

EUROPE FRENCH FASCISTS RALLY TO OPPOSE MR. K.

THE visit to France of Soviet Premier Krushchov to have talks with President de Gaulle and to see a bit of France, has not been without repercussions inside the host country.

The French Government has been at pains to prevent the Soviet Premier from having an opportunity to meet the millions of Frenchmen in the streets and at their places of work. Nevertheless, that vast section of the French working class that holds Mr. K. in high esteem will no doubt find ways to demonstrate their affection for him.

Meanwhile Mr. K's visit has been used in a new drive to unite right wing Catholics, Algerian "ultras," Vichy hangovers, Nazi collaborationists and assorted fas-

cists against "satanic communism."

In terms of propaganda, the drive got off the ground with some success in a two-day "study conference" organized in Paris by the "Center of Superior Studies in Social Psychology." More than 1,000 persons attended, filling "just half the available seats" according to a reporter from *L'Express*.

"THE JEWS"

Georges Sauge, "apostle of national Catholicism," sounded the call to a "quasi-supernatural" battle against "the Prince of Darkness, the Father of the Lie, the Seducer of Nations."

He said: "We are forming the cadres of a new order, a Christian order; all must be made from the bottom to the top. France will find again its face as elder daughter of the Church in the leadership of nations and peoples..."

Fascist leader Pierre Poujade, declaring his movement's support of the drive, cried: "Whose fault is it that we are" and inspired an answering shout from the "students" of "The Jews, the Jews!"

Pétain's former lawyer Isorni described the Fifth Republic as "the forerunner of communism" and accused de Gaulle of "breaking up NATO." Another speaker demanded a ban on the Communists, who "fought not for France but for Russia."



Vicky in the New Statesman

AFRICA

BATTLE FOR CONGO RICHES

"We do not fight for independence to fall under the control of foreign monopoly interests."—Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congo National Movement.

ALTHOUGH THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO HAVE WON FOR THEMSELVES THE RIGHT TO POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE (JUNE 30th THIS YEAR) THE BATTLE FOR THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY HAS ONLY JUST BEGUN IN EARNEST.

The key question facing the country is: who is going to control the mineral-rich Katanga province—all the African people of the Congo, or the Union Miniere monopoly and its Katanga stooges?

At the recent Brussels round table conference on the future of the Congo, a draft constitution was drawn up which provided for the creation of a single Congo State to be made up of six provinces with the same geographical boundaries as now.

Under the section "Partition of Authority" the draft provided that the central Government would have power over, amongst others, "the nation's finances" and "general economic policy."

Among the powers reserved for the provinces are "Provincial finances and GRANTING OF MINING CONCESSIONS."

This latter provision means in effect that whoever controls the legislature of the Katanga province will hold the key to domina-

tion of the Congo's economy.

CONFERENCE

The background to this constitutional provision was referred to in an article in the Belgian newspaper *le Drapeau Rouge*, which declared that Belgian monopoly capital was conspiring to have the Congo divided up in order to retain its prerogatives of exploiting the resources there.

The article pointed out that certain Congolese political parties founded by the whites and representing the big Belgian mining interests did not bother to conceal their inclinations for a divided Congo and demanded that the provinces should have the rights over the country's underground resources.

This took place at the time when the round table conference on the future of the Congo was deliberating to whom these resources should belong, Congo's central authorities or the provincial governments.

The article quoted the leader of the Congolese Union Party as saying: "The colonialists are trying by hook or by crook to make the Katanga province break away from the Congo, because it is the richest Congolese province."

It also noted that Patrice Lumumba, president of the Congo National Movement Party, had condemned the colonialists for

their splitting activities. "We do not fight for independence to fall under the control of foreign monopoly interests," Lumumba declared.

PROFITS

The Katanga United Mining Company formed by Belgian, British and U.S. capital holds concessions over one third of the territory of the province for a period of 99 years.

Its average rate of profit during the six years from 1950 to 1955 was 100 per cent.

The temporarily shelved plot to get the Katanga province to break away from the Congo and join up with the Central African Federation (see *New Age* last week) was yet another device of the monopolists to ensure their perpetual control of the mineral wealth of the province.

Meanwhile the fighting between rival political groupings in the Katanga province, which broke out last week when Lumumba addressed a meeting of 10,000 Africans in the heart of Elizabethville, the province's capital, is a further reflection of the bitter battle for the Katanga.

In the long run the pro-Lumumba faction in the Katanga must win out, but before they do so the monopolists can be relied upon to put up a bitter fight.

BABY BORN WITHOUT A BRAIN — Parents Had Been A-Bomb Victims

THE Japanese Kyodo news agency reported recently that a baby girl born without a brain survived for 24 hours in Nagasaki before doctors officially declared her dead.

The report was given to the Press after an autopsy, but it was not sanctioned by any recognised medical organisation.

Kyodo said the baby's deformation was being blamed on radiation from the atom bomb which shattered Nagasaki in 1945.

Both the child's parents—a 30-year-old office clerk and his 28-year-old wife—then in their teens, were exposed to radiation from the Nagasaki bomb.

Doctors said they had seen 36 babies born without brains since 1945, the agency added, but all had been stillborn, died at birth or miscarried.

The report did not explain how life was apparently maintained even for a short time without a centre for the nervous system.

ASIA Koreans in Japan Choose North Korea

THERE are some 600,000 to 800,000 Koreans in Japan. This is not surprising when it is remembered that Korea was a Japanese colony for thirty-five years, from 1910 when it was formally annexed.

Most of them want to get back to their own country, even those who were born in Japan. But their own country is divided between Communist North Korea and South Korea which is ruled by America's puppet Syngman Rhee. Japan is only too anxious to get rid of them since she has a big employment problem.

THE QUESTION IS, TO WHICH PART OF THEIR HOMELAND SHALL THEY GO?

THEIR CHOICE

There is little doubt about the answer. One and all choose North Korea and over 5,000 have already returned there. The answer

is the same whether they originate from the North or the South. The 'Economist's' Tokyo correspondent quotes statements made to him by a number of them waiting to embark in the Soviet ship 'Tobolsk.' A girl says:

"In Communist North Korea life will be more orderly; everything is organised there."

A boy says:

"I look forward to taking part in building up a socialist Korea."

A composer, aged 33, says:

"In North Korea I shall have a house, a piano, a studio and a guaranteed income."

A 36-year-old teacher says:

"My wife and I did not dare to have children, but now we plan to have six, for in North Korea our livelihood is guaranteed."

When the first batch of people arrived in North Korea they were welcomed by Premier Kim Il Sung, who did not

offer them an earthly paradise, he simply told them:

"We were once slaves, but now we have attained the status of poor peasants. We should have welcomed you earlier but because of our poverty it was impossible. We still cannot offer you luxury, but we do offer you food, clothing, shelter and hard work to improve our common lot."

That is honest and straightforward and very attractive to people who had no status and very little income in Japan, and to whom Syngman Rhee can offer only unemployment. In fact, none are going to South Korea. This is a worry to the Americans, since it is as the 'Economist' points out, a poor advertisement for the "free" world.

Syngman Rhee has announced he would accept them provided the Japanese Government will pay £100 per head compensation—the money to be paid, not to the repatriates, of course, but to Syngman Rhee! The Japanese appear to be willing to pay, provided the Americans advance the money.

But even if that happens it seems very doubtful if any of the Koreans themselves will opt for South Korea.

1,000 A WEEK

They are returning to North Korea at the rate of 1,000 a week but efforts are being made to speed up the repatriation.

In Pyongyang new blocks of flats are being built, each housing 300 families. It is reckoned that a new one goes up every forty days. Here the newcomers are quickly absorbed in the process of socialist construction in contrast to what happens in South Korea, where, their relatives warn them, there is only poverty and unemployment.

Asked if he did not have complaints about the amount of hard work they have to do, a North Korean replied:

"The more we work, the more conspicuous become the improvement in our livelihood."

Note: The overwhelming majority of the Koreans in Japan originally came from South Korea.

AMERICA

K.K.K. Won't Stop

Negro Defiance

Campaign

DESPITE the terror of the notorious Ku Klux Klan hoodlums, Negro students, workers and priests in the apartheid-ridden South of the United States are stepping up their massive defiance campaign to secure equal citizenship rights for their people.

Meanwhile in the U.S. Senate 18 Southern Senators are keeping up their filibuster on legislation designed to assist Negroes in becoming enfranchised. These Senators hope that by marathon speechmaking they will prevent the new Civil Rights Bill from ever coming to a vote.

The main targets of the Negroes have been Whites-only shops and public amenities. Hundreds of Negroes in different Southern States have demanded to be served at Whites-only counters, and to be allowed to read in Whites-only libraries. For these crimes they have been arrested and jailed.

The campaign has already spread to more than 40 cities.

The spirit of the demonstrators was typified by Carl Matthews, leader of the demonstrators at Winston-Salem, in North Carolina, who, on coming out of jail, declared: "This experience of being jailed has made us even more determined than we were at first. We'll be even more forceful."

In New York, Boston and other towns of the North sympathy demonstrations have started outside stores which operate discrimination in the South.

In a desperate attempt to terrorise the Negroes into dropping their campaign, the vicious Ku Klux Klan has been rearing its ugly head—1960 style.

Instead of careering around the country on horseback, they now tour more luxuriously in swanky motor cars. And instead of lynching defenceless Negroes, they now merely torture them in sadistic Nazi fashion.

Recently masked youths seized a Negro, tied him upside down and carved six Ks on his body.

The Negro, Felton Turner, unemployed father of a three-month-old son, is now in hospital.

He told police he was walking home when two white youths, carrying guns, forced him into a car with two other white youths. He was taken to a wooded area, gagged and tied to a tree by his feet and then beaten with chains for 30 minutes.

He said one of the youths told him they had been hired to do the job because of publicity Negro students at Texas Southern University had received over sitting at a lunch counter in Houston in defiance of a "whites only" rule.

SASA SEEKS OLYMPIC REPRESENTATION

Summoned to Appear Before Bantu Authority

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. Abel Ntwana, a well-known leader of Cala, has been served with summons to appear before the Native Commissioner's Court at Cofimvaba on March 21. He is being charged with disobeying an order of the Bantu Authority—Kaiser Matanzima.

Towards the end of last year Kaiser Matanzima informed Mr. Ntwana by letter to appear before him, but did not state the purpose. When Mr. Ntwana wanted to know what he wanted to see him for, Kaiser wrote him a threatening letter which conclude thus: "The purpose for which you are being called is an administrative one and cannot be disclosed in this letter."

Already a number of people in this area, from which Mr. Edward Tyaliti was banished a few months back, have paid heavy fines at the Bush Courts or the Native Commissioner's Courts for failure to heed orders of the Bantu Authorities.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE South African Sports Association is making attempts to be represented at the Olympic meeting at Rome and three delegates have already been suggested.

At a meeting of SASA, the non-colour bar sports body, held earlier this month it was agreed to cable the President of the Olympic Committee in Chicago, and to approach South African Olympic officials in connection with participation in the Games on a non-racial basis.

TRIALS

In the meantime weightlifting trials for the Olympic games will be held in Kimberley over the Easter week-end, and efforts are being made to help boxers to have preliminary trials.

National opposition among sportsmen to the Union festival was strong, it was reported to the meeting. However, one body had replied to the invitation to participate in the celebrations in Bloemfontein and there was a possibility of Non-White boxing and tennis exhibitions in Bloemfontein. SASA decided to contact the relevant bodies with a

view to persuading them to withdraw.

It was necessary for Non-White cricketers to take positive steps to secure recognition, the meeting decided, and a letter to the President of the Cricket Board of Control would be made public. A report from England on the forthcoming tour by the Springboks was awaited and a statement by SASA will be issued.

The period for signing the petitions against the exclusion of Maoris from the New Zealand All-Blacks team has been extended until the end of March. Over 10,000 signatures have already been received and the President of SASA has cabled the International Rugby Board.

The meeting also decided to protest against the USA tennis team touring S.A. for accepting racial discrimination.



These young African girls were ordered to take out pass books in Brakpan. Their mothers protested, and 11 were arrested.

White Workers Alarmed By Govt. Policies

New Militancy At Trade Union Conferences

CAPE TOWN.

GROWING unease amongst white workers at the effects of the Government's apartheid policies were reflected at three trade union conferences last week.

● The National Council of Transport Workers decided to request the Government to abolish apartheid in public transport, as this was depriving the White transport workers of their livelihood.

● The President of the Railway Staff Association, Mr. J. H. Liebenberg, told the annual conference of his association that the Wage Board had been a failure. Urging the Government to increase African wages by 50 per cent, he said if this were done "our consciences will be a deal easier and we will all benefit materially."

● A call for a minimum wage of £6 a week for unskilled workers was made by Mr. R. F. Budd in his presidential address to the annual conference of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council in Cape Town last week.

URGENT TASK

The most urgent task of the TUC was to get unorganised workers into trade unions, said Mr. Budd. In his opinion the output of the average African worker had increased out of all proportion to his wages.

A resolution was passed calling on affiliated unions to make monthly contributions towards the cost of a full-time organiser whose duties would be confined to organising unorganised workers and working for higher wages for workers in the small towns and the country.

Mr. A. G. Soobiah (Operative Biscuit Makers) said the most important task of the TUC was to gain recognition of African trade unions.

NON-WHITES ANGRY

Mr. E. A. Deane (Cape Furniture Workers) said the White workers must realise Non-White workers were frustrated and angry. Instead of sitting back and relying on the Industrial Conciliation Act for protection, the White workers must take note of the "wind of change" and realise, before it was too late, that it was in their own interests to work for peace and co-operation between all sections, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Mr. R. Bennett, senior vice-president of the TUC, deplored the lack of militancy in South Africa's

registered trade unions which had already caused the loss of fundamental trade union rights.

"Unless we have an army of class-conscious workers behind us, led by honest and sincere trade unionists, we shall cease to be a movement of any significance," he said.

WORKERS' PARTY

The conference adopted a motion that the workers should have direct representation in Parliament and other legislative bodies. Proposing the motion for the national executive, Mr. L. C. Scheepers said this might mean the birth of a new workers' party, as the Government and Parliament turned a deaf ear to the workers' representations. His speech was greeted with applause.

Conference protested against the practice of the Wage Board in fixing wage levels lower than those prevailing in industry, and in particular against the wage determination for the canning industry, which would have resulted in wage cuts of up to 10s. a week if the workers had not taken strong action to prevent its enforcement.

JOB RESERVATION

A feature of the conference was that, although a number of unions with predominantly Non-White membership were represented, no motion on job reservation was proposed or discussed.

Mr. R. F. Budd was re-elected president and Miss Dulcie Hartwell secretary for the ensuing year. Mr. E. Deane remains the only Non-White on the national executive.

The conference was attended by 131 delegates and 33 alternates from 41 unions representing 151,796 workers. About 20 of the delegates were Non-Europeans.

PAN-AFRICAN NEWS

"CONTACT", the non-racial fortnightly, brings uncensored news from South Africa, and other freedom fronts in the Continent. Agents wanted. Good commission. Write Manager, CONTACT, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

Help Sell New Age

Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Shelley Road, Salt River. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. New Age offices: Johannesburg: 111 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street, Phone 22-4625. Durban: 703 Lodson House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 6-8897. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Phone 45617. Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Barrack St., Phone 2-3787, Telegraphic Address: Nuage, C.T.



These three women led the deputation against the high rents in Vereeniging's Sharpeville Location. From left to right: Mesdames Anna Dhlamini, Mirima Teletsane and Harriet Mahlonoko.

Not allowed to bury a Corpse because they were in Arrears

Sharpeville Women's Rent Protest

VEREENIGING.

ANGER at the high rents they have to pay in Sharpeville Location brought hundreds of women together in a protest outside the superintendent's offices last week.

The women who joined in the protest were all moved from Top Location to Sharpeville over a year ago. In their old homes in the shantytown they paid rents of only eight shillings a month. Rents at Sharpeville are £2. 15s. a month, though old residents in the older part of the township pay rents of £1. 10s.

PROMISE

The women told New Age that they were promised the high rents would be reduced after six months. Instead, they were increased by 1s. 6d. a month, the extra amount

POINTS OF VIEW

A journal for Democrats. Contents include "The Land Question in South Africa"; "The Individual in Society." Obtainable from: The Secretary, "Kismet", Searle Street, Lansdowne, Cape Town. Price 2/- Postage 3d.

to go towards the building of a school in the location.

Those who refused to pay the 1s. 6d. had their permits withheld.

The township is up in arms against the practice of locking families out of their homes if they fall behind with their rents. Even women with small babies find themselves put out of their homes.

The pot boiled over, though, when a family was refused permission to bury a corpse because they had not been able to pay their rent for two months.

The protesting women demand that their rents be reduced to the amounts paid by the tenants in the older homes in the location.

DEPUTATION

When the women gathered to protest to the superintendent last week they were told to send a deputation to the office. The women were ordered to disperse but refused to do so until their spokeswomen returned.

The deputation met the Advisory Board the following evening, and now Sharpeville women are waiting to see the result of the Board's negotiations with the authorities.

Brakpan Women Arrested Under Pass Laws

BRAKPAN.

Eleven African women who protested against the issue of passes to young African girls working at a textile firm here were arrested and will be brought to court in April.

The women went to the Brakpan Pass Office after they had been told that their daughters working in the mill had been told to bring their parents' passes and permits so they could be issued with passes. The girls were told their parents should come along too.

An argument started up at the pass office between the women and the clerks who issue passes. The factory workers at one stage left the pass office without taking out passes and attempts were made to take them back to the pass office by police van.

The protesting mothers were then arrested and then taken to the police station. They were offered bail of £2 each but chose instead to be locked up as they said they had no money for bail.

The women sang Congress freedom songs in the cells until they were released on their own recognisances.

NEW SOVIET BOOKLETS

- DISARMAMENT 9d.
- KAZAKHSTAN 9d.
- UKRAINE 9d.
- GEORGIA 9d.

or 2/6d. the lot.

By joining the Society you will receive the above and 20-25 additional booklets for only 7/6d. PER ANNUM

For particulars write to the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, P.O. Box 2920, Johannesburg.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

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 paper documents 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 held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.