

# TUNIS BOMBING WILL HASTEN FRENCH DEFEAT IN ALGERIA

## U.S. READY TO STEP IN

**SATURDAY** February 8 was the usual market day in the little village of Sakiet-sidi-Youseff in Tunisia, near the Algerian border.

The people of Sakiet went about their business that day, the streets of the little village were thronged, and except for the hope that the last French troops would



soon leave their country, war was not in their minds.

Then suddenly the air was full of the roaring of engines and twenty-five planes of the French air force swept overhead. Bombs rained down on defenceless people.

Result: 72 people killed outright, including 9 women and 12 children; 87 wounded of which three died later; two-thirds of the village destroyed.

### FRENCH STATEMENT

The French government stated laconically that the raid had been carried out by 11 B26 bombers, 6 fighter bombers and 8 fighters. "Our air crews have done nothing other than exercise their right of legitimate defence," said the Minister of Defence.

## South Africans Condemn Tunis Bombing

**JOHANNESBURG.** SOUTH Africans of all races have expressed concern over the brutal bombing of Sakiet. In a strongly-worded statement

The Tunisian government took action. All French troops were confined to barracks. The Tunisian ambassador was recalled from Paris.

"The battle of the evacuation of French troops begins," said Tunisian President, Mr. Bourguiba. "We shall see that it is total evacuation. We are not at war with France, but we can consider that this aggression marks the opening of hostilities."

The bombing of Sakiet can result in nothing but the hastening of the defeat of the French in North Africa, and U.S. Secretary of State, ready to seize for the U.S. whatever can be salvaged—as was done in South Viet-Nam after the French defeat there—acted quickly. He condemned the French blunder at Sakiet, and said he had "great difficulty" in reconciling the bombing with previous statements made to him by the French Ambassador in Washington that the rebellion had been defeated in Algeria and the situation was stabilized.

At the same time the American press has launched some scathing attacks on the French action. The Washington Post labelled it an "act of utter madness," and the Baltimore Sun declared the "colonial incident will strengthen the determination of the Algerians to fight on."

### END OF 'BOURGUIBISM'

The Franco-Tunisian rupture may well ring the death knell of what is known in Arab countries, often derisively, as "Bourguibism": that is the Tunisian President's policy of weakening newly acquired independence by the continued acceptance of economic and military ties with the West.

Already the Tunisian people are making widespread protests against this imperialist aggression and demanding arms to fight the French and clear them out once and for all.

The offer of assistance to Tun-

the South African Peace Council condemned the "barbaric bombardment" and identified itself with the "world-wide protest against the continuation of the Algerian war".

"Together with all peace-loving people the world over we demand that an immediate cease-fire shall be proclaimed and that negotiations shall start forthwith between the French authorities and the Algerian people," said the statement.

Indescribable atrocities have been committed against the Algerian people who strive to gain freedom from the yoke of colonialism, the statement added.

The French government stubbornly continued its military activities even in the face of growing criticism from its own people and the UNO resolution pressing France to find a peaceful solution of the problem.

The French action has been condemned in similar terms by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, who "believed that France will be severely reprimanded by all peace-loving nations in order that she refrain from committing further such acts which endanger and impair the peace of the world".

The T.I.Y.C. will hold a mass meeting of protest at the corner of High and Avenue Roads in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, on March 2.

sia by President Nasser, and the immediate Red Cross aid from the Soviet Union are factors, which will influence the Tunisian people, even if Bourguib's government prefers U.S. mediation.

Stocks and shares fell sharply, oil companies with interests in the Sahara and the North African Mining Company suffered heavily.

The French people themselves were enraged. Said the French Communists, "For the workers and the people of France the consequences of this situation cannot be anything but unhappy."

## HUGE WELCOME FOR HO CHI MINH IN INDIA

### 'A Fountain Of Love,' Says Nehru

**NEW DELHI.** COMMUNIST President of Viet-Nam, Ho Chi Minh, received a tumultuous welcome from huge crowds during his state visit to India last week.

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU, IN HIS WELCOMING ADDRESS, DESCRIBED HO CHI MINH AS "A GREAT FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM" AND "A FOUNTAIN OF LOVE."

He was the leader of the great national liberatory struggle of the Viet-Nam people which resulted in the defeat of the French imperialists.

"This is a guest with a unique personality," said Nehru. "He makes us love him. Humanism and love of humanity are the biggest things which beget love."

### REUNIFICATION TALKS

Ho Chi Minh and Nehru held private talks on the strengthening of the ties between their countries, and the question of unification of Viet-Nam.

In terms of the Geneva agreement which brought the war between France and Viet-Nam to a close and resulted in the partition of Viet-Nam, nation-wide elections were to have been held last year. But when the time came South Viet-Nam, which is now dominated by the United States, refused to abide by the agreement.

In editorials on the talks between the Indian and Viet-Nam leaders, the Indian press has been almost unanimous in its support for Ho Chi Minh's call for reunification.

The Times of India deplored "the present artificial division of Viet-Nam" and declared: "The achievement of unity of Viet-Nam is the right of the Viet-Nam people. South-east Asian stability can never be assured while such arbitrary division persists."

The Hindustan Times criticised the United States for supporting "South Viet-Nam intransigence."

### ASIA AND AFRICA

Said Ho Chi Minh to cheering Delhi crowds: "Colonialism is disintegrating and nothing can save it. The Asian and African peoples are more and more united and support one another in opposing colonialism."

At a press conference Ho Chi Minh was asked by a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times whether Viet-Nam had ever received arms from the U.S. for its fight against the French.



Neutralist Nehru, and Communist Ho Chi Minh—firm friends and allies.

## NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER WAS FOUNDATION COMMUNIST

**LONDON.** WITH the resignation from the Hungarian premiership of Mr. Janos Kadar—who wishes to concentrate all his energies on his job as first secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party—Dr. Ferenc Munnich has taken over as Prime Minister.

Dr. Munnich—he is a doctor of law—was taken prisoner on the Russian front in World War I, and in 1917 took part in the Russian Revolution.

He returned to Hungary the next year and was a foundation member of the Hungarian Communist Party.

During the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919) he was commander of the Budapest Red Guard and fought until the fall of the Republic when he was forced into exile.

He went to the Soviet Union, where he later held a leading position in the oil industry.

### FOUGHT IN SPAIN

In 1936 he volunteered for the Spanish Civil War where he became commander of the 11th International Brigade. He was interned in France, then returned to the Soviet Union and fought with the Soviet Army in World War II, taking part in the Battle of Stalingrad.

In 1945, Dr. Munnich returned to Hungary and became Chief Commissioner of Police in Budapest. Later he entered the diplomatic field, becoming in turn Ambassador in Sofia, Moscow, and then in Belgrade.

On formation of the new Hungarian Government on November 4, 1956, Dr. Munnich was appointed Minister of Defence and Home Secretary. Last February he became Deputy Prime Minister.

Other changes approved by parliament were the appointment of Mr. Antal Apro as the new deputy-premier, and the election of a woman deputy, Valerie Benke, as Minister of Culture.

Mr. Kadar, as Minister of State, remains in the Cabinet.

Mr. Munnich told a group of

tured it from them, so I suppose you can say that the U.S. supplied us with arms."

American newspaper and radio men in Budapest that Cardinal Mindszenty "can stay in the American legation as long as he likes and then he can go to Heaven." The Hungarian authorities, he added, had no objection to his continued presence in the legation.

## COMMUNIST TRIAL IN GERMANY

**BERLIN.** The first trial of a West German Communist for "illegal activity for the banned Communist Party" is being held before the country's highest court.

Hermann Berndsen, former Wesel district secretary of the banned Party, has been held in custody for ten months. He is accused not only of activity since the ban was imposed in August 1956, but also of activity before that date.

The indictment even suggests that participation in the 1953 general election and the 1954 provincial Parliamentary campaigns was activity "endangering the State."

### "PARTY NECESSARY"

Berndsen denied all accusations except one—that he was active contrary to the ban on the Communist Party.

He added that he acted in the conviction that it was necessary in the people's general interests to work for the Party.

Many of the extracts read from leaflets published by Berndsen attacked Adenauer's policy in terms practically identical with those used in the recent Parliamentary foreign policy debate.

## EAST-WEST ATOM DEAL

### LONDON.

Britain has made a nuclear deal through the Iron Curtain—with Hungary.

Two Hungarian engineers, Laszlo Heller and Laszlo Forgo, have invented an air-cooled condenser which makes power-stations independent of large water supplies.

Until now the British Electrical Authority has based its plans on the need for nuclear power stations to be near the sea in order to be able to obtain the huge quantities of water required for cooling—and some of its plans have involved the marrying of famous coastal beauty spots. The new trade deal will save these pleasure resorts.





Meet the "Katzenjammer Kids" (Township version) who were among the contestants at the recent "Township Talent" competition held at the Selbourne Hall. Watch out for these boys as they climb the ladder to fame and fortune.

## TOWNSHIP TALENT IN NEW JAZZ SHOW

JOHANNESBURG.

AMONG the crowd of regular Township Jazz fans who queued for their tickets at the Selbourne Hall rose the whisper: "There's Lemmy, there's Lemmy." You had to twist your neck this way and that way before you spotted the little penny whistle king as he scurried away amongst the other artists to the dressing rooms.

There's a young chap who has made a great beginning, you say to yourself.

The show was supposed to be a talent competition with such professional groups as Lemmy's penny whistle group, the Woody Woodpeckers and Jazz Dazzlers as guest artists.

The curtain opens and from that time hot rhythm, gay singing and many other surprises pour forth. Which all went up to make a grand evening of entertainment.

The "contestants" ranged from a female soloist singing "Holy Night" to singers of that juvenile craze "Jail House Rock." And there were songs like "Lullaby of Birdland," a current Bebop lyric.

This show succeeded in hitting

two birds with one stone: it brought out township talent and it gave first class entertainment to the audience.

Some colleagues of mine were disappointed to hear some of the troupes singing "rock and roll" when they expected to listen to some original compositions directly from the townships.

It is time they realised that township life is not something contained in a sputnik and flying in space, free from such influences as radio, cinema and commercialised music.

It did not disturb me to see one or two artists "Elvis Presleying" on the stage because they did a rather good job of it. And they had the teenagers yelling for more.

Luckily there were some groups like the "Queen and her Page Boys" who restored the balance and took their inspiration from the township hits.

Judging by the trends among such outstanding professional groups as the Woody Woodpeckers, we are not yet sold to such howlers as Elvis Presley and others. These local boys have mastered the technique of using themes from traditional music and then "shaking it up." And this style is really paying dividends.

T.M.

## The Superintendent Was Shocked

JOHANNESBURG.

A huge meeting of the residents of Meadowlands to protest against high rents and lodgers' fees for sons over 17 years shocked the superintendent of this Government controlled township.

"How did these people all come together?" he asked, for the township's ethnic divisions had been brushed aside and Shangaan stood beside Mosuto, Zulu next to Venda, to demand rent reductions.

The Resettlement Board is reported to be hunting for the "ring-leaders" and those behind the meeting.

## Racing at Clairwood

Following are High Treason's selections for Saturday:

- 1st Race: 1, Venetian Glass; 2, Collop; 3, Gay Glen.  
2nd Race: 1, Akaba; 2, Lily of France; 3, Waingunga; 4, Sunny Jane.  
3rd Race: 1, Mumty (Nap); 2, La Mode; 3, La Guerre.  
4th Race: 1, Toddy; 2, Spring Grove; 3, Royal Love or Supreme.  
5th Race: Nerry; 2, Sparkling Dew; 3, Hussy.  
6th Race: 1, Vin Doux; 2, Kubla Khan; 3, Yachtsman; 4, Nirevale.  
7th Race: 1, Lady Belmont; 2, Sea Wolf; 3, Apollinaris.  
8th Race: 1, Sea Waif (Nap); 2, Oleate; 3, Midnight; 4, Jolly.  
9th Race: 1, Bitter Root or Buzzard; 2, Jalna; 3, Trent Bridge.

## SYMPATHY

The staff of New Age extend their deepest sympathy to Violet and Eli Weinberg on the death of Violet's mother and our dear friend Mrs. Annie Friedland.

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# HAVE PROTECTORATE AFRICANS BEEN BETRAYED BY BRITISH GOVT.?

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICANS from the Protectorates working in the Union's urban areas this year become hostages in the latest Nat move to grab Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland for South Africa.

From May 6 every African from the Protectorates—no matter how long he has been in the Union—must apply for a permit to be in any urban or proclaimed area. Those refused permits will have to leave within three days, or face prosecution. This is the same treatment given so-called "foreign Natives"—those from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Those on farms need no permits to be in the Union—labour-hungry farmers are to be handed another free gift.

What is the background to this move?

## CAT OUT OF THE BAG

A top-ranking N.A.D. official in Pretoria let the cat out of the bag. He explained to *New Age* that the

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20% Reduction to Africans

South Africa Act made provision for discussions with Britain on the incorporation of the Protectorates. Through the years Protectorate Africans were therefore treated as if they were Union Africans.

"It has been evident for a long time that they are anything but. It is the logical thing to treat them on a par with other non-Union groups."

This official said that unlike Rhodesian Africans and Nyasas, Protectorate Africans had never been stopped from selling their labour in Union towns and industries (and remember that labour is still Basutoland's biggest export). But, he said "in between, the situation which may have hinged on certain clauses of the South Africa Act has changed."

Asked directly by *New Age* whether this was a lever to persuade Britain to hand over the Protectorates, this official said: "That question is not up my alley. It should be put to External Affairs. My department deals only with administrative measures."

When Dr. Verwoerd piloted this ban on Protectorate Africans through Parliament last June he bluffed his way along by saying that it was a "purely administrative measure".

He was introducing machinery for keeping troublesome Basuto, like the Russian gangs, out of the cities, he said.

And he claims the agreement of the High Commission Territory authorities and of the Basutoland National Council for these measures.

## BLUFFED?

Either the Protectorate authorities turned an unseeing eye to the Minister's plans and are a party to these measures, thus betraying the true interests of the Protectorates—or Dr. Verwoerd has resorted to trickery to smuggle through a blanket ban on Protectorate Africans entering the towns under the guise of taking powers to deport trouble-makers.

FOR THE CLAUSE THE MINISTER SAYS WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE BRITISH IS ONE NOT FOR THE REPATRIA-

TION OF TROUBLE-MAKERS BUT FOR WHOLESALE POWERS TO PROHIBIT ANY AFRICAN FROM THE PROTECTORATES COMING INTO ANY URBAN AREA AND TO STOP THE FLOW OF LABOUR ALTOGETHER IF HE WANTS TO.

Are the Protectorate authorities a

## HOW THE SCHEME WILL WORK

EVERY African born in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland who is today working in any town or prescribed area in the Union must apply for a permit to live and work there, and applications must be in by May 6. Application forms for permits are obtainable from Native Commissioners. Each application will have to be approved by both the Native Commissioner and the local authority of the area, but the final decision rests with the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Native Affairs Department says that the impression has been created that Protectorate Africans might be automatically excluded from the towns but "each case will be dealt with on its merits."

But, said the Department, "Union Natives should have the first call on the best we can offer in the urban labour market."

There are several catches in the scheme, of course.

1. Under the Urban Areas Act a "foreign Native" who loses or changes his job loses his permit too.
2. Permits last only for six months and must be renewed every six months.

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