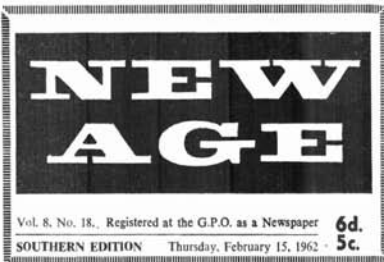


PRESS CENSORSHIP HAS ALREADY BEGUN



"DON'T BE A TSHOMBE"



Three of the workers who took part in the SACTU campaign on the Reef last week.

Workers Demand Minimum Wage of £1 a Day

FLYING START TO SACTU CAMPAIGN

THE national campaign for a minimum wage of £1-a-day and for the recognition of African trade unions, launched by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, got off to a flying start last week with mass meetings in Durban and placard parades at railway stations along Johannesburg's industrial routes.

In Durban between 2 and 3,000 people jam-packed the Bantu Social Centre and overflowed into the street to hear Congress Alliance speakers on the campaign.

Throughout the week several factory meetings were held at factory

gates where leading Congressmen, including Dr. G. M. Naidoo, Mr. George Mbele and others spoke. Other steps in the campaign included a spate of telegrams addressed to the Minister of Labour supporting a Bill for the introduction of a national minimum wage of R2 a day, which SACTU has submitted to Parliament.

S.A.C.T.U. BILL

The Bill states that notwithstanding anything contained in any wage-regulating measure or other law, the minimum wage which an employer shall pay each of his employees shall be R2 per day.

The minimum wage should apply to every industry, trade, farming

operation and domestic services.

A telegram from Dr. Naidoo on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress to the Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Trollop said: "The Natal Indian Congress urges you to support draft bill presented by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, Request I.C. Act be amended at this session of Parliament to give recognition to African trade unions."

The Cape Town Committee of SACTU has asked the Minister to meet a deputation in order to discuss the Bill. The committee is now waiting for him to name a date when he will be able to meet them. Copies of the Bill have also been sent to other MPs with letters asking for their support.

Apart from the placard demonstrations in Johannesburg, volunteers have chalked up slogans on scores of factory walls in the indus-

trial areas. These call for a £1-a-day national minimum wage; the end of job apartheid; full trade union rights; the abolition of the pass laws; no more arrests for rent arrears; freedom of assembly, organisation and speech.

TURNING POINT

SACTU's campaign is: "Let us make 1962 a turning point in the building of our trade unions. It is better to die fighting than to live on your knees."

The SACTU campaign coincides with wires pouring into South Africa as a result of the solidarity effort of the International Committee on South Africa which declared February 7 South Africa day.

Cables from overseas trade union bodies have been sent to Dr. Verwoerd protesting against the Gov-

(Continued on page 4)

Newspapers Silent On Journalists' Split

CAPE TOWN.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE FREEDOM OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS HAS BEGUN—BUT SO FAR MOST OF THE FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE BEHIND THE SCENES BECAUSE NEWSPAPER EDITORS HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO SUPPRESS THE TRUTH.

New Age can reveal that the majority of South African journalists are today filled with a sense of fear and insecurity as a result of—

● the adoption of a so-called "voluntary code of conduct" by the executive of the Newspaper Press Union. The South African Society of Journalists has warned that this "voluntary code," introduced as a result of Government pressure on the English press, can only lead to full-scale political censorship. (See story on page 4.)

● the withdrawal by the Speaker last week of press gallery facilities from Mr. Anthony Delius, Cape Times columnist, for a period of one year as a result of a satirical article he wrote on the disposition of pictures in the House of Assembly.

The Cape Times printed an editorial apology for having published Mr. Delius' article. But for the rest there has been silence. Up to the time of going to press, not a single newspaper in the country had commented on the incident.

Full-Scale Row

Yet amongst the journalist themselves the incident has led to a full-scale row. Many of them would like to take a strong stand, but are not getting the backing of their editors.

New Age brings you this week news of developments in Cape Town, known to most editors and pressmen in the country, but so far deliberately withheld from the public.

(Continued on page 8)

3 Leaders Disappear In Sekhukhuneland

HAVE THEY BEEN KIDNAPPED?

THREE prominent anti-Government men from Sekhukhuneland have mysteriously disappeared from their home villages.

The scanty reports filtering out of this north eastern Transvaal reserve home of the Bapedi suggest the three could have been sent into exile by the Bantu Affairs Department using its banishment powers once again. But if it was a banishment to add three more African exiles to this country's long list of victims, the way the banishment was carried out makes it sound even like a "kidnap."

The facts New Age uncovered as it went to press last Monday were that four men were called to the office of the Native Commissioner at Schoonard. One was allowed to go home but the other three were told immediately to collect essential clothes and possessions. That was the last heard of them.

The three men are Lawrence Ntomphe, Ramokung Mphileng and Setsuiki Matabata. An attorney trying to trace their whereabouts has drawn a blank with the Native Commissioner's office. No official information is forthcoming.

Two of the three missing men are believed to have served jail sentences following the unrest in Sekhukhuneland and to have spent a brief period at their homes after discharge, only now to disappear.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

OUR READERS REJECT THE TRANSKEI PLAN

The Transkei "Self-Rule" is planned by Verwoerd and his friend Matanzima. This is what I want to know: does South Africa belong to these two men that they can divide it into two between themselves without consulting the people of South Africa? The time is now ripe for us to show them that the country belongs to all South Africans. This Verwoerd and Matanzima plan will not work.

Verwoerd's self-government is in name only and will bring us double suffering. We have been promised by the Government that capital would be made available for the development of the Transkei but we know that the money comes from the taxes our forefathers and we have been paying, together with the indirect taxation from pass offences fines.

I say to the Africans who are more oppressed than others, let us fight the pass laws which are the key to Verwoerd's oppression enabling him to do whatever he pleases.

Greetings to Messrs Makheba and Ganyle, Chief Lutuli and all freedom-lovers of all races in our multi-racial country.

DOUGLAS MANQINA
Nyanga East.

Birthday Issue Postponed

WE have had requests from some centres to postpone the Special Birthday issue in order to give them more time to make the necessary arrangements for their celebrations. We have agreed to do this, but in Cape Town, the birthplace of the Guardian 25 years ago, the anniversary dance will be held as scheduled.

We are hoping for big things from this postponement—and we are sure that our readers will not let us down, so now that you have four more weeks in which to arrange your functions we hope you will go full steam ahead.

We would also suggest that special arrangements be made for a sales drive to sell the Birthday issue which will now be published on March 22. There will be an additional 4-page supplement and we would like this to reach as many new readers of the paper as possible. All areas must place their orders for extra copies of the paper in advance.

This four-page supplement will cost extra money and we appeal to all our supporters to send us their personal contribution right away.

PLEASE DON'T DELAY!
POST US YOUR DONATION NOW!

Last Week's Donations:
Johannesburg:
Monthly R20, Friend R10, Oxford University R2, Monthly R20, Good Friend R50, Donation R4.

Cape Town:
S.D. R10, Egg R4, Band R2,10, Harry R2, J.R.R. Cheque R2, Ann R6, Socko R2,69, Jumble R2,55, 75c, H & J R10, Diamond R2,5, Nick R1, Nes R2, Dance (per M.C.C.) R6, Fete (per Gladys) R1, Asa R2, R10, Dance (per T.B.) R2.

Grand Total: R202.74.

The self-rule the Government is giving to the people of the Transkei is most unbecoming. Why should they think of giving the Africans 'self rule' as they say they are not fit to rule? Or why do they offer pseudo self rule if they feel they are not giving the Africans what they ask for?

The Government should not try to bluff outside opinion with what in the long run may result in a crisis similar to that of the Congo. In my opinion the Government should give the Africans freedom of speech and movement and remove influx control, which bars people. It is a saddening thing to see people fleeing from their land of birth.

Do the so-called leaders of the Transkei not see that the 'self rule' they are supposed to be getting is a strengthening of 'White domination'? Can't these leaders think about the history of the country where their forefathers were robbed of their land? Are they believers of Nongqause? The Transkei's independence will be meaningless as long as key portfolios remain in the hands of the White parliament.

BURTON T. TSEKELESA
Bloemfontein.

Now we hear that Dr. Verwoerd and company have said the Transkei will have its own elected government and cabinet. I for one cannot refrain from expressing that he has done nothing to eradicate the cause of dissatisfaction which is apartheid.

It is high time for the Africans to take over. They can no longer feel insecure in this country in future unless the racialists are removed from power. It is idle to think that the Africans will want to govern themselves, or to be granted puppet government called self-government. Actually the Africans want to rule Africa. Nothing less will satisfy them.

L. F. MAKANA
East London

It is now evident that freedom for Africans in the land of their birth is inevitable. The days of imperialism are numbered, and, being aware of this, the imperialists are desperately employing the Belgian tactics of dividing the Africans in their cry for freedom by creating tribalistic independent states within the state.

In their endeavour to achieve their aims, they have gone so far as to popularise the Transkei stooge who has, in the past, proved that he is the sharpest implement of oppression. A short time ago when Chief Ndama—a man with progressive ideas—approached the government with the people's latest demands, this particular stooge singled himself out to play the game of retardation by suggesting that these demands be carried out at an ox pace.

And now, suddenly, he is the one suggesting that the plans for granting independence should be accelerated. Surely this cheap psychology will not go far, and independence with this sort of leadership has no concrete sense towards the solution of our colour situation and the restoring of racial harmony. It will only be aggravating the already tense situation. Our prosperity can only be assured with leadership of Ganyle's type.

WILSON B. NGAYIYA
Orlando West

Monty Breaks Faith

Allow me to express my gratitude to the non-white ex-servicemen of Pietermaritzburg for their recent stand which shows they are still prepared to fight Nazism.

Monty (Lord Montgomery) led the 8th Army against the Nazis during the 1939/1945 war. Today, he offers the South African Nazis that he'll draw his sword against the 8th Army!

All over Africa people are freeing themselves and getting justice for all. But Monty is prepared to defend injustice in South Africa to please his "friends" who are entertaining him.

EX-SERVICEMAN
Port Elizabeth

Monty is trying to help those who want to destroy the South African nation and occupy our land. We are not having a new South Africa which shall be governed by the will of the people should say "to hell" with him.

At his age Monty should content himself with enjoying the pension drawn from the poor London masses whose views about our sufferings he is now misrepresenting.

NIMAJA NCAWUZA
Dar es Salaam

Being called "Lord" means that one is a man of highly respectable deeds, but it is bad when that title is associated with Lord Montgomery of Alamein who is one of the warmongers of old Europe. It is only two years ago that Monty insulted the Non-Whites of this country—remember what he said about Chief Lutuli last time he visited South Africa, yet that grand man has been acclaimed by the world as a man of peace.

The world can never rest while power-mad people like Montgomery go about talking words of violence.

L. MOLEFE
Johannesburg

Oppenheimer Plays Verwoerd's Game

Mr. Oppenheimer you are hunting with the dogs and running away with the game. Your agreement with Fouché and Vorster clearly points out where you stand; you are a brick in Verwoerd's granite wall.

Well, go on making bombs Messrs Oppenheimer, Fouché and Vorster, give guns to every white man. But take it from me, Hitler had and so will you.

Bombs, guns, bannings etc, will not stop us in our non-violent struggle for freedom. The written is on the wall! Who can't see it?

PETER MHLANGA
Germiston

Farm Labour Scandal Is Still Going On!

The Nationalists' gestapo roam even in places where De Wet Nel promises that the Africans shall not exercise their political rights—in "their homelands."

I am an ex-member of the now outlawed African National Congress and was detained during the state of emergency. I was later charged for burning my Dom Pass. I was then fined R100 for four months in prison.

After my release the Nationalists' "watch dogs" pounced on me. The Pretoria City Council endorsed me out of the urban area of Pretoria because of my political activity. I came here to my home in Louisiana District, Pieterburg on October 24, 1961. I was arrested because of my political activity.

Verwoerd's gestapo were on to me. The African Special Branch came to my home on December 5, 1961. I was not at home on his arrival. I was aware that I had been arrested for entering Louisiana without a permit, because all trust farms are proclaimed forbidden areas as from 1958.

EDITORIAL

HELP DEFEND PRESS FREEDOM

WHILE the South African Society of Journalists is putting up a brave rearguard action in defence of press freedom against the censorship proposals of the bosses themselves (see story on page 3), the general public does not seem to realise how serious the threat to press freedom actually is.

If the bosses' so-called "voluntary code of conduct" is accepted without opposition (and it has already been accepted by the NPU executive), what it means is that: that every single daily newspaper in the country, without exception, will from now onwards be bound to pre-publication censorship by the bosses themselves. Rand Daily Mail, Star, Mercury, Daily News, Cape Times, Argus, The World—all, not to mention the entire Afrikaans press, will be operating according to the rule contained in the last clause of the code:

"The Committee should take due cognisance of the complex racial problems of South Africa and should take into account the general good and the safety of the country and its people."

Listen to the SASJ memorandum on this issue: "We say without hesitation that this clause requires the journalist and the editor to modify the expression of his honest opinion on political grounds... we believe that the last clause of the code of conduct means plainly that criticism of present Government policy must be toned down."

If the code is put into effect, you will no longer get the truth from your daily paper. Nor will your weekly paper be any better. Sunday Times, Golden City Post, Ilanga, Invo—all are controlled by men who have already given their blessing to this sinister "code of conduct." All will be presenting to you news which has been "ioned down" to suit the demands of a tyrannical Government out to silence all opposition.

In fact, once the "code of conduct" is put into operation, THE ONLY POLITICAL DAILY OR WEEKLY PAPER WHICH WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ITS RESTRICTIONS WILL BE NEW AGE.

While determined to play our part and defend our freedom of publication to the end, we do not welcome the splendid isolation in which we will be forced to operate.

We would far rather see the whole press free than glory in our own freedom. And to this end we urge the public to get up on their hind legs and stop the press barons from giving away a freedom which is not theirs but which they hold in trust for the entire South African people.

South African press freedom, threatened by the Undesirable Publications Bill, the Press Commission report (promised for 1963), ceaseless Government attacks, the "voluntary code of conduct" and the general gutlessness of the bosses, is being defended only by the working journalists of the SASJ today.

The political parties are silent; Congresses, Black Sash, trade unions—no one has said a word or lifted a finger. Yet this, in an issue which concerns everybody, not merely those who earn their livelihood in journalism.

We urge our readers to give battle before the war is lost. The freedom of the press is YOUR business. What are YOU doing about it?

When I reached home I found this Iscariot sitting on my chair and chatting with my father. He started to introduce himself to me and told me that he had been sent by the A.N.C. to visit my area and find out if the Congress spirit was going on.

I recognised him while he was still singing his treacherous song and told him to get out of my home. He did so.

When I came for me on December 13 early at about 6.30 a.m., they nearly missed me for their car stopped me just 50 yards out of my home. They jumped out of the car. The white Special Branch grabbed me by the shoulder and said he was arresting me for a permit.

When I wanted to know why I should carry a permit at my father's kraal I was told that I was found guilty. So I was sentenced to 20 days or R8. I stayed five days in Pieterburg prison and was later sold to a farmer about 27 miles south of Pieterburg. There I found two other prisoners who were arrested for petty cases. We wore sacks and slept with sacks in a filthy compound full of mice, lice and flies. We started work at sunrise and went on till sunset. We ate stiff porridge with skimmed milk. We worked even when it was raining. I spent my Xmas at this farm and was released on December 29, 1961.

I appeal to all freedom fighters of different political motives to fight this farm labour scandal which still exists in this civilised South Africa. I shall fight for the liberty of my people and Africa till I go six feet under.

Amanda ngawuhu - Matla kea rona.
APRIL MOGOTLANE
Pieterburg

By adopting their "voluntary code of conduct" the newspaper bosses are trying to appease Verwoerd, but the

JOURNALISTS REJECT NEW PRESS CODE

THE announcement on January 21 by Mr. Marius Jooste, President of the Newspaper Press Union, that the senior members of the N.P.U. had accepted a so-called "South African Free Press Code" has ushered in a new period of voluntary press control which means the end of press freedom in South Africa—if the public takes it lying down.

The Newspaper Press Union is an organisation controlled by all the big newspaper bosses of South Africa. The senior members include the owners of the Afrikaans as well as English-language newspapers.

The President is Mr. Marius Jooste, Managing Director of "Dagbreek," the Nationalist paper of which Dr. Verwoerd is chairman.

The Vice-presidents are Mr. G. M. C. Cronwright of the "Cape Times"; Mr. D. H. Olden of the "Argus Company" (including

paper Press Union's acceptance of "voluntary" control it called an emergency meeting of the SASJ Council. The meeting deplored the fact that the NPU had—without consulting the SASJ—circulated plans for voluntary Press control in spite of the unanimous opposition of the SASJ, which is the only body fully representative of the journalistic profession in South Africa.

The Nationalist Afrikaans papers do not allow their employees to be members of this trade union. Employees of English-language newspapers are still allowed to join the SASJ, although the employers seem to have stopped listening to the Society's demands.)

Although not consulted, journalists will be subject to the "South African Free Press Code."

The "Code" will be administered by an ex-Judge and two employer representatives, one from the Afrikaans and one from the English Press. This three-man "Board of Reference" will have the power to "reprimand or severely reprimand any proprietor, editor or journalist adjudged to have been guilty of an infringement of the Code."

The Board can force the offending newspaper to publish the reprimand "in such manner as may be determined by the Board" and also force the paper to publish a "correction."

Careers Ruined

The Senior Vice-President of the SASJ, Mr. Roy Rudden, said in a statement:

"The punishment provided for is summary and does not meet provision for an appeal by an accused journalist. There is also no provision in the code to allow a journalist to state his side of the case in which he may be involved. Great harm can thus be done to the career of the victim."

It is clear that no self-respecting journalist can agree to work under these conditions.

It is also clear that there has never been a stronger need for collective action to safeguard the freedom of the press and the dignity and self-respect of working journalists.

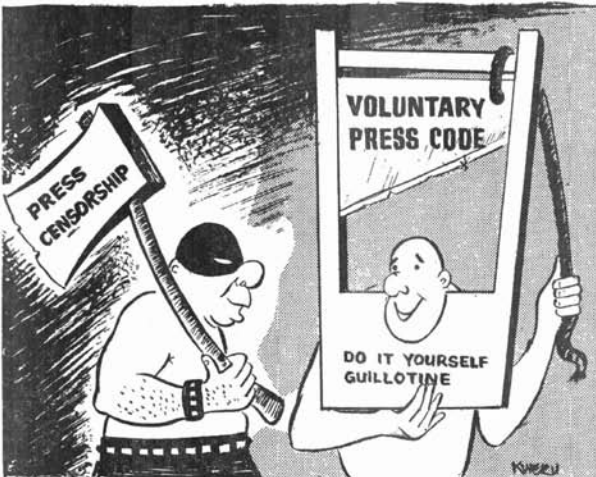
The "English press" in South Africa has for years been the target of an incessant Nationalist hate campaign, the obvious intention of which was to destroy the free press in this country. Some of the newspaper bosses are showing the first signs of retreat, but they are unable to defend press freedom in South Africa it may yet be the task of their employees to show them how to do it.

As this article is written a wave of protest is going through the ranks of the South African Society of Journalists. Indications are that the majority of the members of the SASJ will not take it lying down.

Memorandum

In a memorandum submitted to the NPU by a three-man delegation of the SASJ recently, the point is made:

"The Press should not relieve the Government from the odium which will and should attach to political censorship of the Press. An evil is no less evil because it is self-inflicted . . .



THE PRESS: "Don't bother. I can manage on my own."

"Censorship may be imposed upon the Press in this country, but not we hope until the Press has fought it to the last. No self-respecting journalist or newspaper can voluntarily submit to a so-called Code of Conduct which is political in its origins and intentions. We ask the Newspaper Press Union to join us in rejecting censorship and in refusing to act as the Government's agent in imposing censorship on the South African press. Our function as a Press is to resist any move to gag us—it is not our function to gag ourselves, in the hope that the process will in that way be made more comfortable."

Bravo! That's the way to talk. If the journalists stand their ground in this critical period, there is no doubt they must win.

Hundreds Arrested In Country Pass Raid

WOLMARANSTAD.

Police recruited from all the neighbouring towns in this area surrounded Wolmaranstad in the early hours of Saturday morning, February 3, and carried out the most intensive raid this town has ever known.

The magnitude of the raids surpassed even those undertaken during last year's May 31 general strike.

A house-to-house search by the police resulted in hundreds of people, men and women, being arrested. People were roused from their sleep and had to stand by helplessly while their homes were ransacked by squads of policemen.

The raid, according to what people were told, had a four-fold purpose: police were raiding for passes, rent receipts, people illegally in the area and dangerous weapons.

The morning following the raids many homes, shops and offices were without their workers. But the cells were full.

People here have been roused to a white heat of anger by this demonstration of strength by the police.

"There can be NO FREEDOM IN GHETTOS"

Government's Plan For Indians Rejected By Congress

DURBAN.

"SOME Indians are living in a fool's paradise if they think that the proposed Indian Advisory Council could in any way benefit the community," said Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in an exclusive interview with New Age.

Last week in the Senate Mr. Mares, the Minister of Indian Affairs, said that he had met a number of Indian leaders in Durban and discussed with them the question of setting up an Indian Consultative Council as a prelude to the establishment of an Indian Advisory Board.

Commenting on the Minister's speech to the Senate, Dr. Naicker said that the Minister had left no doubt that he was still anti-Indian. He is reported to have told the Senate that the Indians are a wealthy community and that in the Transvaal they bought most of the new cars and often travelled overseas simply because they did not have the opportunity to invest in this country.

Dr. Naicker said that on the one hand this statement was untrue, and on the other it was an indictment of the Government which supported the capitalist mode of production.

Leading sociologists had repeatedly stated that over 70 per cent of the Indian community were living below the bread line. Of the remaining 30 per cent the majority were barely above the bread line, he said.

Commenting on the statement that the Minister would not have anything to do with the Natal Indian Congress and that the Congress had little support from the Indian community, Dr. Naicker said he wished to issue a challenge to the Minister to call a meeting of the Indian community where Congress representatives, those few amongst the Indians who supported the Government and he (the Minister) could speak so as to test the support of the community.

WILD PROMISES

Calling on the Indian people not to be misled by wild promises about Indian Prime Ministers and Indian Cabinets in their own areas, Dr. Naicker said that there could be no compromise on the basic demand for full freedom and democracy based on a non-racial Parliament for all in South Africa.

"There can be no freedom in ghettos . . .

"No State within a State could survive, and therefore, any such promise of so-called independence in your own area is so much eye-wash," he said.

TRANSVAAL REACTION

The Transvaal Indian Congress, in a statement to New Age, rejects the Department of Indian Affairs' policy and describes the government as using threats and cajolery to get "yes men" among the Indian people to implement their policy.

The Minister will not succeed in obtaining the co-operation of the Indian people for a policy which has been responsible for their impoverishment in all walks of life, says the statement.

By a Reporter on a Johannesburg Daily Newspaper

"The Star" and Mr. L. H. Walton of the Associated Newspapers (including "The Rand Daily Mail," "The Sunday Times" etc.).

A Threat

These "senior members" of the Newspaper Press Union have agreed to discipline themselves in terms of a "Press Code" which includes among others the following threat to Press freedom:

"Comment should take due cognisance of the complex racial problems of South Africa and should take into account the general good and the safety of the country and its peoples."

Most of South Africa's working journalists are up in arms over the "Free Press Code." They were not consulted when the NPU had secret meetings with Dr. Verwoerd over this issue. They are suspicious of the fancy phrases which have been used to conceal the fact that the rich press bosses have accepted voluntary censorship in the belief that they can safeguard their investments by trying to appease Verwoerd and his henchmen.

The English-language newspapers have published a few weakened editorial articles criticising Press control, but the journalists know that this is only a facade to save public opinion. When called upon to take part in an all-out fight for Press freedom the proprietors show a significant reluctance.

The journalists know that the extent of censorship can never be judged by what only a few newspapers print. IT IS WHAT THEY DO NOT PRINT THAT IS IMPORTANT. VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP MEANS VOLUNTARY SUPPRESSION OF UNPUBLISHABLE TRUTH.

Emergency Meeting

When the South African Society of Journalists learnt of the News-

TUC MAY SCRAP ITS COLOUR BAR

MOVE TO ADMIT AFRICANS AS MEMBERS

JOHANNESBURG.
THE Trade Union Council conference which opens on March 19 will consider a move to admit African trade unions.

The last conference of the International Labour Organisation has had more than a little to do with this change of policy, for once again as long as the T.U.C. has a clause keeping African unions out it cannot claim to be representative of South African Workers.

This year, therefore, there is a trend towards a more progressive policy inside the T.U.C. and there are signs that some of the affiliated unions are about to emerge from their 'no politics' cocoon.

The National Union of Biscuit and Operative Makers has sent in a resolution condemning racial discrimination and political banning by the government; and the Municipal Workers' Union is demanding the stopping of nuclear tests.

DIVISION
The T.U.C. unions are somewhat torn on this question of admitting African unions. A colour bar standing nothing but harm abroad. It has become increasingly clear over the years that if the TUC is to serve as a truly representative voice of the workers it must come out in genuine

opposition to the Nationalist Government's anti-working class policies.
On the other hand it is known that several unions will go to the conference with a mandate not to press too strongly for a change in the constitution if the more conservative elements oppose the admission of Africans.

The resolution to admit African trade unions goes forward, too under the handicap that it is aimed, in the words of one of the TUC's leading executive members, "to put SACTU out of business."

Incidentally, not wishing to be 'confused' with SACTU, the SATUC will ask conference to change its name to "Trade Union Council of South Africa" (TUCSA).

IN THE AIR
New Age interviewed Mr. L. C. Scheepers, the TUC President, about the report that there would be a change in the constitution to admit African unions but all Mr. Scheepers would say was that something of this sort was "in the air."

Mr. Scheepers confirmed that on the eve of the conference there had been a dramatic withdrawal of one of the affiliated unions, the Electrical Union, with a membership of 8,000. The Electrical Workers' Union said the reason for quitting the TUC was that the co-ordinating body was too closely connected

with several African unions.
The TUC conference which will represent 165,000 workers in about 55 unions, will take place at East London. The conference will also be called on to elect a new general

secretary to replace Miss Dulcie Hartwell, who recently resigned. The TUC national executive will press the candidature of Mr. Archie Moore.

FLYING START TO SACTU CAMPAIGN
(Continued from page 1)
ment's discriminatory labour policy.

DETAINED
Through eight of the poster parade volunteers were detained and taken for questioning to Special Branch headquarters at the Grays, the poster and leaflet demonstration went on, and all the volunteers mounted yet another demonstration in protest against the police intimidation, this time on the City Hall steps the same day as the arrests.

This week the leaflets will be given out in all the African townships and volunteers will go from house to house to enrol workers in the trade unions.
"The objective of this campaign is the recruitment into the trade union ranks of hundreds of thou-

sands of workers," said Mr. Leon Levy president of SACTU.

SECURE LIBERTY
A special statement by the National Executive of SACTU said: "So heavy is the burden of oppression of the working people of this country that for them change must come or poverty must drive them still earlier to their coffins. They must of necessity move for direct political expression to secure their liberty."

"The vote, freedom of speech, assembly, movement, and organisation are essential. Pass Laws and influx control block the slightest attempt to progress. Creeping job reservation is menacing. A national minimum wage of R2 a day and higher wages for all cannot be put off any longer. Trade union protection is vital."

"The workers' rights campaign which began on Solidarity Day, February 7, must culminate in the total recruitment of all workers into the trade union movement. It must be the vehicle for the organised expression of the working people of this country in close alliance with all oppressed people for a new life. To achieve this every freedom fighter must roll up his sleeves and go into the field to bring the workers into the trade union movement. **VOLUNTEERS, GO TO IT NOW!**"

Black Man's Burden



This is how one of the biggest advertising agencies in South Africa recently informed its customers that it was moving to new premises. They obviously think they are being amusing, eye-catching.
Eye-catching it certainly is—BUT QUITE DISGUSTING. And an interesting sidelight on how a wealthy firm like this possibly sees South Africa's economic set-up of wealth for the Whites as the result of the exploitation of the African.
If this had happened in one of the newly-independent African States like Tanganyika, the Boss (holding the umbrella on the left) would probably have been out on his ear—but fast!

AMERICA "If the Yankees really can't bear to live within 90 miles of a Socialist country—why don't they move?"

RED STAR OVER CUBA

The recent conference of the Organisation of American States which decided to expel Cuba from its ranks, was really a resounding flop for the United States. By threatening to withhold aid, the U.S. pressured 14 tiny States into supporting the expulsion, but Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Bolivia and Ecuador (which together have nearly three-quarters of the Latin American population) refused to support the expulsion.

This article by British University lecturer ARNOLD KETTLE shows that the Cubans, though on the alert, are quite unshaken in their surge forward along the road they have chosen for themselves.

A WEEK in Cuba hasn't turned me into an expert; but it has left me with some impressions I would defend against all comers.

This article is a first attempt to get those impressions on to paper. I had expected, I suppose, something like the Mediterranean and we did indeed step into the tropics. We had been held up by fog and ice and snow, and eight hours before we landed at Havana we had shivered in the Canadian winter at Gander airport.

Then suddenly we were in the midst of palm trees and the dark, warm smells which comes in the tropics after it has rained. It was noisier than Italy, which is saying something.

We drove in a Cadillac—much too fast—into Havana in the early evening darkness. Red stars shimmered and flickered from towers, skyscrapers and pylons. The driver in his shirt-sleeves smoked a huge cigar and turned on the radio.

Fidel was speaking to the school-children. He spoke so clearly and simply that I, who have no Spanish, but school-French and Army-Italian, could understand him. "We made the revolution!" he was saying, "so that children should be happy."

Havana, though it is fantastic, is not really the key to the Cuban revolution. Number one priority is rural Cuba: agrarian reform.

Cuba before the revolution was owned by the sugar kings and the rich landowners. They made their life, aded, abetted and bossed by the Americans, out of a rich land whose economy they distorted to a grotesque degree.

Cuba became almost a single-crop country. It was sugar, sugar and more sugar. They had to import grain and dairy products if other agricultural products it would have been far easier to grow themselves, because sugar profits dominated everything.

And sugar profits meant vast seasonal unemployment, 50 per cent illiteracy and the country left as a picturesque but sordid rural slum.

That is all changing and this is what most impressed the scores of visitors from the Latin-American countries who like our British delegation, had been invited to join in the celebrations for the third anniversary of the revolution.

"It is marvellous," said an elderly and distinguished professor from Ecuador, "you would scarcely believe what they have done in three years in the countryside. And their problems are the problems of all the Latin-American countries. It is an inspiration to us all."

"Cuba, Ecuador, America," runs one of the slogans you see all over the place. And this, it of all things, what the Yankees most fear.



Of all places, it was in New York that Castro and Khrushchev first met. The Cuban leader and Soviet Premier are seen as they greeted each other just over a year ago when both attended the General Assembly of UNO in New York.

lives or State farms. The Socialist sector comprises more than 40 per cent of the agriculture.

ELEGANT
The rural housing schemes for the farmworkers are marvelously attractive, gay and imaginative. The Cubans know how to take advantage of their climate and of the charming traditions of the Spanish style of architecture.

Their buildings are nearly always elegant and stylish, even when they are simple and utilitarian. Rene Martinez works in a store in Havana. Before the revolution he paid 30 pesos a month rent for a one-room shack for the six members of his family.

Now his flat in the housing estate of Habana del Este has a large living room, two good-sized bedrooms, a bathroom, lavatory, and a kitchen with a fridge as tall as himself.

For this he pays, like all such tenants, 10 per cent of his salary, which works out at 17 pesos a month.

No wonder there is a little plaque on his front door with the words "Esta es tu casa, Fidel!"—"Our house is yours, Fidel!"

The class, the electric enthusiasm of the young people, especially, is what strikes everyone about Cuba.

I think it comes, above all, from that running together of tested Socialist principles and a respect for particular local conditions summed up in those words: "Ours is a Socialist revolution, but it is a Latin-American Socialist revolution."
To believe the former point you have only to hear the Cubans sing the International; to understand the latter you have to see them sing it. CONGA AND ALL.

Dr. Dadoo's Protest To Nasser

LONDON.
A cable expressing alarm at the reported resumption of trade relations between Egypt and South Africa has been sent to President Nasser by Dr. Yusuf Dadoo on behalf of the South African Front.

The news had come as a great shock to the 12 million African and Non-White people of South Africa and indeed to all opponents of apartheid throughout the world "who had been greatly heartened by the resolute action for sanctions so far taken by your government and people," said Dr. Dadoo.

The cause of Africa against colonialism and racialism demands massive concerted action against the white supremacist government of Dr. Verwoerd and we therefore appeal to you in the name of Africa that your government does nothing to weaken the struggle of the South African people by breaking the trade embargo which is more important now than ever before."

Charges Dropped Against Vandeyar

JOHANNESBURG.
The State has dropped all charges under the Explosives Act against Mr. Reggie Vandeyar who is an executive member of the TIC.

He will appear in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, charged with being in possession of an unlicensed firearm.
Mr. Vandeyar had been arrested by the Special Branch on December 18 following the explosions which took place in Johannesburg at the time the gas was detained in the Fort for 12 days.

SICK MAN WITH NOWHERE TO GO

JOHANNESBURG.

THE disgusting inhuman pass laws and influx control regulations, that drive men and women from pillar to post because they have nowhere where they may legally be in their own country, is highlighted by this moving account of an old, sick man who has lost his wife, his work, and the right to be anywhere, only because he is sick.

Piet X. has been refused permission by one Superintendent and Bantu Commissioner after another to find a place to live. He has been shutted from district to district. He was born in South Africa, yet today he lives here 'illegally'.

Fifty-three-year-old Piet X. was born in 1908 on a farm in Fouriesburg. He is suffering from T.B. and has no home. At times he wishes he could just die. "Why must a man live only to experience so much hardship, in all the places where I have spent part of my life I have been told that I cannot stay," he says.

Piet left Fouriesburg in 1932 as a young man, to work in Johannesburg. He was employed on the mines and in timber yards, up to the early part of 1954. During this period he married and stayed with his wife and two children at Pimville.

In June 1954 he was engaged by the S.A. Land & Exploration Co.

Ltd. in Brakpan, who discovered that he was ill, and sent him to the W.N.L.A. mine hospital. This was the beginning of Piet's endless years of trouble.

He was later sent to his nearest living relation—his cousin in Bethlehem, but only worked there a few days before he was again confined to Hospital. He was discharged from hospital in July of the same year.

Having lost his job with the Railways and thus his permit to remain and work in Bethlehem, he was arrested by the location superintendent and "removed out" of Bethlehem on June 26, 1957.

He was instructed to go to Fouriesburg with a letter to the Native Commissioner. The Fouriesburg Commissioner also told Piet that he could not give him permission to stay in the area as he had left many years ago and had been on a farm.

He returned to Bethlehem and again saw the Native Commissioner, who said he could not change the endorsement order. He advised him to go to Johannesburg.

On the 15th of October 1957, he tried to get a permit to seek work in Johannesburg, but the X-Ray examination showed him to be a T.B. case who had to go to hospital. He was issued with a visiting permit only and was later admitted to the Rose Chest T.B. hospital.

Since then he has been in and out



Piet X. now an out-patient at the Pimville clinic, has no place to live.

of hospitals. To add to his troubles, his wife abandoned their children in the room they were renting at Pimville. Somehow he managed to send the children to a friend who is on a farm at Slabersnek O.F.S. The farmer said they are not entitled to be on the farm, but so far no action has been taken against them.

Piet is now an out-patient at the Pimville clinic. He is unfit to work, and has no money for food or rent. He has no permit to be in Johannesburg. Apparently he has no right to stay anywhere in South Africa. What must he do? Where is he to go?

THE CUSTOMERS ARE ALWAYS RIGHT

JOHANNESBURG.

Tshabalala's Store in the south-western area of Mofolo has been boycotted by the residents for the last two weeks. A shop packed with people in the evenings after work has become a ghost shop.

The boycott is said to have been sparked off when local residents heard of an alleged assault by the shop owner on a customer, who complained of short change.

But the resentment against Tshabalala's shop goes back further than that, to the May 31 strike last year when this was the only shop in the area that remained open on the day of the strike.

The latest short change incident brought back memories of the shop's strike-breaking re-

cord, and as the story spread, the walls along the street leading to the shop were plastered with posters appealing to people not to buy there. Boycott leaflets have also appeared in the area, and latest news is that the owner is asking for negotiations with residents because already he is feeling the pinch.

AND IN BECHUANALAND

LOBATSI.
Members of the local Bechuanaland People's Party recently carried out a successful boycott against a local general dealer's shop in Lobatsi.
They accused the manager of being rude to them and were incited by his threat to dis-

miss the local Bechuanaland assistants because they were supposedly discourteous to him.

Mr. "Fish" Keiting—one of the treason trait accused and ex-New Age agent who had been banished from South Africa—led a deputation to the owners demanding this man's dismissal. When this was refused, a group of the BPP members, with posters over their shoulders, picketed the shop.

They claim that in the week when this boycott took place the only people to patronise the shop were known members of Serise Khama's new party and that Serise himself walked out the picket line and into the shop to buy goods.

After only one week of a most effective boycott, the manager was dismissed.



Mr. James Sofasonke Mpanza (centre, gesticulating) couldn't hold his own against furious Orlando residents who attacked him for agreeing to set up a Bantu Authority, so he called for the police. That didn't win him friends either!

"I don't have to consult you. I am Verwoerd!"

Mpanza Tries To Force Bantu Council on Orlando

ORLANDO is in an uproar because of the attempt of Advisory Board leader Mr. James Sofasonke Mpanza to force a Bantu Authority on the people, against their wishes, and despite the fact that his own Board is deeply divided on the issue.

This is the second reef attempt to get a Bantu Council going. In Benoni the men who took jobs on the Council have been attacked from all

sides. Mpanza mustered only 15 to 20 supporters at last week's public meeting of the Orlando Residents' Association and so furious was the crowd at his back-hand deal that he had to call in the police.

Mpanza first tried to deny that he had agreed that the Orlando Board be turned into an Urban Bantu Council. Then he changed tactics and shouted: "I am not obliged to consult you. I am Verwoerd!" Mpanza was infuriated by the vote of no confidence passed in him.

He told the meeting that while he was Verwoerd the people were like the United and Progressive Parties. "The Nationalists when they want to pass laws do so without the approval of the people of South Africa and they tell the world that they have a mandate from the people."

That didn't help Mr. Mpanza's case one bit! Mpanza called his party, which won fame with its militant action in the days of the squatters' shantytown movement after the war, the Sofasonke ("Let Us All Die Together") Party. If anything will kill his party it is this acceptance of a Bantu Council.

HOW IT STARTED

The trouble started on the Advisory Board when Mr. Mpanza led his group out of a meeting in protest against the appointment of Mr. H. M. Butshingi as nominated member. (Mr. Butshingi had lost the election to the Mpanza group when he stood as an Asinamali Party candidate.)

The meeting that Mpanza broke up was due to have heard the Commissioner of Urban Bantu Councils explain the Council system. After this meeting Mr. Mpanza is reported to have gone to see the Urban Bantu Commissioner alone, and to have been closeted with him for a long while.

Mpanza then requisitioned a Board meeting to discuss Urban Bantu Councils though he was warned by the Board secretary Mr. S. Mampuru that this would be improper. The Board meeting took place, but in the absence of its Secretary, Mr. Mpanza moved that in terms of Act 79 of 1961, the Urban Bantu Council Act, the secretary should be instructed to write a letter to the Urban Bantu Council Shaws, thus bringing about a deadlock in the Board.

This report sparked off the public row.

DEADLOCK

The two nominated members of the Board, Messrs Butshingi and Mampuru, are dead against the Mpanza move, and a third member of the six-member Board has crossed to their side since the public meeting, thus bringing about a deadlock in the Board.

The residents' meeting decided to

WIDOW OF DEAD MAN GIVES EVIDENCE IN BOMB CASE

JOHANNESBURG. **FIRST** witness in the case in which Advisory Board member Benjamin Ramotso is being tried for the bomb explosion in Dube last December 16 was the widow of the man who was killed by the bomb.

Dressed in black and wearing a Lutuli badge Mrs. Maria Molefe went into the witness box to describe the last day on which she saw her husband alive. She broke down at the point where she had to describe the finding of her husband's body and the court adjourned for a short while at this point.

Ramotso is being charged with culpable homicide, and under the Explosives Act and the Unlawful Organisations Act.

Mrs. Molefe told the court that her husband left home on December 16 before 8 p.m. He had left by car but she had not asked him where he was going.

After that night she heard people talking about something that had happened and she left her house and went in the direction of the Dube Municipal Office.

Prosecutor: What did you find? Mrs. Molefe: There I found my husband lying.

Prosecutor: Was he dead or alive? (At this point Mrs. Molefe broke down.)

Det.-Sgt. Visagie from The Grays handed in sketches and photographs taken at the scene of the explosion. The Non-European public gallery was filled to overflowing. Ramotso was brought to court



Mrs. Molefe

from the Fort and returned to jail again until February 23. Bail applications on his behalf have been unsuccessful. The court on February 23 was asked for by the State so that certain exhibits can be returned from the Medical Research Institute and the Bureau of Standards.

EVIDENCE IN P. E. BOMB CASE

PORT ELIZABETH. **MESSRS** Harold Strachan, John Soyeye, Joseph Jack and Govan Mbeki appeared again last week at the resumed preparatory examination into allegations under the Explosives Act. The inquiry arises out of explosions that rocked the area of Port Elizabeth since December 16, 1961.

The greater part of the proceedings this week was taken up by police officers handing in articles found on the premises of the accused men. Most of the articles handed in were from the workshop of Mr. Strachan, and included plastic bottles, intact and partly burnt, pieces of plastic, tin foil, rubber stoppers and sharpeners. There are over 150 such exhibits before the court.

Police officers giving evidence told the court how they were taken by two witnesses to places in the bush on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth (Kraganama and Schoemanskop), and shown spots where experimental explosions had taken place. Samples of stones collected at these spots were produced as exhibits.

The prosecutor applied to the Magistrate for the court to be in camera as two witnesses, names of whom were not to be published, were going to describe in court how the accused men had trained them

Continued from previous column invite the Urban Bantu Council Committee to face the people at a meeting and to hear their protest against the Act. Said one speaker at the meeting: "If the Council ignores us and the Act is implemented without our approval, we will not co-operate with this dummy institution. We demand African representation in the Johannesburg City Council."

in the manufacture of bombs. It was in the interest of the public for this information to be published. The prosecutor called two witnesses to support his application, a Mr. Herman van Dijk, from the office of the Chief Inspector of explosives in Johannesburg. He told the court that his department regarded the divulging of this information as against the public interest because the chemicals employed were easily obtainable.

The Magistrate then asked the public and the press to leave and ordered that the names of the two witnesses be not published. The two witnesses then gave evidence in camera together with Mr. Dijk, who testified as to the experiments and analysis conducted by his office with the Defence attorney Mr. C. Jankelewicz sent by the police in Port Elizabeth.

DETAINED IN TRANSKEE

Two witnesses who had been detained in the Transkei following the explosion were taken to evidence. They were Win Mabandla and Sisa Dukada who told the court how they got a lift from Port Elizabeth to East London in a car occupied by Dr. Nathan Moodley and Mr. Mia Ismail.

After three days, the case was adjourned to February 27, 1962. Defence attorney Mr. C. Jankelewicz renewed application for bail but the Magistrate pointed out that the reasons for refusing bail still obtained as at the previous hearing. Mr. Jankelewicz drew the attention of the court to the unusually hard treatment Govan Mbeki and Joseph Jack were receiving in jail. They were not allowed visitors, were kept in solitary confinement and had only recently been allowed to change their clothes. The magistrate promised to refer the complaints to the prison authorities.

UP MY ALLEY

UNLOCKING the door of my very own shelter the other day, I peeped out cautiously. The sun was shining brightly and the Slegs Blankes signs were sprouting gaily all over the place, and even Parliament was adding to the warmth in the air.

All of which went to prove that the end of the world had not come.

So much for fortune-tellers, soothsayers, witch-doctors and stargazers.

I hear, however, that the Yanks have climbed in and offered aid to the disillusioned dummiess in India—do-it-yourself kits guaranteed to replace the dough some poor saps decided to burn while waiting for The Day.

Anyway, you can't keep a good man down, as the Japanese acrobat said to the Minister of Interior, and I proceeded to read the morning blab over my breakfast cereal (also from America, called Non-Fall-Out Krispy Atomic Krunchies, send two package tops and you get a free rocket—one that works).

The news seemed to read as follows: "Visitors to Kirstenbosch were surprised to see a troop of about 29 baboons near the contour above the Gardens on the Constantia side—about five minutes walk from the popular tourist attraction.

"Except for Algeria, we in South Africa have the most

difficult problem of adjustment between human beings and human beings," said Mr. Marais Steyn.

Further perusal of the paper failed to reveal what had been said by the others, but all this, as I afterwards discovered, was due to the fact that I was not wearing my specs at the time.

Anyway, a reader did point out to me the following by a Hollywood sniper commenting on l'affaire Frankie and Juliet: "There are two ways of becoming Queen of Hollywood. One is by way of the box-office, and the other is by marrying Hollywood's king."

I have nothing to say on this matter, except that one should not underestimate Juliet's prowess.

And another item called news gives us to know that a lady who claims to be the spiritual "bride" of long-dead George Bernard Shaw now claims to be expecting a baby.

I believe that similar things are happening right here in South Africa, and that the off-spring is likely to be baptised Independent Transkei.

And now, as the lady at the Shooting Club quiz said when asked how come the African population figures now stood at 11 million and the White at 3 —"I've run out of ammunition."

ALEX LA GUMA

Continued in next column

CONGO'S INTERIOR MINISTER KEPT FROM SEEING GIZENGA

AFRICA

DETAILED DISCLOSURES OF UNITED NATIONS COMPLICITY IN HANDING OVER CONGOLESE VICE-PREMIER ANTOINE GIZENGA TO HIS WORST ENEMIES WERE MADE IN LEOPOLDVILLE RECENTLY.

It was revealed that Mr. Gizenga was held at Binza army camp outside the Congo capital. He was ill and in need of medical attention—but his guards would not let his doctor see him.

The man who made the disclosures is Christopher Gbenye, Minister of the Interior in Premier Adoula's Central Congo Government.

Thirty-six-year-old Antoine Gizenga, chairman of the African Solidarity Party, is now in the hands of General Mobutu's commandos—the same troops who a year ago handed over Patrice Lumumba to his murderers.

Mr. Gbenye said that several days before Gizenga's arrival in Leopoldville from Stanleyville, Premier Adoula had instructed him to ensure Gizenga's protection. He had taken the necessary measures.

Mr. Gizenga was brought in by UN plane, but the UN representatives had not informed Gbenye of Gizenga's arrival till the next day.

When Gbenye tried to see Gizenga at the UN residence the day Gizenga arrived, he was not allowed to do so. Nor was he allowed to see him in the succeeding days.

● Without Gbenye's know-

ledge, Gizenga was moved from the UN building to a Government villa, where he was promptly asked by Security Service men.

● Next day, again without Gbenye's knowledge, he was taken by Mobutu's troops to Binza Camp.

When Gbenye went to the camp to see Gizenga he was rudely turned back by the guards, who demanded a Security Service pass.

Chief of the Security Service was still one Nendaka—despite an order by Minister Gbenye sacking him from the post.

Mr. Gbenye said he reported all this to Premier Adoula—who promptly asked him to sign a warrant for the arrest of Gizenga.

Gbenye told the Premier that before he could sign such a document he would have to see for himself whether Gizenga was still alive and in what condition he was, since he bore the responsibility for Gizenga's safety.

The Premier said he agreed, but when Mr. Gbenye again drove to the camp, with the Security Service's assistant chief, the guards again refused to let him visit Gizenga.

GIZENGA MUST BE FREED! TSHOMBE AND THE OTHER MURDERERS OF PATRICE LUMUMBA MUST BE PUNISHED!

ALGERIAN CABINET MEETS



Members of the Cabinet of the Algerian Provisional Government met in Tunis recently to consider the progress of the secret negotiations being held in Switzerland between Algerian and French Government representatives. Presiding at the head of the table is the new Algerian Provisional Government Premier, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, who last year was chosen to replace Ferhat Abbas in a move to strengthen the Algerian independence struggle. Seen from left to right are: Abdelhafid Boussouf, Said Mohammed, Belkacem Krim, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Lahdar Ben Tobbal, Saad Dahlab, Mohammed Yazid.

SECRET FRENCH-ALGERIAN TALKS MAKE SOME PROGRESS

THE Algerian war continues to take its ghastly toll of victims. In Algeria and in France, in both town and countryside, men, women and children are dying because the forces of reaction refuse to allow the overwhelming majority of people in Algeria the right of self-determination and independence.

In France itself the O.A.S. fascist underground are becoming more and more blatant in their attempts not only to prevent Algerian freedom, but also to seize full power in France. The majority of the French people, more especially the French working class refuse to be intimidated by the O.A.S. however, and through massive strike action are compelling the de Gaulle government to take firmer action to crush the O.A.S.

Meanwhile it is reported that considerable progress has been made in the secret talks being held between representatives of the Algerian Provisional Government and the French Government.

After seven years of bloody fighting the French rulers have been forced to accept the fact that the overwhelming majority of Algerians want full independence from France and that they give their full allegiance to the Algerian Provisional Government.

The French are nevertheless determined to hold on to as much as they can in Algeria. In order to bring about peace as soon as possible the Algerians have indicated their willingness to allow the French to retain considerable control over the Saharan oilfields, as well as to keep open military bases and routes of access to such bases.

The major remaining obstacle is the position of the European community in Algeria. The Algerian Government insists that they should be given no special rights: they can choose between accepting Algerian citizenship with equal rights to those enjoyed by Arab Algerians, and retaining French citizenship, in which event they will be regarded in the same way as any other foreigners in Algeria. The future of the large number of civil servants and administrators who would inevitably be replaced by Arab Algerians is one of the main aspects of the problem.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Meanwhile Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, one of the top Algerian leaders who was kidnapped several years ago and imprisoned by the French, has been returned from prison quarters outside Paris. Ben Bella recently led a hunger strike of 9,000 Algerian political prisoners in France in protest against the refusal of the French to stop treating them as ordinary criminals.

A special envoy of the King of Morocco has been permitted to take up residence with Ben Bella and four of his colleagues. The French have also allowed a special representative of the Algerian Provisional Government to visit Ben Bella in order to discuss the next stage of the secret talks.

As soon as a cease fire in the Algerian war has been agreed upon the nationalist leaders will be released and permitted to take part in the negotiations.

The "little thaw" in the cold war, as evidenced by the release of U.S. spy-pilot Gary Powers and of Rudolf Abel, has been anticipated by the World Peace Council which is planning a

1962 World Congress for Complete Disarmament

By GORDON SCHAFFER

A World Congress for Disarmament and Peace is to be called in 1962 by the World Council of Peace.

A resolution adopted by a meeting of the Council in Stockholm, said the Congress would seek to bring into action "the millions of men and women in all countries who, despite differences of social system, consider general, complete and controlled disarmament to be their universal objective."

Many delegates underlined the high hopes raised by the appointment of a U.N. disarmament commission of 18 nations. It was clear that the Soviet delegates attached the greatest importance to this action.

But a warning also emerged from this world assembly: Time will not wait. The feeling that the Western powers have no serious intention of disarming has gained ground.

The Chinese expressed the opinion in public session that the main force to check the war danger is the struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

The controversy was so sharp that at the final public session for the first time, an issue was taken



"Before dismissing, repeat 50 times . . . East Germany and China do not exist."

to a vote. A CHINESE MOTION TO INCLUDE NATIONAL LIBERATION AS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 1962 CONGRESS WAS DEFEATED, 163 TO 24.

The vote indicated the Council's desire to stress the urgency of disarmament and the need for a link with the movements in the West. The Council demonstrated its support for the national liberation movements by recording its concern for a conference of three continents—Asia, Africa and Latin America—also to be held in 1962.

On this question, Mrs. Janet Jagan, the wife of premier of British Guiana, who came as a visitor, said that 560 BILLION

SPENT OVER 10 YEARS WOULD RAISE THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO A REASONABLE STANDARD. THIS FIGURE COMPARED WITH \$90 BILLION A YEAR SPENT BY THE WORLD'S NATIONS ON ARMAMENTS.

CUBA AND GERMANY

There were sharp warnings from Cuba and other delegates from Latin America that another invasion of Cuba was being prepared. The Council adopted a resolution calling for activity in all countries in support of Cuba during the conference of foreign ministers by the Organisation of American States beginning January 22.

A resolution on Germany said the situation "is all the more dangerous because power in the German Federal Republic is wielded by the economic and military forces responsible for the last war."

Prof. J. D. Bernal, chairman of the Presidential Committee of the Council, summed up for this reporter:

"The first activity of the Council was the Stockholm appeal against atomic weapons. Today we can say that the overwhelming support given by the UN to the demand for the outlawing of nuclear weapons has marked the victory of that idea. Now we must go forward to see that it is realized in

practice and the popular activity around the Congress for general disarmament and peace will be one of the ways of pressing our demands."

Prof. Bernal described the new movement of the women in the U.S. for peace as "one of the most encouraging developments of our time."

KANU CALL FOR KENYA REPUBLIC

The Kenya African National Union, led by Jomo Kenyatta, recently called for Kenya to become an "independent democratic republic within the Commonwealth."

An East African Federation should be formed without delay, Kanu's programme for the February 14 London conference on Kenya also said.

Kanu would not tolerate "either the Balkanisation of the country or splitting it up into units, weakening its body politic, helping the entrenched interests, and denying equal opportunity to the people," but basic individual rights would be protected.

KAZAKHSTAN has 75 universities and college students per every 10,000 of the population, as compared with 32 in Italy and 30 in France.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN DURBAN CAMPAIGN



Dr. G. M. Naicker at the gates of a factory addressing workers in support of SACTU's £1 a day campaign. On his left is Mr. Conick Ndhlovu, secretary of the Railway Union, and on his right Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, SACTU chairman.

Incident After Funeral

CAPE TOWN. OVER 300 people attended the funeral last Saturday of Mr. Dingano Kumalo, of the African Youth League, who was stabbed last week. The funeral was conducted by Evangelist Marawa, the people's pastor, in co-operation with the members of the Youth League.

Mr. Kumalo was one of the young people in Cape Town who were inspired into joining the new youth organisation when it was launched recently. Speakers expressed their bereavement at the loss of one of the young fighters. Other speakers appealed for unity among the Africans and encouraged the Youth League in the important task of bringing the youth together for the people's cause.

The Cape Town youth dressed in their new well-known khaki uniform together with members of the Federation of South African Women marched solemnly behind the hearse near their lost comrade as the funeral moved to the cemetery.

But even funerals in the townships must end with incidents. Nwanga East youth on their way home from the funeral were stopped by a police van and told to enter it. They ignored the order, however, and continued on their way. A youth, Mr. Maraka, was taken to the police station soon afterwards and questioned. He said later that he had been asked whether he knew certain members of the literary movement.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
 Juvenile Maiden Plate (fillies): SPANISH CHAIR. Danger, Grassy Park.
 Juvenile Maiden Plate (colts): KING COLE. Danger, Wingate.
 Maiden Plate: MECHTA. Danger, Jingo.
 Kenilworth Progress Stakes: GREAT GUNS. Danger. Veld Time.

Cape of Good Hope Derby:

1. FOREST KING
2. Carlisle
3. Roderick
4. Dodge.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: FEROUZE SHAH. Danger, Sun Mosque.
 Wynberg Open Handicap: KINGSMEAD. Danger, Hot Sun.
 Kenilworth Handicap (2nd div.): COURTELLA. Danger, Semi-breve.

LAST WEEK DAMON TIPPED FOUR WINNERS

CAPE SOCCER SEASON OPENS WITH A BANG

From Duleep

CAPE TOWN.

PROFESSIONAL soccer started off with a bang in Cape Town last Saturday when Moroka Swallows of Johannesburg beat the newly-formed local team, Mother City, 3-2 in the opening fixture of season 1962.

Just how much Cape fans are for pro-soccer, can be ascertained by the fact that, with only 10 days' publicity, almost 9,000 people turned up to see this match. But sad to relate, neither side lived up to its reputation.

It was only in the last ten minutes that the fabulous Swallows took complete command and displayed the form they are renowned for. In seven minutes, in a remarkable rally, they scored three quick goals to clinch the match, after being down 2-0 up to that stage.

The first half of the game saw the home team on the attack for most of the time, but they lost many scoring opportunities through individualism, in addition to an obvious weakness on the left-wing. The forwards, led by D. Martin, lacked penetration, while "Fruky" Nkomo, the Swallows keeper, capped a good game with brilliant saves from all angles. Martin even missed a penalty for City, but "Spikes" Noodling (inner-right) put his side in front with a goal scored from a melee in front of the post. This was the half-time score.

The second half like the first was a drab affair until C. Lindoor (right-half) scored for Mother City, apparently to make the game safe for the home team. But Swallows had other ideas. A thrifful revival, which brought three goals by Dhlamini, Mshumpa, L. Mbatya and P. Mabaso, saw them emerge victors of a game which they did not deserve to win (3-2).

In the curtain-raiser, Cape Ramblers figured against an Invitation XI. This turned out to be a completely one-sided affair, Ramblers winning 11-0, with "Puzzy" Jansen scoring six of the goals.

Nevertheless the game was useful

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PRESS CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

It is a fact—
 ● That Mr. Delius was not informed of his suspension by the Speaker but by the Clerk of the House. Mr. Delius asked for an interview with the Speaker to discuss the reasons for his suspension but the Speaker refused to see him.

● That a meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery Association was held last week to discuss Mr. Delius' suspension. A representative of one of the English-language newspapers moved a resolution that the Association should send a deputation to the Speaker in connection with Mr. Delius' suspension. The motion was defeated, most of the representatives of the Afrikaans newspapers, the South African Press Association and the SABC voting against it.

● That the majority of the representatives of the English-speaking newspapers then resigned from the Press Gallery Association and are planning to write to the Speaker independently about Mr. Delius' suspension.

● That at a meeting of the Cape Town branch of the South African Society of Journalists last week it was decided that efforts should be made to ascertain the reasons for Mr. Delius' suspension. Another meeting of the branch might be held to decide whether further action should be taken in the light of the inquiries made.

Hidden

These facts are of great public importance. Yet they have been hidden from the public by the press, operating under its new "voluntary code of conduct." SO FAR NEW AGE IS THE

ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY WHICH HAS BEEN WILLING TO PRINT THE TRUTH.

(Now see editorial on page 2.)



Death of Mr. Fermin Lapuente

CAPE TOWN

NEW AGE regrets to announce the death last week of Fermin Lapuente, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Juan Lapuente. Mr. Juan Lapuente was the former Spanish Republic's consul in Cape Town.

When Mr. and Mrs. Lapuente came to South Africa in 1937 to represent the Republic, Fermin came out with his family, but member only in his teens returned to Spain to fight Franco.

Held prisoner by the Franco regime after the civil war for many years, he suffered torture which broke him physically, but not his courage or his will to resist fascism.

Fermin never recovered from the injuries he sustained on the battlefield and in Franco's jail. His premature death can be attributed to the hardships inflicted on him.

Predeceased by his parents and younger brother, his death has removed from our midst the last member of the Lapuente family. But they will always live in our hearts and memories as brave and honest fighters for freedom and democracy not only in Spain but throughout the world.

B.P.B.

R.A.

Review

"THE BLOOD KNOT"

CAPE TOWN.

THE message of Athol Fugard's great play now showing at the Labia Theatre to non-racial audiences is that White and Black in South Africa are bound together by "The Blood Knot" of their common humanity. They may love and they may hate, they may try to tear themselves one from the other, they may pursue their individual destinies on different levels of existence, but their basic human needs, the very urge to live, make them dependent on one another. Apart, they will wither and die. They must join hands to forge a future for themselves, overcoming prejudice and inhumanity, realising that beneath the skin they are brothers.

Nothing very much new in the theme—it is trumpeted from many political platforms. But "The Blood Knot" is not a propaganda piece, apart perhaps from its last almost anti-climactical line. Here is a play springing from the very bowels of our life, dramatic, gripping, heart-rending, inspiring. Here is South Africa in the flesh, the wound raw and bleeding, the agony, the humiliation, the hatred and the hope.

It is not a play without faults. It needs pruning and perhaps remoulding in the second half, where the dramatic tension tends here and

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