

# THE OPPRESSORS CANNOT BE RIGHT

"It is never inopportune to tell the truth," Bill Andrews said once when discussing the Labour Party, and he meant that the truth often hurts. Yesterday, April 20, was the 85th anniversary of the birth of Bill Andrews. On this day those who knew him and others who merely felt his influence can profitably take stock of the situation around them and refresh their spirit by trying to see things as he would have done.

Bill Andrews was usually in the thick of the industrial or political struggle, always meticulous about the detailed tactics of the day but keeping in mind the great ideal of the future—freedom for the oppressed. In this long and tireless struggle in which he was involved for nearly fifty years he seldom took the time to sit back and theorise or to write down his experience

had time for thought and his ideas were printed in newspaper articles after he came out. Those were before the days of Hitler and the Nazi concentration camps. Bill's own country had not progressed so far towards being what it is today, though outbursts of dictatorship, violence, martial law were not unknown. Here are some paragraphs from his articles written 33 years ago, both typical of the man and inspiring to those who share the ideals of freedom.

"The emotions aroused by a period in 'durance vile' are governed to a large extent by the view taken by the prisoner of the offence of which he is or alleged to be guilty. In the case of political prisoners the physical restraint and mental degradation is philosophically and even cheerfully borne for the reason that in the opinion of the victims their gaolers are wrong, and they (the prisoners) are suffering in a cause which they and a considerable proportion of their fellow-men consider a just and sacred one.

### AGE-LONG STRUGGLE

"The advocates of the workers' cause today are the direct and lineal descendants of the heroes and martyrs of former periods, and share to a considerable extent their emotions. This accounts for the cheerfulness with which the strike prisoners meet their sentences. . . . They recognise more or less clearly that they are engaged in the age-long struggle for freedom in which the oppressed section of the human race has been and is still engaged.

"They refuse to subscribe to the morality and legality of the master class and repudiate the dictum of the courts that they are criminals. On the contrary, they are convinced that their status is that of prisoners of war who have been captured while bravely facing the enemy, and as there is no stigma on a man who falls into the clutches of the enemy whilst doing his duty, so the political prisoner is rather proud than otherwise that the hallmark of a fighter in the van of the labour army has fallen upon him by an enemy court throwing him for a period into one of the bastilles of capitalism."

In another paragraph he summed up his considered opinion, confirmed by a life of rich experience: "It has been said with great truth that whatever he does the oppressor cannot do right."

R.K.C.



BILL ANDREWS AS A YOUNG TRADE UNIONIST

as a philosophy and guide to generations coming. His guiding ideas were evolved in the heat of the moment and his teaching was more in action than in words.

### IN JAIL

Once, however, through no wish of his own, he found himself with a short period of enforced idleness. The year was 1922, the greatest strike and industrial upheaval in South African history was on. Bill had been arrested and was sitting in a sordid cell in Johannesburg's central prison, the Fort. Here he

## OPPOSE GHETTO BILL!

—says Indian Congress

JOHANNESBURG. All pretences at democratic procedure are thrown overboard by the Group Areas Further Amendment Bill, says the South African Indian Congress, in a vigorous condemnation of the Bill this week.

The Bill is the logical outcome of the oppressive principles embodied in the 1950 Group Areas Act. In introducing the Act in 1950 the Minister of the Interior, in response to widespread public opposition, contended that his measure gave a fair opportunity to all to make democratic representations against any false and unjust implementation. As the Group Areas Act is in fact incapable of just application the Minister of the Interior was faced with a dilemma. Perfectly legal and constitutional methods of opposition frustrated the true aims of the Act, and so the present Bill is an effort to overcome the difficulty of the Minister.

In it all pretence of democratic procedure and representation are

thrown overboard and simple fascist measures adopted to obtain the desired effect of robbing the people of their present legal rights.

In a resolution the T.I.C. stated: "While noting with satisfaction the consistent opposition of the Transvaal Indian Congress which has made the Act unworkable thus far, we wish to warn the Indian community that it should not place its sole reliance on the courts to bring about the defeat of the Act, and to emphasise that the Group Areas Act, like all the other oppressive legislation of the Government, can only be defeated by a united, consistent and determined political struggle.

"We note with pleasure the united stand of the people of the Cape in opposition to the Act and pledge to continue to utilise all methods at our disposal to bring about a defeat of the Act."



Their homes and families are threatened! From the left—Mrs. Nogaqiwe Nsoni, Mrs. Noanse Mkmubuzi, Mrs. Tyatiwe Nqanqawuli, Mrs. Violet Neuko, and Mrs. Nazimile Didiza.

## Women Ordered To Leave Cape Town

"We shall not move an inch!"

THE glaring injustice in the application to African women of the notorious and vicious Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act was once again brought home to me when I spoke to some 20 African women in Kensington, Cape Town, the other day.

ALL the women were "urbanised" in terms of the Act, yet everyone had been issued a notice to leave the area—some notices being valid for a month, one for six months, the bulk of them having already expired.

The women were all determined not to leave their homes in Kensington—the only homes they know. But they need never have been threatened at all, if the Native Affairs Department of the Cape Town City Council had only kept to the law, which is harsh enough. It is quite clear that no attempt was made by N.A.D. officials to try to find out which of the women are exempted from the provisions of section 10. Women who were born here or who have lived in the area for 15 years, or whose husbands can comply with these stipulations, are legally entitled to remain in the urban area.

But in the mass issuing of permits warning the women to leave Cape Town, officials not only did not bother to find out whether the women had anywhere to go to, but did not even bother to ask the simple question: How long have you lived here?

The result is that thousands of African women in the Cape Peninsula might have been unlawfully hounded from their homes had they not come to the decision to fight. And, because of the inhuman provisions of Section 10, thousands of women who have not lived here for 15 years, but whose families and homes are established here, will be pushed out. To go where? The authorities certainly do not care.

### COURAGE, DETERMINATION

But the women of the Cape Peninsula—Retreat, Kensington, Langa, Elsies River, Nyanga—are facing the threat to their homes with courage and determination. Organised under the banner of the African National Congress, all are standing firm in the defence of their homes and families. Determined not to give up what they have acquired with much labour and sacrifice, they have established defence committees and special defence funds. And although final notices to leave have been issued to many, none have packed up.

The five women in the picture above are typical of thousands.

"I came here when I was still young and my husband came even earlier," said Mrs. Violet Neuko, in her early thirties. The mother of four children, the eldest 9, the youngest 2, Mrs. Neuko said: "I have nowhere to go, no family to go to. I am not going to move."

Mrs. Noanse Mkmubuzi came to Kensington before the Second World War. She also has four children, her baby not yet a year old. She has a young brother in Lady Frere, but no means of support there.

"I am not going to move anywhere," she said. Mrs. Tyatiwe Nqanqawuli was born in Umtata, but has lived in Cape Town for over 15 years. So has her husband. Her parents are dead, and she has no one at Umtata.

### NOT AN INCH!

"I am not moving even an inch," she said. Mrs. Nogaqiwe Nsoni came to Cape Town about 18 years ago because she had no family or friends left at Ngqobo. She has two children, one still a toddler. "Where must I go?" she asked. "I'm not moving."

Mrs. Nozimile Didiza has never been back to Lady Frere since she came here in 1939. She has no one there who would be able to help her.

### "NOT A STEP!"

"I am not prepared to move a step," she said. Among the whole group of women at Kensington that morning, there was not one who still has any solid ties with the Reserves, or who would be able to depend on any one there to help her, should she be forced out of her home.

But Verwoerd's plan to make the Africans a homeless wandering people in the land of their birth will not succeed!

N.S.

## Big O.F.S. Meeting

BLOEMFONTEIN.

A BIG meeting protesting against the Bantu Education Act and supporting Congress of the People was held in Freedom Square, Bloemfontein, recently under the auspices of the African National Congress.

The Orange Free State president of the A.N.C., Mr. J. B. Mafora, presided, and other speakers were: the Provincial Secretary, Mr. L. S. Monnanyane, Mr. C. Motshabi, Mrs. Mafora, Mrs. Motshabi and the local branch secretary, Mr. Malan.

Mr. Mafora explained the dangers of the Bantu Education Act.

## REPORT TO OUR READERS

Next issue is our MAY DAY issue, and it will contain a special article by LESLIE MASSINA, secretary of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, on the significance of this day of working class celebration.

Very many readers have asked us for simple articles setting out the position of Africans under SECTION TEN and other harsh laws. Next week in New Age a LEGAL EXPERT WILL EXPLAIN SECTION TEN.

YOUR MAY DAY MESSAGES MUST BE IN BY THIS WEEK-END—10s. per inch or 1s. 3d. a line (cash with message). Every organisation should take this opportunity of greeting fellow-workers and progressives. Messages from families and individuals will also be accepted.

You'll want to show your appreciation of the May Day issue—do so by telling your friends about the paper—and, of course, by sending us a little note expressing your feelings (anything from a ten-bob to a ten-pound note!). MANNIE MONEY.

## Langa Rents Illegal

Court Confirmation

CAPE TOWN.

IN a judgment given in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week, Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson confirmed the judgment in the Transvaal Supreme Court last year, when it was declared that the Verwoerd "economic" rentals for houses in African locations are null and void.

Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson declared the notice in the Government Gazette on 23 July last, promulgating the new rentals, to be "void for vagueness and is set aside." Consequently, the notice in the Cape Provincial Gazette of 24th September, in which a new system for rent in Langa location was laid down, "is also declared to be of no force and effect and is set aside."

The Cape Town judgment not only means that the imposition of higher rentals at Langa from October 1 last year was illegal, but that the imposition of these Verwoerd rentals throughout the country is illegal.

The case arose on an application by Mr. Charles Mzimba Mapoma, resident of Langa, for a declaration

## BENONI FAMILIES STILL IN THE VELD

BENONI'S new township of Daveyton, where former Apex squatters have to live in temporary shacks and lean-to's in the veld because the township houses are not yet ready, is now three weeks old.

As yet not a single family has proper accommodation, and the house-building programme is still behind schedule. The people are making do as best they can. They have no shopping facilities, no clinic or doctor nearby, no telephone facilities for emergencies, and extremely bad transport arrangements.

There are only two trains a day to Daveyton, one in the morning and one in the evening. There is no train on Saturday mornings although many workers have to go to work on that day.

The morning train to Alliance (Daveyton's station) leaves Dunsbart at 5 a.m., and arrives back at 5.28 a.m. and arrives back at Dunsbart at 6.10 a.m. Workers who start early, before 6 a.m., are always late. There is no provision for workers who start work between 8 and 9 a.m. The only afternoon train leaves Dunsbart at 6.13 p.m.

People who need to go in to Benoni have no train facilities, and the residents at Daveyton are now cut off from cinemas and all social activities.

The bus service which is supposed to run hourly transport is not running according to the prescribed time table, say residents.

A weekly train ticket between Daveyton and Dunsbart (a distance of 9½ miles) costs 7/3; whereas a weekly ticket between Benoni and Johannesburg only costs 10s.

### TRANSPORT COSTS

A Daveyton worker employed, say, at Benoni's Industrial Sites, has to pay 2s. transport a day: £26 a year on transport to and from work!

NEW AGE interviewed some of the Daveyton residents. This is what they said:

Mr. Petrus Malele: We have no shops in Daveyton. Even the people from whom we used to buy in Apex who come here in their cars to sell provisions to us, are arrested. In Apex my neighbours were Zulus and Xhosas. Here I am put in an area reserved entirely for Basutos. I regard myself as an African, not a Mosotho. Mr. Daniel Rathebe: I am 62 years of age but because of the high cost of living I am forced to go out to work. I cannot complain about the treatment in Daveyton because today in South Africa under Strydom's regime you are told to be quiet and Swart's "boys" move you at the point of a gun. Then you are told this is done in your own interests.

Mr. Mphahlele: It is up to us to put Daveyton

and the government right. We can only do this under the banner of Congress. I appeal to our leaders to come to Daveyton and form a branch here. Only Congress can stop tribal clashes which are a danger under "ethnic" grouping. Mr. Lucas Mzimkulu, a member of the newly-formed Daveyton Protest Committee: The people resent 'ethnic' grouping. The people at Apex were promised decent houses, but today are being forced to rebuild their old shacks. Mothers and very small children have had to sleep in the open, during the rainy days.

I had a shop in Apex, but in Daveyton I have to go to work. I have no shop.

Miss Joyce Dhlamini: I am a high-school pupil, attending school in Johannesburg. I have to get up at 4 in the morning to reach school in time.

We have no shops here, but luckily enough we have a temporary beer hall. Every morning I have to find out what we need at home so that I may do our shopping in Johannesburg. I carry what we need all the way to Daveyton. One of the things I have to buy every day is a loaf of bread.

We were promised a most modern township, but instead we are today living in shacks.

My demand to the Congress of the People is that every student should be allowed to attend the school nearest to his home.

Mr. Douglas Nkosi: We are being treated like beasts, not humans. You cannot even keep a fowl in Daveyton. We are being driven back to the days of tribalism.

To be at work at 7.30 a.m. I have to get up at 5, and catch the 6 p.m. bus. In most cases the bus does not come until an hour and a half later, and so I am late for work. My employer can excuse me for being late, but he does not pay me for the time I have not worked.

Mr. Makgothi, a nephew of the first resident of the Transvaal A.N.C., still lives in the Apex camp:

I will move only if I am given a house. I promised the authorities I would build for myself but at present I cannot afford to do so. I shall move only when I have enough money to build. I will not move unless they move me by force.

## Women's Anniversary

On the occasion of the anniversary of the formation of the Federation of S.A. Women the National Executive has issued a call to women to unite their forces for peace.

The Federation draws attention to the grave dangers of war. It is the declared policy of the government to involve our country in war if it should occur. South Africans will not only be required to give their lives on the battlefield but also run the risk of suffering atomic and hydrogen bomb warfare at home. The Federation urges women to protect their children and their beloved ones against such disaster. Peace can and must be defended.

We must defend peace by removing the causes of war in our midst and by laying the conditions for peace amongst our peoples. There cannot be peace without justice.



Delegates and visitors were very interested in the boxing display at the Cape Youth Festival held near Simonstown, Cape Town, last weekend (top picture) and there were gasps of admiration at this athlete's weightlifting display (right). The festival was much enjoyed by young people of all races, and all are looking forward to another next year.

Last date for May Day Messages—this week-end. (See Report to Our Readers.)

### IN NEW AGE NEXT WEEK

★ The Meaning of May Day —by Leslie Massina

★ Section 10 of the "Native" Urban Areas Act Explained —by a Legal Expert

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

# HILLBROW HOUSEWIVES HEATED

## REJECT VERWOERD BILL

JOHANNESBURG.—Appalled at the thought of performing a greater share of household duties or of having no nanny to take the children to the park, wash the dishes and napkins, over 500 flat-dwellers of Hillbrow assembled at the Skyline Hotel on April 13 to listen to U.P. Councillor Alex Goshel and Dr. Bernard Friedman, and to protest vigorously against the Locations in the Sky Bill.

CHALLENGED by Councillor Goshel to defend Verwoerd's policy, Nationalist speakers were conspicuous by their absence and supporters confined themselves to minor heckling from the floor.

U.P. speakers Goshel and Friedman wrung the hearts of the harassed housewives, painting pitiful pictures of unserviced flats, of the plight of the flatdwellers whose servant would have to travel from far-off transportless Meadowlands and might not arrive in time to assist with the breakfast or stay late enough to wash the supper dishes.

Nationalist hecklers were appeased by protestations that the U.P. supported social and residential separation, while anxious parents were consoled by U.P. insistence that the working mother's right to her African nanny would be maintained, and the flatdwellers' anguish was assuaged by assurances that Hillbrow would defend its housewives to the last broom.

Reminded by a Congress of Democrats' speaker that the Bill was not merely a matter of the comfort and convenience of the flatdwellers of Hillbrow but a further vicious attack upon the rights of the African people and hardship to the African domestic servant, who would be forced out of her present accommodation, the meeting finally resolved, despite U.P. suggestions to compromise, to condemn the Bill.

An Action Committee was elected to draft a telegram of protest and to arrange a deputation of flatlanders to interview the Minister. The committee consists of fifteen

one member of the Congress of Democrats!

C.O.D. members distributed 500 copies of the leaflet "The Sky's the Limit."

J.

## IS EVERYTHING RIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA?

C.O.P. ASKS EUROPEANS

JOHANNESBURG.

EUROPEAN residents in Johannesburg flatland are being introduced to the Congress of the People through Congress of Democrats street meetings and a leaflet invitation to them to help frame a freedom charter of their needs and demands.

The leaflet says: Do you feel that everything is right in South Africa? Or do you think there is something seriously wrong with things as they are today? If so . . . what do you think is wrong? What needs to be changed?

- the record high cost of living?
- the restrictions on passports?
- the extension of the pass system to Europeans?
- the threat to industrial expansion on the Rand?
- the interference with the right to speak freely?

- the right of police to enter your house on the flimsiest of pretexts?
- the Ghetto Act and the compulsory removal of Africans?
- the threat to deprive African children of the right to genuine education?
- the threat to the freedom of your newspaper?

Have you considered the dangerous effects of apartheid on race relations? What of the continual loss of human rights? We want our own Charter of Human Rights. Why not add your demands to the Charter?

LET US WORK TOGETHER FOR A FREE SOUTH AFRICA.

# SOVIET TREATY HELPS AUSTRIA BREAK GERMAN GRIP

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

**C**ONTRARY to the view generally publicised in the press, it has not been the Soviet Union, but the Western powers which have been holding up agreement on a peace treaty for Austria. Let us take a brief look at the history of the treaty.

Austria was occupied by Nazi forces in 1938, and under an arrangement called the "Anschluss" incorporated into the German Reich. Austrian citizens were declared to be German citizens. Austria was treated like a German colony, and the resources of the country were plundered to build up and maintain the Nazi war machine.

In 1943 the Allies issued a statement declaring the German annexation of Austria to be null and void, and expressing the wish to see a free and independent Austria established in the post-war period. In 1945 Austria was liberated by the Red Army.

### NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

Negotiations between the four occupation powers for an Austrian treaty were opened in 1946. Since then there have been innumerable meetings of representatives of the four powers to discuss the treaty, and considerable progress was, in fact, made. By the time of the Berlin conference in February, 1954, the four powers, together with the Austrian Government, had agreed on the main details of an Austrian Treaty.

At the last session of the Berlin conference to discuss the Austrian question, Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, moved a resolution that the foreign ministers' deputies should be empowered to draw up the final text of the treaty, upon the acceptance of which the Allied Control Commission would be abolished and the occupation of Austria ended.

### MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL

He proposed that one of the clauses to be included in the treaty should read as follows:

"Austria undertakes not to enter into any coalition or military alliance directed against any power which participated with its armed forces in the war against Germany and in the liberation of Austria. Austria undertakes further not to permit the establishment on its

territory of foreign military bases, and not to permit the use of foreign military instructors and specialists in Austria."

Furthermore, he said, pending the conclusion of a German Peace Treaty, the four powers should be allowed to station troops in Austria in order to prevent any possible new attempts at Anschluss. The troops would not have any say over the civil administration of the country, and would merely be retained in Austria to prevent a recurrence of German aggression.

### GERMAN REMILITARISATION

Asked why he introduced these new provisions at this stage, Mr. Molotov replied that the situation had changed with the resurgence of German nationalism and the attempts of the Western powers to remilitarise Germany and to prevent the reunification of Germany on a peaceful basis.

Austrian Foreign Minister Figl pleaded that Austria could be relied on to oppose any move towards a new Anschluss; but Mr. Molotov reminded him that 1,500,000 Austrians fought with the Nazi armies on the Eastern Front during the last war, and the Soviet Union was not prepared to allow this to happen again.

However, he offered to include a clause specifying that the troops question should be reconsidered again not later than 1955. But Figl, instructed by his Western masters, insisted that a withdrawal date should be fixed not later than June 30, 1955, by which time all foreign troops would have to be out of Austria, irrespective of whether a German Treaty was signed or not.

On this note of disagreement the Berlin conference ended its consideration of the Austrian question.

### WAR PACT

Since the Berlin conference, the Western Powers have concentrated all their attention on the attempt to get first the E.D.C. treaty, and later the Paris Agreements providing for the rearmament of Western Germany ratified, and have indicated they were not prepared to reconsider the Austrian question until this was done.

Last November the Austrian Chancellor Raab visited Washington and, according to the New York Times, "made a plea for dissociating the Austrian from the German question. The Soviet Union 'is always arguing that they cannot withdraw their troops from Austria because of a new threat from Germany,' he said."

Raab was unable to get Dulles to budge, however. The Austrian Catholic-Conservative weekly Die Furche said:

"Austria must continually endeavour to prevent her problem being treated as part of the German question . . . America will consider the Austrian State Treaty only after ratification of the Paris Agreements . . . If Europe is dominated by some 'axis' as in 1937 by Rome-Berlin, perhaps in future by a Washington-Bonn or Germany-Russia 'axis'—then our country has no chance of existence."

### Germany Gets Tough

WEST Germany's growing economic and political strength has encouraged Chancellor Adenauer to stiffen his attitude towards Austria.

German assets in Austria resulting from the 1938 Anschluss were partly appropriated by the Allies

after the war, partly taken over by the Austrian Government for the settlement of claims by refugees. Adenauer now wants to reopen this question, in order to secure the return of the remaining assets to Germany.

Because of its situation, Austria has tremendous potentialities for the development of hydro-electric power, but in recent years more and more of Austria's generated electricity has been drawn off to serve the needs of Ruhr industry. One of the power plants, the Illwerke, for example, supplies electricity to West German munitions plants, in terms of an agreement between West Germany and Austria signed more than a year ago.

### FOR GERMAN NEEDS

In 1952 an association for research in the hydro-power resources of the Alps was formed under the name of Interalpe, which plans to construct three large hydro-electric stations with an annual output of about 4 billion kilowatt hours (almost half of the present total output of Austria). Interalpe is intended to meet the needs of West German industry.

Commenting on the scheme, Die Furche pointed out that it would place Austria in the power of a small group of men who might prepare for it the fate of 1938. Another Austrian magazine, Die Nation, described the project as a move to let West Germany annex Austria's hydro-power resources.

## Nehru Hits Apartheid

### NEW DELHI.

Just before leaving India to attend the Afro-Asian conference, the Indian Prime Minister Nehru answered the criticism levelled against him in the West that India was "neither here nor there" in the cold war.

"We are neither here nor there," he said, "but we are wholly on the side of decency."

"I challenge every country in the world to give its opinion unequivocally on the naked racial persecution being perpetrated by the capitalist White Government of South Africa on African and Indian people there. India is not prepared to tolerate this racial persecution under any consideration of anti-communism or communism. Let the South African Government forget about communism and anti-communism and learn some decency."

Mr. Nehru also criticised the United Nations' treatment of the South African racial question. He said the United Nations passed some resolutions now and again, then sat back "with folded hands in a state of complete inaction . . ."

The communique issued in America after the Eisenhower-Raab talks last year significantly stressed that the United States was greatly interested in the project to develop Austria's hydro-power resources!

### "GERMAN CITIZENS"

However, the most significant indication that West Germany's ruling class has not given up the desire to incorporate Austria in its economic and political empire was the ruling of the West German Federal Administrative Court last October that 75,000 Austrians living in West Germany and West Berlin had not lost the German nationality conferred on them by

the Hitler regime after the 1938 Anschluss, and must therefore be regarded as German citizens.

This decision roused strong indignation in Austria, and all parties in Parliament, from the Conservatives to the Communists, pressed the Austrian Government to take steps to have the annexation law repealed by the West German authorities. In his reply, Raab said the Austrian Government repudiated the West German court's findings, and pointed out that Austria had passed a series of measures specifically designed to revoke the German decrees and to restore Austrian citizenship to all Austrians, irrespective of where they lived.

Several Austrian papers commented that not once in the nine years since the war had the West German Government made a clear and unmistakable declaration that the independence and freedom of Austria had been recognised. The apprehension was expressed in many circles that the Washington-Bonn axis would regard Austria as Germany's "lebensraum," particularly by way of compensation for the loss of the Saar.

### Soviet Invitation

#### Welcomed

FOR all these reasons, the Austrian Government welcomed the invitation of the Soviet Government to Chancellor Raab to visit Moscow this month to discuss the Austrian Treaty. And following three days of talks with Mr. Molotov, Raab has returned to Vienna in high spirits with the message:

"Austria will be free. We will get our home country back completely."

The details of the agreement reached at Moscow have not been published in the South African Press, but the following points are clear:

- Austria has now accepted the condition that she must not join the Atlantic Pact or any other military alliance directed against the Soviet Union;

- The Soviet Union, together with the other Western Powers, will guarantee Austria against the threat of Anschluss with West Germany;

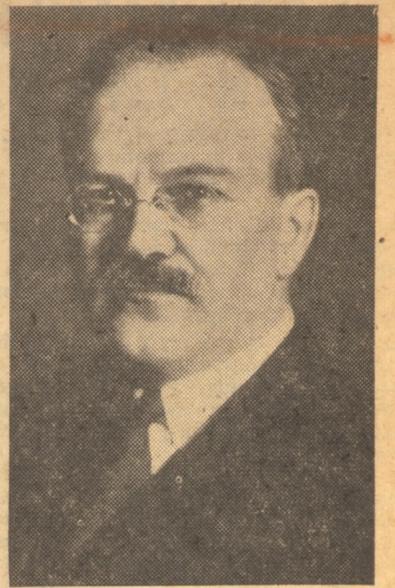
- Austrian P.O.W.'s will be returned, and Austria and the Soviet Union will conclude a trade agreement. "Economically we shall get full independence," said the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adolf Schaerf.

## THE FRIGHTENED PEOPLE

NEW YORK.—The prestige of the University of Washington in academic circles has sunk to a new low as the result of the ban placed on Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the distinguished nuclear physicist, who was recently barred as "a security risk" from secret work by the United States Atomic Energy Board, although it was emphasised his loyalty was not in question.

Dr. Oppenheimer had been invited by the Physics Department of the University of Washington to give a series of scientific lectures, but was banned by the president of the university, Dr. Henry Schmitz.

The physics department then sent an invitation to another prominent nuclear scientist, Dr. Victor A. Weisskopf, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to lecture. But Dr. Weisskopf scornfully rejected the invitation, saying that as



Mr. Molotov.

● All foreign troops will be withdrawn once the Austrian Treaty comes into force.

The Moscow agreement still has to be approved by the Western Powers, but they will find it hard to refuse. The Austrian Ambassador to Moscow told correspondents after the talks he was sure the West would have nothing against the treaty "because it is in the West's interests."

### BIGGEST IMPACT

But the Moscow agreement will make its biggest impact, not so much on Austria, as on West Germany. Now the whole German people can see that the Soviet offer of a peace treaty for Germany was not just propaganda, but a sincere gesture to solve Europe's biggest post-war problem. Had that offer been accepted, instead of the Paris Agreements, Germany today could have been united and at peace.

Instead, the division between East and West Germany has been deepened, and the danger of war increased by remilitarisation of the West.

There will be millions in West Germany who will now regret the Paris Agreements more than ever, and who will turn against Chancellor Adenauer because his servility to the West has denied them their greatest desire—peaceful unification.

There will be millions more throughout Europe, particularly in France, who will now intensify their campaign against the Paris Agreements in order to rid themselves of the menace of a rearmament of Germany, before it is too late.

The Moscow agreement has thrown down the challenge of peace to the Western powers. If they reject it, they must stand branded before the whole world as the instigators of war.

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**Collection Number: AG2887**

**Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:* Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

*Location:* Johannesburg

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