South African Labour movement. A great responsibility now rests on the leaders of that movement.

"The creation of a firm alliance of the Labour Party, the Communist Party and the Trade Union movement, based on a common policy of action for the defense of the people's interests, can transform the whole situation. It can revitalise the whole of the progressive and democratic forces in South Africa, check the growing swing to reaction in home policy, and be the means of providing a great new people's effort from South Africa for the Second Front.

"United, Labour can force a democratic solution to the food crisis, peg down the cost of living, and check inflation by increased taxation of profits. United, the workers can secure greater trade union recognition, etc., which hindered Africans from making their maximum potential contribution to victory, he pointed out that while it has not been insignificant it has been made very largely in the face of harsh and wasteful labour practices, archaic productive methods, and barriers of every type, all of which characterise European domination of the African. He drew attention to the fact that under the excuse of war emergency, forced labour for mining and agricultural enterprises had been reintroduced in Kenya, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Rhodesia.

Giving other instances of measures such as the colour bar, the pass systems, restrictions upon trade union recognition, etc., which hindered Africans from making their maximum potential contribution to victory, he declared that the U. S. Government and the American Labour movement working in cooperation with the British and other progressive Labour forces of the world, can and must aid the African people to become our full and equal ally in the struggle against fascism.

On the second point, the solution of territorial and jurisdictional problems, regarding which questions are being raised in many quarters concerning the future of the former Italian-African Empire, the African mandated areas, the sovereign status of Ethiopia and Liberia, and the projected regional grouping of African territories, Dr. Yergan stated that the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow and Teheran declarations with their guarantees of international justice and democracy, must be the instruments for solving these and other similar questions.

The exigencies of war had been breaking down isolationist barriers between various colonies in Africa. This had made for economic progress, and in British West Africa, for example, a new outlook for the unification of African peoples.

The danger that these regional economic units might develop into instruments for furthering European domination can be avoided only by (a) making sure that the dependent peoples themselves, and not merely their governors, have a voice in making decisions in these regional councils, wherever formed; (b) that these regional bodies are subordinate and responsible to a world-embracing international authority which shall establish economic and political goals and enforce minimum labour and social standards for all dependent areas of the world.

On the question of planning for the social, economic and political progress of the African people, the Council's view, said Dr. Yergan, was that the future of Africa and of other colonial areas must be worked out on the plane of world-wide international agreements and action. He visualised an international agency comparable to the U. N. R. A. A.

This international agency, he said, could establish, in co-operation with the representatives of the peoples affected, labour, social and civil standards and rights for the indigenous population of every dependent territory. It would have the authority to hold the governments of such territories strictly accountable for the maintenance of these standards and rights.

The agency would have central responsibility for planning, financing (from a pool of public subsidy and private investment funds), and supervising the development of mass education, health services, housing, etc., together with industrial progress and general social..."
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The agency would have central responsibility for planning, financing (from a pool of public subsidy and private investment funds), and supervising the development of mass education, health services, housing, etc., together with industrial progress and general social
advancement in all dependent territories. It would guard against monopolistic restrictions and controls and would encourage public, co-operative and collective enterprise among the indigenous population.

The agency would have the further responsibility of certifying and guaranteeing self-government and the right of self-determination to the people of any dependent area, and of promoting development of all such peoples toward self-government according to a specific time schedule.

He believed that such an organization could be set up despite British official reluctance and, if grounded in the people and with Africans on the ground floor, it could help Africa to take its place in the new post-war world. These ideas put forward by Dr. Yergan seem worth discussion in Africa and in this and other countries.

VI. MIDDLE EAST

Bobrovskiy interest in Middle Eastern affairs began very early. In September 1920, a conference held in the Transcaucasian city of Baku appealed to all Mohammedans to adopt the general Leninist line against "imperialist aggressors" (see B, exhibit No. 1, article 4). In the uninterrupted Soviet strategy of isolating civil disorders in the Middle East, Marxist ideology has played only a minor role. This Communist "general line" has had but one major objective: get the Western powers expelled from the oil-rich lands adjacent to the U. S. S. R. Toward this end, Soviet intrigue has encouraged the intensification, not only of legitimate patriotic aspirations, but also of economically disastrous personal, tribal, and national dissensions.

In the early years, the relatively weak Soviet Union could not afford to risk a full-scale war with the West in order to obtain control of the Levantine oilfields. Consequently, OGPU activities were conducted on a limited scale. In October 1944, however, the Soviet Government decided to undertake a major campaign with regard to Iran. Fortunately for the peace of the world, the Red army forces were withdrawn in time to avert an extremely serious crisis in 1946.

Establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 gave Stalin a safer opportunity for intervention than did Iran. It is generally agreed that military equipment flowed into Israel via the Soviet satellites and especially from Czechoslovakia. Today the process has been reversed. Czechoslovakia now supplies Egypt with arms against Israel. But always the objective remains unchanged: let Arabs and Israelis kill one another until the moment is opportune for the U. S. S. R. to move in and expropriate the oilfields of the Middle East.

The following exhibits show how little concern the U. S. S. R. really has for the welfare of the Levantine nations. In exhibit No. 78, for example, we are told that war can only aggravate economic disasters in Arab countries. But in exhibits No. 81, 83, and 84, which appeared after the Ukraine was invaded, the welfare of the Levantine nations is quoted in full. Consequently, OGPU activities were conducted on a limited scale. In October 1944, however, the Soviet Government decided to undertake a major campaign with regard to Iran. Fortunately for the peace of the world, the Red army forces were withdrawn in time to avert an extremely serious crisis in 1946.

On March 6 a lorry carrying Jewish settlers from Kounzoth Alonim was blown up by a land mine. Troops, assisted by blood-hounds, followed a trail from the scene of the explosion which led to the German Templar Settlement, Waldheim. The German Consul was sent for, while the troops awaited instructions before making a search. According to a report in Humanitarny, a demonstration of Arabs took place outside the German Consulate in Haifa, "Heiling" and applauding Hitler.

These happenings are extremely serious. Anti-Jewish excesses were isolated and sporadic by-products of an anti-British Imperialist revolt (admitted as such even by the Zionist leaders) in the first eighteen months or so of the uprising. Now intercommunal conflicts of Arabs against Jews and Arabs against Arabs are tending to increase ("Peace Gangs" of young Arabs have been formed for the purpose of combating the Arab terrorist bands who are pro-Munfa). There is every indication that the fighting in Palestine has gone far beyond the bounds of Arab rebels fighting British troops. The alarming increase in inter-communal strife is an indication that fascism, with its tactics of inflaming and intensifying existing communal antagonisms, is making big inroads into Palestine.

The fascist offensive against the democracies is to-day the main enemy. Fascism in its search for strategic bases aims at entrenching itself in the colonial countries. This would mean an economic and strategic strengthening of fascism. It does this by gaining a foothold in the colonial liberation movements. Through its agents fascism pretends to support these colonial liberation movements. But actually it gains by using them for its war purposes. In order to gain a foothold and weaken the true liberation struggles fascism splits these colonial movements and diverts them from their true course. The success of these aims would mean a worse enslavement for the colonial peoples and a strengthening of fascism. Therefore, the primary struggle of the colonial peoples must be against fascism.