

GERMANY LED WESTERN MINISTERS BY NOSE

An On-the-Spot Report from Geneva by Sam Russell

ARE Hitler's former generals and German Big Business which helped Hitler to power to be allowed to dictate Western policy in the international negotiations with the Soviet Union which lie ahead?

Is it to be Adenauer ueber Alles, and is Brentano, Adenauer's Foreign Minister, to come before everyone else?

These are questions to which all thinking men and women, whatever their politics, must demand answers now that the Foreign Ministers' Conference has resumed at Geneva.

They are questions I have asked during the six weeks of the first stage of the Geneva conference, while watching the activities of Adenauer's men working to wreck the conference.

SHADOW

The shadow of Dr. Adenauer, West Germany's senile and power-crazy Chancellor, hung like an evil-smelling miasma over the Geneva conference.

Time after time when it seemed that agreement was being reached on some point or other, Adenauer's men did their damndest to prevent it.

And in this they were assisted first and foremost by General de Gaulle and his Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, who in the private sessions of the Big Four Foreign Ministers was, in fact, Dr. Adenauer's mouthpiece.

Adenauer's antics were assisted, too, by the weakness of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who, while dissociating himself from them privately, lined up publicly alongside Adenauer under the plea of preserving "allied unity."

REASONABLE

But, as Mr. Bevan said so rightly in the House of Commons the other day, "it seems reasonable to us that we should have an opportunity of commenting on the Geneva conference, as well as Dr. Adenauer."



Dr. Adenauer's Foreign Minister, Herr von Brentano, complained bitterly to West German correspondents in Geneva that the West "had missed the bus" in not ending the conference a week before it adjourned, and in not insisting that it should end altogether without any date for reconvening.

That Adenauer and his men failed in this is already a victory for those in Britain and the world over who want the negotiations to succeed—want the cold war to end and to resolve the present abnormal situation in Berlin, which could be used by the West German militarists to whip up the cold war to a hot war.

NEARER

Mr. Macmillan has agreed "that it would be a mistake to underrate the degree of success that has already taken place at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. The Foreign Ministers have not reached agreement, but undoubtedly the positions are more clarified, and in certain respects are nearer together."

Mr. Kruschov in Moscow and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko in Geneva expressed themselves in almost identical terms.

So it would seem that the talks were useful. Yet I can now disclose something about the last session in Geneva. When the Ministers were

discussing the wording of the final communique, the Soviet side proposed that it should say that "a useful exchange of views took place."

But the French Foreign Minister, acting as Adenauer's mouthpiece as well as de Gaulle's, objected to the word "useful," and said that he would only accept the word "broad."

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd rather sheepishly agreed. And when the Soviet representatives burst out laughing and turned to the British representatives and asked whether they thought the talks had not been useful, there was no reply from the red-faced British.

This is only one incident of many which occurred during the Geneva conference's first stage.

On another occasion, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told certain correspondents privately that on the basis of the Soviet Union's latest proposals on Berlin, agreement could be reached by the West reducing its troops in West Berlin while the Soviet Union conceded "a certain prolongation of time" for Western troops to remain, and guaranteeing access.

NO ULTIMATUM

He added, however, that he could not present such precise proposals because it might cause difficulties with Adenauer and Eisenhower.

So when the Soviet side presented proposals very close to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's ideas, he joined with his Western colleagues in rejecting them as "completely unacceptable" and started claiming that they represented an "ultimatum."

In an attempt to justify breaking off the conference the West made a great deal of fuss about the time limit suggested by the Soviet Union for ending the work of the proposed All-German Committee and for ending the occupation regime in West Berlin. First the Soviet Union had suggested one year, later 18 months.

Mr. Kruschov in Moscow and Mr. Gromyko in Geneva both made it crystal clear that if the West preferred another time limit the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss it, and that there was no question or intention of presenting the West with an ultimatum.

FOR AGREEMENT

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd claimed in the House of Commons that Mr. Kruschov had said that "if agreement

was not reached at the end of 18 months, all Western rights in Berlin would be extinguished. In other words, he was indicating what seemed to be a reversion to the method of ultimatum."

This is quite untrue, and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd knows it. The Soviet Union is insisting on a time-limit because only in this way can Dr. Adenauer and his men be prevented from wrecking all possibilities of agreement.

That agreement is in the interests of the people of the West as well as the people of the socialist countries. It is in the interests of all those who want to prevent the West German militarists from ever again being in the position of dictating their terms to the world—as Hitler did not so long ago, with consequences none of us are likely to forget.



Zec in the London Daily Herald.

De Gaulle Continues Efforts To Increase French Power

Seeks Italian Junior Partners

BEHIND the five-day visit by French President de Gaulle to Italy, from which he has just returned to Paris, lies the ambition to found a powerful western European alliance in which France will have a decisive say.

This idea, along with that stressing the need of France to possess nuclear weapons, constitutes an important part of de Gaulle's plan to strive for an equal share with the U.S. and Britain in western European leadership.

De Gaulle and his accompanying Foreign Minister De Murville, held several talks with Italian President Gronchi and Foreign Minister Pella. The topics discussed during the talks, Pella told the press, were "the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, possible nuclear research collaboration between the two countries and problems in North Africa, with special emphasis on Algeria".

According to Associated Press, and Italian papers, De Gaulle also explored the possibility of forming a Western Mediterranean alliance which would link with NATO. The proposed alliance, according to the French plan, would include France, Italy, Spain, Morocco and Tunisia.

There are indications that De Gaulle's scheme is not quite in line with the intentions of Italian ruling circles which despite their desire to improve Italy's position in NATO with the help of France, are not willing to risk offending the U.S. by becoming a junior partner of De Gaulle.

The Scotsman pointed out last week that De Gaulle's visit embarrassed the Italian Foreign Ministry since it aimed at seeking Italian support for France's desire "to join the 'nuclear' club and to be one of the big three atomic directorate in NATO".

While the Italian Government favoured the idea that "the smaller powers in NATO should be con-

sulted on a par with Britain and the United States, "the Scotsman" said, it "would not accept the idea of delegating Italy's representation in NATO's topmost councils to France."

The London Daily Telegraph wrote that Italian officials "would deprecate any weakening of Italy's association with America and her allies so as to bolster up De Gaulle's ideas about 'La Gloire'".

COLD-SHOULDERED

Italy and Belgium had proposed that the NATO Foreign Ministers should meet before the resumption on July 13 of the Geneva Conference to listen to the opinions of the smaller powers. The proposal was cold-shouldered by Britain and the United States. The official communiqué issued after the French-Italian talks made no mention of the proposal. But instead it suggested talks in Geneva before July 13 between the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, the U.S. and Italy.

The talks would take the form of a luncheon given by de Murville to Pella, according to a French News Agency dispatch which wrote somewhat complacently that "Italy which felt frustrated at being kept out of the big international talks would appreciate being represented through another power at all future summit conferences. France meanwhile would increase its authority with regard to the United States and Britain by making clear that it spoke not only in its own name but that of West Germany and Italy."

COLONIALISM

The communiqué mentioned briefly and vaguely the unanimous view of France and Italy on the need for "aid for under-developed countries". In other words, it emphasised mutual support in the colonial policies of the two countries.

But, the Scotsman pointed out, Italy "does not wish to be committed in any way to supporting French colonial policy" because it was "keen to approach the Arab world with clean hands".

WILL GREECE LET NATO DOWN?

Govt. Hesitates over Missile Bases

WITH the announcement by the governments of both Italy and Turkey that they are willing to obey U.S. instructions and establish launching sites for guided nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union, the silence of the Greek government is becoming louder every day.

Greece has until recently been one of the most docile of the NATO countries, and her failure to fall quickly into line is one of the many recent signs that all is far from well in that organisation.

The Greek Opposition parties have united in a concerted campaign to draw public attention to the perils that could arise from the presence of rockets in Greece.

YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION

The Athens correspondent of the London Times noted last week: "Internally, two Opposition nationalist parties wholeheartedly support the Communist plea that Greece should ban nuclear weapons from her soil. Externally, acceptance of missiles might damage Greek relations with Yugoslavia,

which strongly opposes the establishment of such bases in neighbouring countries, probably for fear that her own strategic importance might thereby be diminished."

The sponsor of the Opposition campaign against the missiles, Mr. Markezinis, leader of the small Progressive Party, after a recent visit to Moscow evolved the theory that Greece could refuse to accept missiles on her soil and still be a loyal member of the Atlantic alliance.

GREEK-RUMANIA PLAN

He suggested a plan whereby Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania would agree to ban rockets from their territories; devise a system of supervision; and secure a

joint Soviet-American guarantee for their accord.

His plan, endorsed by the Liberal leader, Mr. Venizelos, was reiterated in general outline by the Rumanian Government in a recent Note to Athens.

It is evident that Mr. Markezinis and Mr. Venizelos, whose parties lost ground in the general elections of May, 1958, and the municipal poll of last April, felt that this platform might appeal to moderates who since the downfall of the centre parties have had no political home between the Radicals now in power and E.D.A., the chief Opposition party, which has full Communist support. These two control about four-fifths of the seats in the Chamber.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex ha Guma

After tracking Little Libby to a shebeen, Sergeant Shark seems to have forgotten his mission.



GOOD INTENTIONS PAY NO BILLS

TO think is to act, said some philosopher, somewhere or other. The lucky fellow was obviously never faced with the problem of raising money for New Age!

Had he been faced with the problem—as we are—he would soon have found that there are plenty of people who just think, and think, and think, without doing anything about it.

There must be thousands of our readers who think to themselves: I really must give New Age something this month. But the month goes by—and the thought remains a thought. Spurred by an uneasy conscience, they probably think even harder the following month—with the same result.

If, when the printer phoned us about his account, we were to say, "we think we'll pay you at the end of the month," his reply would be short and very much to the point: Stop thinking about it, just send me your cheque.

We would all be well away if good intentions paid our bills, but they don't!

So, please, translate your kind thoughts into action and send us your contribution today.

Never forget that New Age needs money regularly, month after month.

Never forget that we have to fight every inch of the way.

Never forget to SEND YOUR DONATION!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
B.G. £1, Sacred River £5, Egg £1, Premier 10s., Bella 10s., Mica £1, F.H. 2.6d., Rough Diamond £7.10, Bliz £1.

Johannesburg:
Tennis players 12.6d., Jumble sale £23.10, Esther £1, Council collections 14.11d., Violet £2, Friend £5, Collections £4.10, E. £4, Friends £20, Donation £40, Tiger Fish £5, Dentist £2, Malvern £1, P. £1, "Get Out" £2.2, Harry £3.
TOTAL: £133 1s. 11d.

JUNE 26 IN CRADOCK

JUNE 26 in Cradock was well supported. Ninety-five per cent. of the citizens in this little town, who are denied human rights by the Nationalist Government, demonstrated that one day June 26 will be observed by all people of Africa as a public holiday, under the colours: Black, Green and Gold.

On June 25 more than a 100 people assembled in the St. James Hall where a prayer meeting under the auspices of the ANC was conducted. They all promised to stay from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. the following day preaching and praying for the success of the economic boycott of Nationalist products. At midnight the Secretary of the local ANC branch appealed to the people to pray quietly within themselves as the day, June 26 emerged from the dark. For five minutes the Hall remained quiet. Among the things to be prayed for, the people were asked to remember Chief A. J. Lutuli, President General of the ANC and Mr. Oliver Tambo as well as the Secretary General of the ANC, Advocate Duma Nokwe who were recently served with banning orders by the Nationalist Government. Two policemen, one a member of the Special Branch from Grahamstown, were present. Both were Africans. The Freedom Charter was read to the people and a list of the products to be boycotted. Most of the speakers dwelt very much on farm labour and all people were convinced that by eating a potato one may just as well slaughter his own child and eat him.

While all this was taking place, Mr. Robert Charles Swart's boys, armed to the teeth, patrolled the location the whole night in search of something to bark at but unfortunately for them no incident took place. (LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE FOR 'TIS THEIR NATURE TO).

On June 26 all was quiet in town and in the location, except for the police vans. Businessmen supported the call. In the evening the whole location was dotted with candle lights in front of the houses and some houses made big fires and children gathered around these fires discussing topics from books and some parents gave

freedom lectures to their children. While the police of Mr. Swart's demonstrated the unrest of the Nationalist Government, the people of Afrika demonstrated what Afrika ought to be like. (WOHLULA ILIZWE LENY' INDODO NGOMTHETHO OYI BANTUSTAN, L E L A K H O NA?). Verwoerd, stop that Bantustan Bill, the land is for all who live in it.

E. L. VARA

Cradock

WORLD SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

boycott of Nationalist products in South Africa might mean the loss of employment to those Africans who are employed in these factories, but as Nationalist products become unpopular in the country, non-Nationalist products will become popular.

As far as the boycott of South African goods by other countries is concerned, those countries are free to decide whether they should continue the boycott or not. Mr. Marx is not right when he says that the lowest income groups will be those who will suffer most.

Those who manufacture and export for profit will lose the profits they would be making if their goods are not bought.

It is true that the lowest income groups will suffer but they have suffered bitterly for many years under the present policies of the Government and have borne the burden of apartheid, colour bar policies, low wages and repression for far too long already. They see the trade boycott as a demonstration of solidarity with their freedom struggle by the people of the outside world.

THOSE BUSINESSMEN AND CIRCLES ALARMED AT THE BOYCOTT BECAUSE IT WILL BRING HARDSHIP TO THEMSELVES AND TO THE WORKERS HAVE A CLEAR REMEDY: TO TAKE STEPS TO CHANGE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THAT MAKES SOUTH AFRICA AN OUTCAST FROM THE CIVILISED WORLD.

S.A. PEACE COUNCIL will mark the tenth anniversary of the World Peace movement with a public meeting at the Gandhi Hall on Saturday July 18 from 2.30 p.m.

The Council issues a special appeal to women and mothers to attend this meeting. Recordings of peace songs by Paul Robeson will form part of the programme. Speakers will include the Rev. D. C. Thompson, Mr. L. Szur, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi and Mr. E. Jassat on "Why Africa Needs Peace."

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HELP SELL NEW AGE

Natal Teachers Take Political Stand

DURBAN.

The Natal Indian teachers meeting in conference last week decided unanimously to call on the Minister of the Interior to suspend all action under the Group Areas Act.

Conference, which was attended by over 2,000 teachers and well-wishers found that the implementation of the recent proclamations for Durban would not only lead to the

closing-down of 16 Government-aided schools, attended by over 8,300 children but will also "inevitably increase racial antagonism and depress community enthusiasm and effort."

Over 90 per cent of the Indian schools in Natal are built through contributions made by the community and each month new schools are being erected to meet the ever-growing number of Indian children without school accommodation.

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