

ASIA Tense Struggle In Indonesia



President Sukarno.

A TENSE struggle is being fought out in Indonesia between forces of the Left and the Right. Right-wing elements have received hard knocks in recent months, with President Sukarno having banned the Masjumi Party (which was connected with the rebellions in the past few years by local

army leaders against the central Government) and the Socialist (in name only) Party.

Right-wing Army officers have counter-attacked, however, and have banned Communist meetings in several areas and interrogated Communist leaders.

President Sukarno watches the position cautiously, but when he does throw his weight into the struggle, he inclines to favour the Left.

There are now only 3 major political groups in the country—the Nationalists, the Moslems and the Communists. According to Sukarno, these 3 parties represent the basis of Indonesian development—Nationalist, Moslem and Socialist.

● The delegation which accompanied President Sukarno on his recent visit to UNO was accordingly made up of three elements—Nationalists, Moslems and Communists.

AFRICA Angola Free In Two Years Says Independence Movement

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa) will be liberated within two years. This is the confident claim of the Union of the Peoples of Angola, a six-year-old organisation that has been in the forefront of the struggle for independence of the colony from ruthless Portuguese dictatorship.

The UPC, which operates illegally inside Angola, has set up headquarters in Leopoldville, which is a mere five-hour drive from the Angola border with the Congo.

The UPC, which claims a membership of 50,000, plans to set up a freedom radio in the Congo beamed at Angola. Thousands of Angolans seek refuge in the Congo each month from the vicious Portuguese tyranny which last month was responsible for the execution of 12 UPC members. Despite the terror, the underground movement in Angola, which is supported by a number of courageous anti-Salazar Portuguese men and women, carries on.

In an attempt to terrorise the people, the Portuguese authorities have carried out massive napalm (jellied petrol) bombing raid demonstrations.

According to the London Sunday Times correspondent in Leopoldville, the Portuguese admit the napalm demonstrations, but

say they were used merely in manoeuvres and not to intimidate the Africans!

● Meanwhile in Mozambique (Portuguese West Africa) the underground anti-Salazar movement is stepping up its struggle and is confident of securing freedom for the people of the colony in the near future.

EUROPE

Harry Belafonte Would Like To Spend Years In Russia

Twenty-eight years ago the great American singer Paul Robeson went to the Soviet Union and declared that there for the first time in his life he, as a Negro, felt really free.

Last month another great U.S. Negro singer, Harry Belafonte, went to the Soviet Union for the first time, and he too had nothing but praise for the country.

"The life of the people is so varied and rich and their hospitality so boundless that one wants to stay whole months and years among them," he declared. "This trip was a great pleasure to me."

More African Leaders Back Lumumba

SUPPORT for Patrice Lumumba as the lawful Premier of the Congo continues to roll in from all parts of Africa.

Guinea's President Sekou Toure declared recently:

"I support Mr. Lumumba without reservation because he is the democratically elected representative of the people."

He added that he was certain that the Afro-Asian group would succeed "in saving the integrity of the people of the Congo, and also its territorial integrity."

In Cairo too representatives of parties in 8 African countries—Kenya, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, the Cameroons and Ruanda-Urundi—declared in a joint statement that if African independent states have to choose between the survival of UNO and the sovereignty of the Congo, then the latter would have to prevail.

African Students Too

FULL support for Congo Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and his Government was declared recently by organisations representing Africans in Britain and France.

In a joint statement, the Committee of African Organisations and the Federation of African Students in France, said: "We are determined to preserve the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the Congolese Republic at all cost."

The Committee of African Organisations proposes to launch a "united action fund" for Congo and to assume responsibility for telling European people the truth about the Congo situation.

The first step in this campaign was a rally in Trafalgar Square, London, organised jointly with the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

RHODESIAN

At a Press conference in London Mr. Maimza Chona, vice-president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, declared that, if Congo was to achieve real independence, Mr. Lumumba must stay Prime Minister.

Mr. Chona, who attended the recent conference of African States in Leopoldville, said all the delegates there backed Mr. Lumumba, who is "popular with the youth and intellectuals as well as with the masses."

At an earlier meeting of the Movement for Colonial Freedom Mr. Chona stated that as yet the Russians had done nothing which anyone could condemn.

AMERICA

JACOB ARBENZ, President of the democratic reform Government of Guatemala until ousted by a U.S.-backed invasion in 1954, declares that

HEROIC CUBA WILL NOT BE ANOTHER GUATEMALA

HAVANA.

"THE story of Guatemala will not be repeated in Cuba," Jacob Arbenz, ex-president of Guatemala, declared in a recent interview here.

"Since 1954," Arbenz explained, "when the popular democratic Republic of Guatemala was overthrown by the North American imperialists—the United Fruit Company and the U.S. State Department—the world has changed considerably, and THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, LEARNING FROM THE MISTAKES OF GUATEMALA, HAS DEVELOPED CERTAIN FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS WHICH MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR U.S. IMPERIALISM TO INVADE CUBA NOW AND OVERTHROW THIS GLORIOUS PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION."

"In the FIRST place," he said, "the Cuban revolution completely dissolved the old army of the latifundists and the dictators, and created instead a new revolutionary, popular army based on the Rebel Fighters. This was one of the big mistakes of Guatemala, which failed to do this, so that when the invasion came, the old army leaders betrayed the people and sold themselves into the service of the U.S. embassy."

"SECOND," continued Arbenz, "the old police force in Cuba was disbanded and a new revolutionary police force based on the workers and peasants was created."

PEOPLE ARMED

"THIRD, the whole Cuban nation is being armed to defend the revolution. All over Cuba you can see the workers, peasants and

students joining the militia, drilling and receiving arms." This was not done soon enough in Guatemala, and when the invasion came Arbenz gave the order to issue arms to the people, but this order was sabotaged by the old army officers.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

Other features of the Cuban Revolution, according to Arbenz, are:

- The Agrarian Reform, which has given the land to the peasants.
- Industrialisation, which will make the country economically independent and prosperous.
- The nationalisation of important basic industries, which up to now have been under the control of U.S. imperialists, "who were sabotaging the economic development of the country and creating a serious danger for the Cuban revolution."

● The development of friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with all countries, especially the socialist lands. "U.S. imperialism has always kept Latin America as a backyard reserve, preventing free exchange with the rest of the world, and forbidding relations with the socialist countries." Guatemala had no relations with the Soviet Union; but the new trade agreements with People's China, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are of immense benefit to the Cuban people, supplying to Cuba new industrial plants in return for Cuban sugar.

SOLIDARITY

"Even more than this trade, the generous and spontaneous offer of assistance on the part of the Soviet Union in case of aggression against Cuba, is a supreme example of solidarity . . .

"The First Congress of Latin American Youth, which took place recently in Havana, was a glowing expression of the solidarity of all the peoples of Latin America with the Cuban revolution" and "undoubtedly will result in the speeding up of the revolutionary process in all the other Latin American countries."

"A most important feature of the Cuban revolution," continued Arbenz, "is that it has smashed the theory of 'geographic fatalism' once and for all." According to this theory, the small and weak countries of Latin America, situated so close to the all-powerful U.S., could never dream of achieving their real liberation from North American imperialism.

FATALISM UPSET

Cuba has destroyed this incorrect theory, and has shown that "a people with inspired leadership, with unbreakable unity, with a firm determination to struggle and to achieve victory, and with the support of a powerful international solidarity (especially the backing of the Soviet Union) can achieve victory over the mighty giant of U.S. imperialism," even though Cuba is only a tiny island of only six million people just 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

Arbenz recalled how the U.S. imperialists threw the label of "communism" at Guatemala, just as they are doing now with Cuba in order to overthrow the government that was trying to carry out a mild programme of Agrarian Reform. At that time, Guatemala did not have any trade relations, nor even diplomatic relations, with the Soviet Union.

At the meeting of the Organisation of American States in Caracas in

1954, the representative of Guatemala was the only one who voted against the "anti-communist declaration."

"Guatemala recognised this declaration as being against the best interests of the people of Latin America," he continued. "Also, the government of Guatemala could see that the principle of anti-communism was always being used by U.S. imperialism as an instrument of oppression against the people of the colonial, undeveloped and exploited nations."

FAMILY AND FRUIT

Arbenz recalled how the Guatemalan ambassador to Washington kept trying to prevent relations between the two countries from deteriorating—a hopeless task. Henry Cabot Lodge was intimately connected through family ties with the United Fruit Co. John Foster Dulles was on the board of directors of United Fruit Co. The Guatemalan ambassador asked Eisenhower directly for someone to deal with who would be unbiased.

Eisenhower referred him to Walter Bedell Smith, Under-secretary of State. The Guatemalan ambassador spoke to Smith very frankly, but with no results. Later, Arbenz recalled, he saw in an Associated Press dispatch that this same Smith had been named to the board of directors of United Fruit Co.

In conclusion, Arbenz expressed the appreciation of the people of Latin America for the solidarity of the common people of the U.S.

And finally, this leader of the Guatemalan people said:

"The day is not far off when the people of Guatemala, completely free, will be able to express their thanks for the solidarity of the American people—especially the Cuban people—with the slogan that is now becoming general throughout Latin America—PATRIA O MUERTE!"



Whilst a multi-racial deputation met Durban's Native Commissioner, women representing almost every area in and around Durban demonstrated against the Pass Laws outside the offices of the Commissioner. Carrying placards reading: "Chesterville says . . . Reject Passes!" "Clairwood says . . . Passes Mean Police Brutality!" etc., the women stood peacefully outside the offices in the presence of a number of armed policemen and five members of the Special Branch.

Members of the delegation, who included Miss Florence Mkize, Secretary of the Women's Anti-Pass Committee, Mrs. Fatima Meer, of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mrs. Vera Ponnen of the Congress of Democrats, told New Age that the Native Commissioner gave them a sympathetic hearing and promised to take up their complaints with the Minister of Native Affairs. (See New Age last week for report of meeting and demonstration).

COLOUR BAR SPORTS BODIES MUST GO, SAYS SASA

New, Non-Racial Olympic Association Proposed

JOHANNESBURG.

SPORTSMEN FIGHTING THE COLOUR BAR MAY SET UP AN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION ALTERNATIVE TO THE PRESENT RACIAL ONE.

Also planned is a campaign calling on sportsmen to withhold support from any form of racial sport, whether White or Non-White.

Transvaal sportsmen met informally here last week to plan the next steps to end the sport colour bar.

From the secretary of the South African Sports Association, Mr. Dennis Brutus, they heard an account of an interview with the

President of the S.A. Olympic Association, Mr. Reg Honey.

HONEY'S PLAN

Mr. Honey has undertaken to address a conference of SASA in Johannesburg next year to put forward a formula for solving the colour problem in sport. He recognises that Non-Whites are entitled to be considered for representative teams, he told SASA, and will suggest how they can take their place in South African sport.

Seeing that Mr. Honey and his Association are likely to produce some form of compromise, all the national sporting bodies must be quite clear on their demands and prepared to put forward alternative proposals.

SASA is firm that if Non-Whites cannot win recognition in the existing sporting bodies, they might have to demand their expulsion from the international bodies and replacement by non-racial organisations.

NEXT STEP

SASA is also planning the next step to get the Olympic Games executive to act against South African racialism.

It will probably circulate to the International Olympic Committee a strong resolution asking for the expulsion of South Africa if it fails to obey the Olympic Charter.

SASA IS CONFIDENT THAT THE CASE OF NON-RACIAL SPORT CAN BE WON NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Honey claims that the IOC executive was sympathetic to the present South African representatives but he recognises that the outcome could well be in favour of the non-racial bodies when the full minutes of the executive are placed before the IOC Congress at Athens in 1961.

Mr. Honey admitted that the South African press had misreported the findings of the IOC Executive. The executive had not suggested that the non-racial groups should be more co-operative, but that it was necessary for both sides

to co-operate in remedying the present irregular position.

GET TOUGH

An official of SASA told New Age:

"SASA, together with all the other non-racial sporting bodies, has consistently fought for the re-

cognised bodies to be open to all South Africans, in conformity with sporting practice throughout the world.

"Since these bodies have proved stubborn and will only admit non-whites on discriminatory conditions, it seems we have no alternative but to get tough. We have never been anti-white, but we are determined to get a square deal for all South Africans."

"If these bodies are determined to discriminate, we have no option but to ask for their expulsion and apply for the recognition of bodies which will be open to us all."

SCOREBOARD BY RECORDER

One of the poorest annual championships in the history of the S.A. Weightlifting Federation was staged in Coronationville last week.

Only three provinces—Transvaal, Boland and Western Province—competed. This was partly due to differences in school holidays in the provinces.

The poor support was a big disappointment to the host centre who had done everything to make the three-day show a success.

With most of the star lifters absent, the lifting totals were lower than usual.

Weightlifting Elections: The headquarters of the Federation have shifted to Boland for the coming year and these officials were elected at the A.G.M.:

President, Arthur Jacobs; Secretary, Miss Millicent Abels; Treasurer, D. R. Becker; International Correspondent, D. A. Brutus. The Presidents of the provincial unions are automatic Vice-Presidents.

Sportsflashes

★ The news that the Soccer Federation is deferring integration until July next year is a big disappointment. Progress is much too slow already. We expect soccer to set the pace for other sports.

★ Transvaalers are worried about the strong racial feeling at a recent Coloured-African soccer clash. A nasty incident was narrowly avoided. The sooner we

DR. DADOO REINSTATED AS CRICKET PATRON

DR. Yusuf Dadoo was reinstated as a Patron of the Witwatersrand Indian Cricket Union on September 15, 1960.

It will be recalled that the Indian Congress last year launched a campaign against the proposed visit of Frank Worrell's West Indies team on the grounds that it would encourage the Government's apartheid policy. The visit eventually had to be dropped because of the massive opposition to it all over the country.

For most people, the fact that the Verwoerd Govt. had given its blessing to such a tour, was enough for them to understand clearly that it was against the interests of the non-white people throughout the country.

A small section, however, of the higher officials of the Indian Cricket Union were resentful and too narrow-minded to understand properly the significance of this popular revulsion against any form of apartheid, and spoke about "keeping politics out of sport." To show their resentment, and

in the face of popular opinion, they deposed Dr. Dadoo from the panel of patrons and in his place appointed Mr. Frank Worrell, the captain of the ill-fated team.

Now the position has been reviewed again and Dr. Dadoo takes his rightful place as a patron of this leading body of Non-European sportsmen.

SPORTS VICTORY IN SIGHT

JOHANNESBURG.

THE fight against the colour bar in South African sport continues and victory will be gained in the foreseeable future, said Mr. D. A. Brutus in his annual report to the South African Amateur Weightlifting and Body-Building Federation on October 1.

"It is safe to say that there will never again be a South African Olympic team composed only of White South Africans selected on colour and not merit."

Mr. Brutus said the appearance of representatives of the South African Sports Association before the executive of the International Olympic Committee in Rome would have beneficial results. The task of winning international recognition for our sportsmen would be carried on by the member countries of the I.O.C. now that they were in possession of the facts.

IMPROVEMENT

The report noted a steady improvement in our weightlifters. "There is no doubt that men like Precious Mackenzie and Johnny Geduld deserved consideration when the South African Olympic team was selected . . ."

"The President of the S.A. Olympic Association, Mr. Reg Honey, is shortly to be challenged on the discrimination which excluded non-whites from the Olympic trials."

Mr. Brutus warned that sportsmen should at all times be on guard against the attempts at disruption and confusion undertaken by the all-white sporting bodies in an effort to halt the fight of our non-racial bodies for recognition, including the all-white weightlifting union.

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