

enthusiasm for their repulsive friends in the Republic will rapidly evaporate!

In short—the UN Resolution was, as we have said, a great victory: a victory for peace and for Africa. But it is a victory which can only be made effective and clothed with reality if the friends of South African freedom all over the world will work, with vigilance and determination, to make it so.

We cannot leave the question of this historic resolution without a final, somewhat bitter note. Of the 15 governments who voted, with South Africa, against the resolution, it was in some ways most saddening to find the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Ireland.

Do the people of Japan know the facts about race discrimination in South Africa? Do they know that—because some Japanese businessmen are prepared to go down on their knees and lick a white man's boots for the sake of extra profits—their representatives at UN dragged Japan's national honour and dignity, as a proud Asian people, in the dust?

Are the people of Ireland—Britain's oldest colony, whose epic struggle for independence has inspired and still inspires oppressed people the world over—are they aware how their representative voted on this matter? Do they know that, in so doing, in backing the South African colonialists, he insulted the memory of Wolf Tone, Patrick Pearse, James Connolly and generations of Irish freedom-fighters?

We are sure that the Japanese and the Irish people do not know these things; for if they did they would never tolerate them. And we are sure that the advanced progressive elements in these two countries will make it their duty vigorously to enlighten their compatriots.

Whither Algeria?

The long and heroic struggle of the Algerian people for their freedom and independence has aroused tremendous admiration of all Africa and the whole world. We had all hoped that with the signing of the Evian Agreement and the end of the fighting with France, independence would be consolidated, and the task of

rebuilding, of peaceful construction of a free and happy life would commence.

These hopes were disappointed when civil strife broke out among the Algerian leaders themselves. They suffered a further setback when—with unemployment, economic dislocation and landlessness rife in the country—the young government showed signs that the influence of conservative and capitalist elements was hindering an energetic and radical approach to these burning problems.

Further evidence of a Rightward trend can be seen in the shocking decision to outlaw the Algerian Communist Party and close down its newspaper. The Algerian Communists fought heroically in the front ranks of the war of independence; their Party—representing the masses of workers and peasants—was the only one to advance a dynamic and practical plan for reconstruction and national rebirth.

It is sinister, and fills one with foreboding, to note that this unjustifiable action took place at the very time when the representative of the new Algerian Government was in Paris, seeking loans and other forms of aid. Was this, one wonders, part of the price?

The Algerian people have bought their freedom far too dearly, in seven long years of bloodshed, to allow their leaders now to sell it. De Gaulle cannot buy for gold what his armies failed to conquer in frightful and merciless warfare.

We are confident that the Algerian Communist Party will soon regain its legality and its rightful place in the counsels of the nation. And we pledge our solidarity with our Algerian comrades in their just claim for the vindication of their rights and those of the Algerian working people.