

NEW AGE

Vol. 4, No. 41 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION

Thursday, July 31, 1958

6d.

WOMEN'S RALLIES AND PROTESTS FOR AUGUST 9

JOHANNESBURG.

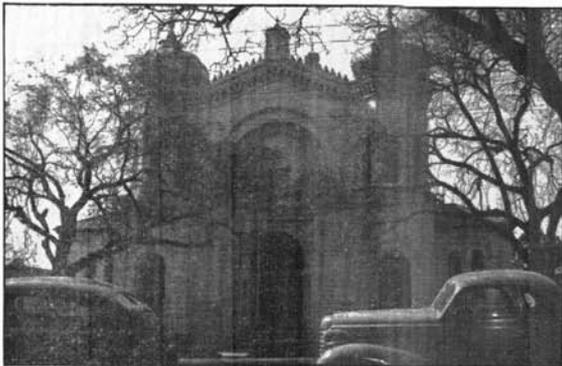
AUGUST 9—"South African Women's day of struggle"—is again to be commemorated this year by the Women's Federation. A huge women's rally to protest against various oppressive legislation, prayer meetings and the raising of funds are some of the activities that are being planned.

On August 9 it will be two years since the historic protest of 20,000 women of all races to the Union Building to protest to the Prime Minister against passes for African women," says a circular sent by the Women's Federation to its affiliated members. "That day was one of the most memorable in the history of the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom, and the Transvaal region of the South African Women's Federation has called upon the women of all races to commemorate that unforgettable demonstration," says the circular.

The Women's Federation had intended to hold a mass conference to celebrate August 9, but due to the ban on meetings of more than (Continued on page 3)



The Women's Federation badge being sold this year on August 9 to raise funds for the people of Zuerst, Sekhukhune and Lichtenburg.



Treason Trial Re-opens This Week

JOHANNESBURG.

NINETY-TWO people are due to appear at the opening of the Treason Trial tomorrow (Friday, August 1).

The trial, which is being heard before a special court of three judges—Messrs Justice Rumpff, Ludorf and Kennedy—is expected to last several months.

A week before the opening of the trial the Defence was served with a long document giving particulars of the indictment requested by the Defence, among them details of the approximate periods when the various accused are alleged to have become part of the conspiracy.

The Crown has given notice that it intends to apply for an amendment to the indictment deleting the allegation that the acts of the accused (speeches and articles) did in fact promote feelings of discontent and unrest among the different sections of the people. The indictment still alleges that the acts were "intended to promote" this hostility, and so on.

NEW EXPERT

The Crown's new expert on Communism, Dr. Joseph Bochenski, a Polish Roman Catholic priest, has been in Pretoria for some time advising the prosecution and will probably be called early on in the proceedings. A Professor of Philosophy in the University of Friburg, Switzerland, he is at present visiting Professor in the University of California, America.

He gave evidence for the State in the trial of the Communist Party of West Germany which resulted in the Party being declared illegal.

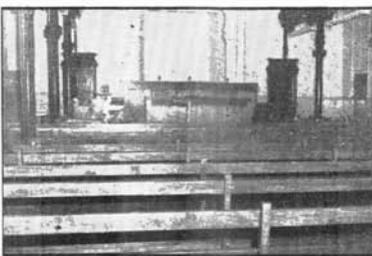
His evidence in South Africa will be supplemented by Dr. A. H. Murray, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Cape Town, who gave evidence during the preparatory examination.

OLD SYNAGOGUE

The old Synagogue in Pretoria, corner Paul Kruger and Pries Streets, a few blocks from Church Square, which has been converted into a courthouse, has been spruced up and painted ready for the Trial. Microphones are ready, the Union coat of arms is prominent over the high judges' bench, and over the doors leading to the upstairs public galleries read notices "European Public Gallery" and "Non-European Public Gallery".

There is room in the public galleries for only about 60-80 spectators (Continued on page 3)

Our picture above shows the Old Synagogue in Pretoria, where the Treason Trial opens this week; and (below) a view of the interior of the court showing the wooden benches on which the 92 accused will be seated throughout the trial.



ANOTHER SACPO LEADER SHOT AT BY GANGSTERS

Scene of Murder Bid

CAPE TOWN.

ON Sunday night, soon after the end of a lecture at the SACPO offices in District 6, a bullet, described by the police as bigger than a point 22 whizzed over the head of Francois Daames, a 22-year-old SACPO organiser from Worcester, and smashed the globe in the room. Minutes later a telephone caller threatened: "This is the Patriots. Next time we will get your head."

Daames told *New Age* that about a fortnight ago he received a call from "the Patriots" who told him they were on his trail and that he should beware.

The police, who are investigating, told Daames that they could find no finger or footprints in the vicinity. They believe that the bullet was fired from a heavy air rifle.

On May 10, shots were fired at Alex la Guma, SACPO Executive member and *New Age* Staff reporter, at his home in Athlone. The police said on that occasion too that a heavy rifle was used and could have proved fatal if he had been hit. Mr. la Guma received a note from the "Patriots" saying that they would try again.

Three weeks prior to the first

shooting Mr. Henry Naude, assistant SACPO secretary, also received an anonymous phone call. "We're going to get you and there is nothing you can do about it," said the caller.

INTIMIDATION

Mr. Jimmy la Guma, National President of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, told *New Age*: "It has become clear that these so-called Patriots, who shot at liberatory leaders from the dark, are hoodlums trying to intimidate members of our organisation and prevent them from carrying on their political work. "We are not to be frightened off this way. Nothing will deter us from participating in the struggle of 'the Coloured people for equal rights'."

Last Sunday night, from the alley seen in this picture, a gangster fired a bullet at Mr. Daames through the window of the SACPO office in District 6. The bullet hole is marked with a circle.





BIRTH OF THE A.N.C.

Mr. Forman's treatment of a crucial landmark in South African history as the foundation, on January 8, 1912, of the African National Congress reveals a lack of historical sense and perspective.

True, he says it was a "step forward," but only because—in contrast to Jabavu—Congress "attacked the South African Government fiercely," and even this was "to show Britain that it was a better ally of imperialism than were the Boers."

The profound implications and far-reaching significance of the foundation of a Union-wide organisation whose first objective was "to unite all the various tribes in South Africa"; the fact that this was the foundation of an African nation—these things seem to have been overlooked by Mr. Forman. One by one the African tribes had been conquered by White invaders—who almost invariably used Africans of one tribe as troops to conquer another; the idea of unity and solidarity of all Africans (though it had clearly been in the mind of that brilliant and far-sighted statesman, Moshesh) had never before been given practical expression.

Instead of bringing out these profound implications, Mr. Forman indulges in polemics with the A.N.C.'s founders as if they were contemporary political opponents. He tells us that "under the influence of the chiefs" the A.N.C.

was a "compromised" organisation, which "sought to be accepted by the British as its agent in exploiting the African masses." That is not true. The position of the African chiefs and their people in 1912 was quite different from their present position. At that time, prior to the great industrial development of the Union and the debasement and proletarianisation of millions of Africans, prior to the steady undermining of tribal institutions and authority, the chiefs had a good deal more genuine independence, and commanded almost universal loyalty. Without the chiefs, Congress could never have formed.

Mr. Forman says that Congress was a "slavish imitation" of British institutions. It is true that the organisational form owed much to British parliamentary forms and procedures, but why "slavish"? Those were the organisational forms that the Congress leaders knew about; and they adapted them suitably to their purpose. It is true that the Congress leaders had illusions about, and placed excessive reliance upon British imperialism; that their tactics were timid and cautious; that it was predominantly middle-class in character (but Mr. Forman does not explain that the great central fact of the foundation of Congress itself.

MICHAEL HARMEL.

Police Bid to Trap Exile

Mr. Abizil Ntshangeng of Wepener was taken to the Wepener charge office by the Bloemfontein Special Branch on July 11 for questioning. He was asked whether he knew Jack Mosiane, and whether Mosiane ever visited Wepener since his deportation to Basutoland.

He replied "No," but the Special Branch men went on asking him whether Mosiane was Mosiane and where he was staying in Basutoland. It is clear that Mosiane will be arrested if he goes to shop in Wepener or sets foot in the Union anywhere.

J. MOSIANE.
In exile in Basutoland.

Passes In George

PASSES in George have started. Men are arrested and a fine of £5 or one month imprisonment.

The most terrible thing is, that those who are self-employed don't get their Reference books signed. They have been told by the superintendent to go and look for work, they must work for the European, if not they must leave.

It is the same thing with the women. The ANC women are trying hard to explain to the others who don't understand how bad and dangerous passes are. They are leading us to slavery.

Therefore they are appealing to all women to stand together with one heart to fight and conquer the passes.

We must ask God Almighty to help us, till the last, all freedom loving.

Mayibye Africa.
EVELYN LETHOLA
George, C.P.

Fight against Higher Rents

Leaders in the South-Western areas of Johannesburg, who were prepared to lead the people against the increased rent issue, are now giving up to the City Council. They now tell the people to fill in the forms and pay the increased rent under protest. The struggle which we began so vehemently against the City Council, on the grounds that we have no money, we cannot pay high rent has become a wasted effort.

People should be aware of the fact that when a leader of an organisation happens to change his mind against the will of the people that does not mean that the organisation itself has changed its policy with the leader. That is, if some leaders happen to sabotage the struggle of the people on this rent issue it does not mean that the whole people have done the same. This only means that our leaders have failed the people and that we are fighting a dead battle.

I think that it is better to have only 10 brave and good soldiers than to have a 1,000 uncontrolled useless soldiers because the latter are dangerous. To quote Chief Lutuli in Durban at the annual Congress conference in 1954, when we go towards the goal of our freedom some of us will fall before we reach it. Let us not waste time friends. Let us march to freedom and unite on this rent

Mr. G. HALUKANA,
Chairman A.N.C. Jabavu Branch.

**HELP SELL
NEW AGE!**

EDITORIAL

NEW MOVES IN BASUTOLAND

THE Basutoland National Council has put forward proposals for constitutional reform which, it is said, enjoy the support of all sections of the people, from the Paramount Chief to the Basutoland Congress.

Under the new plan—

● Half the National Council of 80 members will be indirectly elected (the present Council has a minority of elected members), and the Council will be changed from a purely advisory body into a legislative body with a large measure of control over internal affairs and finance.

● A new executive council will be established, consisting of eight members. The Resident Commissioner will be a member ex officio, but at least four members must be Basutos from the National Council—one nominated by the Paramount Chief and three elected by the Council. The executive council will handle the administration of the territory.

● Discrimination based on colour, race or creed is to be outlawed.

At first blush the report seems a far cry from the demands which are being put forward in other colonial territories in Africa—complete national independence and self-rule based on a universal franchise. The final say under the new plan still rests with the High Commissioner, who may disallow legislation adopted by the National Council or reserve it for the Queen's assent.

And it must be stressed that the members of the National Council will not be elected directly by the people. Part of the membership of the National Council will consist of nominated chiefs, while the balance will consist of members elected by the District Councils. The District Councils in turn are directly elected by "literate taxpayers."

According to Press reports "representative Basuto opinion regards the proposals as a substantial step towards the ideal of complete independence within the Commonwealth. They are also believed to represent a step away from the possibility of Basutoland being incorporated in the Union."

One thing is certain. The plan means an extension, however small, of the right of the Basuto people to take part in the government of their own country. At a time when the policy of the Nationalist Government, in South Africa, is to move in the opposite direction, this is of great significance.

In the last resort, however, the true value of the plan must be seen in relation to the status of the territory. If Basutoland is to remain independent of South Africa, well and good, the plan can lead towards eventual self-government. But the plan is not incompatible with incorporation in the Union, in which Basutoland would then come to have the same sort of status as the Transkei, where the Gonyu is already exercising much the same sort of powers as are to be conferred on the Basutoland Council under the new plan.

The fact that Basutoland is an enclave in a South Africa whose Government is hostile to its claims for self-government in fact explains why the Basutoland Congress is not demanding greater progress in constitutional reform. Congress leaders fear that if they were called upon to exercise independence today, they would be unable to defend themselves against a South African blockade.

In other words, the future of Basutoland still depends very much on the future of South Africa. Politically and economically, the two countries are dependent upon one another, and the freedom struggles of the people of both countries are inextricably bound up together. Neither can be free while the other remains in chains.

ANGLO-AMERICANS MUST WITHDRAW

The whole world should protest against the landing of troops by the Western imperialist powers in the Middle East as an act of provocation and aggression against the independent Arab States, who are settling their own internal affairs. After all the secretary of the United Nations has stated that intervention was unnecessary.

The world has just been protesting against Russian intervention in Hungary, although Russian troops were stationed in Hungary by agreement with the Hungarian government, but seems to tolerate American and British

aggression in the Middle East.

Hands off the Middle East. America and Britain should withdraw their troops from the area immediately to avert a world conflagration which may mean the end of life as we know it today if a nuclear war is touched off.

All governments, including ours and democratically minded people should demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Middle East.

ZOLLIE Z. MALINDI
Athlone.

A GOOD START IN THE CAPE

CAPE Town has started off the NEW AGE MONTH with a bang. At a "Fish Supper" held on Saturday night over £120 was collected or promised. In addition the working committee of the ANC (Cape Western region) has adopted a resolution supporting New Age and is going to ask all its branches to boost the sales of the paper as well as collect funds for it.

Even old John Mtni, who is now over 70, says it is determined to trade the length and breadth of the area collecting money to keep the people's paper going. This means that the Congress movement here in the Western Cape is now solidly behind our appeal to keep New Age alive. We feel confident that reports coming in from the other areas will disclose a similar response.

The number of guarantors is also steadily increasing, but there is still not enough and we expect that in August all those who have had to adjust their budgets accordingly, will have indicated that they are ready to stand by New Age with a steady donation of £5 per month. Please hurry up and contact us.

The good news that Paul

Robeson is again free to sing all over the world suggests to us that it would be a most appropriate time to organise some Paul Robeson musical evenings this month and in this way celebrate his liberation and at the same time raise funds for our paper.

Don't forget that we expect everybody to do something this month to collect money for New Age. We don't mind what you do to get it.

But we are not out of the woods by any means. If you do not make August the great month it has to be, New Age will have to close down. It is up to you. Start off now and keep up the tempo throughout this NEW AGE MONTH.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Sister E. B. E.S. G. £10. Len £3. S.K. £5. Pearl £3.3. P.D. 15s. Louisa £5.5.2. B. E.L. N.J. £6. T. Linanzi 10s. J. and N. £10. Anonymous £20.5. Fish Party £20.10.

Johannesburg:

Pretoria Sympathisers £6. S. Makhoana 2.6d. Greenfield £1.10. Playboy £3. Friend £3.

Port Elizabeth:

Tonic £10. E.D.R. £2. Doc £1. Babs 10s.

TOTAL—£119 10s. 8d.

Treason Trial Re-opens

(Continued from page 1)
together—less than one visitor to each of the 92 accused.

Happy Valley Condemns Group Areas Act

DURBAN. Over 300 shack dwellers from Happy Valley, one of Durban's worst slum areas, condemned the Durban proclamations which envisage the moving of thousands of Indians from settled areas. Mr. S. S. Ramdas told the meeting that Indians had lived side by side with other nationalities in peace and harmony for the past 80 years.

"It is most inhuman," he said, "to remove settled communities who have lived in these areas for over three generations. The Indians who developed these areas with hard work over the years are now being asked to move into areas where not even basic facilities are provided."

Mr. K. Moonsamy, organising secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, urged the people to stand united as never before in opposing the Group Areas Act. He said the Durban proclamations had united the Indian people into a solid united front.

Mr. R. A. Arsteinstein explained the difficulties the people would have to undergo when the Government forced the people to move from their homes. The Indian people would have no security in such areas as Reservoir Hills, Silver Glen and Umhlatuzana.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the united front.

Incitement Charge Fails

PORT ELIZABETH. Welcome Gosani, who appeared before the magistrate at Middlefield last week on two charges arising out of the Stay-At-Home on April 14, was found not guilty and discharged.

There were two charges against him:

- (a) Holding an illegal meeting of more than 10 Africans.
- (b) Inciting some people present at the alleged meeting to incite others to stay away from work and to boycott certain shops.

The case collapsed when the main Crown witness, who signed several statements that had signed were found by the detective that he had been compelled by the Special Branch at Alice to sign the statements. Two other Crown witnesses told the Court that the statements they signed were read by the detectives and thereafter they had been told to sign.

Two others, Diliza Dayile and Ngenisile Giyama, who appeared on the charge of incitement, were each sentenced to 5 months hard labour, three months of which was suspended for three years. The alternative fine to the 2 months sentence was £25 each.

Mr. C. Jankelwitz, who appeared for the defence, noted an appeal.

Giving judgment, the magistrate stated that it was wrongful to think what would have happened to the white man if the Stay-At-Home had been a success.

Amongst the hundreds of people who crowded the court yard were women in the national costume.

Women's Rallies

(Continued from page 1)
10 Africans these plans have been changed. Instead a mass rally of women (i.e. Indians, Coloureds and Europeans) will be organised in Fordburg on that day. The meeting, which will be addressed by prominent speakers, will register the protest of the women against such measures as the Group Areas Act and the Pass Laws and will demand the lifting of the ban on meetings.

Prayer meetings will be organised for Sunday August 10, when women will pray for the relief of the sufferings of the people of South Africa. In places where there are progressive religious leaders, the churches will be requested to hold special prayer sessions.

Badges commemorating August 9 will be sold, and tea parties are to be held, the proceeds of which will be used for the relief of the women of Lichtenburg, Zeerust and Sekhukuneland.

IN CAPE TOWN. The ANC Women's League and the Women's Federation have decided to celebrate August Women's Day on August 8 (not 9) by means of a gathering on the Parade at 2 p.m.

The women had hoped to send a deputation to interview Dr. Verwoerd but the Minister has refused to see their deputation.

Preparations are being made for August 8 by means of area meetings and door-to-door canvassing.

"Govt. is like an overfed Cat killing a Mouse out of sheer Cruelty."

ANC YOUTH CONDEMN "INHUMAN" BUDGET

JOHANNESBURG. [The African National Congress Youth League last week registered a bitter protest against the poll tax increase.

The Government was like an overfed cat killing a mouse for the sheer cruelty of it.

The Africans are in the main unskilled workers. They are the first victims of unemployment but have been deprived of unemployment benefits. Influx control measures condemn families to misery and starvation.

Meat, vegetables and fresh milk are week-end luxuries for most African families.

Mr. Naudé's ill-considered budget is introduced at a time when many of the English newspapers are appealing to the White population for charity to starving Africans. Decent wages would do away with the need for charities, said the League.

TAXING WOMEN. On taxation of African women, the League says that African women who work do so to supplement the wages of their husbands and are also unskilled or semi-

skilled workers, getting low wages, managed to escape to the skilled trades they are now threatened by Senator de Klerk's job reservation which will deal them a death blow.

The new taxation scales mean an additional burden on the African people and the further destruction of the African family, already under great stress and strain.

More Arrests in Bloemfontein

BLOEMFONTEIN. Two more Free State A.N.C. leaders were arrested on July 19, 1958: Jane Motshabi, the President of the Women's League A.N.C. and Mrs. Martha Motshakoana (one of the Treason Trial accused discharged last December). They were summoned to appear in court on July 28 with Mr. Caleb Motshabi who was arrested on July 11 arising out of the April 14 protests.

The charges include inciting women not to take out passes, inciting workers to strike.

THIS IS WHAT THE TREASON TRIALS ARE ALL ABOUT

A Summary of the Indictment

THE 92 accused are charged with committing High Treason between 1st October, 1952 and the 13th December, 1958.

How? By acting together to do one or all of the following things:

- (a) to subvert, overthrow and destroy the state;
- (b) to prepare a violent revolution;
- (c) to endanger the security or authority of the State;
- (d) to hinder or coerce (i.e. compel) the State;
- (e) to resist the authority of the State, especially its power to make and enforce laws;
- (f) to set up a Communist State or some other State in place of the present State.

In doing this, it is said, the accused acted either as individuals or as leaders, office-bearers or members of the following organisations:

ANC, ANC Youth League, ANC Women's League; SAIC, Indian Youth Congress; Federation of S.A. Women; SACOD; SACPO; SKUTU; S.A. Peace Council; S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union; National Action Council of the COP; Frontiers and Publishers of New Age Newspaper; and all the local and provincial branches of all these bodies.

Co-conspirators

The accused's aims, it is said, were to be achieved through the action of these bodies, and also through the actions of other people, 152 of whom are named in the charge.

and others who are unknown to the Prosecutor (who are called "co-conspirators").

It is also said that the accused's aims were to be achieved, amongst other things, by the following acts—

1. by calling the COP and there adopting a Freedom Charter, and by taking steps to bring into being a Communist State in the form of a People's Democracy, People's Republic or something similar;
2. by organising a militant corps of Freedom Volunteers on a semi-military and disciplined basis, who took an oath to carry out the legal and illegal orders of the leaders of the organisations;
3. by inciting one another and their "co-conspirators" to use extra-Parliamentary, unconstitutional and illegal methods, including the use of violence;
4. by organising campaigns against certain laws and against the enforcement of those laws, especially the laws relating to—
Western Areas Removal; Bantia Education;
5. by causing feelings of unrest or hatred between different sections or races of the population;
6. by advocating the ideas of Marx and Lenin, including teaching the need to set up at once a Communist State in the form of a People's Democracy, People's Republic or some similar form;
7. by advocating that illegal or unconstitutional meth-

- ods be used to replace the present State;
8. by inciting the people of South Africa to support those activities by mass meetings.

Meetings and Pamphlets

It is said that to bring about their aims, the accused attended meetings, made speeches and adopted resolutions, whose effect was as set out above.

And also that they wrote, printed and distributed articles, newspapers, pamphlets, letters, lectures and resolutions, or had in their possession such spreading matter for purposes of spreading them.

And finally that to bring about these aims, they attended the COP in Klipfontein, took part in the gathering, and there and then drafted the Freedom Charter and pledged themselves to campaign for its achievement in their lifetime.

Attached to the charge are several schedules:

SCHEDULE "A"
The list of organisations given above.

SCHEDULE "B"
The list of 152 "co-conspirators." (This list includes the names of all the people originally charged with the accused, but now discharged.)

VOL. II, SCHEDULE "C"
A list of meetings which the Crown is relying on to prove its charge. This list sets out the date of the meeting, the place of the meeting, the name of the organisation which sponsored it, the name of the speakers, extracts from the report of the speech, and the names of other accused who were present at the meeting and associated

themselves with the speeches and resolutions.

VOL. III, SCHEDULE "D"
A list of documents on which the Crown is relying to prove its charge. This list sets out the name of the accused, the name or title of the document, whether the accused was the writer of or the contributor or the possessor of the document, and extracts from the document.

SCHEDULE "E"
A reprint of the Freedom Charter.

Alternative Charges

In addition to the charge of High Treason, there are two alternative charges, which will only come into force if the Crown fails to prove the crime of Treason. These charges rely on the same facts as those set out above.

These charges say that the accused attempted the following things—

1. to set up a Communist State in the form of a People's Democracy, People's Republic or similar form;
2. to bring about the changes envisaged in the Freedom Charter by means of disturbances and disorder.

Alternative Charge No. 1
states that the accused broke—

Section 11 (b) of the Suppression of Communism Act by "advocating, advising or encouraging" an object of Communism.

Alternative Charge No. 2
states that the accused broke—

Section 11 (a) of the Act by doing things "calculated to achieve one of the objects of Communism."

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

SUMMIT TALKS:

AMERICA'S "NIGHTMARE"

THE war clouds which hung so menacingly over the world as a result of the Anglo-American troop landings in the Middle East, have partially lifted. And standing on the top of the summit for all the world to see is Soviet Premier Khrushchov, beckoning the Western leaders to meet him there.

The war danger created by the Anglo-American intervention should not be underestimated. Bribery and threats having failed to prop up the dictatorial pro-Western regimes in the Middle East, America and Britain have resorted to the open use of armed force.

American policy in the Middle East seems to be governed by desperation rather than sense.

U.S. Counter-Offensive

Ever since China rejected Chiang Kai-shek and took the road of Communism, the men in Washington have followed with



dread the spread of anti-imperialism throughout the continent of Asia.

Falling to recognise this as an inevitable step in mankind's march toward social and political freedom, the Americans claim that they 'lost' Asia through not being tough enough.

With the growth in recent years of anti-colonialism and neutralism in the Middle East, the Americans decided to make a "firm stand". This the Eisenhower Doctrine which conceived at the beginning of last year as the first stage in America's counter-offensive against the newly freed people of the East.

The Eisenhower Doctrine has failed miserably. Its main pillar, Iraq, has tumbled, and it is obviously only a matter of time before Lebanon and Jordan follow suit.

The Missing Mouse

But America's dreams of a counter-offensive that will roll back the tide of progress in the Middle East and Asia have not come to an end. Hence the resort to armed aggression in the Lebanon, an act of war which could ignite the whole of the Middle East, with the fires of war spreading to the Soviet borders.

It is little wonder that the Soviet Union stated in no uncertain

terms that it would not stand idly by if the Americans and British persisted in furthering their aggression.

This Soviet warning brought immediate results—the Americans were halted in their planned attack on Iraq, and the new Iraqi Republic survived its first crisis.

(It is significant that at this very time the failure of the Americans to recover the mouse in the head of their latest inter-continental ballistic missile drove home the lesson of Soviet superiority in armaments.)

Peace-Bomb

It was then that Khrushchov launched another of his now famous "peace bombs." The facts of his appeal on behalf of the Soviet Government are well known.

He called for an immediate meeting of the Big Four heads of Government, to be joined by a number of representative of neutralist Asia and Hammarsoelj as representative of the United Nations Organisation.

Grudgingly, an terrific popular pressure from all over the world, Eisenhower was compelled to make a counter-offer in which he did not turn down the Soviet proposal completely.

The meeting must be held under the auspices of the Security Council, said Eisenhower, confidently governing the Soviet Union to turn down this proposal.

But, falling over backwards in an effort to keep the world from plunging into war, Khrushchov accepted this offer, admitting that the meeting must take place without delay and that Nehru and Nasser should be invited. He also stated that Chiang Kai-shek's representative on the Security Council should not be allowed to attend.

U.S. Headache

The American headache on the Middle East has turned into what is officially described as a "nightmare." The Americans are to be the hosts to guests they did not want at a meeting they did not want.

THE RESULTS OF AMERICA'S DESPERATE ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE BEEN FAR-REACHING AND DISASTROUS FOR HER:

- 1. America failed to overthrow the newly-free and independent Republic of Iraq.
2. American troops are stuck in Lebanon, and British troops in Jordan. Intervention in the internal affairs of another country is bad, armed intervention is worse, but unsuccessful armed intervention is positively disastrous.

Whatever middle-of-the-road opinion there might have been left in these two countries has swung sharply to the West. The longer foreign troops remain on their soil, the firmer will this opinion be, as well as world opinion, grows.

On the other side of the coin, the Soviet Union has emerged as the world's prime mover for peace, and its credit stands higher than at perhaps any other time in its history.

3. Severe strains have been produced in the Big Three Western alliance. Britain and France have responded much more favourably than America to the Soviet initiative. Not only are these two countries the more subject to popular pressure, but they realise that they will be in the immediate firing line should a nuclear war break out.

Furthermore, unlike America which has its own oil resources, both these countries are almost totally dependent on the Middle East for their supplies of oil. A general war in the Middle East would certainly cripple their oil supplies, while at a Summit Conference they could very well negotiate a peace in which their continued receipt of oil would be guaranteed. Moreover, Britain and France do not want to see America take over once they are kicked out, as happened in Iran.

4. The Americans have at last been forced to recognise that the Soviet Union can no longer be "kept out of the Middle East," and that any peace settlement for that troubled area can only be achieved after consultation with the Soviet Union.

5. The long-delayed Summit meeting must be held soon. After months of stalling over the agenda for the overdue Summit Conference, the Americans have unintentionally placed themselves on the agenda.

With the world vociferously demanding peace in the Middle East, the prospects of the Summit meeting achieving considerable success are great, and the habit of meeting on the Summit to solve other pressing problems such as disarmament will grow.

6. For the first time it looks as though the Americans are going to be forced to temporarily at least, call off the force of reorganising the Chiang Kai-shek clique as the Government of China. With the eyes of the world upon them, they could hardly refuse the Soviet demand that the Formosan representative be excluded from any Summit meeting.

Even Eric Louw

He has exposed himself as warmongers, and unsuccessful ones at that. They have also been made to look like fools at the game of diplomacy.

The chorus for a Summit peace meeting includes now not only the voices of the socialist world and of the neutralist Afro-Asian bloc but also the voices of such countries as CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA and DENMARK.

Furthermore, Austria has complained strongly over the illegal flights of American planes over Austrian territory, and the permanent officials of the United Nations, Secretary-General Hammarsoelj, are reported to have been openly angered by the American troop landings in the Lebanon.

Even the WEST GERMAN Government has been driven to complain that the troops should not have been sent to the Lebanon before NATO had been consulted, while to cap it all, our own Minister for External Affairs, Eric Louw, has taken the unprecedented step of publicly accusing the Americans of deceiving the Russians!

On the other side of the coin, the Soviet Union has emerged as the world's prime mover for peace, and its credit stands higher than at perhaps any other time in its history.



Mrs. Thipe and her family sleep these days on the floorboards of their empty Sophiatown house, after the removal of all their possessions by the Resettlement Board.

In Sophiatown today, they break into houses and take the furniture away

RESETTLEMENT BOARD ON THE RAMPAGE

JOHANNESBURG. SOPHIATOWN today looks

like a bombed city after a heavy air raid. The resemblance does not end there. Members of the Native Resettlement Board cruise around the township like a unit of an occupying force.

On July 18, three officials of the

Resettlement Board and five policemen visited the house of Mrs. Thipe at No. 107 Gerry Street and, during her absence, they smashed the front door and broke into the house. They loaded all her furniture and belongings on lorries and drove away.

She received the first news of this terrible action while she was at the offices of her attorneys, who

NON-WHITES PROTEST AT BENONI GROUP AREAS

authorities behind the backs of the people.

A unanimous resolution was passed calling for the withdrawal of the proposals to remove the people under the Group Areas Act and demanding that more houses be built to accommodate those Coloured and Indian families who had no homes of their own. It was further decided that all the Non-European people of Benoni should close their ranks and unite in their opposition to the application of the Group Areas Act.

TIC MEETING

At a meeting called by the Transvaal Indian Congress at the Liberty Hall in Benoni, speakers stressed the need for the Indian people of Benoni to join the other groups in a united front against the application of the Act. Indian speakers from the floor bitterly complained about the treatment meted out to tenants by Indian landlords. There was particular criticism of the Benoni Indian Advisory Board, an organisation which co-operates with the Town Council and is opposed to the Transvaal Indian Congress.

SMASH THE ACT

Mr. C. Sibande, speaking on behalf of the African Vigilance Committee, said: "The Coloureds will be given Wattville Township which is at present occupied by Africans in order to create a division of the people." Amid great applause he called for a united and determined opposition to the Group Areas Act.

Mrs. Moodley denounced the attitude of some Coloureds who were tempted by the Wattville houses to support the removal of the African people. She deplored the attitude of certain Indian leaders who co-operated with the

officials over the telephone, without success. She had gone to the lawyer's office with a large number of other Sophiatown residents who are now threatened with the demolition of their homes but have been given no compensation.

Their attorneys immediately made an urgent application for a Supreme Court order restraining the Resettlement Board from removing the furniture of these people. This was granted by Mr. Justice Dowling.

TOO LATE

It was, however, too late to prevent the officials from removing the belongings of Mrs. Thipe who was forced to spend the night with eight children in an empty house. They had no furniture, clothes or blankets. Even the curtains and linoleum had gone. She was not the only victim. There were two others.

Mrs. Veronica Moage of 132 Good Street was also away when her furniture was removed. When her daughter protested, the police drove her away.

"I am wearing the same clothes which I was wearing on July 18 when I came home," she told N.W.A. "Even the little money I had in the house is gone with my belongings and I do not know where they have taken my things," she added. Only the assistance of their neighbours in the way of food and blankets has seen them through.

In the case of Mrs. Emily Clippa, the officials loaded the furniture in her presence. She told them about the order of Court restraining them. They did not take any notice. The attorneys, however, managed to get her furniture returned on the same day.

The viciousness shown in the execution of the removal orders has shocked the residents of Sophiatown. Demolition of houses before compensation is paid is going on ruthlessly, and many residents are bitter about it. Negotiations are proceeding to obtain compensation for these families.

A. S. DAMANE.

Holland didn't want him we don't want him either

Turok Protests at Du Plessis' Appointment

CAPE TOWN.

THE congenial "club" atmosphere at the opening of the Cape Provincial Council last week was shattered when Mr. Ben Turok, Africans' Representative for Cape Western, objected to a Nationalist proposal of an unopposed motion of welcome and good wishes to the new Administrator, Dr. Otto du Plessis.

The leader of the United Party and the Africans' Representative for Cape Eastern, Mr. B. Curran, who is a member of the national committee of the Liberal Party, associated themselves with the motion. Then Mr. Turok rose to voice his objection to the appointment of Dr. du Plessis, for many years one of the ideological leaders of the fascist wing of the Nationalist Party, whose nomination as South African Ambassador to Holland was rejected by the Dutch Government because of his war-time writings in support of Nazism.

Stating that the African people and the majority of Europeans in the Cape Province were opposed to Dr. du Plessis' views, Mr. Turok attempted to quote from a document entitled "The New South Africa" written by Dr. du Plessis during the war.

PANDEMONIUM

Then pandemonium broke out in the Council chamber. Amidst a chorus of shouts from the Nationalist and United Party benches, Mr. Turok was called to order by the speaker. "That has nothing to do with the motion," he was told.

Maintaining that what he intended saying was directly related to the administration of the Province, Mr. Turok made another attempt to read from the document, but was again told to resume his seat.

Mr. Turok protested that he was being gagged: "I maintain this is unfair," he said. "A lengthy speech of welcome

is allowed, but a speech of protest is not permitted."

The chairman again called Mr. Turok to order, however, and forced him to sit down.

ANTI-APARTHEID

A motion calling on the Provincial Council to refuse to implement the apartheid policies of the Government in view of the hardship and suffering they caused the African people was moved by Mr. Turok later the same afternoon.

He protested against the harsh application of the pass laws in the Western Cape and in particular at the arbitrary vicimisation and deportation of African leaders at the instigation of the Special Branch. The unjust and arbitrary removals of African women from Paarl and Worcester, the hardship caused by excessively high rentals and the dic-

DR. DU PLESSIS WAS A PROPAGANDIST FOR FASCISM

HERE are some extracts from "The New South Africa," written during the war by Dr. Otto du Plessis, now the Administrator of the Cape:

"The New Order is conducted by a totalitarian conception, a disciplined system of government, a total dictatorship. Such a total dictatorship is a form of government in which all power is concentrated in a party or a leader, who is the personification of the whole nation and who interprets through his will the view of life or ideology of the nation. The New Order can probably best be described by the German battle cry: 'Every

German must be small so that Germany can be great' . . .

"Those in the State who are hit hardest by the New Order are:

- 1. The big capitalists, the rich, the nobles or plutocrats.
2. The un-national press.
3. The unestablished and unassimilable elements, e.g. the Jews.

4. National groups who place their own interests above those of the national community.

International organisations like the Freemasons . . .

"In the free Republic of the

tatorial methods of location superintendents were also condemned by Mr. Turok.

Warning the Council of the trouble caused in many locations by the establishment of beeralms, Mr. Turok informed them that the African people at Worcester were incensed at their Council's decision to build a beeralh there.

He protested against Dr. Verwoerd's high-handed actions in dictating to the African people and took the opportunity (this time without interruption) of quoting from "A New South Africa" to show that Dr. du Plessis shared the totalitarian outlook of the Minister of Native Affairs.

Mr. Turok's motion fell away without further discussion when Mr. Curran, who had initially agreed to second it, subsequently

refused to do so and no other seconder could be found.

FOOTNOTE: As a result of Mr. Turok's attack on the Administrator, Mr. Curran has severed diplomatic relations with Mr. Turok and has moved to another bench in the Council chamber in order to avoid the embarrassment of sitting next to him!



Dr. O. Du Plessis.

New South Africa the present form of government cannot continue to exist. That speaks for itself. Parliamentarism, foretold that Parliamentarism will not arise again in its present form either in England or in South Africa. It will have to make way for a formal reversal in form of government which fits in with the traditions of the African people . . .

"The Africans language and culture, the only separate language and culture of white people which has come into being in the Dark Continent of Africa, as far as human memory can go, will be the nucleus around which the future South African culture will spread . . .

"Africans reject . . . the plan of creating a New Order by letting by means of 'evolution' . . . The African people believe, in this important period of their history, in no compromise or half-baked measures, they only believe in action with definite results. Far-reaching changes and a formal reversal of the existing political, economic and social order. Social evolution has no power to do this; it can only be done by a social revolution."

"The Colour Question: The only really serious policy of the New South Africa will be that laid down by the forefathers of the African people, namely that of differentiation and guardianship. The degenerate liberalism and nepotism must receive the death-blow in the New South Africa and be eradicated for good."

Is Bloomberg Speaking for the Coloured People?

From Barney Deas

CAPE TOWN. "Mr. A. Bloomberg (Col. Rep., Peninsula) said he would like to commend the Minister of Finance, Mr. Naudé, on at least two aspects of his budget proposals—his decision to abolish super tax on bonus shares and his proposal to free Coloured representatives on shares held by foreign companies."

Budget speech reported in Cape Times.

If you were ignorant of the economic position of the Coloured people, you could, after listening to Abe Bloomberg's contribution to this year's Budget debate, call on them to rally to the slogan: "Unite, you have nothing to lose but your super tax."

But with over 130,000 Coloured people in the Peninsula alone living below the headline, one wonders why a so-called Coloured representative should use an occasion to make a plea on behalf of the idle rich. Why did he not demand increased pension, better wages, elimination of unemployment and more homes for the thousands of Coloured families dwelling in the

slums?

Judging by the press reports, neither "honest Abe Bloomberg" nor the other Coloured representatives, Holland, Barnett and le Roux were so wise as to echo these vital and burning demands of the people. These M.P.s have forgotten overnight whom they were supposed to represent.

COLOURED EDUCATION

This week a Bill to transfer vocational schooling for Coloured children to the stated Coloured Affairs Department passed the committee stage in Parliament. Holland (Col. Rep.) voted against the transfer while Bloomberg and Co. voted with the Government.

Honest Abe claimed that he had obtained approval from "Coloured leaders" for the transfer. But he should know that all sincere Coloured leaders have vigorously opposed the transfer and have rejected any co-operation with the C.A.D. They fear that the transfer is a prelude to "Coloured Education" run on the same lines as Bantu Education.

Bloomberg also promised that he would support the Nats whenever they did something that was in the interests of the Coloured people.

What bankruptcy! Parliament has not been so stupid for three weeks and already the Coloured Reps. have put their foot in it.

MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

Last week the New Age reported the comments of Messrs. Bloomberg and Barnett on the Middle East trouble. These Coloured Reps. support the Anglo-American imperialist invasion of Lebanon and Jordan one of the most blatant acts of interference in the domestic affairs of the Arab people. They even go so far as to reproach the Americans for not being tough enough at the time of the French, British, Israeli invasion of Egypt during the Suez crisis. This is certainly not the view of the people of the Cape Peninsula who packed the Drill Hall at that time to voice their support for Nasser and strongly condemned the imperialist aggression.

I wonder what those Sheiks, Imams and Moslem leaders who supported Mr. Bloomberg's candidature in his election, have to say now about this outspoken representative who has been so busy with his business and baasskap, who stands opposed to the dearest aspirations of the Coloured people.

New Age Short Story Competition Closes Today, July 31st

HISTORY OF THE LIBERATORY MOVEMENT

By L. Forman

THE SOCIALISTS

MILITANT working-class ideas, and rudimentary socialist ones had already begun to make their appearance in South Africa in the 1890's, but many years were to pass before any names were to stand out bold for their contribution to the liberation movement.

The reason for this is obvious. Conditions in South Africa were such that no indigenous socialist movement was yet conceivable, and the early socialist movements were not made up of South African socialists but of men who were already socialists when they came to South Africa and whose political understanding had been formed in a society completely different from that here.

In addition the workers who emigrated from Britain to South Africa did not as a rule come from the settled workers, the most advanced of the trade unionists, but from the adventurous spirits and fierce individualists who hoped to make their fortunes abroad.

It was in Cape Town, immediately after the night of the 1904-5, that the socialist movement began to surge forward.

In May 1904, from the foot of the Van Riebeeck statue in Adderley Street, Cape Town, Wilfred Harrison (later to be a foundation member of the Communist Party) announced to the 1500 men of South Africa's first significant socialist body, the Social Democratic Federation:

"The abolition of Capitalism and Landlordism, the socialisation of all means of production, distribution and exchange, that is, the ownership and control of all the means by the people for the people."

Cape Socialists

A little later the S.D.F. established its headquarters at the second floor of Chames Buildings, 6, Barrack Street, Cape Town. South Africa's first socialist newspaper, the Cape Socialist, was issued in 1904 (from the same offices as *New Age* is today).

A terrible depression had followed the Anglo-Boer War and the militant policies of the S.D.F. were gaining support. The Federation staged a number of unemployment demonstrations. A photograph of a 13-man S.D.F. and trade union deputation to Parliament shows that one of its members was a white leader, John Tobin, who later became a shameless renegade.

It was at the height of this campaign in 1906 that, for the first time, South African Socialists found themselves jailed for their beliefs.

"Cape Socialist" editor, A. Needham, and N. B. Levinson, a Committee member, were charged with incitement and held without bail.

Defence Funds were set up in Durban and Johannesburg where, the S.D.F. minutes record condescendingly, "there were good numbers of socialists, but no aggressive public propaganda work was being done." Even the mayor of Cape Town contributed £2.20 to the Defence Fund, and with the triumphant acquittal of the accused the fund found popularity greater than ever. A steady flow of recruits was drawn in.

By 1906 the Socialists were holding meetings using no fewer than four languages: "Dutch, Malay, Kaffir and English," and

Coloured socialists were taking part in Committee discussions.

Relations with APO

The APO and the Socialists were, on the friendliest terms, not only in Cape Town but also in Kimberley, where the Labour leader, Tremblach had been supported by the APO in the municipal elections. The crucial 1909 conference of the APO at which the Draft Act of Union was discussed, was held in the Socialist Hall in Buitenkant Street, Cape Town.

And when the Socialist Leader Tom Mann visited South Africa in 1910 the APO backed his "vigorous appeal to all wage-earners to organise and present a united front to the power of capitalism which ever sought to enslave the wage-earner. We are pleased to see indications here and there throughout the Coloured world of the superlative need of organisation being gradually recognised by wage-earners in South Africa. There is little evidence of any such desirable lesson being learnt."

"Instances that we notice increasing tokens of division, distinct sectional hatred and antagonism. Added to all the ignorance that prevails amongst even the white artisans as to the necessity for integrating all their unions, there is a strong prejudice against the Coloured co-workers. It is time that the white labour leaders told their rank and file that the driving of white, and Coloured people into separate trails will play into the hands of their enslavers."

Who was South Africa's first prominent Non-European socialist? Almost certainly Dr. Abdurahman.

In October 1911 a white Socialist, Arthur Noon addressed the APO meeting on "Socialism and the APO Native Question" and the APO reports Dr. Abdurahman's contribution to the discussion as follows:

"As a public man he could not help being Socialist, for all men who read and thought and endeavoured to improve the position of the lower classes of society were inevitably driven to Socialism. The condition of the working man today seemed to him to be worse than that of a slave, for the Coloured worker was not only virtually a slave of the capitalist, but had in addition to look after himself, whereas the health and education of the white worker was a matter of serious concern to the master. Yet the workmen had in their hands the best possible weapon for bettering their position, viz: co-operation. With co-operation the Native and Coloured labourers of South Africa could bring the white capitalists to their knees within 48 hours."

But although the conditions existed for the establishment at this early stage of close ties between the national movement and the militant white socialists, the white socialists failed badly.

Labour Racism

From the Transvaal white Labour Party came a blast of the most vile racialism in no way distinguishable from modern Nationalist Party propaganda. Instead of turning from this in disgust and seeing that no party whose spokesmen utilised the crudest racialism could have anything in common with Socialism, those who were opposed to racialism decided to remain loyal to the Labour Party.

The close relations developing between white Socialists and the

ENERGY

Non-European liberatory organisations disappeared overnight with the decision of white Labour throughout the Union to follow the leadership of Transvaal Labour and accept its colour bar policies in the first general election of 1910.

Labour won no Cape seats in that election and Magesin, the President of the Cape Labour Party, complained bitterly at an APO meeting the following year: "It was largely due to their President (Dr. Abdurahman) that the Labour Party of that Province was unrepresented in the Union Parliament."

This APO meeting revealed that there were those present who had a far deeper understanding than Magesin. The Coloured workers mocked Magesin's praise for Smuts with whom Labour was in alliance, and explained to him that Smuts was by nature a capitalist. Dr. Abdurahman summed up his feelings in the words: "The whole Labour Party and the white workers on the Rand are about the most selfish lot I have heard of." (Applause.)

War Split

It was the war of 1914-1918 that gave the white socialists the necessary stimulus to new ways of thought.

The second Socialist International which the S.A. Labour Party allied in 1913, had at its Basle conference the previous year adopted an anti-war manifesto in which Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg had been dominant figures. The S.A. Labour Party had endorsed the anti-war resolution without reservation.

In 1914 the Great Powers went to war and the leaders of the socialist parties everywhere turned their backs on the Basle resolution. All over the world, the Marxist minorities in the socialist movements adhered to the International resolution, and split forces, or were driven out of the Labour Party. The splinter groups formed their own parties and these in time formed the basis of the new Communist Parties.

That was the exact pattern followed in South Africa. On August 2nd, 1914, after the fighting between Germany and France had begun, but before Britain had declared war, the South African Labour Party Administrative Council, of which Bill Andrews was chairman, adopted a resolution in which it condemned "a war which can only benefit the international arms manufacturer's ring and other enemies of the working class and appeals to the workers of the world to organise and refrain from participating in this unjust war."

Similar resolutions were adopted by the S.A. Industrial Federation, (predecessor of the Trades and Labour Council), the Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town) and the Social Democratic Party in Durban.

In their approach to international affairs, therefore, the S.A. Labour leaders had a more advanced outlook than those of most of the Western countries, the leaders of which hailed the war from the start.

But just as was the case all over the world the great majority of the workers responded to the war hysteria and flocked to the colours, ready to die in battle against the workers of other countries in a cause which was in no way their own.

This was not confined to the whites. The A.S.C. and the Indian organisations expressed their indignation at the fact that not enough opportunities were

being given to Non-Europeansto go out and die in battle.

Within two months the Industrial Federation had rescinded its anti-war resolution and branch after branch of the Labour Party had rejected the Administrative Council's stand.

War on War

The advance guard of the Labour Party, however, fought hard. In September, they launched the War on War League. The first issue of the League's paper "The War on War Gazette," a printed four-page weekly, appeared on September 19, 1914.

Labour's pro-war stand probably did more than anything else to ensure that the party would never again be a force even among the white workers in South Africa. It amounted to an abandonment to the Nationalists of the Afrikaner workers who were gradually entering the labour market and who were very soon to dominate it.

"Can't you see that in a year's time having come out as you must and even Nationalist second best in the 'patriotic game' you will be bankrupt with nothing to recommend you?" S. P. Bunting, treasurer of the League, asked the paper.

A special Labour Party conference called in August 1915, on the eve of the country's second General Election, decided to require its members to sign a pledge "to support the Imperial Government throughout in the prosecution of the war," and in a very short time all the leftists had been expelled or had resigned.

For them there was a new beginning. They formed an International League within the Labour

Party (shortly afterwards to become the International Socialist League) and on September 10, 1915, the first issue of the International appeared in Durban, replacing the Gazette which had been censored out of existence. An editorial in the third issue of the International urged the first bold step towards a truly Socialist policy. Though unsigned, it bears the clear stamp of the style of Davidson Jones, the magazine and clear-sighted of the Socialists.

"An internationalism which does not conceive the fullest rights which the Native working class is capable of claiming will be a sham. One of the justifications for our withdrawal from the Labour Party is that it gives us untrammelled freedom to act, regardless of political fortunes, with the great and fascinating problem of the native."

"If the League deals resolutely in consonance with Socialist principles with the native question, it will succeed in shaking South African Capitalism to its foundations. Then and not till then, shall we be able to talk about the South African proletariat in our international relations. Not till we free the native can we hope to free the white."

In a news round-up on the back page, Jones drove home his point. At the League's Saturday afternoon meetings on the Market Square, he reported, "is the little knot of interested natives the Coloured men always there. Some buy the International. Let who will sneer, nothing convinces us of the universality of our appeal so much as this. We shall never be on bed-rock until we can command the attention of the dark-skinned proletariat of South Africa."

UP MY ABEY

I WONDER how many of the 3,000 odd voters who put "Onse Abe" Bloomberg into Parliament as company directors, or have shares in him, finance, but if there are any I guess they are probably satisfied with their representatives' speech on their behalf in the House.

"Onse Abe" seemed to be beside himself with congratulations for Tom Naude's budget. No increases in company taxes. Bravo!

But what about the thousands of Coloured people who are not company directors? "Onse Abe" seems to have forgotten the

BOAST OF THE FACT THAT THE BOSS WAS A DIRECTOR OF SIXTY-ODD COMPANIES.

★
WELL, here we are back in the Golden City, and all future despatches will be coming via Pretoria, which they tell me is the suburb of the Voortrekkers Monument.

★
When I first saw that block of stone I was told that it had been put there to commemorate the historic achievements of Afrikaner chauvinism. One of the things the plasterer who designed it left out was the notches on the guns of the Voortrekkers, used as a record of the Afrikaners they shot en route.

★
BUT THEN THE VOORTREKKERS COULDN'T BE SHOWN OFF IN TOO BLOOD-THIRSTY A LIGHT... AFTER RESOLUTIONS AND WELCOMES OF THE "KAFFIRS," THEY ROBBED OF LAND ARE ALSO ALLOWED TO COME ALONG AND SUIBLY OF THE MONUMENT... ON WASHING DAYS!!!

★

★
AND now it's time to sign off with thanks to the folks back in C.A.P. for the send-out we had when we had to pull out, the fish supper and the jam sessions and the parties and being able to keep track of... And hallo to the folks of the Oo Transvaal, and some more suppers and jam sessions and parties... won't be able to keep track of.

★
I'M SURE THE LIFE OF A TREASON TRIALIST HAS BECOME ONE OF ENDLESS PARTINGS AND WELCOMES. IT'S GETTING SO THAT WE DON'T KNOW WHETHER WE'RE COMING OR GOING.

★
By ALEX
LA GUMA

★

people who put him into Parliament the minute the election results were announced. No criticism of the effects the Budget would have on the ordinary Coloured man. Oh, no! Nothing about those already living below the bread-line. Oh, No! Nothing about millions spent on apartheid and very little on the people's welfare.

Well, what are voters for? I hope they'll remember "Abe" when they see the next time he comes around to put them to use again.

BUT, I FORGOT. ABIE'S ELECTION HELPERS DID

CYPRUS:

BRITAIN'S DIVIDE
AND RULE

HAVING set Turk against Greek on the island of Cyprus, the British Colonial Office rules there with a firmer hand than ever. The old British tactic of divide and rule, to be followed by partition, used so successfully in India, Ireland and Palestine on the eve of these countries achieving independence, is regaining a terrible harvest of death on this island.

Although the British speak about communal strife on the island, it is really a small band of Turkish terrorists, abetted by the British rulers of the island, who are responsible for all the bloodshed.

The manner in which the British turn a blind eye to Turkish terrorism, while using the bloodshed as an excuse for clamping down on the Enosis movement, is shown by the fact that recently nearly 200 Greek Cypriots have been arrested, while only 50 Turkish Cypriots have been taken into custody.

EUROPE LEFT MAJORITY IN
FINLAND'S ELECTIONS

THE Left has won a great victory in the recent Finnish elections, and for the first time in the history of independent Finland the working class parties now have an absolute majority in Parliament.

● The Communists and their allies, organized in the People's Democratic Union, emerged from the elections with the greatest number of seats, 50.

● They were followed by the Social Democrats and the Agrarian Party who each gained 48 seats.

● Next came the Conservatives with 28, the Swedish People's Party with 14, the Finnish People's Party with 7 and the Independent Socialists with 3.

The Communists' gained their seven new seats mostly at the expense of the Agrarian Party.

While negotiations were going on for the formation of a new government, Communist leader Herta Kuusinen issued a call for the creation of a working class government. The P.D.U., she said, was willing to work with "any group representing the working people."

She pointed out that during the election the Social Democrats and Agrarian Party had advanced nearly the same slogan as the People's Democratic Union—to reduce unemployment, increase purchasing power, develop industrialization and economic co-operation with the Soviet Union.

HISTORIC PARALLEL

For the first time since 1916-17 the working class had a majority

over the bourgeois parties in Parliament, said Herta Kuusinen, recalling that it was in that period that many big reforms had been made.

She recalled, too, that at that time the Finnish working class were organized in one party.

If the Social Democrats refused to work together with the People's Democratic Union, warned Herta Kuusinen, then they would "shape a stick for their own backs" in the next elections.

SOCIALISTS UNWILLING

So far, however, only the Independent Socialists have indicated that they are willing to co-operate with the Communists in a Government.

The Social Democrats are likely to prefer to work in an anti-Communist coalition with Right-wing parties rather than a popular front Government which would include the Communists, even though such a government would have the clear support of the majority of Finland's people.



Herta Kuusinen—"for unity."

Finland is the fourth country—after India, Greece and Italy—in which the Communists have recently made considerable electoral gains despite pronouncements that the influence of the Party had declined in all capitalist countries as a result of the events in Hungary since 1956.

CANADA SEEKS
CHINA TRADE

IRRITATION at the U.S. ban on trade with the East is not confined to South America. The Canadian Premier, Mr. Diefenbaker, announced in Parliament recently that he had impressed upon President Eisenhower Canada's desire to increase trade with Ghana.

The Canadian Premier revealed that the U.S. had agreed to "consider favourably" the lifting of penalty liabilities against the American parent company of any Canadian subsidiary trading with China in non-strategic goods.

It had been made perfectly clear that Canadian laws would govern and Canadian wishes "be respected" in regard to China.

The present U.S. ban on all trade with China extends to subsidiaries of American firms throughout the world. Yet Canada allows trade with China in non-strategic goods.

Replying to a question, Mr. Diefenbaker said: he hoped that "if the Ford Motor Company can secure an order from Communist China then the company will certainly be able to ship the cars."

The issue arose last winter when on U.S. insistence, Ford of Canada had to turn down a Chinese order for 1,000 cars.

CUBA: REBELS DEFEAT GOVT.
TROOPS

THE attack recently launched by the Cuban Government troops against the revolutionary army headed by Fidel Castro has ended in failure, according to New York reports.

The well-equipped 11,000 troops of the Batista government were forced to retreat following fierce fighting.

The Batista troops persecuted all the inhabitants in Oriente who were suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionaries. Hundreds were killed or tortured, the New York Times reported. The survivors fled to join the ranks of the Castro troops.

The paper reported that some 1,500 gangsters employed by the government tortured the inhabitants and set fire to villages.

U.S. AIDS BATISTA

The U.S. press admitted that the United States supported the Batista government's suppression of the people's struggle. The New York Times disclosed that the United States allowed Cuban army planes to refuel and load bombs at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo south-east of the Oriente Province, which is the main base of the Cuban revolutionary troops.

The U.S. Government was reported to have sent arms and ammunition to the Batista government. An official of the U.S. Department of State admitted that the United States had recently provided 300 rockets for Batista planes.



"Now stop worrying—Prosperity is just around the corner!"

SOVIET BARTER WITH
ARGENTINE, BRAZIL

THE U.S.-inspired ban on trade between Latin America and the Soviet Union is facing collapse. Both Argentina and Brazil have concluded, or are about to conclude, trade deals with the Soviet Union for the first time.

● Argentina is to exchange wool and other surplus products for Russian crude oil on advantageous terms.

● Brazil is to barter chiefly coffee for oil.

One difficulty holding up trade is that most South American countries do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and trade offers have to be made through third parties. Recently, however, they have been coming directly from a Soviet trade mission in Uruguay.

U.S. CONTROL

The main obstacle has been the insistence by Washington that none of the Latin American states have any dealings whatever with the Soviet Union—and it is the U.S. that controls the economies of these countries.

In the past Soviet trade offers were consistently rejected. Now, however, the main factor which is making the South American Governments change their tune, is the urgent necessity to find new markets for surplus products.

Brazil has accented in principle, and as an experiment, a Russian offer to barter 200,000 tons of crude oil for surplus cocoa, cotton, and coffee.

With the drop in world prices

and increasing African competition, Brazil is faced with the problem of disposing of her coffee surplus.

On the other hand, oil is the biggest single drain on her dollar earnings.

MOVES AGAINST MOLLET IN FRENCH
SOCIALIST PARTY

THE unity of the Socialist Party is in the balance since the open complicity of the general secretary Guy Mollet with the plotters led to the investiture of de Gaulle with personal power and military dictatorship.

Who is responsible for this situation?

On June 1, 49 deputies voted against de Gaulle, and only 42 followed Guy Mollet on the road of dishonour.

The general secretary was beaten, too, in a joint meeting of deputies, senators, and members of the executive committee, who by 77 votes to 74 expressed their hostility to the investiture of de Gaulle.

MOLLET LOSES

For the first time, Guy Mollet found himself in a minority in his own party.

For the first time in months, men like Gasser, Jaques Pinard, Guy Metayer, Tanguy-Prigent, up till then "Molletists," took the side of the rank-and-file opposition.

In spite of this clear expression of the feelings of the party, Guy

Mollet imposed a "free vote" which enabled de Gaulle to carry the day.

After this fatal decision, Guy Mollet and the leadership carried on their manoeuvres, trying to prevent the holding of a Congress.

EXCUSES

Le Populaire, the Socialist Party's paper launched a campaign of excuses for the attitude of the general secretary, asserting that his choice arose from "feelings of deepest sincerity."

"Therefore it was possible for 'honest militants' to come to an understanding. Better let the situation sort itself out. One day de Gaulle might be seen as a "bul" work against fascism."

A national conference of the party was called for July 6 solely for "the information" of militants.

This conference, in private, was not competent to take any decision, and, above all, not intended to examine the "minority's" proposal to change the

general secretary.

In answer to the evasion of the leadership, the "minority" seems to have decided on a trial of strength.

A meeting in Paris, on June 13, was attended by 600 people. Two aims were agreed: the speedy holding of a national congress and the replacing of the party's leading bodies.

Faced with the leadership's refusal to call a congress, the "minority" then decided to set up "action groups" inside the party.

ACTION GROUPS

The Tribune of Socialism—journal of the "minority" read by some 5,000 active party workers—justified this decision in this way:

"At the beginning of September, when the Congress meets—if it meets—the party will be faced once more with a fait accompli. Personal power, installed with the complicity and assistance of the general secretary of the party, will have had time

to consolidate its position. . . .

WHO WILL WIN?

Who will win the day inside the Socialist Party? One cannot say yet.

But in any case its very future is linked with the answer to the question:

Will Socialists, faithful to the ideals of Jaures, agree to united action against fascism, together with all republican and working-class forces, including the Communists?

If the answer is Yes, then democracy—and with it a Socialist Party renewed and freed from its past mistakes—will get the better of the dark forces of fascism.

● On July 10 a resolution demanding the abolition of the "Public Safety Committee" formed by French insurgents in Algeria and Corsica was passed by the executive committee of the French Socialist Party in the absence of its general secretary, Guy Mollet. Another resolution opposed de Gaulle's plot to hold a referendum in October.

