

37/11

WANTS NEW WAR BASE

LONDON.
THE news broken by New Age (January 11) that the Government has contracted with Harry Oppenheimer's African Explosives Company to build arms factories both here and in the Cape has now been confirmed by Radio South Africa broadcasts, a statement by Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouche, and a spokesman of Imperial Chemical Industries, the parent company of African Explosives.

Mr. J. J. Fouche's denial about British assistance for South Africa's arms build-up is not being taken seriously in London. Rather, the belief is growing that British financial and technical assistance has been secured as part of an Anglo-South African deal designed to enable Britain to continue to use certain military facilities in South Africa after the expiry of the Standstill Agreement this year.

The details of this bargain are not likely to be made known. It is rather expected that the military aspects of Britain's relations with South Africa will be covered in secret protocols to the treaty now being framed to replace the Standstill Agreement.

Britain's assistance to South Africa is believed to be two-fold. First, at the financial level, the Imperial Chemical Industries, no doubt at the direction of the British government, is to provide a substantial proportion of the capital required

in general. However, with the movement to independence in Kenya, the British base there stands in some jeopardy. Indeed, one of the important reasons for withholding the independence of Kenya is Britain's compelling need to maintain the integrity of this war base.

Now that independence for Kenya can no longer be delayed, the British government regards South Africa as particularly vital for its military needs.

The importance of South Africa derives from another fact. The joint planning staff of the British Ministry of Defence has produced a new plan for the disposition of British forces in the Indian Ocean. The plan envisages a movement away from the strategy of fixed bases and towards a policy of amphibious and airborne formations operating from possible Western Australia and South Africa.

South Africa possesses extensive

and developed port facilities along the eastern seaboard. At least for Britain's amphibious task forces, these facilities become of paramount importance if, as seems likely, the new strategy becomes incorporated in Britain's military policy. The position will become more clear when the 1962 Defence White Paper is published next month.

Britain's role in South Africa's arms build-up featured strongly at the "Unholy Alliance" delegate conference last week-end, organised jointly by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Movement for Colonial Freedom and the Council for Portuguese Colonies. A number of Labour M.P.'s intend questioning British Ministers when Parliament re-assembles.

GANYILE SAGA
 — See Page 3

"Congress Is Alive"

A.N.C. ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN LONDON

LONDON.

"THE African National Congress is alive, active and is today the only real force organising the African masses against the Apartheid Republic of South Africa," declared Robert Resha, speaking on behalf of Oliver Tambo, the overseas representative of the banned ANC, at a reception in London to mark the 50th anniversary of the ANC.

The reception was held at Africa Unity House, the large imposing centre of the Committee of African Organisations, a gift from Dr. Nkrumah. The guests included a number of African political figures as well as representatives of the embassies of African and socialist countries. A large number of South Africans of all races were present.

Mr. Resha, the principal speaker, reviewed the history and policies of the ANC. From the first open and naked attack on African rights—the expropriation of the land—the ANC had consistently struggled against the oppressors, he said.

"Some people claim," he declared, "that the struggle of liberation in our country commenced with Sharpeville . . . this is false. Sharpeville was no more than 'a point of departure' in a long history of struggle waged by the ANC in company with other democratic elements. The ANC was deeply wedded to the people and 'no amount of bannings and repression would be able to kill the ANC's spirit and presence in South Africa.'"

ALLIANCE

Mr. Resha explained that the ANC accepted the "fact" that South Africa was a multi-racial country. This made possible the creation of a broad alliance which now operates effectively among all races in South Africa. The ANC was a movement of liberation and because of this it was able to unite under the banner

of freedom with people of diverse views and ideology.

"We do not ask our supporters for violence or communism or conservatism—we only ask them whether they are for freedom."

The other main speaker was Dr. Y. Dadoo. He referred to the unbreakable ties of friendship and accord established through long years of struggle between the Indian and African peoples.

"We have worked together and have gone to prison together—we have done this because freedom is indivisible in South Africa. Our unity, together with the support of the Coloured peoples and the democratic Europeans in the Congress of Democrats, seals the fate of Verwoerd's South Africa."

Dr. Dadoo emphasised, as Mr. Resha did earlier, that the struggle in South Africa would remain bitter. The Government by its violent repression of all political opposition among the Non-White peoples had increasingly provided the conditions for violence and civil war. "It is such violence and civil war comes it will be Dr. Verwoerd who will be held responsible by world opinion."



Vol. 8, No. 15. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
 SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, January 25, 1962 5c.



Ridding themselves of the vestiges of French colonialism, the people of Mali pulled down the statue of Bourguiba Desbordes, which had stood in the centre of Bamako, the capital of the new-born African republic. Desbordes was among the first group of French colonial army officers who invaded Mali in 1885.

S.A. To Make Big Bombs

JOHANNESBURG.

Our latest information is that a large Germination Metal Company is to make bomb-cases for 500 pound bombs. Construction has already begun on an additional building to house the new machinery, and production will start shortly.

to set up arms factories in the Republic. South African press reports suggest the cost of these factories will be £10 million.

Secondly, the assistance from Britain will certainly be technical in character. The British government maintains rigid control over its country's military blue-prints. All manufacturers of arms and military equipment in Britain do so under licence and under contract from the government. Invariably all export of arms, military patents and technical know-how come within the purview of the control and direction of the British Ministry of Supply.

Hence the technical information necessary for arms production in South Africa in the present phase of the Republic's armaments build-up must come from the British government.

The British need for expanded military facilities in South Africa arises from the rapid political changes that have taken place along the East African seaboard in the past year. The large military base in Kenya possessed a double purpose: to meet internal security and "bushfire" operations in the East African colonies and, next, to provide support for military actions in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East

BASUTOLAND OFFICIALS HELPED IN KIDNAPPING—says United Front

LONDON.

THE South African United Front overseas, in a statement on the Ganyile affair issued in London this week, said that Mr. Ganyile's affidavit before the court describing his kidnapping established, at least, a *prima facie* case that the kidnapping was conducted on a premeditated and organised plan by the S.A. police and that it could not have been successfully executed without

the prior knowledge and connivance of the Basutoland authorities.

The South African United Front therefore demands that the British government institute an impartial inquiry into the matter forthwith and deals severely with those officials in the Basutoland authorities responsible for the illicit and unwarranted connivance in the perpetration of the crime," the statement said.

"The British Government should moreover take immediate effective action to protect the lives of all those victims of apartheid who seek asylum in the Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland."

The Front also appealed to all democratic organisations and men of goodwill to prevail on the British government to take the necessary appropriate measures.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX THE KINGDOM OF GOD ON EARTH

Chiefs Are Like Trees

The chiefs are like trees which stand in one place at all times waiting for God to provide them with protection. Whether it be bad or good weather the tree will be in the same place where it was yesterday. During the dry season the tree cannot go to the river to have some water.

Thus the head of the Barotse people, Chief Mwanawina Lewanika, who refused the DNP permission to establish branches in his area, is like a tree which is fooling itself.

This is not like Mr. Mokhele the BCP leader who, pointing to the open land of the Free State, said: "This land has been stolen from us and kept for the unborn White man. It will not remain in their hands for ever."

Lewanika and other chiefs in Basutoland, like Tshombe, still trust in imperialist constitutions which will disappear in the end. Basutoland is not protected by Britain, but Britain by Basutoland. How many Basutos died in the last wars?

The British settlers live on the taxes of the poor Basutos. The Basuto are going up and down the South African streets looking for a piece of bread. Do you know you call protection? Basutos are suffering from TB and diseases caused by starvation while the British settlers are enjoying the fruits of our land.

We want to protect ourselves and not be protected by other nations.

STEPHEN M. MOKIBA
Bloomfontein.

PASS THAT AMMUNITION!

REPORTS from all over show that when it comes to raining death and destruction on all of us, the big shots who run this Apartheid Government, 'Progressives' like Oppenheimer, and the Tories of the British Government somehow sink all their superficial differences to put their money together for the purpose of making arms and ammunition.

They are, of course, protecting their common interests—the great piles of money they have invested in the Mines, Explosives Factories and other undertakings.

If they can get together, then why not us? New Age is one of the biggest guns firing at this unholy alliance—this wicked triumvirate.

Let us then feed the ammunition it needs. Let us see that it is always kept loaded and firing its usual blistering broadsides at those who wish to subjugate us.

You pay for the ammunition, we will keep on firing it. We have our sights on all the targets of discrimination. We are waiting for your order to fire.

Now is the time to join the battle—not tomorrow.

SEND YOUR DONATION NOW!

Last Week's Donations
Band R2.10, C. Muscard
Ske. Anon (T) R10, N.M. R2,
Norbar R10, B.H. R5, J. Malakazi R1, Unity R5.
TOTAL: R46.60.

A Correspondent writes a pungent OPEN LETTER TO THE PROGRESSIVES

HANDS OFF GIZENGA!

I was greatly dismayed to read that Adoula blames Gizenga for the Congo chaos. In my view Gizenga is the only person endeavoring to safeguard the Blacks as well as the Whites.

The imperialists are sure to benefit from the Congo as long as Bomboko and Kasavubu are in the Cabinet. They may be educated, but their vision is very narrow. Surely the two men have no future for their nation. Their advisers are the ones to blame because they take advantage of their weaknesses.

Lumumba was right in sending the Belgians back to Europe. As long as colonialism exists there will be no peace. We appeal to the Central Government to be lenient with Gizenga.

How can Tshombe be ignored in spite of all his malicious practices—the killing of Lumumba, the torturing of other politicians and the massacre of the Baluba tribe?

Africans must not pay a deaf ear to this appeal; the freedom of Gizenga must be the primary thing.

East London. D. SPARKS

PRAISE FOR B.P.P.

I would like to thank the leaders of the Bechuanaland People's Party for their wonderful organisation. In the history of the Bechuanaland people I have never seen such a group of people gathered together.

Scores of people including peasants came from as far afield as 150 miles to attend the first annual conference of the BPP. People climbed tree tops in an endeavour to see who their leaders were. Their interest was shown by the concentrated expression on their faces. It was a pleasure to see the sons and daughters of Bechuanaland carrying the three-coloured flag, singing freedom songs with one spirit and unity.

This is the time when every man and woman should make up his mind and join the BPP in its struggle for freedom and independence. The people's party is on the move to liberate you and me from the bonds of slavery. The door is opened for the sons and daughters to join now.

Long live BPP leaders!
Long live People's Party!
ANDERSON M. TSHEPE
Johannesburg.

Dear Mr. Progressive,

When, during 1959, you left the United Party and formed the Progressive Party, we of the national liberatory movement greeted you with 'two cheers.'

"At last," we thought, "A substantial dent has been made in the ranks of the 'White Supremacists.'" To a certain extent you have publicly, and without mincing words, condemned the baaskapartheid policies of the Nationalist Party; you have also carried the fight against racialism into the alleged strongholds of the equally reactionary and equally repugnant United Party, and not without some effect. (67,000 votes are not to be sneezed at.)

We knew, of course, that looming behind you were powerful financial interests with strong international connections, and we knew that these interests feared that our revolt against 'White Supremacy' would bring an end to their enrichment from our labour. We had no illusions about their concern that, in smashing the 'granite wall' we might also break their control on the wealth of our country. We knew, too, that, through the S.A. Foundation, a great deal of 'loaneading' between these interests and the Nats was taking place. This is why we

did not offer a full-throated cheer. But we did think that you were sincere in your desire to end White Supremacy and oppression and injustice in our land.

"However much we might disagree about what kind of social order will follow Nationalist Party rule, at least in getting rid of the Nats we do have a common interest," we thought.

If today we think differently please do not misunderstand us; we still believe that there are common interests around which we could work together—but not while your most important member, who is upheld everywhere as a shining example of enlightened thinking, does dirty business deals with the Government.

Daily, through its brutal policies, the Nationalist Government commits violence against us, and now Mr. Harry Oppenheimer with his great financial and industrial empire, is going to make arms and ammunition for this self-same Government.

We know against whom these weapons will be used. Fouché and Vorster have made no secret of the fact that they will maintain 'law and order' (the Nationalist variety) AT ALL COSTS.

We know what this means—they will shoot us down and commit further violence against us, while we struggle for our elementary human right to be free in the land of our birth.

Sharpface happened only two years ago—has it been forgotten so soon?

Business, we know, is business, but the only justification for the business of murder—we are an unarmed people—is found in the arguments of hired assassins and war criminals (remember Nuremberg?)

Can you justify this agreement, Mr. Progressive?

Can you allow Mr. Oppenheimer to continue leading you?

We cannot separate Oppenheimer, the arms and ammunition manufacturer from the Progressive Party, but you can! Will you take your stand, now, on the side of peace, and an end to injustice, oppression—an end to legalised murder?

Yours sincerely,
EA GAUTE.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LAWRENCE NKOSI

JOHANNESBURG.

The funeral of Lawrence Nkosi, well-loved, militant freedom fighter, will take place at Doonkop here on Sunday, January 28.

Mr. Nkosi, who was an extortionist and long-standing member of the former African National Congress, died in Durban last week.

He had been hospitalised with TB for many months, but always retaining his cheerfulness and was writing letters to New Age regularly till shortly before the end.

A memorial meeting will be held at Uncle Tom's Hall in Newclare on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. and two double-decker buses will leave the Blessed Martin Cinema at 3 p.m. for the cemetery.

THE PROMISED LAND

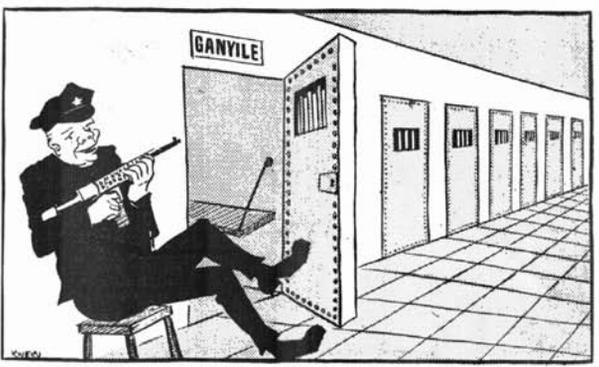
It is cool outside, but I am hot inside, like Mr. K. telling the Americans what he thinks of their spy-planes.

I wonder if our forefathers felt like I feel now? They did not die like Moses in bygone days, upon the shores that overlooked the promised land. They died in their race, but fell before the journey ended and left their sons to grope upon the road, alone.

They left a race of haggard slaves upon whose hearts and backs the Nationalist scourging whip has carved a burning seal. But also the stretching of their cells Africa is on the sunny side.

Africa! You are the dream of our hearts! We will fight for you till we are free from those who oppress us. We shall see and call ourselves true Africans.
Mayibuye Afrika!
Iwe Lethu!

GOODWIN N. MASILO
Bloomfontein.



"He's gone—but there are plenty left."

THE GANYILE SAGA

NEW AGE EXPOSURE ENDS IN VICTORY

By M. P. Naicker
ON Saturday, August 26, 1961, at about 10.30 p.m., Anderson Khumani Ganyile, his friend Ingleton Ganyile and his comrade, Mr. Mohlovu Mtsoko were kidnapped by members of the South African Special Branch at Qacha's Nek, a little village in Basutoland, situated about 600 yards from the South African border.

No one would have known of this crime but for the quick-witted action of the young Pondo leader who smuggled a short, crisp note to friends informing them of the kidnapping.

A photostatic copy of the note, printed in the New Age a week later, set in motion one of the greatest exposures ever of the Nazi methods used by the South African Government.

CAMPAIGN

International repercussions were immediate. The South African United Front, led by the former Deputy President-General of the banned African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo, immediately launched a campaign from its London headquarters.

This campaign was quickly taken up by the Anti-Apartheid Committee, an all-Party Group in London. Mr. Fenner Brockway, the British champion of colonial freedom raised the matter in the British Parliament.

In South Africa the Congress Alliance mounted a campaign for the release of Ganyile, and set in motion a long-drawn-out legal fight.

The Ganyile kidnap scandal dates back to early 1960, when the gallant and heroic peoples of Pondoland launched their historic campaign against Bantu Authorities.

Ganyile, who, because of his activities as secretary of the ANC Youth League, had been refused permission to re-enter Fort Hare, immediately threw himself into this struggle and played a most prominent part in organising his people in their life and death fight against this obnoxious apartheid measure.

ESCAPED

During the 1960 National State of Emergency, Ganyile was arrested and detained at East London. On his release on August 8, he returned to Bizana and once again took his

place as one of the leaders in the Pondo struggle which had continued unabated during the Emergency.

On November 7, 1960, he was again seized by the Special Branch and forcibly deported to Frenchdale. From there he escaped to Maseru, later moving to Qacha's Nek where he was offered a rent-free hut.

It was from this hut that Ganyile was kidnapped.

Ganyile's description of the kidnapping as expressed in the affidavit he submitted to Court reads like a paper-back thriller. Describing the events at the hut, he said:

"At about 10.30 p.m. of that day (August 26, 1961), I was awakened by Ingleton Ganyile who informed me that there were people at the door.

THE ATTACK

"As soon as I realised that the party outside included members of the South African Police force, I became most apprehensive as I knew they had no authority to operate in Basutoland without a proper warrant and no mention had been made of any such document.

I concluded that they were there for some nefarious purpose which might include bringing about my death and I accordingly determined to defend myself.

"The party outside then commenced to throw stones at the door and windows of the hut. The windows were covered with cardboard which soon tore open allowing the attackers to shine their torches into the hut. At that stage I was at the door armed with an axe whilst my companions were at the windows armed with bottles.

"I instructed my companions to do all in their power to resist this unlawful attack and they commenced throwing bottles at the attackers. We also raised an alarm, shouting out that we were being attacked by members of the South African Police force. When we started shouting our attackers withdrew for a short distance but when no one came out to our aid they returned.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE

"The attackers entered the hut and after a violent struggle, I and my companions were overcome and handcuffed. There were six persons in the attacking party and I recognised five of them as members of the South African Police . . .

"After I had been handcuffed, I was struck a violent blow between the shoulder blades and pushed out of the hut. When I reached the door I attempted to escape but was pursued, thrown to the ground and kicked. One of my assailants spoke to me in a low voice and warned me to keep quiet or they would shoot me . . .

GAGGED

"I continued struggling and shouting and the said Potgieter (one of the policemen recognised by Ganyile) tied a scarf around my neck and the said Jan (another of the policemen recognised by Ganyile) put a handkerchief in my mouth so that I continued my struggles until was forced to the border."

In an interview with New Age after his release Ganyile related the events that followed.

"August 27: Taken to Matatiele prison and after a few hours there transferred to the Mount Fletcher prison.

"August 27: Transferred again, this time to the Umata prison.

November 25: Taken to Mqungeni Gaol in Western Pondoland.

December 15: Brought back to Umata.

December 22: Taken before an Umata magistrate where it was alleged for the first time that he was being charged for attempted murder.

HABEAS CORPUS

In the meantime, on instructions from Ganyile's uncle, an application for habeas corpus was made before Justice Wynne in the Grahamstown Supreme Court. After a delay of seven weeks the judge refused the application. On an appeal to the full Bench of the Eastern Cape Supreme Court, however, the Judge President ordered the Minister of Justice to show cause why Ganyile should not be produced in court.

Before the return date of this order, on January 5, Ganyile was brought before the Umata Magistrate's Court to answer charges of incitement to murder and attempted murder.

On January 10, an application for bail was made on behalf of Ganyile and on the following day bail of R400 granted. On the same day Ingleton Ganyile and Mohlovu Mtsoko were reported to have been released.

Two days later, all charges against Ganyile were withdrawn and the Minister of Justice in a statement to the press stated that he (Ganyile) was free to return to Basutoland. The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw also made a statement apologising to the British Government for the action taken by

the Special Branch in illegally entering Basutoland.

On January 19, the saga of Anderson Khumani Ganyile took yet another turn when, accompanied by his advocate, Mr. E. Gani, and followed by a Special Branch car, he returned to Basutoland.

The end of the saga is yet to come. Ganyile has issued a demand for R20,000 damages against the Minister of Justice. In Britain the Anti-Apartheid Committee is expected to press for strong action to be taken by the UK Government against the South African Government.

Ganyile himself has pledged to return to South Africa and in a statement to New Age said: "No matter what happens, my future is with my people and I shall not rest until full freedom and democracy is won for all in South Africa."

"I have dedicated myself to

this goal, and the events that have taken place have served only to make me even more determined than ever to continue the glorious struggle for a truly democratic South Africa," he said.

BAIL FOR SISULU

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. Walter Sisulu, former Secretary-General of the now banned African National Congress, appeared in court last Monday on a charge of forging a pass, after 12 days in prison under the no bail Act.

The hearing of the case was postponed until January 31 and Mr. Sisulu was released on bail of R50.

A profile of Anderson Ganyile

A MAN OF HIS PEOPLE

ANDERSON Khumani Ganyile, whose name and fame spread round the world, is a young man, just 26 years old. He is small, well-muscled and self-contained. Neither Frenchdale—where the souls of men shrivel and dry up in the hot sun even faster than their empty stomachs—nor months of punishing solitary confinement, have impaired his quiet dignity or his sense of humour.

Already while still at Lovedale High School, Ganyile showed those qualities of leadership that were to grow so rapidly in the rich soil of the Pondo people's great struggle. Essentially a man of action and few words, calm, quiet and unyielding, he refused to name the members of the ANC Youth League branch at the school to the Special Branch or the Superintendent. Yet disciplinary action could not be taken against him because the whole school threatened to walk out if he were expelled!

From Lovedale, Ganyile went to Fort Hare, his name really known only in the Bizana district, where he was born and grew up. The new administration, when it gained complete control of Fort Hare, refused him re-admission in his second degree year—he was too political!

Ganyile returned home to Bizana and at once threw himself into the developing struggle. He soon emerged as Secretary of the famous Hill Committee that co-ordinated the vast popular uprising against Bantu Authorities, pass laws and increased taxation.

In Bizana, and throughout Pondoland, Anderson is well-known and deeply loved. When he was banished to Frenchdale without warning there was deep anger over his victimisation, and when he escaped to Basutoland, the people of the small huts rejoiced. When his mother heard that he had been kidnapped, after he had managed to smuggle a note out of Kotsstad jail on the one night that he spent there, she became ill with worry.

Now, after more than four months in solitary confinement in his homeland, he is at last free. He is a man of his people, a man of South Africa. Yet, the prosecutor, in opposing the bail application, said that he had no 'interests' in the country!

Anderson Khumani Ganyile feels deeply the great injustice of our society. He is the man who said, while handcuffed and on the train that was taking him to Frenchdale:



Anderson Ganyile

"My only crime is that I have allied myself with my people. The people of Pondoland are demanding their inalienable birthright: freedom. Pondoland will be satisfied with nothing short of sending representatives to Parliament."

His strength has not diminished in the last five months—on the contrary, it is greater than ever.

THIS IS THE CALIBRE OF ONE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREMOST FREEDOM FIGHTERS. A WORTHY SON OF AFRICA.

S.A. POLICE KIDNAP PONDO LEADERS

NEW AGE DISTANT LAND

Anderson Ganyile Seized at Dead of Night, Whisked Across the Border into S.A.

ANDERSON Khumani Ganyile, the young Pondo leader who escaped last February from a Frenchdale concentration camp near Matatiele and was being at Qacha's Nek, Basutoland, has been kidnapped by the South African police and transported across the border into the Republic.

By T. No. 40. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. 6d. S.A. POST OFFICE: Thursday, September 21, 1961.

SENT BY MR. GANYILE

Basutoland on 30

These are the headlines that informed the world, for the first time, that Ganyile and his comrades had been kidnapped.

For Indonesia, a Dutch Occupied West Irian is Like

A DAGGER AT THE HEART

INDONESIA'S claim to the Dutch-occupied part of its territory has suddenly become news for the daily press. During the twelve years since the Indonesian government first asserted its sovereignty over the whole of Indonesia, little has been heard of this matter in the West, yet for the Indonesian nation it has always been a question of life and death.

When, in 1949, the Indonesian liberation army defeated the Dutch colonialists after four years of grim struggle, the former Dutch East Indies became the United States of Indonesia and, a year later, the Republic of Indonesia with President Sukarno at its head. The Dutch reluctantly agreed to renounce all claims to sovereignty over the territory of their former Asian colony and, in fact, withdrew their remaining troops and administrators.

But their army continued to occupy one part of the former colonial territory—that which they call 'Dutch New Guinea' and which the Indonesians refer to as



President Sukarno

the province of West Irian. The province constitutes one-fifth the area of Indonesian territory.

For four years the Indonesian Government tried to negotiate with the Dutch on this issue. They politely insisted that foreign troops had no business on Indonesian soil, and in the interests of peace offered safeguards for Dutch economic rights and concessions.

DUTCH REPLY

The Dutch reply to these proposals was to incorporate the territory of West Irian into the Kingdom of the Netherlands! Needless to say, the western press, which is now shedding crocodile tears over the Indonesian campaign to win back the stolen province, raised no objection to this crude Dutch provocation.

The Indonesian reaction to this turn of events was to take the matter to the United Nations, where it was discussed annually from 1954 to 1957. But each time the voting bloc of NATO countries and their satellites prevented the resolution calling on the Dutch to leave the Indonesian province from gaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

DIRECT ACTION

Thereafter, the Indonesian government decided that if West Irian was to be reunited with the motherland, direct action would have to be taken. The Dutch government had replied to every peaceful move for the settlement of the question by increasing its

occupation forces in 'New Guinea.' It therefore became clear that, just as Indonesia as a whole had had to win its freedom by force of arms, so the last province under colonial domination would never be relinquished voluntarily by its unrepentant imperialist rulers. Nevertheless, the Indonesians continued to hope that actual fighting might be avoided. Economic measures were taken against the Dutch in Indonesia; their assets were frozen until such time as they withdrew their armed forces from Indonesian soil. In 1958 the Dutch government obviously wanted a showdown.

REAL MOTIVES

One might wonder how to account for Dutch intransigence in what was so obviously a lost cause. Leaving out of account the usual imperialist cant put out by the Dutch Foreign Minister Luns, to the effect that the Dutch have a 'civilising mission in New Guinea,' a 'duty to the Papuans,' and so forth, one must look elsewhere for the real motives of his government.

Undoubtedly, the one hundred million dollars invested by the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company have helped to stiffen official Dutch attitudes in the face of considerable opposition from ordinary taxpayers who do not see why they should foot the bill for these untimely adventures in colonialism.

NO SECRET

But more important is the role which West Irian plays in Dutch plans to recover their huge investments in the rest of Indonesia which have been confiscated by the Indonesian state. Many of the Dutch colonialists who were forced to leave the rest of Indonesia in 1957-58 left with the cry, 'We will be back,' and they have never made any secret of their determination to use West Irian as a base for aggressive acts against the Indonesian Republic.

Armed insurrections by former members of the Dutch colonial army in Eastern Indonesia and plots to assassinate Indonesian political leaders have been organised and supported from 'Dutch New Guinea.' While this dagger is poised at the Indonesian Republic, the Republic lacks the security which it needs to carry out its plans for national development.

But the decisive factor determining the extreme provocative nature of the Dutch attitude has undoubtedly been the strong support which it has always received from its imperialist allies. The intensely reactionary Australian government, which is afraid that its own exploitation of its rich eastern part of New Guinea will be endangered if the Dutch go, has played a particularly shameful part in stiffening Dutch policy on West Irian.

In fact, on two occasions when the Dutch appeared to be ready to see reason, they suddenly reverted to their old position after strong appeals from Canberra.

N.A.T.O. ARMS

The British government, reflecting the strong ties between Dutch and British capital in South-East Asia, has always been hostile towards the new Indonesian Republic, and is worried about its colonies in North Borneo. Official American circles, dominated by cold war strategy, have made no secret of their intense dislike of President Sukarno's policy of neutralism and co-operation with the communists on certain domestic matters. It has therefore not been difficult for the Dutch to divert a steady flow of

NATO arms to their base in West Irian and to gain the sympathy of most of the western press.

In this way, Dutch propaganda about the 'New Guinea' question is circulated widely and repeated by every ignorant newspaper hack from Chicago to Cape Town. According to the Dutch, the people of West Irian are not of the same race as the people of Indonesia—but only a special kind of imperialist logic could deduce from this the right of members of the Dutch race to rule 'New Guinea.'

As a matter of fact, the population of Eastern Indonesia consists of a mixture of cultural and physical types. The people of Ambo and many other islands in the Moluccas, for example, are physically different from Malays and belong to the same human group as many of the inhabitants of 'New Guinea.'

On the other hand, many of the people in the developed coastal areas of West Irian are of Malay origin. With the rest of Indonesia, the people of West Irian share the Indonesian language as the common vehicle of inter-group communication and, above all, they share their experience of Dutch colonial oppression which leads them to join hands in the common struggle for freedom.

DEATH CAMP

In Indonesia, it is not the names of Beben and Buchenwald which evoke a spontaneous reaction of horror in ordinary people, but the name of Boven-Digul, the death camp which the Dutch colonial administration established in the remotest and unhealthiest part of West Irian before the war. Here, many Indonesian patriots, trade unionists and independence fighters met their end. When the Japanese freed the survivors in 1942, nobody thought that within 15 years the Dutch would reopen the camp; but this they did, and it remains their ultimate answer to the growing resistance movement which has been developing within West Irian itself.

PUPPET STATE

Nobody in his right senses is likely to take seriously the Dutch plan to establish a puppet state in West Irian. Quite apart from the fact that the Dutch have always gone out of their way to withhold educational opportunities from the inhabitants, West Irian has been part of Indonesia for far too long to make this plan workable now.

Centuries before the Dutch appeared on the scene, West Irian was part of the old Indonesian kingdom of Tidore with its capital in the Moluccas, and the Dutch occupied it only as a result of their domination over Tidore. In fact, until 1949, the Sultan of Tidore was formally recognised by the Dutch as the ruler of West Irian. This was never any question about this province's affiliation with the rest of Indonesia until the Dutch suddenly decided that they needed a base from which to threaten the new Indonesian Republic.

To the Indonesian people, West Irian has become the symbol of their incomplete national liberation. While an independent Indonesian government exists, foreign oil companies continue to run a state within a state on their concessions in Sumatra and Borneo, and the old Dutch rulers continue to hold in bondage the eastern-most province of the country.

But the modern world is getting impatient about these survivals from a bygone era, and the completion of the Indonesian revolution of national liberation is now in sight.

THIS IS BANTU EDUCATION

Pictures by ERNEST COLE



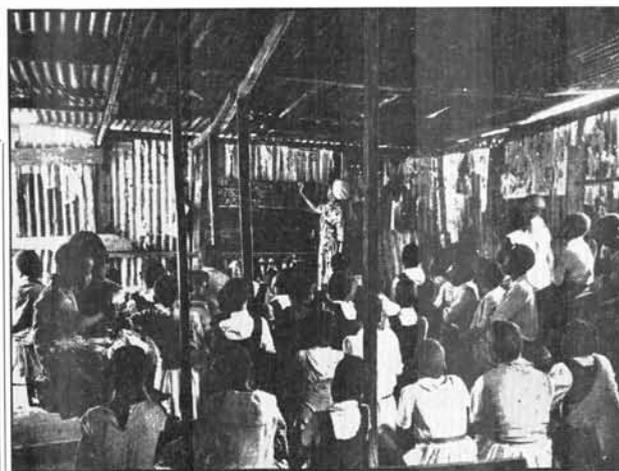
LAST week South Africa's Bantu Education schools, which have been so loudly praised by Verwoerd's Government both here and abroad, opened for the new term.

But the truth of Bantu Education is very different from the handouts of Dr. Verwoerd and his friends in the Pretoria Information Office.

TOP LEFT: This wooden building is ice-cold in winter and suffocatingly hot in summer, yet the teachers and the children say that it is better than no school at all. The girls are doing the regular Friday re-mearing of the floor with cow-dung so that it is not too dusty on Sunday, when the shack is used for church services.

TOP RIGHT: Benoni City Council was asked to demolish this old hall in the Watville Location when they acceded to a desperate appeal from the School Board and decided to turn it into a school instead. Four classes of the Lesabe School crowd into it each day, while outside the hundreds of children who have been unable to gain admission play in the dust.

BOTTOM RIGHT: This shack has been a school for 10 years, despite the fact that each parent pays the Benoni City Council 2/- a month toward a new building. The reason a new school has not been built is that the Government wants the location closed and the people moved to Council houses where they will no longer own their land.



DEATH OF 1960 LANGA VICTIM

POLICE bullets fired at Langa during the 1960 emergency have claimed yet another life, that of Jeremiah Nombidai, a young man in his twenties. Mr. Nombidai, who was permanently disabled by a random shot through the head, died at Ngqeteni last month after a long period of illness and extreme poverty.

In 1961, after drawn-out representations by the Institute of Race Relations through an attorney, the authorities eventually agreed to grant him a disability pension of R2 per month, provided he first returned to the Transkei. This he did, only to find that he had to re-apply for the grant from there.

His plight was desperate. In a letter to his attorney in Cape Town he wrote: "I would like to know how you are carrying on with the case. . . . But trouble is that I hunger. Try means so that I should eat. I don't know what I will eat now before I sleep. . . . I pray God that we should live till next again. Please send me a blanket. I have none here, cold plays with me."

Among the organisations which came to his aid were the Institute of Race Relations, the Society of Friends and the Defence and Aid Fund. Their efforts helped ease the burden of Jeremiah's last few months of life.

In a letter to the Cato Manor Ratepayers' Association, the Minister said that he was not prepared to repeal the Proclamation. The minister said that the Indian people of Natal have had "ample opportunity to develop in their own areas." The Minister further called upon the Indians to co-operate with the Gov-

PARLIAMENT: The Mixture As Before

THE Nationalist Government is going to defy its critics at home and abroad and continue with its apartheid policies.

This is the message which was broadcast to the world last Friday at the opening of the Republican Parliament.

Although the opening address consisted of an attack on the Dutch occupying it only as a result of their domination over the country's economy, instead of the customary outline of legislation, Cabinet Ministers afterwards gave notice of the following Bills:

● A Bill to amend the Electoral Consolidation Act and the Separate Representation of Voters Act—this Bill will make it more difficult to check malpractices at elections.

CENSORSHIP

● A Bill to "prohibit the production and dissemination of publications and objects that are undesirable"—this is the familiar Publications and Entertainments Bill which is being reintroduced and which provides for censorship of books, periodicals, paintings, photographs, etc. and for control through the courts of newspapers.

● A Bill to establish a National Education Advisory Council—this extends Christian National Education to areas, particularly English-speaking areas, which have resisted it so far.

Priority is being given to these Bills, although they are three of

the most controversial Bills ever introduced by the Nationalist Government.

SABOTEURS
In addition, the Government Press has revealed that the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster, will introduce a Bill to deal with "White agitators" and "saboteurs."

The events of the past six months, including the unprecedented criticism of South Africa's race policies at the United Nations, have merely caused the Nationalist Government to harden its attitude and to decide to press ahead with its policies with greater determination.

The Nationalist Government believes more firmly than ever that

stand against UN and international opinion.

It is not in the least repentent. It is proceeding with its policies as usual. It is determined to remove the few civil liberties left in South Africa as soon as possible and to intensify the pace of apartheid.

Nationalist Members of Parliament have given notice of private Member's Bills. Mr. H. J. van Wyk, for example, is reintroducing a private Bill to amend the constitution of the University of the Orange Free State. This Bill will abolish the conscience clause in the constitution and enable the university authorities to exclude persons like non-Christians, Catholics, Jews and atheists from the teaching staff.

SLOGAN

Another Nationalist, Mr. Pelser, wants to abolish the jury system, and Mr. Blaar Coetzee is congratulating the Government on establishing a Department of Information and is calling on all South Africans "to defend the good name of South Africa at all times."

South Africans who imagined the Nationalist Government was beginning to weaken under local and international pressures and was looking for an escape from its policies were mistaken.

Dr. Verwoerd's slogan for 1962 is: Full steam ahead with apartheid!

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

the future of the world lies in the White nations standing together in a solid bloc against the Non-White and Communist nations.

The Nationalist Government is trying to stampede all White South Africans into a last-ditch

CATO MANOR INDIANS MUST GO

DURBAN. The fate of thousands of Indian families at Cato Manor was sealed last week when the Minister of Community Development, Mr. W. P. Botha, refused a plea that the June 6th 1958 Proclamation, which declared Cato Manor a white area, be set aside.

In a letter to the Cato Manor Ratepayers' Association, the Minister said that he was not prepared to repeal the Proclamation. The minister said that the Indian people of Natal have had "ample opportunity to develop in their own areas." The Minister further called upon the Indians to co-operate with the Gov-

SENTENCE REDUCED!

JOHANNESBURG. THE Appeal Court last week REDUCED A FINE OF R400 WITH AN ALTERNATIVE OF ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT TO R4 when Sam Magalala and Thus Moolosi appealed against their convictions on a charge of incitement in connection with the end-of-May demonstrations last year.

This drastic reduction in their sentence came after eight months of long hours wasted in the courts, loss of pay through non-attendance at work, and worry and concern on the part of their families.

BOMBS CASE: BAIL REFUSED

From Zola Naini
PORT ELIZABETH.

FOUR men appeared in court last week in the preparatory examination into allegations under the Explosives Act.

The accused are Messrs. Harold Strachan, an art lecturer; Govan Mbeki, a journalist and co-accused in the Pietermaritzburg Leaders' case; Joseph Jack, an ex-Treason

Trialist, and Hloimpi John Soyeye, all of Port Elizabeth.

In opposing application for bail the prosecutor produced a letter from the Attorney-General strongly urging that the accused be not allowed out on bail. The prosecutor also handed in an affidavit stating that the Special Branch had information that the source which could not be disclosed, that the accused would not stand trial if allowed bail, and that they would leave the Republic.

The Defence attorney then appealed to the court to grant him permission to present affidavits from the accused on the following day. In replying affidavits each of the accused stated that he had no intention of leaving the Republic and no standing trial.

Dismissing their applications the Magistrate said that the court had not been satisfied that the accused would stand trial if granted bail. The court, he said, attached great importance to the "secret information" mentioned in the Special Branch affidavit and the letter of the Attorney-General.

The Magistrate said that there was nothing against Soyeye except the evidence before the court, and he would set him free on a bail of R200 on condition that he reported at a police station daily.

WITNESSES

The State expects to call 30 to 40 witnesses during the preparatory examination. So far, 20 have appeared. Some of the witnesses stood in the witness box for three minutes to answer three questions: Do you know Mr. Strachan? Does he usually sleep at your place? Did he sleep at your place on this particular night?

WORKERS CLASH WITH LANDLORDS

JOHANNESBURG.

ALTHOUGH both sections are united in total opposition to Government plans to declare Vrededorp white, strong dissension between working-class and property-owning members of the Indian and Coloured communities was revealed at a Group Areas Protest meeting held in that suburb last week.

The poorer section say, at the same time as claiming their right to remain in Vrededorp, that there must be used for a Council Housing Scheme for workers' flats.

They complain that their landlords are charging exorbitant rentals for tiny homes, and that because of the terrible shortage of housing tenants are often forced to pay double the rent-control price. Allegations have been made that receipts, however, are made out for the fixed rate.

The meeting of over 700 people was called because the Group Areas Board has asked for replies and representations by February 19, after which it will make a ruling on the area. A section of Vrededorp has already been declared White.

Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, the ex-secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, told the excited audience that it was vital that they did not split on this issue. This was a national question that must receive minimum opposition from all who wanted to stop Government legislation.

UP MY ALLEY

It beats me.

A bird of pale plumage who passed himself off as one of those across-the-border Coloureds tags onto a nut-brown maid and they do what is known as going steady. They are said to have dated old black magic called love. Juliet seems to accept Romeo as a fair-skinned nie-blankie.

The next thing—up pops villain Immorality Act, twirling his moustache and cackling with triumph. Lover boy takes the high jump—six months.

But lover boy had this coloured gal, he mixed with coloured people, went to their parties, etc., etc. Yet he prefers jolly rather than admit he was Coloured—to save his family from the "stigma" of being labelled Coloured.

What I'm trying to figure out is—was lover-boy on the level? Was this true love? I leave it to you. It beats me.

But you must have heard the other one about this crazy mixed-up land of ours.

Here in C.T. a non-white woman had to look like blazes for a job as a domestic. All prospective madams turned her down because she was too white! She got a job

eventually. It reminds me of the white slave racket.

Likewise and once again. A white woman got four months for bigamy. So what? It also turned out her second husband was an Indian. So the beak on

BY ALEX
LA GUMA



the bench puts in another penny's worth after passing sentence by saying that now she and hubby might even be charged under that Immorality Act, and asked another tuppence worth: "I can't see you turning back now that you have lived as an Indian. Perhaps God will forgive you for your folly—I cannot."

All this, like Parliament, has given me a bad pain in the neck. So long.

APPEARED IN COURT



Joseph Jack



Harold Strachan



Hloimpi John Soyeye

Emily Zamba, a servant of the Strachans, closely questioned about the movements of Mr. Strachan—if he had slept at home on particular nights and if he had any African friends who visited him. Strachan, she said, had slept at home on the nights in question and she had not seen Africans visiting him. Questioned about the charred remains of a powder found on the stoep, she told the court that she had cleaned the stoep but did not know the powder.

Some of the articles mentioned in court were not available as exhibits. The prosecutor said the articles had been sent to Pretoria for analysis and would be available at the next hearing.

The defence reserved cross-examination of the witnesses for a later stage and the case was remanded for February 6.

Mr. Collin Jankelowitz of Noach, Jankelowitz and Zartzt appeared for the defence.

BANNING DID NOT STOP THEM

CAPE TOWN.

OVER 800 people attended the African Youth League's protest meeting at Nyanga West on Sunday, following a magistrate's ban on the Youth

meeting that was to have been held at Langa on the same day.

Copies of the banning order were served on the people by the Special Branch to be connected with the meeting, when in fact none of them were involved. Nevertheless, the Youth League finally cancelled the Langa meeting, deciding at the last moment to hold one at Nyanga West instead. The meeting, although organised at 2 hours notice, turned out to be a great success.

An enthusiastic audience listened to the speakers' fiery speeches advocating Non-co-operation and urging the people never to allow the government to establish Urban Bantu Councils.

Mr. E. Loza, one of the Youth leaders, speaking on non-co-operation said: "It is high time the people unanimously rejected all government institutions aimed at oppressing the Africans." He urged the people not to serve on African School Boards and Committees and warned the teachers against allowing themselves to be used by the government to serve poison to their own children.

Mrs. Mabce, speaking for the Women's League, appealed to the women to co-operate with the Women's League Deputations to the City Council which will demand the immediate improvement of sanitation in Nyanga West which because of its unhygienic state has aroused great anxiety among the location mothers.

"We demand that the City Council provides better sanitation; our children die from many diseases," she said.

A resolution protesting against the banning of the meeting, rejecting the Bantu Councils and denouncing the Nationalist projected African removal scheme was passed.

BASUTOLAND UNITY CALL

MASERU.

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lesotho (Basutoland) in a statement issued this week said that to split the forces of the nation and to weaken them in the face of imperialism is to betray the struggle.

The statement was issued after the Executive Committee of the Central Committee had examined the results of the recent conference of the Basutoland Congress Party, and reports of the liberation movement and trade unions in Basutoland.

The committee agreed that conditions were extremely favourable for a major advance to freedom in Basutoland. On the world arena the socialist system was turning more and more into a dominant factor of world development in the interests of peace and social progress.

The statement continued: "Anti-Communism is a weapon that the imperialists have used over and over again in order to divide the people in the fight for freedom. The use of this weapon by persons who are supposed to be fighting for freedom is usually the signal for a retreat to imperialism."

DISASTROUS PATH

"The present leadership of the Basutoland Congress Party is wittingly or unwittingly embarked on the disastrous path of anti-Communism. This negative feature exhibited itself at the recent conference of the BCP and resulted in a completely unproductive conference. The programme were employed to advertise in the most ostentatious manner a futile campaign against the seven-week (at the time) old Communist Party of Lesotho and against Communism in general.

"Communism is the most powerful force in the world today. This is precisely because it offers the only way of solving the urgent problems facing mankind. It is no longer possible to threaten or intimidate communists. Least of all can this be done in Lesotho where individual communists have played a major role in the liberatory struggle long before the present leadership of the BCP became active in politics."

"The Communist Party considers that the people must not be diverted into the path of sterile ideological quarrels with one another. The enemies of the Basutoland are British Imperialism and its ally—aggressive White South African imperialism. Those are the forces which we have to unite to fight."

LIBERATION FRONT

"The Communist Party calls upon all the people to work for the formation of a broad national liberation front of all progressive organisations and groups; to build up the organisations that would naturally constitute such a front—the

BCP, the Lekhotla La Bafo, the Communist Party, and the trade unions and women's and youth movement; to avoid splits in the liberatory movement on the basis of principled struggle for freedom.

The Communist Party considers it is vital for every Mosotho to work for unity in order that we achieve immediate independence and the setting up of a democratic government prepared to work in the interests of the masses."

ALL-AFRICAN DIAMOND MINING VENTURE

JOHANNESBURG.

WELL-KNOWN sports promoter John Dube has just formed the first all-African diamond-mining company in Southern Africa. To be known as the SPAR TA DIAMOND MINING COMPANY, it will prospect in the mountainous Mokhotlong district of Basutoland and have head offices in Maseru.

The company plans to employ about 2,000 men at the diggings, as well as a large staff in Maseru. It has applied for its own diamond-mining licence so that the sale of the finished product can be handled in Basutoland as well, instead of through Johannesburg.

Mr. Dube, who featured prominently in the news recently when he suggested the promotion of a multi-racial boxing tournament in which Sergeant Arlow would take part in Maseru—and was forced to abandon the idea as the result of strong protests from South Africa—is not going to concentrate entirely on the new diamond business.

He plans to continue coaching the soccer team that he is managing—North Hampton United F.C.—which has affiliated to a non-racial Transvaal Professional Soccer League.

Mr. Dube hinted to New Age that as soon as there was capital available he would bring out the holder of the world lightweight boxing champion, Joe "Old Bones" Brown, to fight against South Africa's Enoch "Schoolboy" Nhlapo, and that the venue would almost certainly be Basutoland.

AFRICA

WILL GIZEGA BE TREATED LIKE LIMUMBA?

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 recelled 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 'approximation' 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 Adoula 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 colonists 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, unarmed, unworried, got their bloodstained way.

Peace in Algeria is as far away as ever, and the violence that has carried 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."

communists 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."



De Gaulle (and Salan)

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. Maulding 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 unkind 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, smiths 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

Fearred 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 Kamballi 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 of 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 being 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. Respected is one of the convenors, Mr. S. A. Haque. 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 Tswala 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 National 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.

Wolffson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng), Qualified Sight-testers and Dispensing Opticians, King George V, 155

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Dan Tswala



R. K. Naidoo

RACIALISM REGNS IN GRIQUA SPORT

From Lennie Hinson

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 the Northern Cape soccer tours.

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 the 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 Union and agreed to dissolve and 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 K.A.F.A., announced to the press that that body would not link up with the integrated Soccer Board.

TENNIS TOO

Tennis integration has also miscarried, 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. The reason given was 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 Union calling for affiliation from integrated provincial centres, it is an open question whether such affiliation will be accorded to the Griqualand West in view of the difficulties which have arisen.

TAILPIECE

Griqua Cricket is another sport in which difficulty are being experienced. 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.

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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 Zwerstout 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 it 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.

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 audiences with King, Cabinet and Members of Parliament—I am now one of them—rose to their feet to cheer him."