

AFRICA

Congo Traitors Support Portuguese Colonialism

THE Portuguese colonialists, jailers of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, have managed in the past months to find willing allies from the ranks of the discredited, anti-Gizenga leaders in the Congo.

Congolese officials of Kasavubu's "Government" have worked hand in glove with the Portuguese, and



Kasavubu—his officials.

many deputies of the Congolese National Assembly have fraternised with officials of the Portuguese Embassy, which they visited almost every day.

The embassy has managed to get Portuguese supporters of Salazar's regime and of his colonial policy put in charge of the Congolese National Radio's Portuguese programme.

This is broadcast to Angola and other Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Not a single African from Angola participates in the preparation of these programmes, although there are many capable

Angolan Africans in Leopoldville.

"PRECIOUS AID"

In the last week of January Mr. Nzeza Landic, a leader of President Kasavubu's Abako Party in the Congo, visited Angola.

He told a Press conference in Luanda that 'many frictions which may have taken place in the past between my country and Angola would disappear if the two were better acquainted with each other'.

Referring to his visits to Mocamedos, Benguela and Lobito Mr. Landic said that what he had seen was an authentic miracle. He had called on the Governor of Angola

to thank him for the 'precious aid given to the Congo'.

'You have been our first friends,' he added.

He disclosed that the Governor had agreed to his request to have Portuguese military planes fly foodstuffs to Leopoldville.

Mr. Landic bought foodstuffs worth 20 million escudos (£250,000) in Luanda with credits provided by the Portuguese government. He has now been invited to visit Portugal.

Until his recent arrest, the Belgian puppet in the Katanga

province, Mr. Tshombe, constantly declared his support for Portuguese colonial policy.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY ANTOINE GIZENGA IN STANLEYVILLE, AND OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE IS, HOWEVER, VERY DIFFERENT. THEY GIVE THEIR FULL SUPPORT TO THE ANGOLAN FREEDOM-FIGHTERS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE COLONIALISTS.



Kenyatta: still not free.

"UNCERTAINTY HANGS OVER NAIROBI"

says **MARY TUROK**

who passed through Kenya on her way back to South Africa from the All-African People's Conference in Cairo last month

AN air of suspense and uncertainty hung over Nairobi when I arrived there, shortly after the announcement by the Kenya African Democratic Party that they were willing to take part in the new Government of Kenya.

Until then KADU had stood out, together with the more powerful Kenya African National Union, for the unconditional release of Jomo Kenyatta before any government was formed in Kenya.

Rumours that certain KANU members of the Legislative Council would join the new government soon evaporated and Ronald Ngala, leader of KADU, faced the task of forming a government with the support of only 14 of the 33 elected African members and not one representative from Nairobi or any of the other main centres of Kenya. He would have to depend on the somewhat unreliable support of the majority of European and Asian members, most of whom were only elected because of the backing they received from KANU, together with the Governor's nominated members.

Top-level meetings of both organisations were in almost constant session. James Gichuru, President of KANU, flew to London to meet Ian McLeod but without success. Tom Mboya issued an outspoken attack on the Governor for refusing permission for all public meetings in Kenya since the elections (official reason—the police need a rest!).

Oginga Odinga arrived in Nairobi from Kisumu for a meeting of KANU's Parliamentary caucus and made it clear that his party had no intention of being diverted into purely constitutional channels—with the people of Kenya behind them, KANU was confident that pressure for Kenyatta's release would succeed and KADU's minority Government was living on borrowed time.

White settlers in Kenya welcomed KADU's decision, hoping the new government would take a more tolerant attitude towards their position. Although officially there has been no colour bar in Kenya for four years, in practice most of the top-paid jobs are still held by whites, white farmers still

occupy the major part of the White Highlands, Kenya's lush farmlands, and few Africans can afford to frequent the smart Nairobi nightclubs and hotels, or send their children to the select private schools.

"Compensation"

A dispute over "compensation" is raging in Kenya. Both the African political parties have made it clear that sooner or later farms now owned by white settlers will have to be expropriated and redivided amongst the thousands of landless African peasants. This most settlers are prepared to accept but they want an assurance that whenever they decide to leave Kenya they will be compensated for the land they own.

Because the value of land has dropped recently some of them are even asking for compensation at rates prevailing in 1959. KANU has made itself very clear on this point, much to the consternation of many settlers. When

they become the Government, which they consider is a certainty in the near future, they will only be prepared to compensate farmers whose land is needed to resettle Africans. The settlers are welcome to remain in Kenya but can expect no special treatment and no compensation if they decide to leave.

New Threats

Kenya leaders talk hopefully of full independence in 1961 but Kenya still has a long way to go before it is a flourishing and prosperous country, free from all vestiges of colonial exploitation.

Wages for unskilled labourers are still as low as £6 a month and unemployment in Nairobi alone is said to have reached the figure of 75,000.

Huge projects are afoot for the industrialisation of the country. New office buildings and factories are springing up in Nairobi.

But the main investors are British and United States companies motivated by the prospects of super-profits rather than the future well-being of the people of Kenya.

AS LONG AS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS THE FINAL SAY 'POSITIVE NEUTRALISM' MEANS IN FACT A

FREE HAND FOR THE WEST AND A TOTAL EMBARGO ON TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Clearly the intention is that when Britain finally abdicates political control, Western economic interests will be so firmly entrenched that they will be able to keep out all competition.

Kenya's most militant and dedicated leaders are fully aware of this new and in some ways more sinister threat to their independence but feel confident that with their own people behind them and growing forces of anti-imperialism throughout the continent of Africa they will defeat it.

Big Rise In Soviet Production

Latest statistical returns show that the Soviet Union's production and living standards are rising at a far more rapid rate than that envisaged in the Seven Year Plan covering the period from 1959 to 1965.

The Central Statistical Board's report states that progress to date leaves no doubt the plan will be fulfilled well ahead of schedule and the Soviet's aim of overtaking and surpassing the leading capitalist countries within the next few years will be realised.

● Industrial production in the Soviet Union rose by 10 per cent in 1960, as against the 8.1 per cent planned for.

● During the first two years of the seven year plan total industrial output increased by 22.1 per cent compared with the 17 per cent planned for.

● Soviet industry is expanding at four times or more the speed of American industry, where President Kennedy admits that even the present potential rate of growth of 2.5 per cent is not being realised.

INCOMES RISE

● The real incomes of Soviet workers, calculated per worker, rose by five per cent in 1960. In addition to wages, Soviet workers received a total of 24.5 million roubles by way of free public education, free medical services and pensions.

● Soviet factory and office workers last year went over to a reduced working day of between six and seven hours. The average length of the working week in the Soviet Union is now 39.5 hours.

● Advances were also made in Soviet agricultural production.

CONSCRIPTS' DECISIVE ROLE IN DEFEATING FRENCH FASCISTS' PLOT

THE decisive role played by the ordinary French conscript soldier in Algeria in smashing the plot of the fascist generals and colonels becomes clearer with every day that passes.

"We are beginning to learn," said the French newspaper Le Monde recently "of the major part played by the conscripts, not only in openly demonstrating their loyalty, but in paralysing the entire military machine."

Letters received in France by relatives of the young conscripts and published by the newspaper Humanite show how magnificently these conscripts conducted themselves against their fascist officers.

From Oran to Constantine, the conscripts organised strikes and sitdowns, organised united refusal to obey fascist officers, sabotaged communications, vehicles, and in some cases even military operations.

In many units the conscripts organised their own discipline and replaced the traitor officers by men from the ranks. Some officers who declared for Challe were made to change their minds.

Conscripts occupied the aerodrome of Ain-Amat and struck

work for a whole day to prevent officers from joining Challe. Paratroops were chased from Teler-gama airfield.

THEY ACCUSE

Faced with this loyalty of the ordinary soldier, in such striking contrast to the treason of the generals, the de Gaulle Government is now trying to minimise the role of the conscripts.

But all information from Algeria shows that the soldiers' committees, which arose spontaneously, are still in existence.

"In many staff H.Q.s," says France-Soir, "and in some units, the spontaneous leaders of the resistance to the revolt, continue to meet. They are standing up and accusing officers who supported the rebels."

Perhaps the spirit of these soldiers is summed up by this letter: "Fascism shall not pass. We shall see to that. The wheel of history is turning and we shall see that it turns even faster.

"We refuse to have fascists commanding us any longer and we shall continue to proclaim this as long as necessary."

Firsts in Africa

Dr. John Keto, a former school headmaster, has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. He is the first African to hold this position. He received his university education at Makerere University College in Uganda and later graduated from Edinburgh University with an M.A. degree.

Mrs. Ada Odogu, wife of an Onitsha lawyer, was sworn in recently in the Onitsha Magistrate's Court as the first woman magistrate in Eastern Nigeria. Mrs. Odogu was called to the bar in 1957 and practised in Onitsha on her return from the United Kingdom.

East Africa's first Asian judge has been appointed. He is Kenya-born Chunilal Bhagwandas Madan, aged 48.

The first African Superintendent of Police has been appointed in the Uganda Police Force. He is Mr. Yozefu K. Kasaja, a 44-year-old Ugandan who has been deputy-superintendent since March, 1959.

The first political prisoner to be brought into a South African court in chains gave evidence in the Vereeniging incitement trial last week. He is Mr. Robert M. Sobukwe, President of the PAC, at present serving a 3-year sentence for incitement.

PAC Backs Demonstrations

(Continued from page 1)
show determination and resolution and calls on both them and the people to be prepared for sacrifice in the freedom struggle.

Warning against agents provocateur, the statement emphasises that the people must not be provoked to violence.

"Unfortunately", the statement adds, "it is apparent that the Government is dependent on violence because they cannot govern the country without it. But it is advisable that they alone should do the sordid thing of shooting people who are by no means engaged in a violent demonstration."

The statement says the world will judge the government by its deeds. The people are assured of success if they persevere.

LETTER TO VERWOERD

In a letter to the Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd, the United Front in Dar es Salaam protests against the recent mass raids which were conducted against the people.

"You are as mad as to believe that your republic will be a success if you usher it in with the blood and tears of the Africans—among them little children of all ages whom you terrorise even at infancy", states the letter.

"Don't you think you are sufficiently chargeable for crimes against humanity already? Or is it the question of the damage already having been done so you think no more harm can be done by continuing to do it?"

The letter calls on the Prime Minister to come to his senses, get the people's leaders out of jail, un-

ban them, bring them back from exile, and meet with them on equal terms at a national convention which can "smooth out all political differences between you and them".

FOOTNOTE: Only opposition to the end-of-May demonstrations, outside of Government circles, has come so far from circulars issued amongst the people by "African Nationalists" and the anti-CAD, both of which denounce the strike plan as a "stunt".

'STAY HOME' CALL

(Continued from page 1)

colour policies of the Government by paying their workers for the three days during which they will make a stand for a democratic South Africa.

GOVT. PLANS

The Mandela statement says that the Government is planning to crush the protests by violence, to throw the Whites into a state of unreasoning panic, to turn South Africa into an armed camp in which any opposition to apartheid will be treason.

NO VIOLENCE

"We have no intention of playing the Government's game by exposing ourselves to violence and we warn our people against any misguided elements or Government agents within our midst who might seek to do so. Nor do we have any intention of leading our unarmed people into situations where they might become target for trigger-happy police with sten guns and saracens.

"We have chosen the method of striving for peaceful negotiation—our very demand for a National Convention proves this beyond doubt. But we solemnly warn the Government that if it persists in meeting our claims with nothing but repression and bullets the end can only be to drive a desperate people to retaliate, and to bloodshed and

National Action Council's Call To S.W.A.

THE National Action Council has made formal approaches to the South West African organisations to join in the end-of-May demonstrations together with the African struggle inside the Union to fight the Verwoerd Government as their common oppressor.

The National Action Council call says "We are striking out for rights. We ask you to join us in our fight. Act in whatever way your organisations decide."

The National Action Council says it holds the view that the African people in South West Africa are ready to rule themselves.

"Your people suffer perhaps even worse than ours under the tyranny of the Verwoerd Government. Your leaders, like ours are arrested, banished, imprisoned. Your organisations like ours are illegalised. Your homes like ours are snatched away. Your movements and freedom like ours are everywhere chained. The time has come to end this nightmare."

Speaking for the National Action Council Mr. Mandela said there was no people struggling for freedom with whom we are keener to unite. Independence, freedom from Verwoerd is as much our concern as that of the Hereros, Ovambos and other peoples in South West Africa.

HOW LONG MUST WE "WAITE"?

SPORTSMEN should keep politics out of sport. And they should certainly not defend the presence of racist politics in sport.

But this is exactly what John

Waite has done. In his book of Springbok cricket he defends racial discrimination in sport. He opposes non-racial sport on the basis of ability. Why?

He says the Non-Whites of South Africa are not ready for multi-racial sport. He says there will be riots at multi-racial boxing events.

THE TRUTH

But what happened at mixed cricket matches? The finest sporting spirit prevailed.

And what happened when there was mixed boxing in Maseru? Non-Whites shouldered the winner whether he was black or white.

How long do you want us to wait, John Waite? And why?

Your attitude may get you a few more buyers of your book; or maybe it won't. But it will certainly lose you many friends who believed you were a real sportsman.

All-Africa Moves

An important conference of national sporting bodies will be held in Johannesburg on May 27 to discuss participation in All-Africa Games in Tanganyika in September. Congratulations to the sponsors of this excellent move.

SASA will be represented by V-Ps' Reggie Feldman and Father Sigamoney. SASA Secretary D. Brutus may also travel up earlier for discussions before going on to

As D-Day Approaches...

IN Johannesburg and the Reef townships people are saving all the food their spare money can buy. Shopkeepers report a rush on tinned foodstuffs and larger bags of meal-meal.

Six young Indians were arrested last Sunday afternoon after a leaflet distribution.

Police patrols in Johannesburg and Benoni townships have been heavily intensified. Road blocks operated every now and again. In Johannesburg, Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, there have been widespread police movements with transfers taking place all over the country.

Travellers in the Johannesburg-Durban train last week-end observed whole European second class coaches reserved for policemen, but few stayed out the whole trip. Some got off at Volksrust, others at Standerton, Heidelberg and Mooi River.

A Liberal Party meeting in Newclare took a dramatic turn on Sunday afternoon when Mr. Stanley Lollan, Secretary of the Coloured People's Congress, called back listeners at a meeting already dispersing and asked through the microphone "What are you going to do at the end of the month?"

The people roared in reply "demonstrate."

Earlier Mr. Geoffrey Beck, Secre-

Arrested in Bed

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. J. Madonci of Uitenhage was arrested in bed by officials of the Labour Department for failing to report to the local Pass Office. His protests that he was ill, and two doctor's certificates which he produced to prove it, were ignored by the officials. He was made to appear in court and remanded to May 22.

Mr. Madonci told New Age that the officials accused him of being an inciter and a member of an unlawful organisation and threatened to eject him from the location.

* SCOREBOARD *

* by RECORDER *

address the SAIFA meeting in Durban where vital decisions on integration will be taken.

C.A.D. CAD:

This Week's Boo's

Milo Pillay recently ran a beauty show in Port Elizabeth. It was officially opened by I. D. Du Plessis of the Coloured Affairs Department.

'Nuff said.

Joe Morolong Sentenced

KIMBERLEY.

Mr. Joe Morolong, fast becoming the African leader most unpopular with the police, was once again a subject for their attention when he was found guilty of contempt of court and for not paying poll-tax.

In a statement to New Age Mr. Morolong said that he had arranged with friends to pay R4 admission of guilt for loitering (see New Age April 13). While he was out of Vryburg his friends went to the police station to pay the R4, but the police turned them away, saying that they required Mr. Morolong's personal signature.

When he returned to Vryburg, he found the railway station lined with police who were questioning passengers, but they did not find him. When he arrived at home the police turned up and he was arrested for contempt of court as he had failed to appear on the loitering charge.

The police also searched his home and removed some documents. Mr. Morolong was locked up in the cells and the following morning sentenced to 20 days or R4. Thereafter he was taken to the Bantu Commissioner's Court and sentenced to a further 50c or 5 days for failing to pay poll-tax for 1960, and a further 5 days for failing to pay R3.50 on the spot. A total of R8 or 30 days. All the fines were paid by friends and Mr. Morolong was released.

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1 Box Klikits	1 Box Petals
1 Box Parisienne	1 Pkt Custard Creams
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Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

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