma Stamelman, Margaret Holt, Syd Shall, Percy Cohen, Griffith Lekopa, Creswell Dimandi, Charles Lakaje, Frans Khunou, Jolozila Mawimbela, Piet Molotsi, Philemon Mokwe, Henry Makgotle, Alfred Hutchinson, Billy Shabaku, Rehina Rwaia, Linziwe Ngakane, Manlial Gandhi, Goolam Cajee, Ebrahim Dawood, Cajee, Sarah Cajee, Rehmatulla Keshavjee, M. Mitha, Mohammed Asval, Suliman Joema, A. Parbhoo, M. Moolia, Sigamey Naiker, K. Rungam, Harold Sundrum, G. Sooboo, R. Moodley, L. Ranchod, K. Aref, T. Perumal, P. Padayachee.

Among the African men are the leading members of the Orlando branch of the African National Congress Youth League.

SACHS' SENTENCE SUSPENDED

BLOEMFONTEIN.

The appeal of Mr. Solly Sachs against his conviction under the Suppression of Communism Act was rejected by the Appeal Court last week, though his sentence of six months' imprisonment was suspended by the court for three years.

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, said the decision was of concern to the whole trade union movement. The extra powers which are now conferred in the Minister of Justice can have the effect of legislating every trade union out of existence, she said.

Mr. Sachs commented: "My position, however intolerable, is of no consequence compared with the dangers facing every citizen of South Africa, no matter what his political views."

Mr. Sachs said if the Nationalist Government was returned at the next election, economic ruin, social misery and political oppression would follow.

JUVENILES CANED OUTSIDE WOMEN'S CELLS

JOHANNESBURG.

The first night that the women members of the Duncan batch of resisters spent in the cells at the Germiston police station, the police carried out canings on African juveniles outside their cell doors.

The women were forced to listen to the shrieks of the victims. The police disregarded their complaints, and said it was "the orders of the magistrate" that the canings be carried out there.

The police who were doing the caning accompanied it with jeers and shouts of derision.

ON BEING POLITE

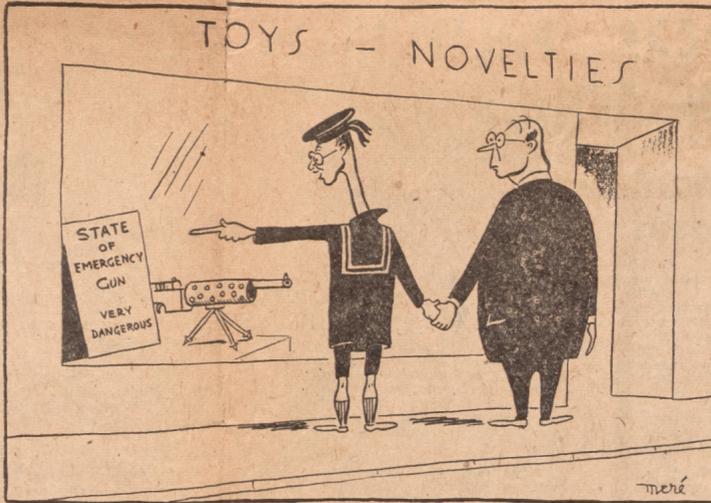
WINDHOEK.

In answer to an anxious reader who wanted to know whether it was true that Africans and Coloureds were entitled by law to be addressed on the Railways as "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss", the Nationalist newspaper here, Die Suidwester, has explained Railway policy on the subject.

There is no law or regulation making it compulsory to address Non-Europeans in this way, the paper states. But it has been an established custom (introduced by a Mr. could be differentiated from a Mrs. or a Miss, (and presumably Europeans relieved of the necessity to address them politely).

This was found impracticable "because there are so many Native dialects", and the commission recommended that the old procedure be reintroduced and Non-Europeans be referred to again as "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss".

As if to console the reader for this disappointment, Die Suidwester adds triumphantly in conclusion: "Natives and Coloureds were addressed in correspondence during the time of the United Party as 'Mr.', 'Mrs.' or 'Miss'. The Nationalist Government has arranged that only those Non-Europeans in possession of a matriculation or higher certificate shall be so addressed, and not the rest."



Swart: "That's what I want for Christmas, daddy."

EISENHOWER'S VAIN SEARCH FOR SOLUTION TO KOREA WAR CANNOT FACE PEACE

LONDON.

GENERAL Eisenhower's election promise to end the Korean War and "bring the boys home" is turning out to be the farce it is predicted all along and it appears the President-elect and the Republican Party cannot face the obvious—to stop the fighting by signing an armistice.

It is now just one year since agreement was reached at Panmunjon on the actual demarcation of the military front-line along which the armistice be observed.

When this agreement was reached last year there were high hopes that the cease-fire might be concluded by the New Year. American big business, however, could not face the prospect of peace, curtailment of arms orders and a possible economic slump. The war has been kept going a year on the trumped-up pretext of "non-forcible repatriation" of prisoners.

MacArthur's solution has been shouted to the world for two years. It is to extend the war to China, to launch Chiang Kai-shek's remnant bands in attacks on the Chinese mainland and to bomb Chinese industrial and population centres. MacArthur's blunder in under-estimating both the North Korean and Chinese fighting strength led to the military disaster under his command. He was dismissed for wanting to attack China at a time when the Truman Government was frightened by his adventures and unprepared to risk a world war.

Both British and American correspondents in Korea have for some time, even before Eisenhower's visit, been trying to hammer home the truth that the South Korean puppet army is absolutely incapable of taking the weight of the war off the shoulders of the Americans.

A cable from Tokyo to the U.S. News and World Report says: "The idea that South Korean troops can take over the front lines in the Korean War is regarded by top military leaders here as a pipe dream. The question being raised by U.S. commanders in the field is not whether South Koreans can take over the fighting but whether the Americans can wage war indefinitely without committing larger, not smaller forces."

This was an indirect way of saying the Americans faced the grim prospect of a still heavier drain in manpower. It was supported by a joint cable signed by 15 American front-line correspondents who warned against reliance on Syngman Rhee's army. "Even with American advisers, they lack the experience, leadership and planning ability on all levels—from sergeants up."

The South Korean forces consist today of 10 divisions and the Americans and other allies together contribute 8 divisions. But the Rhee divisions are considerably smaller and far less well equipped than the European troops. In fact, the Americans estimate that to keep a South Korean soldier at the front costs one-sixteenth of the cost of a U.S. soldier. The Rhee government provides its

troops with food and clothing and everything else comes from the United States. But Rhee's spokesmen has already complained that the Government is facing extreme difficulty in finding its contribution. With any increase in the army the national economy will simply collapse.

DISCONTENT

South Korean officers from general downwards are corrupt as well as inefficient, and the system of "squeeze" by which they rob their men of pay and rations creates bitter discontent. The call-up of recruits is hardly sufficient to meet the wastage through casualties and illness as there is, according to United Press, "a 30 to 40 per cent. physical rejection rate among men called up."

The New York Times reported "despite a theoretically large manpower pool in a population of 20 million South Koreans, many new soldiers have still to be picked off the streets into the army by police."

KOJE LIE EXPOSED

LONDON.

William Stevenson, the only journalist to enter the notorious Kojé prisoner camp, has exploded the American claim that the prisoners do not wish to be repatriated. Mr. Stevenson is a Canadian attached to the national-circulation Toronto Star Weekly and was able to get into Kojé in company with the British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, on his recent visit to Korea.

He says the American command tried to dissuade the British Minister from visiting the camp but were unsuccessful. Once in the camp they found that control was exercised over prisoners by the "anti-Communist Youth League" organised by the Syngman Rhee Government and staffed with agents of Chiang Kai-shek from Formosa under the guise of "cultural and educational instructors" attached to the U.S. Army.

He says the bulk of the P.O.W.'s did not fear reprisals on returning home but were definitely afraid of the League. They found that in one compound of 10,400 P.O.W.'s where an alleged "unanimous" vote against repatriation was recorded this was because of "physical threats—often carried out—against any dissenter."

STAY AND ROT

"Much the same situation prevailed in other 'anti-Communist' compounds," he says, "where Chinese nationalist instructors had to the prisoners to 'ask to go to Formosa or you will stay here and rot.'"

Mr. Stevenson gravely questions the manner in which United Nations delegates accepted the American report that 100,000 prisoners fall into the category of refusing repatriation.

A.N.C. Conference

(Continued from page 1)

National executive might not be able to say a word on a platform. We must be ready for that emergency."

This emergency resolution said that in view of the situation in our country and in anticipation of further attacks on the freedom of organisation and assembly, the National Executive was given extraordinary powers to carry out any decision they might consider expedient and generally in the best interest of the organisation and calculated to assure the continuance of the struggle in any shape or form.

A further resolution appointed a five-man committee to draft the Congress constitution.

URGENCY

Throughout the conference business was transacted in an urgent atmosphere with resolutions reduced to a minimum and flowery orations excluded. Much of the conference was conducted in committees and closed sessions, but whatever the decisions taken there in connection with current campaigning, all delegates exhibited their determination to continue the struggle for liberation.

NEW PRESIDENT

The conference elected as its President for the next three years the man whom the Minister of Native Affairs sacked as a chief barely two months ago, Mr. Albert G. Luthuli. This election demonstrated, as no other way could, the delegates' support for his stand when, although threatened with the loss of his chieftainship, he would not renounce the A.N.C.

Dr. Moroka's Presidential Address had received rather perfunctory treatment from the conference. He had, for example, commended the Eiselen Native Education Report as able and thorough, while the Conference subsequently resolved unanimously to reject the commission's recommendations in toto, as they were designed to keep the African in an inferior state. Dr. Moroka's report was also criticised for much that it had not dealt with.

SALUTATION

Chief Luthuli was elected by a large majority and took office with a salutation by the outgoing President, Dr. Moroka: "Albert Luthuli is a man who will stand for the rights of the African people through thick and thin."

Chief Luthuli himself said: "The policy of the A.N.C. is the best policy of all political parties in the country."

He characterised the conference as historic.

Mr. Walter Sisulu was re-elected General-Secretary amid applause and Dr. S. M. Molema, Treasurer.

Nyasa Chiefs Oppose Federation

LILONGWE.

A resolution reaffirming African opposition to the proposed federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was passed at the first conference of Nyasaland chiefs held here recently.

The chiefs denied allegations that the Nyasaland African Congress was intimidating those who were in favour of federation, and made the counter-allegation that Government officials were "intimidating African civil servants with either dismissal or forced transfer." They alleged the Government was making use of people of "doubtful honesty" to get round the chiefs and the people, "against their free consent and in the face of their strong and solid opposition to the whole federation scheme."

Saying Nyasaland belonged to the Africans, the Chiefs demanded that members of the District, Provincial and Protectorate Councils be elected, that the chairman of these bodies be Africans, that African membership of the Legislative Council be increased to 18, and that Africans be elected by the Protectorate Council to serve on the Executive.

ALSO BANNED

JOHANNESBURG. A second Congressman served with a notice under the Riotous Assemblies Act is Freddie Merris, recently sent to the Free State to organise the African National Congress, who has been ordered not to enter the Orange Free State for six months.

5,000 CHRISTMAS PARCELS

CAPE TOWN.

Over 5,000 members of the Guardian Co-op Christmas Club will be receiving their parcel of groceries this year. From small beginnings four years ago, the Club has grown into one of the biggest Clubs of its kind in the Peninsula.

Because of the ever-increasing cost of living, the Club has opened a clothing section, and a variety of articles of clothing are available at reasonable prices to Club members.

The Club hopes in due course to establish a proper Co-operative, owned, controlled, financed and patronised by and for the workers.

Mr. Patrick Duncan was greeted with shouts of "Mayibuye", "Afrika" when he arrived at a conference session to deliver a short speech from the platform. Dr. Moroka introduced him speaking in Sotho and Mr. Duncan then said: "The leaders of the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C. have been inspired by a true vision of the South Africa of the future. This South Africa will give respect to people according to their true natures and not according to who their grandfathers were."

"There can be no peace till the legitimate demands of the Non-Europeans are met."

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RELIGION CLOAKS POLITICAL DRIVE IN AFRICA

Where Do Buchmanites Get Their Money!

LONDON.
THE campaign opened by the "Moral Rearmament" movement (Buchmanites) to spread their propaganda in South Africa and other African territories is highlighted by an outspoken statement issued by the conservative West German Trade Unions protesting against the methods and aims of "Moral Rearmament" in Germany. The statement says claims made by the Buchmanites to have "won over" prominent trade unionists have been false, and protests against their names being used. It also questions where they get their money from.

The Trade Unions, says the Manchester Guardian, claim that the organisers of this movement have continually used the names of prominent trade unionists for publicity purposes, without first getting the permission of the individuals concerned and have published photographs of them in the same way.

THE PURPOSE
The purpose of this, the trade union statement continues, is doubtless in order to give the impression that prominent trade unionists were "convinced supporters" of the Moral Rearmament movement. Many such people have protested to Trade Union headquarters because their names were wrongly used for propaganda purposes. Others have complained that they had been encouraged to attend meetings in order to meet important figures in public life abroad who had not, in fact, been present.

In conclusion, the Trade Unions maintain that the conductors of the Moral Rearmament movement have refused repeated requests to explain where their money comes from and that their methods of spreading their propaganda are "in direct contradiction to their declared aims".

The Buchmanites have also been denounced in the last week for different reasons by the Catholic Church. A statement issued by the Cardinals of Cologne, Germany, and Milan, Italy, describes it as a "substitute religion".

(On their arrival in South Africa, the Buchmanite team told the Press: "Much of our work in Africa will be winning over communists and easing black-white friction." One of their missionaries repeated claims to have converted trade unionists in Britain and "the hard core of the Communist Party in the Ruhr". "Moral Rearmament groups are fighting communism in more than 400 factories in England. We believe we can do much to combat Communism in Africa too.")

SAVE ROSENBERGS APPEAL

LONDON.
The greatest world-wide campaign since the appeal to save Sacco and Vanzetti nearly thirty years ago has been stirred up by the prospect that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now waiting in Sing-Sing prison death cells, may be sent to the electric chair by the middle of January.

Clergymen in all parts of the United States, labour leaders, British liberals and trade unionists, Jewish organisations throughout the world, including hundreds of thousands of Israelis, prominent scientists, men of letters and artists in many countries—all have joined in the appeal to save the Rosenbergs from death and so prevent a ghastly miscarriage of justice.

Nearly all appeals in support of clemency stress the points that the evidence is insufficient, that the case was conducted in an atmosphere making a fair trial impossible or that defendants in a case of this kind have never in America's history been subjected to the death sentence.

A great clemency meeting and prayer gathering will be held in Washington on Sunday, January 4, to make a last appeal to President Truman to reprieve the Rosenbergs and in the meantime the American defence committee has urged every possible support throughout the world to stay the execution.

MINeworkERS GETTING DENATIONALISED?

JOHANNESBURG.
Following the recent formation of a Mineworkers' Action Committee to organise opposition to the present Nationalist-orientated leadership of the Mineworkers' Union, signs have not been wanting that disaffection among the mineworkers is spreading.

A number of miners have written letters to the Mineworker, journal of the union, protesting against the attempt of the union leadership, and the paper itself, to influence miners to support the Nationalist Party.

In reply the Mineworker states it has no political axe to grind and is prepared to give credit where credit is due. If it has praised the Nationalist Mining Group in Parliament, it has been because they have furthered the interests of the mineworkers, and not because they are Nationalists.

If it has canvassed for a certain Mr. Grobler, a Nationalist, who is standing for Parliament, it is not because he is a Nationalist, but because he has "indicated very clearly that if he becomes a member of Parliament he intends joining the Mining Group right away".

Admitting their general secretary, Mr. Ellis, is a Nationalist, the paper claims nevertheless he is a man who will not allow any political party to "convert the union into a political football".

The Mineworker warns miners not to pay attention to leaflets which are being spread amongst them, hinting they amount to nothing more than United Party propaganda. It is clear, however, that the union leadership is very worried by the turn things have taken.

It's the Dance of the year!
THE ADVANCE XMAS EVE PARTY

Organised Fund For Resisters Dependants

"Subversive Activities"

JOHANNESBURG.
CHIEF witness for the prosecution in the case in which Mrs. Violet Weinberg, joint secretary of the National Assistance Fund, was found guilty under the Welfare Organisations Act was a young barrister who had handed over to the police correspondence he had received from the Fund.

He is Mr. Julian Phillips (26 years old) who gave evidence of a lunch hour meeting he had attended earlier this year in His Majesty's Buildings, at which Mrs. Weinberg spoke of the Fund for assisting dependants and families of those who went to prison, and at which he took three collection lists to hand over to a friend.

He told the court his friend had given the police the collection lists. He said in evidence: "I am bitterly opposed to anything Communist and would consider it my duty to reveal subversive activities, and so would every right-thinking South African."

Pressed to say if he thought he was carrying out his duty in this case, he said he was subpoenaed. He had told friends not to give money to the Fund. He said: "It is generally well known that I am active in the United Party."

A postal official who gave evidence told of an instruction he had received from the Public Prosecutor to detain certain correspondence addressed to the box of the Fund. Certain letters had been handed over. The Postmaster General had called for the file on November 17.

Since December 1 no further letters had been retained, on instructions.

Mrs. Weinberg was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of £5 or 10 days' imprisonment.

The case is to be taken on appeal.



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