

AFRICA

WILL GIZENGA BE TREATED LIKE LUMUMBA?

Congo Leader Beseiged By Adoula Troops

REPORTS from the Congo recently have indicated that an attempt was being made to liquidate the Vice-Premier of the Congo Government, Mr. Gizenga, the man who succeeded the assassinated Mr. Lumumba as leader of Congo's largest party.

He was reported to have been virtually besieged in his house at Stanleyville, capital of Orientale Province, whose leader he is, with troops under General Lundula's command attacking his house and being repelled by gendarmes loyal to Mr. Gizenga.

MOST POWERFUL

The Americans have for some time been openly declaring that they only wanted to settle the Katanga question in order to prepare an attack on Mr. Gizenga, whom they consider the most powerful anti-imperialist leader of the Congo people.

CABLE TO ADOULA

They reckoned they could rely on the Central Congo Government Premier, Mr. Adoula, who earlier this month told General Lundula to start an attack on the pretext of taking "measures to restore order in Stanleyville."

It was later reported that Mr.

Gizenga had sent a cable to Mr. Adoula saying he would return to Leopoldville to take up his duties there as Vice-Premier.

He asked Mr. Adoula to send a UN plane to collect him and his staff and to prepare his office and residence in Leopoldville.

A UN spokesman in Leopoldville said that 14 people had been killed in the fighting which took place when troops tried to storm Mr. Gizenga's house.

WOULD BE REPLACED

Adoula, however, hinted recently that Mr. Gizenga would be replaced as Vice-Premier by a member of Mr. Tshombe's Conakat Party in Katanga, thus ensuring direct representation in the Congo Government of the Union Miniere mining monopoly.

It was announced from Washington that Mr. Adoula will visit the U.S. later this month for talks with members of the Kennedy administration, probably including the President himself.

SPEARHEADED

The order removing Mr. Gizenga from office was signed by President Kasavubu on the basis of an article in the Congo Constitution, which states that a member of the Government who was subject to a censure motion loses his Ministerial post.

The Guinea weekly, "Horoya", pointed out shortly before Mr. Gizenga was deposed that "the United States-instigated operation of 'rapprochement' between the Adoula Government of Congo

and the Tshombe clique was spearheaded against one man—Antoine Gizenga."

All this was because Gizenga, "by his faithfulness to the programme of Patrice Lumumba, con-

stituted an obstacle which must be removed to the triumph of the imperialist plan," the weekly added.

Various manoeuvres to isolate the Orientale Province were afoot. It was necessary to denounce this new and monstrous plot against Africa before it was carried through, "Horoya" said.

EUROPE

FRENCH PEOPLE WANT ACTION

De Gaulle Fails To Control Fascists

ALL indications are that General de Gaulle and his Government are no longer able to control the situation in Algeria, and are in a tight spot in France itself.

The Algerian people, led by the National Liberation Front, and French colons led by General Salan and his fascist Secret Army Organisation, are engaged in bitter struggle and the casualties are mounting daily.

Negotiations between the Algerian rebel government and De Gaulle's representatives had almost reached the point of a peace treaty last year but the negotiations broke down on one point.

ARREST SALAN

The Algerian people's government insisted that de Gaulle should arrest Salan and other leaders of the OAS who were actually under death sentence, and wipe up their organisation.

Reynold's News states: They knew that unless this was done the independence they would nominally win under the treaty would lead to full-scale war between the two communities.

Despite peremptory orders from de Gaulle to his military and security chiefs in Algeria, Salan and his men, unarrested, unworried, go their bloodstained way.

Peace in Algeria is as far away as ever, and the violence that has scarred that unhappy country for eight years has spread, like a cancer, into France itself.

The French police and other security forces, all of whom habitually carry firearms, have always behaved with a savagery and brutality rarely found, in peace time, anywhere else in Europe.

RAPIDLY WORSE

But things have been growing rapidly worse: violence breeds violence.

Now any industrial dispute, any strike or demonstration, be it by farmers, miners, butchers even, results in bloodshed.

And de Gaulle takes no notice. His police brutalise demonstrating Algerians, beating to death an unknown number, and throwing their bodies into the River Seine; they break up a Left-wing procession, including municipal councillors, demonstrating against the outlawed OAS, with savage violence, sending dozens to hospital.

And what happens? Absolutely nothing: protests are just ignored.

IMPOTENT

Parliament, under the 1959 constitution, is impotent; anyway, the Gaullist party, the UNR led by the highly unpopular Premier Michel Debre, loyal to de Gaulle because loyalty keeps them in power, controls Parliament.

CIVIL WAR

But outside, discontent is spreading. Even in the Press, once so wholeheartedly Gaullist, there is hardly a newspaper that sup-

ports him. Most are openly critical.

The New Statesman's Paris correspondent reported recently: "The atmosphere of civil war already exists in France. Unfortunately the French anti-fascists are still divided and lack ideas of how to fight against the OAS."



De Gaulle (and Salan)

"The Communists are calling for a common front and for mass demonstrations on the streets, but other parties are reluctant to join forces with them. They fear that a new popular front would frighten the moderates and so play into the hands of the OAS. Guy Mole, for instance, has explained that he will not collaborate with the com-

munists unless there is actually a successful fascist Putsch.

"Ordinary citizens are concerned to protect themselves against plastic bombs and machine-gun raids," the Statesman continued. "The result is more and more talk of local defence groups in each town . . . It is the symptom of the growing desire of the rank and file of all left-wing parties—socialists, communists, and radicals alike—to take some action and not wait until Paris becomes a right-wing gangsters' paradise or until ex-General Salan seizes power."

Dr. Jagan Accuses Britain of Terror Regime

DR. Cheddi Jagan, the Prime Minister of British Guiana, said last month that a British "Colonial Office dictatorial regime" had existed in the colony since 1953 and that "terror and oppression" had become the order of the day there.

Dr. Jagan was addressing the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations as a petitioner after Britain had protested against the committee's decision—to hear him. Britain announced that she would take no part in the discussion if he were permitted to speak.

Dr. Jagan said that Mr. Maudling the Colonial Secretary, had categorically refused to set May, 1962, as the date for independence or for a conference on its establishment.

Kenyatta In Legislative Council

KENYA people's leader, Jomo Kenyatta, is now a member of the Kenya Legislative Council. Mr. Kenyatta was returned unopposed for the Fort Hall seat, 55 miles North of Nairobi.

Several hundred people crowded round the district commissioner's office to hear Kenyatta declared elected, earlier this month.

The only other name put forward for the seat was that of Mr. Erasmus Mukundi, the Nairobi branch secretary of the Kenya African Democratic Union, the ruling party, to which Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union is opposed.

As KADU had rejected the candidature of Mr. Mukundi he would have had to find his own deposit of £50 if he had wanted to stand.



Jomo Kenyatta

When the district commissioner announced that Jomo Kenyatta had been returned unopposed the crowd broke into singing and cheering. There was dancing in the street, accompanied by the singing of the women.

Addressing a meeting attended by 30,000 Africans last week-end Jomo Kenyatta said that whites in Kenya would have to call Africans 'bwana' (Mister) in future. He was commenting on the Tanganyika government's decision to expel five Europeans who had been uncivil to Africans. "Those who don't want this will have to go," Kenyatta is reported to have said.

Wholesale Opposition To Salazar

SENSATIONAL admissions of wholesale opposition to Dr. Salazar's fascist regime in Portugal were made in the Lisbon Catholic newspaper A Voz recently.

They came as the funeral took place of the Army Under-Secretary, Col. Fonseca, shot during the suppression of the revolt at Beja garrison town, south-east of Lisbon.

"Without doubt," said A Voz, "the crime of Beja has many accomplices in the nation. Everybody knows that enemies of the Government are installed in posts of command in military, administrative and educational spheres."

GROWING CHALLENGE

"The spirit of many teachers is clearly against the regime and the Government," it added, demanding action against these "enemies."

Unofficial figures from Lisbon yesterday said the number arrested in connection with the revolt now totalled 28, mostly skilled workers, including carpenters, tinsmiths and locksmiths from the industrial area of Almada, near Lisbon.

I SEE THE MOON . . .



The Moscow Planetarium has presented the BBC with a Moon Globe which was seen for the first time on British television last week. The globe was compiled by Russian scientists from pictures taken from their space rockets. As far as is known this is the only one of these globes so far seen outside the socialist countries. Our picture shows BBC producer Paul Johnstone examining the globe.

TANGANYIKANS REFUSE TO MOVE

Feared being "sold" to Farmers

From Ebrahim Ismail

DURBAN.

SOME 36 Tanganyikan Africans from Cape Town who had made South Africa their home are being repatriated to Tanganyika by the Government.

Some have been in South Africa for as long as 25 years. One of them is Mr. Willie Kambali who arrived here in 1938 and worked all over the Union including Durban and Cape Town.

All of them were arrested early in May, when the heat was turned on "foreign natives," and were fined £15 or two months, and thereafter deported. Later arrangements were made or them to be repatriated.

Those who were unmarried were suddenly rounded up on the night of January 6, detained in the Langa police cells and put into a Durban train on the morning of January 9. They arrived in Durban two days later and taken to the South Africa-India liner, "Karanja," whose captain refused to accept them until all

their papers were in order and their fares fully guaranteed.

As the Tanganyikan Government had not yet replied to the South African Government, they were taken to the Somtseu Road location, Durban, here they were housed, fed and told to await further instructions from Pretoria.

HAD TO WALK

The Durban City Council raised a cry about Tanganyikans been housed on Municipal property and it was therefore decided to move them to Nigel, where a so-called "transit camp" is situated.

They refused to go, fearing that they would be 'sold' to farmers as farm labourers or stranded. One of them, Donald Nyandindi, had to walk all the way from Nigel to Durban just to be on time for the "Karanja."

He had been arrested in Cape Town and 'sold' to a farmer in Nigel. He was only sentenced for seven days, and on his release was not given a train ticket to Durban.

The deportees are still at the Somtseu Road location. They will sail for Tanganyika on February 10.



Part of the big attendance at the soccer meeting convened by Transvaal soccer leaders who met to discuss the formation of the new, non-racial Transvaal Soccer League (pro) which will be under the wing of the S.A. Soccer League. Bespectacled is one of the convenors, Mr. S. A. Hague. Lucas C. Khoza (the African holding documents) is also shown in the picture.

PRO. SOCCER LEAPS AHEAD

2nd Div. League Is Formed

JOHANNESBURG.

THE non-racial S.A. Soccer League has been inundated here in the Transvaal with applications from professional sides keen to participate in the new Second Division League to be started on a nation-wide basis this coming season.

At a packed meeting last Saturday in Johannesburg Messrs R. K. Naidoo, Dan Twala and Louis Nelson of the Executive of the League explained that those who qualified for the new division would play promotion matches for positions in the premier league, which has already been under way for some time. The premier league has such ace teams in it as Moroka Swallows, Avalon and Blackpool United.

PLAY-OFF

The new Second Division will contain six teams from the Cape, eight from Natal and twelve to sixteen from the Transvaal. Matches will first be played on a provincial basis and then the top provincial teams will meet each other before the play-off for a place in the First Division.

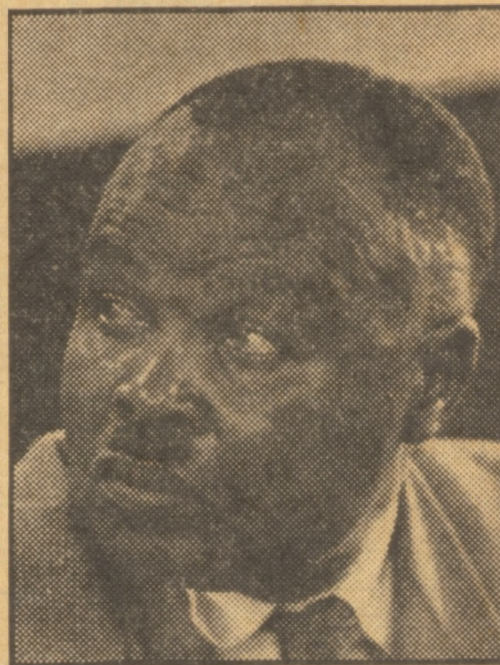
Despite the fact that nearly 50 applications were received at Saturday's meeting from teams containing African, Indian and Coloured players, the organisers will not be able to accommodate more than 16 at the most.

The reason for this is that it is not easy to find soccer fields for teams and organisations that refuse to abide by the strict apartheid patterns that the Nationalist government wants to impose in all fields of activity in South Africa.

A man from the Amateur Soccer field, Mr. R. Feldman, took a prominent part in Saturday's proceedings. He is giving a great deal of assistance to the new professional scheme. In this way there will be harmony between the two codes—amateur and professional.

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Dan Twala



R. K. Naidoo

CHIEF CHARMED NORWAY

JOHANNESBURG.

The warm reception that Chief and Mrs. Lutuli received when they were in Oslo for the Nobel Prize-giving ceremony is amply borne out by these excerpts from a letter that New Age received last week from a Norwegian M.P. who saw a lot of them during their stay in his country:

"His dignified and powerful speeches, without any trace of bitterness, have been most favourably commented upon.

"Apart from the admiration people feel for the Chief, both he and Mrs. Lutuli have charmed everybody with their modesty, their kindness, their natural behaviour and delightful sense of humour.

"The ceremony when the prize was awarded was most moving. All the big audience with King, Cabinet and Members of Parliament—I am now one of them—rose to their feet to cheer him."

RACIALISM REIGNS IN GRIQUA SPORT

From Lennie Himson

KIMBERLEY.

TWO non-integration bombshells were exploded in Griqualand West sport circles here last week. Mr. George Mohammed, secretary of the Griqualand West Indian Football Union announced that his body will not merge with the other soccer units when the new season begins in April.

Though the Indian association had indicated that they would amalgamate, this union has since changed its mind. Mr. Mohammed said their clubs at Vryburg and Mafeking are opposed to integration and officials of these clubs are pressing that the Indian association remain independent, continue to provide its own competitions and continue with its Northern Cape soccer tournaments.

He said the South African Indian Soccer Board will also be urged not to integrate with the other national bodies, and it will be recommended that the inter-provincial tournament for the Sam China cup be retained. If no notice is taken of these recommendations, said Mr. Mohammed, the Griqualand West Indian Football Association will ask that the Sam China cup be returned to his union who are the rightful owners.

SOMERSAULTS

Last August all three unions—African, Coloured and Indian—decided to have one controlling body to govern the game in the area and agreed to dissolve and to affiliate to the Griqualand West Soccer Board direct. But when the time came to dissolve, both the Kimberley African Football Association and the Indian Football Union asked for an extension until the new season, as they had al-

ready started their inter-club fixtures.

These soccer bodies have now made it clear that they will not integrate and will play independently. Last month Mr. Mokgoro, president of KAFA, announced to the press that that body would not link up with the integrated Soccer Board.

TENNIS TOO

Tennis integration has also misfired, in spite of decisions to amalgamate by the Griqualand West Tennis Union (Coloured) and the Bantu Association.

Although the Bantu Association indicated their willingness to merge with the coloured union at a joint conference last November, it was disclosed at a general meeting of the Griqualand West Tennis Union that the Bantu association has now informed them that "tennis integration" is impossible.

Their reasons were that they have only two clubs, that their administration is weak and that they are being subsidized by the local authority. The Coloured body has decided to shelve the matter but announced that its doors will be wide open to all sections desiring to link up.

NOT ENOUGH

When this was placed before the South African Tennis Board's meeting at East London recently, representatives of the Griqualand West Tennis Union were told they are not doing enough to bring about tennis unity in the Griqua area.

With the non-racial Southern African Lawn Tennis Union calling for affiliation from integrated provincial centres, it is an open question whether such affiliation will be accorded to Griqualand West in view of the difficulties which have arisen.

TAILPIECE

Griqua Cricket is another sport in which difficulty are being ex-

perienced. Unless there is more unity and better understanding among the top administrators of the game, cricket integration will not become a reality for a long time in Kimberley. Reason: Racialists with a superior complex.

Dr. Zwane Demands Compensation

JOHANNESBURG.

THE case against Dr. Ambrose Zwane has been withdrawn by the Attorney-General for the Transvaal.

Dr. Zwane, the Secretary of the Swaziland Progressive Party, was arrested at Zeerust over the New Year for not being in possession of a reference book (New Age January 11). He had been in South Africa exactly half an hour.

After being taken to the police station he was searched, and books and papers were taken away from him that were not returned when he was finally released on bail two days later.

At the time of his arrest Dr. Zwane was not permitted by the police to get in touch with his lawyers on the telephone.

When Dr. Zwane (who was in possession of a valid British passport and transit permit at the time of his arrest) heard that the charge against him had been dropped, he said that he would not just let the matter rest there.

"I have asked the British Embassy to see that I am adequately compensated by the South African Government for all the inconvenience and hardship caused me, and if this fails I will instruct my lawyer to take suitable action."

When Dr. Zwane was released on bail he told New Age that he felt that his arrest on this charge was a dangerous precedent for the numerous travellers from the Protectorates who were forced to pass through South Africa.

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