

AFRICA

Jomo Kenyatta Must Be Our Prime Minister, demand Kenya Africans

THE Kenya African National Union (KANU), which is expected to win the largest number of seats in the elections due to be held in Kenya next year, is demanding that Jomo Kenyatta be allowed to take up office as the country's Chief Minister.

Kenyatta was the leader of the Kenya African Union, which led the campaign for democracy in Kenya until it was banned during



Jomo Kenyatta—prison to Prime Minister?

the Emergency declared in the territory in 1952. Kenyatta was tried for allegedly managing the "Mau Mau," a charge which he persistently denied. Although his sentence of 7 years imprisonment expired last year, and although the chief witness against him retracted his allegations (for which he was convicted of perjury), Kenyatta was not allowed to return to his people, but has been kept in banishment in a remote area.

Both the leading African political organisations in Kenya, KANU and the Kenya African Democratic Union have campaigned strongly for Kenyatta's release.

Although in the early years of their rise to political prominence leaders such as Tom Mboya failed to press for Kenyatta's liberation, they now realise that the old leader's popularity, based on his many years of struggle on behalf of the African people of Kenya, far exceeds their own.

SOON FREE?

The British Colonial Office realises that the demand for Kenyatta's release will grow and become irresistible, and accordingly is already dropping hints to the effect that he will soon be set free.

But if he is released the demand that he become the first African Prime Minister in Kenya will in-



"Any of you gentlemen know how to make dough?"

crease in intensity. The British had hoped that by granting fairly rapid extension of democratic rights to the people of Kenya a docile pro-British African Government could be formed.

Although some of the leaders might initially have given the Colonial Office hope that these plans would meet with success, the demand of the African masses for full democracy, the right to choose their own leaders, and independence soon, has altered the picture considerably.

Kenyatta symbolises to the African people the uncompromising struggle for full freedom.

● That is why 50,000 people cheered Tom Mboya, secretary-general of KANU, when he declared at a meeting at Thika recently that the party intended to make Kenyatta Chief Minister when it formed a government.

And that is why they cheered Oginga Odinga, vice-president of the party, when he stated: "Jomo Kenyatta was your leader in the emergency. Even today he continues to be your leader."

ASIA

Protest Against Murder Of Socialist Leader



FOUR MILLION JAPANESE WORKERS STAGE GENERAL STRIKE.

Four million Japanese workers in eight hundred places throughout Japan staged a nationwide general strike recently in protest against the assassination of the Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, Inejiro Asanuma. The workers declared that the assassination, the work of a fascist fanatic, was plotted by Japanese and American reactionaries. They also demanded the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty (which provides for the rearmament by America of Japan) and the resignation of the Ikeda Cabinet.

The above picture shows a view of the striking workers demonstrating in Tokyo.

Ghana-Guinea-Mali Union Gives Impetus To African Liberation Struggle

THE recent announcement by Ghana's President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, that Ghana and Mali are to set up a common parliament, highlights the degree to which the three most go-ahead states in West Africa are determined to stand together in the struggle for the full liberation of Africa.

Two years ago Ghana and Guinea announced the formation of a political union between the two countries which would form the nucleus of an eventual union of all West African states. Although practical unity between the two countries has not been achieved (they have no common border, being separated by the pro-de Gaulle Ivory Coast, as well as by Liberia and Sierra Leone) the two countries have displayed great unity of purpose when it came to questions of African affairs.

Liberia, which is ruled by a pro-U.S. Government, subsequently declared its intention of supporting the proposed West African Union, but the constant support which the Liberian Government has given to the Americans in Africa has resulted in that country straying from the common anti-imperialist path which Ghana and Guinea have followed.

Now, largely as a result of Guinea's successful political and economic progress, Mali has decided to join with Ghana (and, presumably, with Guinea).

GUINEA "PACEMAKER"

Basil Davidson in a recent article in the London New Statesman in which he deals with the growing struggle for economic independence which is following the struggle for political indepen-

dence in West Africa, makes the following comments: "In the past two years the whole framework of French colonial control in West Africa has fallen apart: all the territories have, in ones and twos, slithered by now into varying degrees of political independence.

"But Guinea was, and has remained the pacemaker. There is



Kwame Nkrumah—prison to President.

nothing more interesting in Africa, I think, than the single-minded skill and determination with which the men who govern this exceptionally poor and underdeveloped country are channelling its energies into constructive growth."

Davidson then describes the triumphant manner in which Guinea has overcome the French blockade and adds:

MALI SIMILAR

"These events have had their biggest impact on Mali (ex-French Sudan), Guinea's neighbour in the distant Niger plains and a country with much the same

problems and social structure. "In 1958 the nationalists of the Sudan wanted to campaign for political independence, but were not strong enough to do so. In the event they won their political independence by way of the Mali Federation. They used 1959 to complete the Africanisation of the country's administrative system, to deprive the chiefs nominated by the French of their political power, and to assure themselves of majority support for their party, the Union Soudanaise. By the summer they were pushing along the same lines

as Guinea. "But the ruling ideas in Senegal, the Sudan's partner in the Mali Federation, were different . . . Senegal has no great impetus towards radical change. By the middle of the year it was obvious that compromise was no longer possible."

● It was in the middle of the year that Senegal broke away from the Mali Federation, and Sudan, which continues to call itself Mali, began to move even closer to the Ghana-Guinea union, which it now has in effect joined.

U.S. ARMED TO DESTROY RUSSIA 60 TIMES OVER Pauling Urges Halt to Bombs

THE United States could safely stop its build-up of nuclear weapons, Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning chemist, said recently.

He told a Press conference at Rochester, New York State, that it was his "guess" that the U.S. had already stock-piled 20,000 nuclear bombs in the megaton class—each equivalent to a million tons of TNT.

Three hundred of these would be enough to destroy the Soviet Union, so America already had more than 60 times the number of bombs it would take for that.

HEREDITY DEFECTS

The 59-year-old American scientist has refused to be intimidated by the Senate Internal Security sub-committee investigating a petition he organised among scientists to halt nuclear tests.

Nuclear testing had already polluted the atmosphere with enough

radio-active waste to cause heredity defects and diseases "for thousands of years to come" he told the Press.

But even while he was speaking a new demand for early resumption of American H-tests was made by Mr. John McCone, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

NEW POLARIS

Speaking at Hot Springs, Virginia, Mr. McCone claimed the Soviet Union was "filibustering" at the Geneva test-ban talks, and alleged the Soviet Union might be carrying out "clandestine tests."

A decision on American resumption of underground tests must be made in the next few weeks he declared.

American Service and missile chiefs have been pressing for months to resume tests, which they need to develop warheads for new versions of the Polaris missile and for the projected Skybolt missile.



This is the last picture taken of trade union leader Mr. Loftus Mdinga, seen on the extreme right with Mrs. Violet Hashe and other officials of the African Clothing Workers' Union. Mr. Mdinga died at the Coronation Hospital on Monday November 21, after an illness of one month. Mr. Mdinga had been assistant secretary since 1955 of the three-thousand-man strong and the longest established African union in South Africa. He leaves a wife and three children.

South West Spokesmen Call For U.N. Intervention

"Our People Are Treated Like Slaves"

"THE time is long overdue for United Nations intervention," said Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West Africa National Union and leading spokesman on South West Africa, giving evidence to the Fourth Committee of the United Nations in New York recently.

Mr. Kozonguizi headed an impressive team at this year's hearing. The other members were the Rev.

Michael Scott, Mr. Mburumba Kerina, Mr. Oliver Tambo (Deputy President of the African National Congress), Mr. Sam Nujoma (President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation), Mr. Jacob Kuhangua (Secretary of O.P.O.), the Rev. Marcus Kooper and Mr. Ismael Fortune.

Pointing out that many members of the delegation had been driven into exile by the activities of the South African authorities, Mr. Kozonguizi stressed that the situation of the peoples of South West Africa was desperate.

"The presence of the United Nations can no longer be delayed; it is no longer a matter of necessity but of vitality."

MANDATE VIOLATED

Stressing that South Africa had violated the mandate, Mr. Kozonguizi said the United Nations must not wait for the outcome of the case filed in the International Court by Liberia and Ethiopia.

"We believe that no solution can be found on this problem unless the South African Government is forced by the presence of the United Nations in South West Africa.

"To this end we have listened with special interest to the plan put forward by the President of the Republic of Ghana. That is that a Committee of African States be entrusted with the administration of South West Africa. This idea is attractive to us."

The debate has been adjourned until next year, with the African states of Ghana and Guinea pressing for effective action to be taken against the Union Government.

RESTRICTED

Once again this year Mr. Kozonguizi and the Rev. Michael Scott were not allowed free access to the United States but were restricted to a small part of Manhattan.

Mr. Kozonguizi also found that at the United Nations committee hearing he was attacked by the United States delegation for the radio broadcast and the press statements he made during his recent visit to People's China criticising the role of U.S. imperialism in international affairs (reported in New Age on October 27, 1950).

"I don't regret having said what I said in China," Mr. Kozonguizi wrote to New Age. "In fact I silenced the U.S. delegation—I simply asked them to tell me where my statements had been factually wrong. They couldn't say a thing."

PERSECUTION

The most recent of the exiles to leave South West Africa was Mr. Ismael Fortune, an executive member of the Ovamboland People's Organisation, who told the United Nations of the unrelenting persecution by the Union Government of leaders of O.P.O.

During June of this year eleven members of the organisation were deported to the barren north, among them Mr. S. Homateni. The same month Mr. Tuhadeleni was arrested and two days later he was deported under police guard to Enjane near Angola. Men sent to the north, on the borders of Angola, disappear out of sight and are lost souls.

NOT SATISFIED

"It is not true when the South African Government says that the Ovambo people are satisfied with the rule of the Union Government over South West Africa," say

the documents which Mr. Fortune produced before the United Nations.

A memorandum from the Ovamboland People's Organisation to UNO says the people are being treated like slaves by the Union Government which authorised a labour recruiting organisation "to sell our young men to white settlers in the police zone as contract cheap labourers. All Ovambos, Ovaka-vangos and Ovahimbos of Okoaveld are not allowed to enter the police zone to seek work unless they sign contracts which last for 18 months and which they cannot break. They are not allowed to choose their jobs; work is chosen for them . . . We are sold like slaves in our homeland. The wages throughout the 18-month period are 1s. 3d. a day. There are killings on the farms.

"In Ovamboland there are no government hospitals. There are only two mission centres with two doctors who examine labour recruits going to work in the police zone. In Ovamboland and Okovango there are no government schools, and there is not a single school of any kind in Okoaveld."

PAC Leaders See

Wives For First Time

JOHANNESBURG.

Many former PAC leaders imprisoned for incitement in the March upheavals earlier this year saw their wives for the first time since their imprisonment this last Sunday as a result of a Liberal Party car-lift of relatives to the Stofberg jail just over the Vaal River.

Close to 100 excited wives saw their husbands for between 10 and 30 minutes each to discuss family matters.

The prisoners were brought to the jail fence in the open air to which approved visitors were conducted. After the visits many wives said their husbands were anxious to have the fines paid for the remaining periods of their sentences. Others made no such request.

The PAC leaders are separated at Stofberg from the ordinary convicts.

Though the wives found most of the men looking fit, Robert Sobukwe is reported to be unrecognisably run down.

LOST

"MAYAKOVSKY AND HIS POETRY"—By Herbert Marshall, with personal inscription of great value to owner. Appreciate return to New Age office, Cape Town.

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PROGRESS IN SOCCER WORLD

SOCCER is one of the key sports in the country and we should be fully informed about it. The report for the BGM (Oct. 1960) is an important document and its main points should be widely publicised.

It reflects great credit on the keen soccer administrators like G. Singh, S. L. Singh and Charles Pillay and men like A. J. Albertyn—who moved the important resolution of integration. It is unfortunate, however, that this resolution is not being immediately implemented.

★ Internationally SASF has made great progress with the FIFA resolution disqualifying racial bodies and giving existing mem-

bers twelve months to put their houses in order.

★ Financially the Federation had an expenditure of £1,500 and is in a healthy position with a balance of £1,700.

GREAT STRIDES

★ Organisationally soccer is making great strides and the standard of play is steadily rising. There is a great swing towards non-racial matches and this will be accelerated (except in Natal?)

★ Professionalism is still a vexed question. Despite the severe comments of the Secretary, the "rebels" have done much to stimulate interest. It is also doubtful whether an amateur body can itself handle professional sport.

SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

★ SASA has benefitted greatly from the support—moral, economic and organisational—which the Soccer Federation has given.

★ International tours are still being considered and a SASF tour has been suggested.

Scoreboard sends best wishes to the Soccer Federation for the new year and wishes it greater victories in the future.

SPORTSFLASHES

★ CONGRATULATIONS: To Blackpool and Alexandra Gunners Football Club who offered to play a match to aid Transvaal tennis players to travel up to Aliwal North for the Bantu tennis championships.

★ QUESTION: Must we still have a separate Bantu tennis championship when we have a NATIONAL show at Kimberley at the end of the year? Wake up tennis administrators.

★ CONGRATULATIONS: To the Transvaal African tennis championship organisers who made it open to all. Surprise results: the defeat of Solomon Itholeng in the singles; and the hard battle between Nkosi and Sithole and Triegaard and Browley, which the former pair won.

★ SASA's moves against racial cricket have shaken the country. After the news from the all-white S.A. Cricket Association and Minister of the Interior, Tom Naude, fresh developments can be expected.

★ New Brighton snatched an exciting victory last week to remain the only unbeaten team in the Eastern Province non-racial cricket federation. After being 19 runs behind on the first innings, they beat Victorians by two wickets in the last half-hour, Oliphant getting top score with 28 not out.

FORTHCOMING:

A special feature on the fight for cricket international recognition. Strong moves have already begun in New Zealand.

Natal Open Golf Championships: Maritzburg Country Club, December 25, 26.

ARNOLD'S XMAS HAMPERS

Delivery Schedules for 1960

Thursday December 1

Krugersdorp:
Munsieville

Roodepoort:

Dobsonville
Florida
Luipaardsvlei

Friday December 2

Mofolo South
Zondi

Saturday December 3

Pretoria:
Lady Selborne

Nigel:

Dunnottar
Heidelberg
Balfour
Diepkloof
Jabulani

Monday December 5

Randfontein
New Location

Tuesday December 6

Meadowlands
Zola

Wednesday December 7

Alexandra

Thursday December 8

Benoni—Daveyton

Friday December 9

Emdeni
Naledi
Moroka North

Saturday December 10

Brakpan
Brakpan State Mines
Springs—Payneville

Monday December 12

Randfontein:
Old Location
Westonaria
Robinson

Tuesday December 13

Evaton
Vereeniging
Vanderbijlpark

Wednesday December 14

Atteridgeville

Thursday December 15

Pretoria:
Atteridgeville

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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