rational and national consciousness for the purpose of promoting the class interests of the black bourgeoisie and landlords. In order to further their own aims, the leaders of Garveyism have attempted to utilise the same demagogic methods of appeal used by the leaders of Zionism. For example, they promise to “free” the black workers from all forms of oppression in reward for supporting the utopian programme of “Back to Africa,” behind which slogan Garvey attempts to conceal the truly imperialist aims of the Negro bourgeoisie.

The Negro workers must not be deceived by the demagogic gestures of Garvey and his supporters. They must realise that the only way in which they can win their freedom and emancipation is by organising their forces millions strong, and in alliance with the class-conscious white workers in the imperialist countries, as well as the oppressed masses of China, India, Latin America and other colonial and semi-colonial countries, deliver a final blow to world imperialism.

EXHIBIT NO. 73

[World News and Views, September 18, 1943. P. 303]

TOWARDS LABOUR UNITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

(By cable from Capetown)

The following official joint statement was issued on September 2nd:

“Representatives of the National Executive Committee of the South African Labour Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party met on September 1st in Johannesburg. A number of questions of vital moment for the workers of South Africa were considered. No definite decisions were reached, but after a friendly discussion it was agreed that the two parties would consider the possibilities of future co-operation on the points raised.”

The statement of the Communist Party Central Committee of August 24th called for Labour unity and sharply criticised a dangerous reactionary tendency of the Union Government towards withdrawal from the war. After an analysis of the urgency of the Second Front and a Three-Power Conference, the statement declares:

“The sweeping election victory of the Government was the people’s mandate for the Smuts Government to intensify efforts for victory. Instead, there is every sign that it is bent on slackening the effort. A Ministry of Demobilisation has been established. A new proclamation empowers the discharging of soldiers as ‘surplus military requirements.’ The food crisis is increasingly serious. Dominated by the big farmers and monopolists, the Government refuses to ration food and peg the prices. There is a grave trend towards segregation of non-Europeans.”

The statement declares: “The creation of a firm alliance of the Labour and Communist Parties and the Trade Union movement, based on a common policy of the defense of the people’s interests, can transform the whole situation and revitalise South Africa, check the swing towards reaction, and provide a great new people’s effort for the Second Front.”

Both Communist Party candidates were victorious in the Capetown municipal elections on September 6th. They are Sam Kahn and...
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, Tanganyika, 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.R.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