

claim that the first people here were the Europeans, which in the twisted logic of the ruling class entitles them to be "top-dog" over the non-European peoples.

But human habitation of South Africa started long before the "white birds" made their appearance at the Cape of Storms. Indeed it started long before even the Bushmen (who have lived in Southern Africa for thousands of years) and the later Mnguni peoples settled in our land.

It started way back in the antiquity of the human race itself. Yes, there were human beings in South Africa about two million years ago. And, need one say, that nobody is interested in whether they were black or white: the very fact that here in the Transvaal, the very first signs of human life on earth were found reduces the absurd argument about the pigmentation of the first peoples to the level of the kindergarden question: "Who came first the chicken or the egg?"

Darwin once said: "Africa is the cradle of mankind". He died long before sensational anthropological discoveries had been made by Dart and Broom but his remarks can well apply to South Africa. For stone implements, characteristics of every link in human evolution have been found in abundance here.

10.
But, of far greater significance was an accidental discovery 30 years ago, during blasting operations at Taungs. After a particularly large explosion, the foreman found a piece of rock in which was embedded the toothy grin of a child's skull. Probably a fossilised ape, he thought; but on examining the rock he found that it was over a million years old!

This was something for the scientists. Yes, the learned men, said, the rock was certainly old, but the skull belonged to a chimpanzee. Nothing to get excited about! ... Nothing that was, until Professor Raymond Dart found that the alledged chimp had an absolutely human set of milk teeth. But if this was no monkey - what was it? Slowly the truth dawned. The skull belonged to a being which was half way between monkey and man.

It certainly looked as if 2,000,000 years ago, a race of these people had inhabited the Transvaal. Were they missing links? Scientists remained sceptical. They required a little more than "Dart's baby" to convince them.

Some years later - in 1936 - Dr Broom noticed that the Johannesburg City Guide contained the attractive invitation: "Come to Sterkfontein and find the missing link!" Missing link? Interesting Dr Broom investigated. To his astonishment he found that the foreman was doing a roaring trade in fossilised bones with rich tourists. An embarrassed foreman showed one of these to the excited scientist - a skull preserved in rock. In the same rock, a little distance away, were thigh bones.

11

Feverishly, the fossils were rushed to laboratories and examined. And then came the shattering announcement. The Sterkfontein find was definitely NOT an ape. It was a creature of pygmy size which walked on two legs. It had a thoroughly human head, human teeth and an almost human brain. Moreover this was probably the oldest specimen of early man found on earth.

Broom christened his find "Pleisanthropus transvaalensis" "a being from the Transvaal closely allied to man."

Scepticism in the scientific world slowly evaporated. South Africa seemed to be veritable Garden of Eden, rich in the remains of the first beings to escape from the animal world into the realm of mankind. And the hunt was on.

After the last war, the internationally famous Abbe Henri Breuil came to South Africa to see for himself. During explorations, a find was made by which clinched matters on antelope's thigh bone which had been used by the early men to smash the skulls of baboons. This showed conclusively that the Sterkfontein men were not apes, but men - and what is more, men endowed with intelligence.

Slowly, scientists began to construct a picture of life of the first men in South Africa.

"They probably lived in hordes on open ground, digging up rodents from holes in the earth, also collecting lizards and crayfish, and gradually learned the use of fire... They developed in the course of some hundreds of thousands of years into the semi-human types of Sterkfontein and Kromdraai and probably into other hitherto undiscovered species also, which obtained a living in a similar fashion but at that time employed superior weapons. They instituted mass hunting expeditions for monkeys and small antelopes, evolved into confident masters of their environment...." (I looked For Adam - Wendt)

We have no doubt that under the present Race Classification laws, these early men, certainly the first in S.A., and probably the first on earth, would be given a reference Book, and told to report to the nearest Native Affairs Department office.

So next time someone asks you,

"Who came first...?",
you'll know what to tell them!

by Masupetsi



Are you reading...
NEW AGE - FIGHTING TALK
- LIBERATION?



the AMERICAN Way of Life

'Says Governot Collins: "Segregation in our public schools is a part of Florida's custom and law. I will use all the lawful power of the governor's office to preserve this custom and law. Under our constitution, that is my duty.... If at some time later it appears.... that our position can be aided through legislation, then this whole subject will be reviewed".

TIME MAGAZINE. JANUARY 9, 1956.

'Florida's first Negro Assistant State Attorney, Mr Henry Arlington was suspended by the Governor of Florida, Mr Leroy Collins, after he had made a radio broadcast on Wednesday in which he said that his office was "fully integrated" and that he dictated his letters to white typists.

'Governor Collins said that Mr Arlington has "undermined and detracted from the efficiency of his office" by making the broadcast".

RAND DAILY MAIL 23rd MARCH, 1956.

The Georgia board of education decided to backtrack on its widely criticized resolution to "revoke forever" the license of any teacher who approves of mixed class or is a member of the N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People). Instead, it demanded that all teachers take the annual teachers' oath to uphold the state constitution (including its segregation provisions) and "to refrain from directly or indirectly subscribing to or teaching any theory of government or of social relations which is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of patriotism and high ideals of Americanism". If the board enforces its own ideal of Americanism, the nre resolution will have much the same effect as the old.

TIME MAGAZINE. AUGUST 29, 1955.

The Norfolk (Va) city council approved a new plan for getting around the U.S. Supreme Court's order to end school segregation. Henceforth Norfolk will have three types of school - all-white, all-Negro and mixed. Parents can take their choice.

TIME MAGAZINE August 29th, 1955.

"No country, no people, no movement can stand aloof and be neutral. Nehru and Tito are not neutral. They are aides and allies (of the Communists) in fact and in effect, if not in diplomatic verbiage" - APL-C.I.O. President, George Meary.

TIME MAGAZINE - DECEMBER 26th, 1955.

Six Roman Catholic Holy Name Societies in Southern New Jersey protested because a new hundred million dollar bridge between Philadelphia and Counden, N.J. is named after a longtime Camdenizen, earth Poet Walt (leave of grass) whitman. Reason: "Whitman portrayed" the common man as "homoeerotic", i.e., hankering perversely for other common men. A rebuttal came promptly from former head of the public agency that built the bridge: "We could find (NO) evidence that Walt Whitman was homosexual. A genius sometimes does things that some people think is a little peculiar..."

TIME MAGAZINE DECEMBER 26, 1956.

Vox Populi. In Washington, New Hampshir's Senator Norris Colton received a fan letter from a high school girl: "All my friends are securing pictures of movie stars and I want to be different, so please send me photos of twelve senators, but pick carefully, even the best are sort of funny looking."

TIME MAGAZINE - 12TH MARCH, 1956.

"There is in my country a poisonous atmosphere of fear and hatred, which crystallises from time to time in physical violence. Such a situation, you must understand, is terribly, terribly dangerous. And just as Korea was, as Formosa might be, the occasion for conflict on a world scale, so might be an apparently minor outbreak of racial violence in South Africa.

CECIL WILLIAMS - SOUTH AFRICAN PLAY-WRIGHT SPEAKING AT THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE IN HELSINKI.

14

A LETTER TO OUR READERS.

Dear Reader,

We have been sending you copies of "New Youth" regularly. We hope that you have enjoyed reading them and that they have been of educational value to you.

Why not write to us and let us know what articles you like best and what articles you would like to read. You might also want to contribute an article, short story, or a poem, so why not send it in to us.

We would also like to know whether copies of "New Youth" have been addressed to you correctly and whether copies of "New Youth" have been addressed to you correctly and whether you have been receiving them regularly, and so please fill in the form below and post it to us.

To "New Youth," P.O. Box 2948, Johannesburg.	Date _____
"	
Name _____	
Address _____	
Have you been receiving "New Youth" regularly _____	
The article/s I have enjoyed reading most in this issue was/were _____	
I would like to read articles on the following subjects: _____	

AN APOLOGY.

We would like to apologise for not being able to publish our personality parade in this issue due to unforeseen circumstances but we hope to do so in the next issue.

- EDITORIAL BOARD.

① FA 73

NEW youth

independent youth journal

VOL 2 NO 3
JULY 1956



contents

- Editorial.
- On the Youth Front.
- Jazz.
- Can the H-Bomb and Life Co-Exist.
- American Way of Life,
- Poem.
- Come out Writing.

Hevysings No. _____
 Datum _____
 Geky by _____
 Hevysing No. _____

EDITORIAL

1-A

FR 73

JULY 4th NATIONAL DAY of the U.S.A.

On July 4th, one-hundred and eighty years ago the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted by the American Congress.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that amongst these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted amongst the people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That when any form of government become destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form as to seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

These powerful and noble words were welcomed throughout the thirteen colonies by numerous demonstrations - their was ringing of bells and booming of cannons.

A man in a busy New York street asks passers-by to append their signatures to a document he shows them. The majority of the people refuse to sign the document - the Declaration of Independence. Do these people now reject the Declaration which formed the bases of their unity and independence from British rule in 1776? No, but the reactionaries in the United States have created a climate where people are afraid to sign lest they be associated with the left or their actions be deemed "Un-American".

The fine ideals echoed ninety-score years ago have today been perverted and disregarded by those in power in the U.S.A. The life, liberty and happiness of many American citizens have on numerous occasions been denied to them.

"...that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" - but not for the victims of the McCarthy terror which has left a nasty impact on the American people. The fascist-racist hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee, the book-burning, the assault on newspapers, the red-baiting, the attack on intellectuals and workers in various fields, McCarthy's corruption and "see it" - all this has left a sordid record in the history of the United States.

"...that among these are life... but not for Joe Hill who was murdered by the labour bosses,

FA 73

... for Sacco and Vanzetti
... led by the race maniacs,
... for Julius and Ethel
... members sacrificed on the
... grimy altar of the cold war.

"... that among these are
life, liberty and the pursuit
of happiness" but not for
the Scottsboro boy, not for
the Rev. Lee and Mr. Lounor
Smith who were lynched in the
State of Mississippi for exer-
cising the right to vote. Not
for Autherine Lucy who endured
days of hell for having dared
to enrol as an undergraduate
at the University of Alabama.
For those who oppose Jim-crow
there are bombs, torture,
lynching and economic pressure
instead.

"... that among these are
life ..." but not for Emmott
Louis Till, 14, who last year
returned to Chicago from a two
week Mississippi vacation. He
was home-in pine-board box.
Emmott had been dragged from
his bed in his uncle's cabin
and brutally murdered by two
white adults. This prompted
noble prize novelist, William
Faulkner to say, "...if we in
America have reached the point
in our desperate culture when
we must murder children, no
matter for what reason or what
colour we don't deserve to
survive and probably won't".

"... that amongst these
are life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness" but
not for those Negroes who
dared to leave the squalor
of Harlem to seek a new decent
home in the smart white
precincts. The leaping, devas-
tating flames of the burning
cross drives terror into
their hearts for it is the
fearfull sign as to what
could happen to them, because

of the cowardly fanatical
and murderous Klu Klux Klan, if
they do not leave their new homes.

The refusal of a passport to
that great artist, Paul Robeson,
and the attempt to intimidate
him for his fight for peace,
friendship and the freedom of the
colonial people. The dropping of
napalm bombs in Korea, the finan-
cial support to the French in their
fight against the people of
Vietnam, the support for Sygman
Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek, the
support for the Portuguese in Goa,
makes it evident that as far as
the American reactionaries are
concerned the rights mentioned in
the Declaration do not apply to
people in colonial and other
countries. Let them imagine and
wish that the Declaration does not
exist but for the vast masses of
descent, common, Americans the
contents of the Declaration are
living words which will come into
their own once again in the
United States.

HAVE YOU BEEN READING NEW
AGE, FIGHTING TALK, AND
LIBERATION REGULARLY!
subscribe to these journals
of progressive thought
4 KINGS HIGH S.A & the
world.

~~WILLIP~~ NEW AGE AND
HELP YOURSELF! SEND
IN A DONATION TODAY!

FA 73



ON THE YOUTH FRONT

BY SPARTACUS.

TIYC Annual General Meeting

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress held their 11th Annual General Meeting at the Duncan Hall where Dr. Dadoo was re-elected President and Ahmed Kathrada and Paul Joseph the banned youth leaders were re-elected onto the Executive Committee.

The meeting was opened by Dr. H. Moosa Joint Honorary Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, on behalf of Dr. M.M. Notala, chairman of the Natal Indian Congress (Pietermaritzburg Branch) - who was prevented from coming due to immigration restrictions. The meeting was well attended with young people coming from several country towns. A significant feature of the meeting was the large attendance and keen interest displayed by young Indian girls.

In a resolution the meeting condemned "Those elements in our community who are responsible for charging exorbitant rents and goodwill as they are forcing the Indian people in Group Areas, and indirectly are doing the work of the Government." The meeting took to task the South African Indian Organisation for accepting the Group Areas Act by proposing residential segregation for the Indian people. On this question as well as on other questions of S.A.I.O. policy, the Indian Youth Congress challenged the Organisation to a public meeting.

The meeting listened to, discussed and declared its policy in favour of "an international cultural boycott of South Africa". The meeting welcomed "the decision arrived at by the International Table Tennis Union in banning the white South African Table Tennis Federation", and congratulated the South African Table Tennis Federation for its affiliation to the international body. It supported the move of the South African Soccer Federation to achieve a similar object in international football, and declared that the "presence of the South African Football Association as an affiliated member of F.I.F.A. is inimical to the best interests of that organisation, as colour-bar in sports runs counter the objects of F.I.F.A." It also protested against the "unrepresentative team from South Africa" at the Olympic Games.

FA 73

DOZAR

Bazaar organised by a number of Youth to raise money for "New" was held at the Congress Hall on Friday and Saturday 6th and 7th July. These were stalls with groceries, fruit and vegetables, sweets, refreshments, books, clothing, hardware and toys and food (curry and rice and also biryani served hot).

By Saturday afternoon everything was sold including the pumpkins and marrows and shoes that seemed to have belonged to late Victorian Age. I learn that a substantial sum of money was raised.

Youth Congress Members Sentenced.

The four E.I.Y.C. members, Suliman Saloojee, Faried Adams, Moosa Moola and Suliman Esakjee were found guilty of painting slogans on the walls of the Anglo-American buildings were fined £50 each and ordered by the court to pay £120 compensation to the Anglo-American Corporation.

An appeal has been noted.

COSEC delegates visit JHB.

Recently a group of three students from the Co-ordinating Secretariat (COSEC) visited South Africa to investigate the effects of racial segregation on higher education. The COSEC represents national unions of students of Western Europe and the Commonwealth and was formed in 1950 in opposition to the International Union of Students (IUS) which was formed soon after the war and represents all the students of all the anti-fascist countries.

Whilst in Johannesburg the delegation interviewed a number of people and students - including the African and Indian students of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Below are few extracts from the statement presented by the group of six Indian students who met the delegates.

"...we wish to express our regret that COSEC delegation has chosen to meet Indian and African students separately. We fail to see what motivated such a course on your part.

"We believe that the original composition of your delegation included an Indonesian student who has since been left out as a result of a failure to secure South African visas. We are surprised that after such a blatant act of racial discrimination the COSEC has succumbed to South African racial requirements without a murmur of protest.

"We would be failing in our duty if we did not single out the International Union of Students as the organisation which since its foundation has consistently and vigorously championed our cause and which today remains the foremost supporter of colonial and oppressed students' struggle for betterment."

FH 73

Star performers, such as Louis Armstrong on trumpet and Thomas "Fats" Walker on piano, reached heights of popularity, in person and on phonograph records. Important musical achievements were made by the Fletcher Henderson bands, which gave New Orleans music a "big band" quality; Edward "Duke" Ellington's band, which brought a new richness of tone colour and musical conception to jazz; "Count" Basie's Band, which brought to general knowledge a "Kansas City" style.

The years of the Second World War saw intensive experiments with "new and advanced chord structures", modulations and complex rhythmic patterns, resulting in "bebop", of which the leading figures John "Dizzy" Gillespie and Charlie Parker. Then in the postwar years came "progressive jazz", adorned with learned talk about seventh, ninth and eleventh chords, polytonality and polyrhythm, adding instruments such as the flute and French Horn and with arrangements often written by graduates of the Juilliard School and other conservatories.

Also, in the late 1930's, there rose the "Dixieland Revival", largely made up of white musicians attempting to preserve and keep alive the "classic" New Orleans jazz music in its original purity. Jazz has come to be heard at music festivals, and is reviewed with respect by "classical" music critics. Shining vistas are open before it.

...To be continued...

In the next issue of New Youth, will appear a further instalment of Mr Finkelstein's article in which he will discuss the "Real Story of Jazz" and the "Birth of Blues".
DON'T MISS IT.

DO **YOU** BELONG TO ANY SPORTS TEAM, SOCIAL CLUB, DEBATING SOCIETY OR ANY OTHER ORGANISATION? IF YOU DO THEN ELECT A DELEGATE FROM YOUR ORGANISATION TO ATTEND THE

ALL-IN GROUP AREAS CONFERENCE

on 25th and 26th AUGUST

if you belong to no organisation then come along personally to the conference!

at the
CANDHI HALL
FOX STREET
JOHANNESBURG

F17 73

FREEDOM Road

We are printing below a poem, "Freedom Road", written by Alberta's talented young poet, George Ryga. He says: "One Sunny afternoon in Helsinki, the great Bengali folk-singer, Khitish Bosh, visited me at ~~Osenski~~ ~~Students~~ ~~Village~~ where I lived. After exchanging countless ideas about our work, I asked Khitish to sing the songs of his people.

Quickly, our quiet meeting became a "hootenanny" with English, Swiss, Syrian, and some forty voices of other folk chanting the timeless refrains of the Bengali river folk under the bell-like discents of this colourful artist. Never have I experienced such a kindred, universal harmony with all men as I did that afternoon. ~~When the meeting~~ ~~made up~~, Khitish and I retreated to the music room, to seal our personal friendship, and the common striving of our peoples in a song. He wrote the music - I wrote the words".

My thoughts are free,
My heart is bold;
I'm bound to walk that Freedom Road!

I have walked the lonely road
Beneath a leaden sky;
I've worked the mill, the field and hill,
With men as poor as I.

Over there the sun comes up,
And yonder it will set;-
And bright or grey, each passing day,
I view with no regret.

The rich man buys my working hands,
And pays the least he can;-
And though I sell my strength to him,
Not so my faith in Man!

From India's green paddy-fields
To Canada you'll hear men say:
"All this we built; this land we tilled,
And those we feed are far away!"

So now I walk the signing road,
By pines and tropic sea;
On either hand, from every land,
Men take the road to Liberty!

F17 73

FREEDOM Road

We are printing below a poem, "Freedom Road", written by Alberta's talented young poet, George Ryga. He says: "One Sunny afternoon in Helsinki, the great Bengali folk-singer, Khitish Bosh, visited me at ^{Ontario} ~~Ontario~~ ^{Student Village} where I lived. After exchanging countless ideas about our work, I asked Khitish to sing the songs of his people. Quickly, our quiet meeting became a 'hootenanny' with Swiss, Syrian, and some forty voices of other folk lead-chanting the timeless refrains of the Bengali river folk under the bell-like discants of this colourful artist. Never have I experienced such a kindred, universal harmony with all men as I did that afternoon when the meeting broke up, Khitish and I retreated to the music room, to seal our personal friendship and the common striving of our peoples in a song. He wrote the music - I wrote the words".

My thoughts are free,
My heart is bold;
I'm bound to walk that Freedom Road!

I have walked the lonely road
Beneath a leaden sky,
I've worked the mill, the field, and hill,
With men as poor as I.

Over there the sun comes up,
And yonder it will set;-
And bright or grey, each passing day,
I view with no regret.

The rich man buys my working hands,
And pays the least he can;-
And though I sell my strength to him,
Not so my faith in Man!

From India's green paddy-fields
To Canada you'll hear men say:
"All this we built; this land we tilled,
And those we feed are far away!"

So now I walk the signing road,
By pines and tropic sea;
On either hand, from every land,
Men take the road to Liberty!

FA73

act on the structure of the genes and chromosomes and cause mutations.

These mutations stand every chance of being unfavourable. When you hit a precision chronometer with a hammer it is unlikely that the blow will dislodge just the particle of dust which was disturbing the mechanism and do nothing else. The hammer blow will certainly put the delicate mechanism out of order. It is the same with genes and chromosomes. The number of abnormal or monstrous births will increase, until the reproduction of living beings on earth stops altogether.

Would the explosion of 1,000 H-bombs in the atmosphere be enough to bring about the genetic catastrophe? No exact data on the quantity of C14 produced by an H-explosion have been released. The Canadian scientist who confirmed Churchill's statement may have had access to secret files, but such is not our case. We believe the second threat, the catalytic danger, is much more grave.

THE CATALYTIC DANGER

The atmosphere is a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen. The heat produced by an H explosion can, like an electric arc, make the two combine. Corrosive, poisonous nitric oxide will be produced.

Miosson relates that when he first brought about this reaction he was afraid that the whole atmosphere would be consumed. The reaction stopped when he broke the arc. It needed energy to go on. But that energy is there, in the

atmosphere, in the form of H- and A-bombs explosions can act as catalysts.



Each H explosion creates, in the atmosphere, centres for the formation of nitric acid, which continue actively to produce it for a fairly long time.

The effects of such acidity in the atmosphere, can kill all vegetation before the concentration is sufficient to attack the lungs of animals.

Not much is known so far about the effects on climate, but the extra-ordinary rainfall of the summer of 1954 may have been due to "atomic" causes.

No exact measurements of the catalytic danger seems to have been made. Professor Debierne communicated some notes on the subject to the French Academy of Science after the first Bikini explosions in 1946.

A fall in the pH (increase in acidity) of rain was observed in many countries in 1954 and it would be important to establish the exact relationship between this and the H-bomb explosions.

Finally, two news items of interest, both reported on the same day: first, that the quantity of carbon 14 in the atmosphere over the U.S.A. had increased by 25 percent; second, that U.S. government circles were taking peaceful co-existence much more seriously.

Perhaps, here again a cause and effect relationship might be sought



WORLD YOUTH AFFAIRS

BULLETIN ISSUED BY WORLD YOUTH AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, P.O. Box 7223, Johannesburg

Bewysstuk No.
Gekry by *S. H. B. B. B.*
Deur *S. H. B. B. B.*
Te *S. H. B. B. B.*
Datum *28/9/51*
Verwysings No. *39(A)*

E. 140 (1)
Editorial

UNITY OF YOUTH

This bulletin which we hope to publish regularly will give our readers some information on the work and activities of the Youth of other countries. In this way we intend to serve in contributing to the understanding of the Youth abroad and to bring about goodwill and friendship between the Youth of South Africa and the Youth of other countries. It is our sincere hope that the work we have undertaken will further strengthen and cement the solidarity of Youth.

The need for such a solidarity was never so great as it is today. The warmongers, led by the American Imperialists, are preparing to plunge the world into another war. In Korea and the Colonial Countries like Malaya, Viet-Nam and Burma, the preparations have taken an aggressive form. It is vitally important for the young men and women to be aware of the motives of these warmongers. Through the understanding and goodwill of the youth not only must we create the solidarity, but unflinchingly pledge ourselves to utilise the strength of our Unity in a concerted manner to offset the warmongers from carrying out the mass extermination of humanity. As responsible Youth it is our bounden duty to create a better world based on the principles of peaceful relationship with our fellow beings. It would be a cowardly betrayal of humanity if we forsake these noble principles and allow the avaricious magnates and blood-thirsty warlords to unleash another deadly catastrophe in pursuance of wealth at the expense of the lives and miseries of man, women and children.

Out of the long war against Fascism, in which the Youth played a leading role, were born the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, two formidable organisations which are a significant expression of World Youth Unity for securing peace and a better future.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) was formed only four years ago at a conference held in London on November 7th, 1945, by 445 representatives from 64 different countries. The preamble of the WFDY states: "This World Federation..... is an organisation of Youth united in their determination to work for peace, liberty, democracy, independence and equality all over the World," and further adds that the work of that Federation would be to "insure the protection of the rights and interests of Youth as well as the happiness and well-being of the future generations." Among the aims set out for the Federation by its Constitution are, in particular - "To struggle to establish a close international understanding and co-operation among Youth - to contribute as much as possible to eliminate Fascism in all its forms - to contribute to the education of the young generation in a spirit of democracy and to improve its living conditions." In the four years of its existence WFDY has grown in strength. Today it represents 75 countries with over 70 million Youth.

640 (200)

The International Union of Students (IUS) which was formed at about the same time, is the only representative International Students' organisation uniting five million students in 62 countries. The purpose of this body is "to defend the rights and interests of students, to promote improvements of their welfare and standard of education, and to prepare them for their tasks as democratic citizens."

It is an impossible task to give a full picture of the many facts and broad scope of the work of both these World organisations. We are confident, however, with future publications of this bulletin, our readers will obtain a true understanding of these organisations.

21

FEBRUARY

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH YOUTH FIGHTING AGAINST COLONIALISM

The World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students have declared February 21st, as the day of solidarity with the Youth and Students fighting colonialism. This particular day is chosen to commemorate the Indian sailors' mutiny against colonial oppression which broke out on February 21st 1946, and which received the support of the entire Indian population. On this day in 1947, the Egyptian people organised a demonstration demanding the withdrawal of the British Colonialists from Egypt. This day also commemorates the magnificent conference of the Youth of South East Asia which took place in Calcutta on February 21st, 1948, convened by the IUS and WFDY, and which marked the undeniable intensification of Youths' struggle against colonialism.

Imperialism has oppressed and continues to oppress hundreds of millions of people by whose labour a small group of magnates manage to secure fabulous wealth and riches. For the Youth and Students of the colonial and dependent countries, colonialism means the suppression of their natural culture, the restriction of educational opportunities, the suppression of their democratic rights and considerable material hardship.

As in all countries, so in the colonial countries, the anti-Fascist war saw a tremendous strengthening of the national liberatory movements especially in those countries where the people rose in armed resistance to fight Fascism.

In Asia, for the first time, a free republic was born - the Democratic republic of Viet-Nam. Popular governments were established in Malaya, Indonesia and Burma. The people had been assured in such declarations as the Atlantic Charter that the anti-Fascists forces would guarantee national independence to all subject peoples, and they hope on the United Nations for assistance in this regard. However not only have they been denied their national independence and freedom, but since the war, they have become subject to even greater exploitation from foreign imperialism.

Alarmed at the tremendous upsurge of the subject peoples and unable to rule in the old way, the imperialist powers resorted to new forms of domination. British troops immediately occupied Malaya and Burma by force. With the assistance of British troops Dutch imperialists waged a colonial war against the people of

E/140

3

Indonesia, while the young republic of Viet-Nam was attacked by French imperialists. In countries like India, Ceylon, Iran and Iraq, imperialism in alliance with the native reactionaries, started a brutal offensive against the national liberatory movements, leading to increased exploitation of the colonial people.

THIS IS COLONIALISM!

In the colonial and dependent countries students and youth live under the poorest conditions, typified by ruthless exploitation, starvation, child labour and mass unemployment.

ILLITERACY.

Over 80% of the people of Asia, the Middle East and Africa are illiterate. The following table will give some indication of the position regarding illiteracy and access to Universities:-

<u>COUNTRY.</u>	<u>Illiteracy Rate.</u>	<u>Number of Universities.</u>	<u>Population Millions.</u>	<u>Number of Students.</u>
BURMA	60%	2	17	3,500
EGYPT	84%	2	18	
INDIA	87%	20	400	250,000
INDONESIA *	94%	3Faculties.	70	591
IRAN	80%	1	15	3,405
NORTH AFRICA	90%	4	50	6,000
NIGERIA	90-95%	1College	25	108
VIET-NAM **	85%	1	20	1,000

NOTE: * 1938 figures under Dutch Rule.

** 1942 figures under French Rule.

-- Viet-Nam illiteracy reduced below 20%.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN COLONIAL COUNTRIES.

In Algeria the infant mortality is 60% , and there are only 128 doctors for an area as big as France; in Tunisia 50% of the young people suffer from trachoma, and 30% from TB, in Iran, there is one hospital bed for every 4,000 of the population. Malaya has one doctor for each 10,000 of the population, and Nigeria one per 135,000, whilst British West Africa has one Medical College for thirty students for thirty million people.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

West African workers in the tin mines earn 3-4shillings a week, whereas the Amalgamated Tin Mines in 1947 paid a dividend of £1,300,000.

Report of the WFDY Commission in South East Asia states that they saw children of five and six years working in cigarette factories without any kind of ventilation, and other children of seven and eight years working in mines and sewers. "One of imperialisms greatest crimes is the inclusion of children in their inhuman exploitation system", the Commission reports.

LANGUAGE.

There is a complete suppression of national culture. One of the ways in which this is done is through the suppression of the

6 140
-- 4 --
national language of the people. In practically all colonial and dependent countries the language of the ruling masters is the medium of instruction in the schools and universities and all important subjects are taught to the student in a foreign language.

COLONIAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is not bound to any colonial powers in the way the imperialists have a hold on the colonial countries. A very strong influence is traced in the foreign policy of the government, indicating that the government is compelled to "tow the line" with the Anglo-American bloc in the manner in which the Marshallised Countries are forced to do. This is inevitable, especially when large loans are granted by America, and the Imperialists of both America and Britain have a big financial interest in the country. Under pressure from Washington Dr Malan is even compelled to send a token force to Korea. Though loud boasts may be made of the integrity and independence of South Africa, in every respect the government falls in line with the orders of American imperialists.

To allow the oversea imperialists huge dividends for their investments, and further, to give the small minority of the Europeans a high economic status, all successive governments have always maintained their oppressive measures against the bulk of the people. Under the pretext of the colour bar and the slogan of "white supremacy", the vast majority of the people are denied the elementary human rights and maintain in a position to provide cheap labour for the mines, farmers and industrialists. The conditions in which the bulk of the people live in South Africa are in very many cases similar to those we find in the colonial countries.

The following facts provide irrefutable evidence of the way in which colonialism operates in the Union of South Africa:-

a) FRANCHISE:

Over 80% of the people have no voice in the affairs of the country of their birth. They are denied the right to vote, which is enjoyed only by the 2½ Million whites. The negro Coloured Vote in the Cape Province is now threatened by Parliament. This denial of the basic human right is based on the pernicious Hitlerite doctrine of racial supremacy and colour.

b) LAND:

The ownership and occupation of land is shamelessly restricted. 80% of the population is confined to 13% of the land comprising chiefly of the eroded and unproductive Reserves. 20% of the Whites own and occupy the rest of the land.

c) FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

The non-European people are subjected to various pass laws, and other legislative measures restricting their movement.

d) HEALTH:

The infant mortality rate for coloured children is almost four times as high as that for Europeans. As a result of the very high infant mortality rate for Africans no records are kept. TB rates are as follows:-

Europeans:	32.5 deaths per 100,000
Coloureds:	250.0 deaths per 100,000
Asiatics:	500.0 deaths per 100,000
Africans:	over 800.0 deaths per 100,000

For the 2½ Million Whites 32,889 beds are available in hospitals but for the 9 Million non-Europeans only 23,593 beds are available.

e) SOCIAL WELFARE:

Family allowances - "the most important social security measure introduced by the government in the post war era" - are not paid to Africans and Indians, and coloured families receive only one-half of the amount paid to European families.

E. 140

COLONIALISM - A DANGER TO PEACE

In the present year, the important anniversary of the World Youth and Student movements occur at a time when peace is gravely threatened. The Anglo-American Imperialists and their accomplices are feverishly preparing a new World War, by resorting to direct acts of aggression in Korea, by continuing the colonial war in Viet-Nam, by establishing military bases in the colonial countries, and by bolstering their puppet regimes to ensure the subjugation of the peoples of Africa and Asia to the tyranny of ruthless oppression. The most heinous of the crimes of the warmongers is the regimentation of the youth who are to be utilised as cannon fodder in a future mass slaughter. Their monstrous motives to retain and enhance their hold on colonial countries, the madness and the fury which characterise their leud threats to use the Atom Bomb against the people of Korea and China, are a serious danger to world peace. All these are serious facts which allow us to measure the danger, to show the necessity to do more and more, to correct all weaknesses in our actions for peace, for our life and for our future.

The dark and malignant forces of imperialist aggression, fanatically bent on the perpetually enslavement of the colonial countries, are being heroically challenged by the momentous world peace movement. Democratic people the world over have constituted themselves into an unassailable and indestructable bastion of peace. Following the lead given by the Paris World Peace Congress held in 1949, the Youth of the various countries worked untiringly in mobilising the people in the camp of the Partisans of Peace. The World Youth Festival which took place in Budapest, where 10,000 young people gathered was the most important international manifestation of Peace.

Since the first Congress held in Paris, two years ago, the forces of Peace have doubled and trebled, as it was evident at the Second World Peace Congress held at Warsaw this year. Together with the five hundred million thinking human beings who signed the Stockholm Appeal calling for the abolishing of the Atomic Weapons, and general disarmaments, the World Congress representing these people from 75 countries, pledged to fight for peace. "The second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace is a graphic demonstration of the fact that we have on the one hand succeeded in exposing the warmongers and in overcoming inertness and indifference on which they relied with a view of lulling international opinion, and on the other hand, thanks to our propaganda, every man and woman know they must make their contribution in erecting an edifice of Peace. Thereby we have most positively and concertedly become the sixth great power in the World which we place at the service of Peace, which in itself is a hope for the human race."
(declaration of Second World Peace Congress.)

In its address to the United Nations Organisation, the Second World Peace Congress declared; "we consider the violent methods utilised to maintain the peoples in a state of dependency and colonial oppression as a threat to the cause of Peace; we proclaim the rights of these peoples to freedom and independence."

The struggle against colonialism is an integral part of the struggle for Peace. The Peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, by intensifying their struggle for national independence and freedom, are contributing to the struggle for Peace. Similarly, we in South Africa by our fight for the removal of all the disabilities that the majority of our people suffer, are contributing to the World Peace Movement.

PEACE cannot be established so long as colonial exploitation, subjugation, and racial discrimination exists in any part of the world.

E. 140

DEMAND ON COLONIAL DAY

On February 21st the Youth in South Africa in common with the democratic youth the world over must make the following demands:

----- We demand the cessation of the war of intervention in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the seeking of a peaceful solution with the participation of the representatives of the Korean people.

----- We demand the cessation of American intervention in the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the cessation of hostilities against the Viet-Namese Republic.

----- We demand the cessation of the military repression and terror directed against the peoples of colonial countries, particularly Malaya, Burma and Indonesia.

----- We strongly demand the end of the shameful exploitation which plunges into misery and leads to their death, millions and millions of young people who are suffering under the barbarous colonialist regime,

While demanding the cessation of foreign intervention in Korea, while protesting against all attacks against independence and freedom of the peoples who the victims of colonialism, let us unite millions of youth in the struggle for Peace and national independence for the peoples.

SOUTH AFRICA YOUTH CELEBRATE

A Mass rally to celebrate Colonial Youth Day, has been organised at the Trades Hall, 30, Kerk Street, JOHANNESBURG, at 7.30 p.m., by the African National Congress Youth League, Students Liberal Association (Witwatersrand University) and the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

MESSAGE TO SPONCERS OF RALLY.

"On occasion 21 February greetings South African Youth struggle for peace democracy national liberation against imperialist racialist tyranny. Stop hope celebration stimulate further united action all sections youth for liberty equality STOP Invite cordially all South African Peace loving youth support and participate large number Berlin Festival."

WFDY Secretariat.

Attend:

COLONIAL YOUTH DAY RALLY

— Trades Hall —

- FEB, 21st -

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

©2012

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of the collection records and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a private collection deposited with Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.