

Last week marked the 39th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. In this special article

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Dr. Sukarno.

WE live in the twentieth century. And we may be proud of it. Why? Because the twentieth century is witnessing developments of momentous importance to all mankind.

One of these momentous developments is the awakening of the Asian peoples, who have risen everywhere to fight for their independence and deliverance from the oppression of Western conquerors.

Workers' Struggle

Another epoch-making development is the struggle of the workers and peasants in feudal societies to alter their destiny, a struggle which culminated in the establishment of socialist states in Russia, in a number of other East-European countries and in China.

There is yet another development whose immense importance to the world cannot be overlooked, namely, the discovery of atomic energy as a new source of power. Atomic energy opens up unprecedented potentialities for all mankind.

What was the force which inspired the national awakening of the Asian peoples?

Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution in Western Europe changed the production system and the economic system in that part of the continent. People passed from a self-sufficing economy to commodity production. Whereas formerly the economic system sought to satisfy the minimum living requirements of society, now the aim of the economic system was maximum profit.

Such an economic system needed markets for its products. When the European markets became choked with commodities and thus, as it were, shrank, European capital began to seek for outlets outside the European continent and poured its goods into the markets of Africa and Asia, thus leading to a definite expansion of trade. Many Asian countries are still underdeveloped industrially, and their economic system is of an agrarian character.

Huge Market

Asia therefore became a huge market for the industrial products

of Western Europe. It was not only a market for industrial products; it was also a source of raw materials needed by West-European industry.

Thus, the economic life of Western Europe became more and more intertwined with the life of the Asian peoples. The trade routes connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific via Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean, the Straits of Malacca and the Chinese Sea became the life-lines of Western Europe.

West-European capital did not confine itself to the role of an exporter of industrial products to and an importer of raw materials from the Asian countries. In the course of time it began to invest money in these countries.

The foreign capital invested in Asian countries sucked wealth out of them like a pump. It grew and expanded. Part of its profits went to enrich the investing countries; another part remained in the Asian countries as invested capital. Thus, West-European capital in the Asian countries grew like a tree rooted in the economic soil of Asia.

Political Domination

In order to ensure their economic domination over the Asian countries and to retain Asia as a market and a source of raw materials, the West-European powers, by various devices, gradually acquired political domination over these countries. With the help of colonial troops as their instrument of power, which resorted time and again to brutal measures of suppression, they established what they called political stability in Asia. In this way nearly all the Asian countries fell under the political and economic sway of Western Europe.

This colonial oppression had two forms, political domination and economic exploitation, and lasted for more than three hundred years. Colonial oppression destroyed the independence of the Asian nations. They not only lost their independence; economic exploitation, protected by political power, brought infinite hardship and misery on Asia's millions.

In the course of time the poverty and want caused by the conquerors became too intolerable to be borne. The Asian peoples then began to produce popular leaders from their midst who became

He Says He Didn't Do It

PRETORIA.

A senior police officer denied, in a statement to the 'Pretoria News' that the microphone planted in the ceiling of the hall in which the Transvaal conference of the ANC was held had been installed by the Special Branch.

The Congress had not complained to the Special Branch either, he said!

writes
on

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION and the ASIAN AWAKENING

spokesmen of the aspirations, ideas and interests of these still "mute" nations. The wishes and demands which Asia's millions could not yet express openly, were voiced by these leaders.

Great Leaders

They became their advocates, the spokesmen of their interests, the organisers of their struggle. Guided by such great leaders as

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in India, Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China, José Rizal in the Philippines, the Asian peoples rose to fight for their independence. They did so wherever possible by democratic means, but where they were compelled to, with the help of force.

Sometimes the colonial authorities succeeded by brute force in halting the movement for independence of these poverty-stricken millions. But they could not break

their will to struggle and their potential energy. The constantly growing fighting strength of the Asian peoples stems, in effect, from one source. This source has two sides: a negative side—resistance to the political domination and economic oppression of the conquerors; and a positive side—the effort to build a just and prosperous society in which people may live happily and enjoy all the human rights.

(Continued next week)

WORLD ANGER AT SUEZ INVASION GROWS

Strikes In France

LONDON.

While the British people have shown in no uncertain terms how strongly they disapprove of Eden's aggressive action in Egypt, the people of France, too, have not been slow to voice their anger and disapproval of their own government's use of force.

Protests, strikes and stoppages of work have taken place in all parts of the country.

In Paris the workers downed tools, in most cases unitedly, after agreement between the C.G.T., Force Ouvriere and C.F.T.C. (Catholic) unions.

During the work stoppages at the factories, the workers held protest meetings, and passed resolutions for immediate forwarding to the French National Assembly.

Then and there numerous deputations of workers were elected to go to Parliament to put forward the viewpoint of the French workers, which, summed up, is: "Down with war! Stop the intervention!"

There was a constant flow of deputations to the National Assembly and telegrams, letters and resolutions poured in from all parts of France last week.

ALL OPINIONS

All shades of French opinion have joined this vast protest movement: At Amberieux in the Ain Department, for example, a rally was sponsored by 59 individuals, including three General Councillors, six Radical, Socialist, Progressive and Communist Mayors together with a representative of the Peace Movement. Another of the many examples of united protest is the message from the Villeteuse Municipal Council, which was unanimously adopted by Socialist, Communist, Independent and Gaullist councillors.

Other world-wide protests against the imperialist intervention in Egypt:

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions issued a statement protesting against the military action undertaken in the

Middle East in defiance of the United Nations.

In Sweden, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Uden, described Israel's aggression as terrible folly and strongly stigmatised the attitude of France and Britain.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister has said in Parliament that the Norwegian Government was deeply disquieted to see member countries of the United Nations undertaking "isolated actions in this way, actions not justified by the Charter of the United Nations."

The New York Herald Tribune stated: "There can be no justification either in international law or under the United Nations Charter for intervention by British and French troops."

The All-India Peace Council declared: "The peoples of Asia and Africa consider that the invasion of Egypt indicates the launching of a ruthless military onslaught for the reimposition of colonialism not only in Egypt, Western Asia and North Africa, but in all parts of the world."

Demonstrations of solidarity with Egypt have been held in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic made an appeal to the peace committees of Israel, France and Great Britain to intervene to stop the fighting in the Middle East.

In the German Federal Republic, the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party both condemned Franco-British intervention, and student demonstrations have taken place at Heidelberg and Frankfurt Universities, and before the British and French consulates in

Frankfurt.

The Chinese Peace Committee states: "We, the 600 million Chinese, strongly protest against this premeditated act of savagery aimed at restoring colonial rule over Egypt and other Arab countries by re-occupying the Suez Canal."

In Pakistan, the President of the Association of Ulemas (Moslem dignitaries) issued an appeal to all Moslem countries asking them to help Egypt combat the aggression.

Karachi trade unions and the National Students Federation issued a joint statement saying that the aim of the aggression was to restore colonialism in the Middle East.

The Japanese Socialist Party issued a statement on November 1 demanding that the British and French Governments immediately stop using force against Egypt. On the same day, the Japanese National Union of Railwaymen, with a membership of 400,000, adopted a resolution condemning the aggression against Egypt.

Durban International Parliament

DURBAN.

The Durban International Parliament comprising of members of all racial groups will discuss a motion "that the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956, is not in the interests of the workers of South Africa—both black and white—and that it should be repealed forthwith."

The "Parliament" meets at the S.O.E. Hall, Durban, on the 21st November, 1956, and the mover of the motion will be Mrs. Myrtle Mathews, a member of the Natal Garment Workers' Union.



Four members of the Kenya Asian cricket team which is in the Union to play three tests against South African Non-European teams. These four cricketers were photographed on their arrival at the airport. Two of the four are giving the Afrika salute.

MASS MEETING CALLS FOR SUEZ PEACE

TWO thousand people at a mass meeting held on the Grand Parade here last Sunday pledged their support for the Egyptians in their struggle against British, French and Israeli aggression. Speakers from the African National Congress, the South African Coloured People's Organisation, S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the Peace Council, Congress of Democrats and the Indian community were all enthusiastically received.

A few young European hecklers who attempted to intervene with exclamations concerning events in Hungary gained no support from the crowd.

"We in South Africa will not rest while other people are suffering," said Mr. Leon Levy of the Peace Council. "The people of South Africa will not rest until the people of Egypt are free. We must protest against these acts of plunder such as are taking place in Egypt. We hate killing, wounding, seeing people die. We must make it known to the rest of the world that the South African people are for peace."

"FREEDOM"

Speaking on the attitude of the ruling-class press towards the liberatory struggle of the people, Mr. B. Gosschalk said that of late many words about "freedom" had been bandied about, but nothing had been said of the demand for freedom made by the African people here, or of those struggling against oppression in East and North Africa.

"They did not howl about the freedom of the people of Guatemala, or of British Guiana, or when the heads of freedom fighters in Malaya were cut off by the British."

HYSTERIA

The press was geared to participate in the stirring up of hysteria in preparation for war against the Soviet Union, and the People's Democracies. The United States had 250 war bases in 50 countries.

Warning the people not to be influenced by the propaganda of the press, Mr. Gosschalk quoted from numerous news cuttings to illustrate examples of the falsification of news.

Mr. A. Sibeko, Secretary of the

S.A. Congress of Trade Unions called upon all workers in the trade union movement not to support any attempts to help the British and French in Egypt.

"What has happened over the last few weeks can only be described as attempts at wholesale robbery and banditry on the part of Britain and France, aided by Israel, against the Egyptian people," Mr. A. La Guma said. "President Nasser has stated his support for the liberatory struggle of the people of Africa. It is our duty to stand by the Egyptian people in their fight against aggression. The greatest contribution we can make to the liberation of Egypt, is to fight for the liberation of our own country."

The meeting unanimously adopted the statement of support for the Egyptian people signed by 34 leading South Africans last week. Mr. D. Mgugenyekwe was in the chair.

STRIKERS TO APPEAL: The 82 workers at Cape Town's Boston Bag Company whose conviction on a charge of striking was confirmed by the Cape Town Supreme Court were last week given leave to appeal to the Appellate Division. The work stoppage followed the sacking of a trade union leader when he refused to sign a document prepared by the employer saying that he was satisfied with factory conditions.

Coloureds Condemn Vote Robbery

(Continued from page 1)

Coloured people to take part, along with the other oppressed peoples of South Africa, in the struggle for true and unconditional democracy for all sections of the people as is outlined in the great Freedom Charter," the statement concludes.

The effect of the judgment confirms as legally constituted the Senate of 89 members created by the Government in order to give itself a two-thirds majority in Parliament. It also places the Government in a position to make any future changes to franchise rights.

After the result of the Senate Act appeal had become known, members of the Black Sash lined the main roads of the Peninsula, carrying placards which read, "The Senate Act—Legal now, immoral forever."

A statement issued by the Black Sash said: "The fact that the Senate Act has been found legal cannot remove the eternal stain of its immorality. The case is lost, but not the cause."

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CONDOLENCES

The Athlone branch of the African National Congress expresses its sincere condolences to the Matebe family on the death last week of John Matebe.

SPOTLIGHT on SPORT

by
Robert Resha

KENYA

TOURISTS DO WELL



THE Kenya Asian Touring Team, sportingly named "Mau Mau" by the fans in the Transvaal, has done well in its first match of the tour. Meeting Transvaal Combined side in Johannesburg last weekend, the Tourists scored 237 runs in enterprising style to lead by eleven runs and declared at 187 for 7 wickets in the second innings. Transvaal replied with 226 in the first innings and was 167 for 6 when old man time claimed the day at 6 p.m. Sunday.

But it was the short, tiny and lame B. D'Cunha, the Kenya all-rounder, who was the star of the match and perhaps gave us a glimpse of the standard of the tourists. Not only did he master our bowlers, but he showed too that he is a fine stroke player with good judgment and beautiful footwork. He was top scorer for his side with 47 runs.

As a bowler he was almost unplayable with his leg breaks, he took 4 wickets for 56.

TOURIST TROUBLES

In this showing it is difficult to say what the standard of the tourists is. They still have serious handicaps. Well, they have no complaints about the climate. But our playgrounds have made them strangers in this game. They are used to turfed grounds. Of course they play on mats too. This made it difficult for them to differentiate the ball for it was like the ground—reddish. This made a great change in their game and style of play.

Secondly, unlike in their country, our mats do not cover the whole length of the pitch. And thirdly, their boots have no studs, for the simple reason that their mats begin from the bowling crease.

There can be no doubt that once these boys are accustomed to our conditions they will be difficult to play and beat. But they will be well advised to buy new cricket boots with studs immediately, particularly the bowlers, as this will give them a better balance.

NICE CHAPS

As a team they are very nice chaps. Their manager, the smiling faced, calculating, deep-voiced but soft-spoken, Mr. Ratanshi, is just the man to manage a team. He is one of them. He is ready to give information about his boys. He is one of the most helpful managers I have had the occasion to meet.

As for the Transvaal side, a lot can be said. For the one thing, the boys played well. I mean those who were picked. But one thing I wish to say is that this was certainly not the best side from this province. The selectors could have done much better. The material is there.

H. Abrahams, the Transvaal all-rounder, has in my opinion put himself as a very strong candidate for South Africa. He is a class batsman and undoubtedly a master of the carpet drive of this age. He scored a comfortable 62 not out in the second innings. C. Meyer is still there and is a dependable opening bat. His 39 in the first innings was a beautiful display of fine cricket.

Variawa bowled very well in-

deed; so did A. Bell.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR

One man who behaved strangely was James Mahanjana, the only African player in the side. He looked nervous, unhappy and uncertain. Not once did he appear the Mahanjana we know. I do not know whether it was because he was played at number 3 or 4 in the second innings, something which one cannot understand.

I have always thought that changes in cricket, in fact in any game, are not just brought about for fun but for a good reason. Here it is not easy to find the reason that led the Reverend gentleman, Sigamoney, to make the change. Be that as it may, Mahanjana behaved unusually.

J. R. Jabbar bowled 15 overs for Kenya and collected 2 wickets for 73. But there was R. Patel and A. Patel who came in number 4 and 5 in the second innings to play cricket as understood and loved by the fans. Yes, their stay was brief, but it was gay.

Over 8,000 spectators witnessed the match over the week-end.

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday:

Wynberg Thousand Handicap: TOP WALK. Danger, Barrister.
Kenilworth Handicap, Second Division: CONGENIAL. Danger, Sanatorium.
Wynberg Handicap, Second Division: PLANKTON. Danger, Worry.
Wynberg Stakes Handicap: FILARIX. Danger, Mobilise.
Kenilworth Stakes: WAVY. Danger, Escom.
Wynberg Stakes: ONWEER. Danger, Castor.
Juvenile Plate: THE FAVOURITE.
Maiden Plate: ABDICATE. Danger, Compositor.

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