

CONGO'S INTERIOR MINISTER KEPT FROM SEEING GIZENGA

AFRICA

DETAILED DISCLOSURES OF UNITED NATIONS COMPLICITY IN HANDING OVER CONGOLESE VICE-PREMIER ANTOINE GIZENGA TO HIS WORST ENEMIES WERE MADE IN LEOPOLDVILLE RECENTLY.

It was revealed that Mr. Gizenga was held at Binza army camp outside the Congo capital. He was ill and in need of medical attention—but his guards would not let his doctor see him.

The man who made the disclosures is Christopher Gbenye, Minister of the Interior in Premier Adoula's Central Congolese Government.

Thirty-six-year-old Antoine Gizenga, chairman of the African Solidarity Party, is now in the hands of General Mobutu's commandos—the same troops who a year ago handed over Patrice Lumumba to his murderers.

Mr. Gbenye said that several days before Gizenga's arrival in Leopoldville from Stanleyville, Premier Adoula had instructed him to ensure Gizenga's protection. He had taken the necessary measures.

Mr. Gizenga was brought in by UN plane, but the UN representatives had not informed Gbenye of Gizenga's arrival time, nor even of the day.

When Gbenye tried to see Gizenga at the UN residence the day Gizenga arrived, he was not allowed to do so. Nor was he allowed to see him in the succeeding days.

● Without Gbenye's know-

ledge, Gizenga was moved from the UN building to a Government villa, where he was guarded by Security Service men.

● Next day, again without Gbenye's knowledge, he was taken by Mobutu's troops to Binza Camp.

When Gbenye went to the camp to see Gizenga he was rudely turned back by the guards, who demanded a Security Service pass.

Chief of the Security Service was still one Nendaka—despite an order by Minister Gbenye sacking him from the post.

Mr. Gbenye said he reported all this to Premier Adoula—who promptly asked him to sign a warrant for the arrest of Gizenga.

Gbenye told the Premier that before he could sign such a document he would have to see for himself whether Gizenga was still alive and in what condition he was, since he bore the responsibility for Gizenga's safety.

The Premier said he agreed, but when Mr. Gbenye again drove to the camp, with the Security Service's assistant chief, the guards again refused to let him visit Gizenga.

GIZENGA MUST BE FREED! TSHOMBE AND THE OTHER MURDERERS OF PATRICE LUMUMBA MUST BE PUNISHED!

ALGERIAN CABINET MEETS



Members of the Cabinet of the Algerian Provisional Government met in Tunis recently to consider the progress of the secret negotiations being held in Switzerland between Algerian and French Government representatives. Presiding at the head of the table is the new Algerian Provisional Government Premier, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, who last year was chosen to replace Ferhat Abbas in a move to strengthen the Algerian independence struggle. Seen from left to right are: Abdelhafid Boussouf, Saïd Mohammed, Belkacem Krim, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Lahdar Ben Tobbal, Saad Dahlab, Mohammed Yazid.

SECRET FRENCH-ALGERIAN TALKS MAKE SOME PROGRESS

THE Algerian war continues to take its ghastly toll of victims. In Algeria and in France, in both town and countryside, men, women and children are dying because the forces of reaction refuse to allow the overwhelming majority of people in Algeria the right of self-determination and independence.

In France itself the O.A.S. fascist underground are becoming more and more blatant in their attempts not only to prevent Algerian freedom, but also to seize full power in France. The majority of the French people, more especially the French working class refuse to be intimidated by the O.A.S. however, and through massive strike action are compelling the de Gaulle government to take firmer action to crush the O.A.S.

Meanwhile it is reported that considerable progress has been made in the secret talks being held between representatives of the Algerian Provisional Government and the French Government. After seven years of bloody fighting the French rulers have been forced to accept the fact that the overwhelming majority of Algerians want full independence from France and that they give their full allegiance to the Algerian Provisional Government.

The French are nevertheless determined to hold on to as much as they can in Algeria. In order to bring about peace as soon as possible the Algerians have indicated their willingness to allow the French to retain considerable control over the Saharan oilfields, as well as to keep open military bases and routes of access to such bases.

The major remaining obstacle is the position of the European community in Algeria. The Algerian Government insists that they should be given no special rights: they can choose between accepting Algerian citizenship with equal rights to those enjoyed by Arab Algerians, and retaining French citizenship, in which event they will be regarded in the same way as any other foreigners in Algeria. The future of the large number of civil servants and administrators who would inevitably be replaced by Arab Algerians is one of the main aspects of the problem.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Meanwhile Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, one of the top Algerian leaders who was kidnapped several years ago and imprisoned by the French, has been removed from prison to better quarters outside Paris. Ben Bella recently led a hunger strike of 9,000 Algerian political prisoners in France in protest against the refusal of the French to stop treating them as ordinary criminals.

A special envoy of the King of Morocco has been permitted to take up residence with Ben Bella and four of his colleagues. The French have also allowed a special representative of the Algerian Provisional Government to visit Ben Bella in order to discuss the next stage of the secret talks.

As soon as a cease fire in the Algerian war has been agreed upon the nationalist leaders will be released and permitted to take part in the negotiations.

The "little thaw" in the cold war, as evidenced by the release of U.S. spy-pilot Gary Powers and of Rudolf Abel, has been anticipated by the World Peace Council which is planning a

1962 World Congress for Complete Disarmament

By **GORDON SCHAFFER**

A WORLD Congress for Disarmament and Peace is to be called in 1962 by the World Council of Peace.

A resolution adopted by a meeting of the Council in Stockholm, said the Congress would seek to bring into action "the millions of men and women in all countries who, despite differences of social system, consider general, complete and controlled disarmament to be their universal objective."

Many delegates underlined the high hopes raised by the appointment of a U.N. disarmament commission of 18 nations. It was clear that the Soviet delegates attached the greatest importance to this action.

But a warning also emerged from this world assembly: Time will not wait. The feeling that the Western powers have no serious intention of disarming has gained ground.

The Chinese expressed the opinion in public session that the main force to check the war danger is the struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

The controversy was so sharp that at the final public session for the first time, an issue was taken



"Before dismissing, repeat 50 times . . . East Germany and China do not exist."

to a vote. A CHINESE MOTION TO INCLUDE NATIONAL LIBERATION AS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 1962 CONGRESS WAS DEFEATED, 163 TO 24.

The vote indicated the Council's desire to stress the urgency of disarmament and the need for a link with the movements in the West. The Council demonstrated its concern for the national liberation movements by recording its support for a conference of three continents—Asia, Africa and Latin America—also to be held in 1962.

On this question, Mrs. Janet Jagan, the wife of premier of British Guiana, who came as a visitor, said that \$60 BILLION

SPENT OVER 10 YEARS WOULD RAISE THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO A REASONABLE STANDARD. THIS FIGURE COMPARED WITH \$90 BILLION A YEAR SPENT BY THE WORLD'S NATIONS ON ARMAMENTS.

CUBA AND GERMANY

There were sharp warnings from Cuba and other delegates from Latin America that another invasion of Cuba was being prepared. The Council adopted a resolution calling for activity in all countries in support of Cuba during the conference of foreign ministers by the Organisation of American States beginning January 22.

A resolution on Germany said the situation "is all the more dangerous because power in the German Federal Republic is wielded by the economic and military forces responsible for the last war."

Prof. J. D. Bernal, chairman of the Presidential Committee of the Council, summed up for this reporter:

"The first activity of the Council was the Stockholm appeal against atomic weapons. Today we can say that the overwhelming support given by the UN to the demand for the outlawing of nuclear weapons has marked the victory of that idea. Now we must go forward to see that it is realised in

practice and the popular activity around the Congress for general disarmament and peace will be one of the ways of pressing our demands."

Prof. Bernal described the new movement of the women in the U.S. for peace as "one of the most encouraging developments of our time."

KANU CALL FOR KENYA REPUBLIC

The Kenya African National Union, led by Jomo Kenyatta, recently called for Kenya to become an "independent democratic republic within the Commonwealth."

An East African Federation should be formed without delay, Kanu's programme for the February 14 London conference on Kenya also said.

Kanu would not tolerate "either the Balkanisation of the country or splitting it up into units, weakening its body politic, helping the entrenched interests, and denying equal opportunity to the people," but basic individual rights would be protected.

KAZAKHSTAN has 75 university and college students per every 10,000 of the population, as compared with 32 in Italy and 30 in France.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN DURBAN CAMPAIGN



Dr. G. M. Naicker at the gates of a factory addressing workers in support of SACTU's £1-a day campaign. On his left is Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, secretary of the Railway Union, and on his right Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, SACTU chairman.

SPLIT IN SWAZILAND PROGRESSIVE PARTY

President And Secretary Lead Rival Groups

ON the eve of the vital constitutional talks with Britain the Swaziland Progressive Party has been split wide open by a clash which has taken place on the Executive Committee.

It appears that the rival groups are those who support the President, Mr. J. J. Nquku and others who strongly support the leadership of Dr. A. P. Zwane and the youth leader Clement Dumisa Dhlamini.

This row has been brewing for a long time and came to a head recently at an extraordinary session of the Executive Committee where Dr. Zwane accused the President of "dictatorship and monopolisation of executive powers for himself and his own personal interests." The Chairman of the Youth League further charged him with "malpractices in the management and administration of the party."

Mr. Nquku countered by tabling a resolution accusing his opponents of carrying on a personal vendetta against him on the Executive.

A deadlock ensued and led to a resolution dissolving the Executive and calling for the immediate convening of a special general conference to elect new members to all the positions in the Party. This was to be held on February 24-25 before the constitutional talks took place with the British Government.

Then followed a series of events which led to several Youth Leaguers trying to prevent Mr. Nquku boarding the plane at Jan Smuts Aerodrome recently and which resulted in a police guard protecting him until his plane left for London later that afternoon.

GRIEVANCES

Mr. Dhlamini, Chairman of the Youth Branch of the Swaziland Progressive Party, has listed the following grievances against their

President which he claims justified the action taken at the airport:

- Mr. Nquku regards the Progressive Party as his own property;
- He is dictatorial and has often been guilty of prematurely closing meetings of the executive when things have gone against him;
- When the youth would not sign a resolution condemning Dr. Zwane, the President sent a telegram cancelling the air fares of seven youths who had been granted scholarships in Ghana;
- In spite of receiving a letter from the Secretary-General asking him not to make a personal trip to England before the crisis in the Party was resolved, he went ahead with the booking for the trip;
- He was deserting the Party and breaking up their delegation of four members to represent their Party at the conference in London;
- He threatened now also to cancel the scholarships for the Youth Leaguers in Ghana.

STRANDED

Mr. Dhlamini said: "We of the Youth League regard this as a serious violation of national interests for personal self glory by Mr. Nquku." He contended that the cancellation of the air fares was doubly serious because the airways with whom the booking was made now refused to issue these unless authorised by the President. This meant that these youngsters could not now take up the bursaries. This action had become a matter of national importance because it was well known that even the Paramount Chief was interested in the furthering of the education of the Swazi youth.

Until the further movements of Mr. Nquku become known, the whole future of the Swaziland Progressive Party and their representation at the London talks remains unresolved.

PRESS CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

It is a fact—

● That Mr. Delius was not informed of his suspension by the Speaker but by the Clerk of the House. Mr. Delius asked for an interview with the Speaker to discuss the reasons for his suspension but the Speaker refused to see him.

● That a meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery Association was held last week to discuss Mr. Delius' suspension. A representative of one of the English-language newspapers moved a resolution that the Association should send a deputation to the Speaker in connection with Mr. Delius' suspension. The motion was defeated, most of the representatives of the Afrikaans newspapers, the South African Press Association and the SABC voting against it.

● That the majority of the representatives of the English-speaking newspapers then resigned from the Press Gallery Association and are planning to write to the Speaker independently about Mr. Delius' suspension.

● That at a meeting of the Cape Town branch of the South African Society of Journalists last week it was decided that efforts should be made to ascertain the reasons for Mr. Delius' suspension. Another meeting of the branch might be held to decide whether further action should be taken in the light of the inquiries made.

Hidden

These facts are of great public importance. Yet they have been hidden from the public by the press, operating under its new "voluntary code of conduct." SO FAR NEW AGE IS THE

ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY WHICH HAS BEEN WILLING TO PRINT THE TRUTH.

(Now see editorial on page 2.)



Death of Mr. Fermin Lapuente

CAPE TOWN

NEW Age regrets to announce the death last week of Fermin Lapuente, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Juan Lapuente. Mr. Juan Lapuente was the former Spanish Republic's consul in Cape Town.

When Mr. and Mrs. Lapuente came to South Africa in 1937 to represent the Republic, Fermin came out with his family, but though only in his teens returned to Spain to fight Franco.

Held prisoner by the Franco regime after the civil war for many years, he suffered torture which broke him physically, but not his courage or his will to resist fascism.

Fermin never recovered from the injuries he sustained on the battlefield and in Franco's jail. His premature death can be attributed to the hardships inflicted on him.

Predeceased by his parents and younger brother, his death has removed from our midst the last member of the Lapuente family. But they will always live in our hearts and memories as brave and honest fighters for freedom and democracy not only in Spain but throughout the world.

R.A.

"NO COMMENT" SAID TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVE

PORT ELIZABETH.

MR. M. Maneli, the Tembuland Emigrant Authority Representative in Port Elizabeth, said "No comment" to questions asked by New Age and pleaded for time to prepare himself for the interview in spite of the fact that he had himself fixed the date for the meeting.

Commenting to his Councillor, who treated him with great respect, Mr. Maneli said that he "as a representative of the people" would not answer any questions asked by the New Age reporter because New Age was "opposed to the nationhood of the people." He advised our reporter to attend the tribal gatherings he hoped would be held if he wanted to get any news.

These are the questions the Tribal ambassador refused to answer:

(1) Do you think the majority of the people in the Transkei will without doubt accept the 'self-rule' plan as announced by Dr. Verwoerd and would you say this is the kind of freedom the people have been striving for?

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