

MAY 29 CAMPAIGN GATHERS MOMENTUM

NEW AGE

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Police Raids Fail To Cow People's Spirit

LAST WEEK'S MASSIVE, COUNTRY-WIDE POLICE RAIDS, DESIGNED TO COW THE PEOPLE PREPARING TO TAKE PART IN THE THREE-DAY STOPPAGE STARTING ON MAY 29, HAVE COMPLETELY FAILED IN THEIR OBJECT.

● During the week thousands more leaflets advertising the end-of-May demonstrations against the White republic were distributed in all main centres—60,000 by the Coloured People's Congress in Cape Town alone.

● On Sunday, at a mass meeting in the Drill Hall, Cape Town, 4,000 Moslems thundered their enthusiastic support for the strike call.

ALL THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT DESPITE EVERYTHING THE AUTHORITIES CAN DO, THESE DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE THE GREATEST UNITED ANTI-APARTHEID DEMONSTRATION THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN.

Africans, Coloureds, Malays, Indians and democratic Europeans have pledged to take part.

● Many of the members of the former PAC have decided to sink their differences with the former ANC and join in the campaign.

● In an editorial the fortnightly journal Contact, formerly hostile to the Maritzburg conference, has heeded the call for unity and de-

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This huge slogan was painted on the wall of a factory in Salt River last week. Many other buildings were similarly decorated, including the main Post Office.

4,000 Moslems Cheer Call For Action

Fantastic Scenes At Drill Hall Meeting

CAPE TOWN.

A CALL to support the mass demonstrations on the eve of the republic at the end of this month was greeted with thunderous applause by 4,000 Moslems packed into the Old Drill Hall last Sunday.

As Mr. M. T. Barden, executive member of the Coloured People's Congress, rose from the body of the hall and walked to the platform to address the meeting, he was greeted with a storm of cheers and handclapping.

"The African people represented at the Maritzburg conference have called on all sections to support the demonstrations against Verwoerd's republic," Mr. Barden told the crowd. "Let us down tools and stay at home from the 29th of this month."

At this stage Mr. Barden's words were drowned by the great ovation which arose from the audience. Clenched fists were raised and fetters waved in the air.

SHOPS TO CLOSE

Mr. Barden said that shops should be closed and nobody should go to the cinema or ride on the buses.

The Drill Hall was packed with

people sitting two to a chair, with hundreds lining the walls and squatting in the aisles. Organisers said that this was the first time that the Moslem community had gathered in such numbers to identify themselves with the struggle for freedom and equality for all people.

The meeting had been called by the Claremont Moslem Youth Association, the Muslim Youth Movement, Cape Vigilance Association, Al-Jaamia Mosque and other Moslem bodies.

REFUSE MEDALS

Speakers called on parents not to give permission to schools to issue their children with flags and medals as part of the official republic celebrations.

"Verwoerd has said that he will give no concessions to us 'inferior beings,'" Imam A. Haroon said. "But the Koran gives all Moslems the right to stand up and fight. If we sacrifice we will achieve victory."

Mr. M. Booley of the Cape Town Youth Movement condemned a qualified franchise. "We demand one man one vote. Freedom to vote

(Continued on page 6)



Members of the Congress Alliance staged a lunch-hour demonstration in Oppenheimer Square, Johannesburg, last Thursday to protest against the nation-wide police raids. The large banner reads: 'Opsaal jou Saaracen, die Republiek kom.'

**Special Feature on
Yuri Gagarin—p. 7**



OUR PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED

The Maritzburg call to reject Verwoerd's republic if the Government refuses to call a non-racial Convention is a challenge directed especially to the youth of South Africa, because they will face the future of this country.

The basic issue is whether we are going to allow the Nationalists and their fellow white supremacists further unfettered freedom to force slavery on our people. The Government will call no such Convention. Police leave will be cancelled. Saracens will be alerted and the army used. But the people will be calm and non-violent.

The Communists will be blamed again. Rev. Mahabane and Archbishop Hurley will also be called communists.

Never has the unity of all the oppressed been so indispensable. We must all be calm and go to the people—in the trains and beer halls and in the churches and their homes.

GOVT. PROVOKING VIOLENCE

The Government is threatening to meet the mass demonstrations on the eve of the republic with saracens, bullets and baton charges. It associates the disappearance of mass firearms from some Transvaal schools with the impending demonstrations to justify its use of violence.

As before, it will provoke quiet, peaceful demonstrators under the pretext of asserting an ugly situation. These threats are ample proof that the Government is panic-stricken as it realises that all democrats have joined hands in this protest.

The Africans welcome with open hearts all those who have identified themselves with their struggle—the SACP and the SAIC in particular. Those who hold themselves aloof from politics must wake up from their world of dreams. I refer particularly to the Chinese people in South Africa. It's time they stopped work gathering and join forces with the liberatory movement.

AWAKE

Grahamstown

TIME OF CRISIS

THE situation in South Africa is becoming critical. And during times of crisis it is imperative that accurate information about the people's struggle should be available.

THERE IS NO NEWS-PAPER BETTER EQUIPPED TO DO THIS THAN NEW AGE.

As usual, we need money to ensure our regular appearance. We call on everyone to support the paper—by selling it each week, passing on your copy to someone else to read and by sending in money regularly.

Don't delay! Next week may be too late.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
J & R. (May Day) R10,
R10, K.P. R10, Rubur R15,
Chin R2, L. R2, Caste sale 50c,
Sacred River R10, T.M.G. H &
J R10, N.M. R2, C.M.G. R2.
Total: R73.50

A Change Of Heart Needed

Let South Africa not console itself that because of its withdrawal the Commonwealth will now begin to disintegrate. On the contrary, this association of free nations has grown much stronger and united by the operation and removal of the cancer of apartheid.

There is still time and room for sane reasoning and re-admission to the Commonwealth.

Let White South Africa resolve now that baasskap and apartheid shall no longer obsess their lives and their children's future.

That the Union of South Africa for all its peoples and that all racial laws which are a blot on South Africa and which disgrace the statute book, will be abolished!

STEVENS O' DWYER

Johannesburg

We have no part in a Republic in which we have had no say. We have long endured indignities, suffering, detentions and exploitation.

Our patience is exhausted. There is a limit to human patience and also to the endurance of an oppressed community.

Maybe in our time!

T. J. NKOLONGWANE

Germiston

NATS MUST COME TO TERMS

I call for caution when mass action against the Nationalist Government takes place before May 31. These demonstrations must be non-violent and not anti-white or anti-anybody. Undisciplined action can only lead to tragedy. In fact it will lead to national suicide.

Strong contingents of police and the army are being organised before the dates. If you demand freedom you are called a communist. If you demand liberty you are charged with high treason. If you oppose the Nats, you are deported. Every inch of liberty is denied at gun-point.

Events in Africa make it imperative for the Nationalists to revise their thinking. They must come to terms with the forces emerging in Africa, with our true leaders and not the Bantu stooges. Only in this way will we live a safe peaceful existence.

The reason why Dr. Verwoerd and Co. are not prepared to negotiate with the true African leaders is that the Nats are so conditioned and indoctrinated in their fear of and aversion to Africans, that they are only prepared to tolerate an association of master and servant.

Perhaps it is not entirely fair to blame the Nats for their attitude. They acquire it by having it drummed into them, directly and indirectly, a hundred times a day. One cannot blame a man with malaria for running a temperature. But if he has any sense he will try to find a remedy. This is exactly what the Nats should be thinking about now.

Down with Bantustans and

THE LESSON OF CUBA

The defeat of the Batista regime by the Cuban people, led by Fidel Castro, marked the end of 400 years of oppression in Cuba and nearly 100 years of struggle against exploitation, first by Spain and then by America.

The Yankee imperialists who have bled South America white for the last 75 years are now sponsoring a gang of thugs to reimpose their will on the Cubans.

The struggle of the Cubans and the struggle of the people of our country is one and the same. IT IS A STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

South African democrats should show their solidarity with the Cubans, as well as study the situation carefully; we have vitally important lessons to learn from it.

I would say that the most important lessons we can learn from Cuba are the following:—

1. The Western powers can only enjoy "democracy" some by pursuing a policy of fascism in their colonies and Spheres of influence.

Federation. Away with apartheid. Long live Lutuli and Sobukwe.
F. L. Makana
Grahamstown

New Restaurant Is A Farce

I decided to visit the newly opened Non-European Only restaurant at the Johannesburg station to get a first-hand impression of the place.

This restaurant is the most advanced of its kind in this town by so-called Non-European standards. But a meal costs 50c and, including myself, there were two couples and two men—six in all. There was a crowd outside and one of the typical young township girls said, "How can a person like me with no money afford to get in here?"

Did the Railways think this could be a profitable undertaking or is it just a show-piece so that our Government can say, "See what we do for our Non-Europeans. Ours are the happiest in the whole African continent."

Such a bluff can never come off. What is the point of having expensive Non-European Only restaurants whilst we get such low wages? What we want is a fair share of everything in this country as the Freedom Charter declares.

BIDA

Johannesburg

EDITORIAL

THE ANSWER TO VERWOERD

IN preparation for the end-of-May demonstrations against the White republic, the Government last week ordered the most widespread raids ever conducted by the police in this country. Thousands of homes were entered and ransacked in a paramilitary operation casually dismissed by the police chiefs as "routine."

IT IS INDEED ROUTINE—THE ROUTINE OF THE POLICE STATE.

The raids were followed two days later by Verwoerd's statement in the House of Assembly that he had received an "arrogant" letter from Mr. Nelson Mandela requesting the Government to call a multi-racial convention. He had sent no reply to the letter, and it is clear the Government intends to force its White republic down the throats of the majority of the population at gun point.

Who's arrogant—the man who sends a letter asking for talks, or the man who throws it into the waste-paper basket? Even Dr. Malan, when he was premier, had the courtesy to reply to the letter sent to him by the organisers of the Defiance Campaign asking for the repeal of unjust laws. But such courtesies are evidently not to be expected from the latter-day upholders of "White civilisation," like Sergeant Arlow, they only talk to "kaffers" with their guns.

The purpose of last week's raids was two-fold:
(a) to fish for information, and
(b) to intimidate.

Neither object has been fulfilled. No information of any underground plot has been brought to light, and the universal reaction to the raids has been one of indignation that the right to demonstrate against Government policies should be so crudely trampled upon.

Nevertheless, it should not be thought that the Government will now sit back and wait until the end of the month before doing anything more.

If past patterns are anything to go by, the raids may be followed by mass arrests; and if the General Laws Amendment Bill at present before Parliament becomes law, arrests can be turned into preventive detention without bail for up to 12 days.

The Government may even be sufficiently frightened of the people's power to declare an outright state of emergency under the Public Safety Act and rule by decree as they did last year.

The people must prepare themselves for all eventualities. The overwhelming majority, who have no say in government, have an absolute right to protest against the inauguration of a White republic based on the principle of taxation without representation.

Neither Government threats nor police intimidation will prevent them from voicing that protest when the time comes.

WAR IN WARBATHS

"WE have not reached a stage where we can allow Natives to rule and dictate to us. This is not the Congo, it is a White area administered by Whites and this must be made clear."

So spoke Mr. M. W. van Collier, manager of Warmbaths Native Affairs Department and former accused under the Immorality Act, in reply to the demand of the African people that he should be removed from control over them.

Mr. van Collier, it should be understood, was merely echoing the sentiments of Dr. Verwoerd, who also believes that no concessions must be made to Africans because they will be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

The result of the Van Collier-Verwoerd "granite wall" policy?—A total strike of the African labour force in Warmbaths, a riot, two killed and many injured by police bullets, increased race hatred and a whole crop of accused before the courts on various charges. To us, it sounds very much like the Congo indeed.

And in the end Van Collier had to be suspended anyway while an inquiry was instituted by the BAD and de Wet Nel took time off to think about the matter and work out some way of saving face.

It is as clear as daylight that "granite wall" policies, far from being effective, merely provoke the violence they are supposed to prevent. Had the Africans had any say in the way they are governed, this trouble could never have occurred in Warmbaths.

White South Africa, take your choice. You can have it the Warmbaths way, or you can choose the path of negotiation and peace. The result is the same either way, but the difference in costs is enormous.

WHICH IS IT TO BE?

"TODOS CON FIDEL"
Durban

To Make Their Republic A Success,
the Nats are

BULLYING NON-WHITE CHILDREN

Attempts to Drag Schools into Celebrations

JOHANNESBURG. NON-WHITE ministers of religion, teachers and school-children have been asked to cooperate with the authorities to make the birth of the republic a glorious occasion.

Ministers have been asked to hold church services on May 31, so as to keep the people away from the people's demonstrations; teachers to explain the republic to the children and to speak about it in glowing terms. The children will have a two-day holiday—May 30-31—but will be required to go to school for an hour on May 30, in order to watch the hoisting of the republican flag and listen to a speech on the republic and a prayer.

NO CLEANERS

The circular to the schools states that a European from the Department will be sent to the schools.

Under no circumstances, the teachers have been told, must the flag be hoisted by a cleaner because a cleaner has no reverence.

It is, however, not clear who is going to hoist the flag; but popular opinion among the teachers is that it will be hoisted by the White representatives who will visit the schools on May 30. They may also make the presentation of medals to the schoolchildren.

A DILEMMA

Both the ministers and the teachers find themselves in a great dilemma. "What can I do?", asked an African minister of religion. "The Government expects me to use my influence and prevent members of my congregation from taking part in the proposed demonstrations and instead ask them to come and pray. The demonstrations are not against the teaching of Christ, and if I stop members of my congregation I will incur not only the displeasure of some members of my congregation but the wrath of the whole African people. Tell me what can I do?"

WALLS HAVE EARS

Teachers too feel very concerned but few are prepared to talk. To them walls have ears; in fact even the open air is held with suspicion. But one teacher said: "It is a curse to be an African teacher. You have many forces against you. The Bantu

Education Department is suspicious of us, so are the parents and even the children don't take everything we say for granted."

High school children interviewed say they don't see why they must go to school for an hour merely to witness the hoisting of a republican flag. Some of the children have to spend money and travel up to 25 miles for this event.

The Bantu radio announcers are already making propaganda as to what the parents and children will be expected to do on the day of the republic. But for the first time the announcers are careful to make it clear that the people are not forced to do these things, only "requested."

PEOPLE ANGERED BY POLICE RAIDS

'THOUSANDS of police took part in the military-style raids on the homes and offices of thousands of opponents of Government policy in all corners of the Union and South West Africa last week.

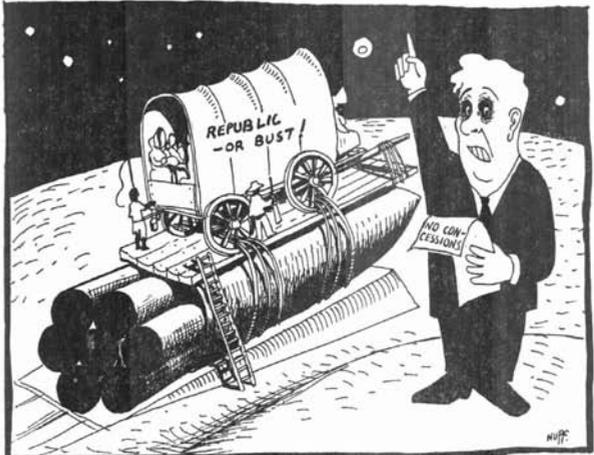
Here are a few highlights from the raids:

Johannesburg:

Searches were conducted mostly by uniformed police, who did not seem to know what they were looking for. Hours were wasted; children woken from their beds sat with their parents watching the police painstakingly reading documents which had nothing to do with the search warrants.

In some houses, especially those of Africans, however, the raids were more systematic, and pile upon pile of printed matter—copies of New Age, the Sunday Times, the Freedom Charter, pictures of Lutuli or copies of Hansard were taken away.

In one flat in Johannesburg, the police opened a cupboard to find



VERWOERD: Don't tell me it won't work. I made the thing myself.

two Non-Whites, one African and one Coloured standing rigid, side by side. One of them was encased in a sleeping bag. The police telephoned Col. Att. Spengler wanting to know whether they should take these two persons to the police station. Apparently Col. Spengler told them that this was not what they were sent to look for!

After a multi-racial party these two men had been spending the night with a White friend.

In another White flat in town, the detective found a list of metaphysical poets belonging to some drama students. He wanted to know who these people were. Still searching he came across a book by D. H. Lawrence. He told the owner of the book confidently that he had read a book by Lawrence. "It was Mrs. Chatterley's Lover, and a really dirty book."

Port Elizabeth:

Hundreds of police and Special Branch who massed on Tuesday afternoon at vantage points swooped on the African townships in the Eastern Cape as well as on a number of members of the P.E. Planning Committee for the National Convention for the Coloured People.

In some cases the homes of the political leaders in P.E. were visited in one night by both the Special Branch and the uniformed police acting separately. Most of the political leaders in New Brighton and Zakale were not at home when the raids took place.

Among some of the homes raided were those of Mrs. Frances Baard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Matomela, Caleb Mveki, Ray Mhlabo, Govan Mbeki, Mazisi Mancoke, and many others. The offices of an attorney were also raided.

After searching the New Age offices, two Special Branch men were posted at the office for the whole day on Wednesday, apparently waiting for Mr. Govan Mbeki to turn up.

The homes of Dr. M. Pather and Messrs Dennis Brutus, Frank Landman and Erasmus, members of the Planning Committee, were also raided at dawn.

Similar raids took place at the homes of Prof. Z. K. Mathebes, at Alice, Messrs George Komani, Tyikwe and others at East London, and Mr. Stanley Kabas at Grahamstown.

A number of Special Branch also boarded trains to look for political leaders in transit. On a main line

train travelling between Cradock and P.E. they found Thami Tshumbe who was kept under guard and taken to the Special Branch headquarters at the Law Courts where papers were taken from him.

Mrs. Piny Mbeki and others in various parts of the Transkei were also raided.

The uniformed police have embarked on a house to house search in the townships, but the people at bus queues say that they are going to take part in the anti-republic demonstration in spite of the show of strength.

Brandfort:

The houses of the following African were raided: Mr. Morcken Phelane, Secretary Standholders' Association, member of the Location Advisory Board, and ex-detainee. Some documents were taken. Mr. Ben Monoto, executive member Standholders' Association, former executive of the banned ANC, ex-detainee.

Mr. J. Moshaping, assistant member Standholders' Association and Location Advisory Board. Mr. Christmas Maseli, Chairman Standholders' Association.

Mr. Isaac Bosman, Assistant Secretary Standholders' Association, a member of the Location Advisory Board.

Mr. M. P. Mofolo, of the AME Church, who has recently come to Brandfort.

W. Transvaal:

In a rural town, 70 armed uniformed police surrounded the house of one Indian businessman during a search. In Schweizer Reënke, 30 armed police surrounded the house of Mr. S. Kathrada (brother of Mr. A. M. Kathrada, banned former National Chairman of the S.A. Indian Youth Congress and former treason trialist).

Groot

Drakenstein:

The homes of a number of laborers were raided. Contrary to the apparent practice elsewhere, belongings were thrown out of the homes by the raiders and complaints were made to New Age that sums of money had been stolen by some of the raiders.

Durban:

No amount of friendliness on the part of the police could sweeten the bitter pill of a police raid at such an unceremonious hour of the morning.

A tense angry silence hangs over the city and one can feel the bitterness that is daily growing at the police show of force.

Meanwhile, despite these desperate measures, the message of the National Action Council is reaching the people. Many thousands of leaflets have already been distributed throughout the townships and the factories. In the Indian areas alone over 50,000 leaflets have been distributed bearing a message from the President of the South African Indian Congress, Dr. G. M. Naicker, supporting the call of the African leaders for demonstrations at the end of May.

All efforts by the police to stop these distributions have failed. Following daily raids on the offices of the Congress Alliance, the police last week raided the printers of the leaflets and not only confiscated 50,000 leaflets belonging to the National Action Council and SACTU, but even took away the type from the machines.

Despite this, the very next day cyclostyled leaflets were once more on the streets.

WIDE SUPPORT

There is widespread support for the decisions of the Maritzburg Conference. Many church leaders, I learn, are prepared to have special prayer meetings on May 29 and 30.

On May 1, a highly successful meeting of workers celebrating May Day was held at the Bantu Social Centre and once again the people, who had been informed of the meeting only on the day of the meeting turned up in large numbers. The hall was packed to capacity and roared cheers greeted speakers who resorted to the decisions of the National Action Council.

PROGRESSIVE MEETING
On the same evening 500 Africans walked out of a meeting of the Progressive Party after Mr. Zac de Beer, P.P. member of Parliament, failed to satisfy them on the Progressive Party's loosed franchise.

The people demanded nothing less than "One Man One Vote!" Some 600 executives over and over again by speakers from the floor.

Cape Town:

In addition to widespread raids in the townships and on the homes of Coloured leaders, the homes of some members of the Liberal and Progressive Parties were also raided. Some 600 executives over and over again by speakers from the floor. The officers and homes of most people working on New Age were not visited.



Men, women and children took part in this demonstration in Masaru, Basutoland, recently, singing freedom songs and demanding an end to imperialism and colonialism in all its forms.

Fresh Light on the Generals' Insurrection

U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BACKED ALGERIAN FASCISTS

writes our London Correspondent

THERE is now little doubt that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was seriously implicated in the revolt of the French generals.

ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH DAILY, *LE MONDE*, AMERICAN AGENTS HAD ENCOURAGED GENERAL CHALLE, THE LEADER OF THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA, AND HAD DONE THIS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THEIR "SPANISH AND WEST GERMAN CONFRERES".

Reports of American involvement apparently reached the British Government a few days before the revolt took place and this caused the gravest anxiety at the desk. According to the *Paris-Presse* Mr. Macmillan immediately warned President Kennedy against giving even the slightest impression that anyone in authority in the U.S. was giving the rebel generals moral support.

The U.S. President, faced with the embarrassing facts of U.S. connivance in the conspiracy, then quickly sent a message of friendship to De Gaulle with an offer of help. This was unceremoniously turned down.

DE GAULLE UPSETS U.S.

There are grounds for believing that the U.S. is seriously interested in subverting the power of General de Gaulle.

Under his leadership France has asserted its independence and great power status even at the cost of weakening the NATO military alliance.

De Gaulle has pressed on with the building of a French nuclear bomb and has openly questioned the right of the U.S. either to station the latter's nuclear weapons in France or to be the sole custodian of France's security.

He has revived French ambitions to become the spokesman of Europe and to determine the military and political status of West Germany.

He pursues policies in French-speaking Africa not aimed at any real de-colonisation but at a France-African relationship, neo-colonialist in character and directed against any American penetration.

De Gaulle has often spoken of the "tragedy" of Indo-China more in terms of the replacement of French power by that of the Americans in South Viet-Nam.

All this upset America's policies and as a result NATO is in disarray and the imperialist camp seriously divided. The imperialist countries now look at each other with deep suspicion and a regular dogfight is now in progress.

While the contradictions and conflicts between the imperialists have an important bearing on the revolt of the French generals, equally important are the policies of General de Gaulle as revealed by the conflicted edition of the Paris paper *L'Humanite*.

LEFT FRIGHTENS DE GAULLE

General de Gaulle's rise to power was illegitimate. It was the outcome of an army putsch supported by the colons in Algeria. Since then, de Gaulle has steadily

eroded the basis of French democracy and has increased his dictatorial powers. The French Parliament is now no more than a constitutional rubber-stamp for his policies. He gave free rein to fascist elements and to those wishing to restore the "colonial glory" of France. The fascists maintained their influence over the armed forces and especially the notorious *Paras*, the paratroop regiments. The Army was permitted to become a political force—pursuing its own policies and holding the French people to ransom. Algeria became the playing ground for the French fascists and colonialists. And as a result the war against the Algerian people was prolonged with dire cost to the French working people in lives and living standards.

The possibility of a mutiny in the higher ranks of the French Army must have been long known to de Gaulle. The "Barricades trial", concerned with the Army revolt of January 1960 revealed clearly that General Challe and his accomplices in the present revolt, were opposed to peace negotiations with the FLN. Early in April, British and American intelligence sources had obtained evidence suggesting that Challe was planning an army coup in Algeria. It was an open secret that General Salan, officially in hiding in Spain, was in contact with leading army officers in Paris and Algiers. Instead of nipping the expected mutiny in the bud, de Gaulle maintained a policy of inaction and of criminally keeping the French people in ignorance. The ramifications of the planned coup both in the administration and the Ministerial cabinet became, as a result, an immense web.

As for the peace talks between France and the Algerian Provisional Government at Evian, the chances are that de Gaulle will stiffen his terms if only because of his need to impress the ruling class that he will not surrender with ease the great natural wealth of Algeria. This is well recognised by the Algerian Provisional Government.

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POPULAR FRONT

When the revolt broke out and the invasion of Paris became imminent, de Gaulle's first act was to increase his dictatorial powers. While using strong words against the generals, he at the same time banned all meetings and demonstrations in France. He refused to even consider the civilian population of Paris. When the political parties on the left united in resisting the army insurrection, he alerted the people to the real dangers, de Gaulle was forced for once to call upon the people to go to the airports where the invading paratroopers were expected to land. But the call was to an unarmed people.

AND YET, IN RETROSPECT, WHAT HALTED THE INVASION AND LED TO THE FAILURE OF THE REBEL? THE ANSWER IS NOT SO MUCH THE REPUTED "MASSIVE PERSONALITY" OF DE GAULLE AS THE POWER OF THE FRENCH MASSES.

The solidarity of the African people in this boycott was shown in the total absence of any kind of intimidation on their part. Scores of workers were seen walking the 24 miles from Makkara's Kop location to the city every morning and evening. Many of them were women who are employed by schools, hotels and boarding-houses.

On the faithful Monday of April 24th, the people of Paris and elsewhere formed themselves into resistance groups and took to the streets in numbers without parallel. Despite the lack of arms, the people were ready to meet the invaders.

What now of the future? The

"popular front" of all the progressive forces that is emerging from the crisis is clearly of profound significance. If the new-found unity of Communist, Socialist and other left groupings in French life is permitted to develop, then this will stand by itself as the surest defender of French democracy and of peace in Algeria. Equally important, is the questioning of the masses—they want to know how it was possible that de Gaulle had allowed the French nation to become the object of the Army's attack. This questioning is contributing towards the formulation of more basic demands. The *New York Times* has significantly noted these new trends:

"More basic is the call for reforms that would make the French state something more than the will and determination of one man—Charles de Gaulle. The unrest and riot manifested by millions of French citizens is credited by the French left as having inhibited moves towards the subversive seizure of power. The question now raised in France is how French democracy could be placed on a more popular basis than it is now."

Although there are plans to disband the *Paras* and bring the insurgents to trial, there continues to exist a justifiable suspicion that de Gaulle will by no means proceed the whole length to uproot the fascist wing in his administration and the armed forces. De Gaulle, despite the immense popular power he has secured for himself, is very much at the mercy of the right-wing. The French ruling class and its generals fear the rebirth of the popular front.

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AFRICANS SOLID IN NEW BUS BOYCOTT

A BOYCOTT of the African bus service in Grahamstown at the beginning of this month was 100 per cent successful. The boycott started when a 50 per cent increase on fares was introduced.

The solidarity of the African people in this boycott was shown in the total absence of any kind of intimidation on their part.

Scores of workers were seen walking the 24 miles from Makkara's Kop location to the city every morning and evening. Many of them were women who are employed by schools, hotels and boarding-houses.

The police informed the people that anybody who wished to use the buses would be protected. Police vans were stationed at all the major bus-stops, but nobody boarded the buses and they remained empty. The bus company stated later that the service was definitely being run at a loss.



Policemen trekking to take part in a dawn raid on Cato Manor, whilst the township (in the background) is sound asleep. Daily papers tried to make out that during this particular raid the people were jubilant and quite happy. The truth is that the people, after long and weary hours of work the day before, were very angry at being disturbed from their sleep at 4 a.m.

INDIANS' DRAMATIC GROUP AREAS PROTEST

Solly Nathie Arrested For Organising Procession

JOHANNESBURG. DRAMA came to the little village of Residensia, of which Evaton is a part, on Monday morning when the Group Areas Board sitting opened to the accompaniment of a 500-strong procession of Indians mostly carrying placards condemning the Group Areas proposals for the area.

The front row of the procession were black armbands. Placards read: "The Group Areas Act Means Ghettos," "Ons Wil Saam Met Ander Rasse Lewe." The protest and principled stand

was organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress) not because Non-Europeans are being moved out of the area but because the multi-racial area is being proposed for rezoning for complete segregation among Non-Whites. The proposal is for all Europeans to leave the area.

ALL RACES The Indians were joined in the procession by Coloureds and Africans too.

At the hearing it was in progress, despite the official sanction of the chairman of the Group Areas Board and the Village Council Secretary, a policeman blocked the door for 20 minutes and refused to allow the crowd to enter. Then when they did appear, they collapsed in the hall when the Board Chairman invited the overflow from the Non-White side to take up seats in the European section.

Shops closed for the Group Area protest and 422 Coloured and Indian children stayed away from school.

Residensia has roughly 500 Indians and 300 Coloureds and almost all were in the procession, many women wearing black sashes.



Evaton Indians—joined by Coloureds and Africans—demonstrated against the Group Areas Board hearing in the Residensia Town Hall on Monday.

FORT HARE TO BE CLOSED DOWN!

Bantu Matric From 1963

THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO CLOSE DOWN FORT HARE. Although this information was available about two years ago, it was not generally known to the public nor to those Africans who are implementing the Government policies, such as members of the Transkei Tribal Authority, the African members of the Advisory Committee (Advisory to the all-White Governing Council) and the members of the staff at Fort Hare.

The Nationalist Government is planning to close down Fort Hare and to transfer the students and staff to a new Bush college to be built in the Transkei. This decision gave both the staff and Transkei Authority such a shock that the former are, for the first time, expressing their opposition to the plan openly. The BAD officials broke the news of the uprooting of Fort Hare to a selected group of trusted collaborators behind closed doors. They too did not welcome the news but it was decided the matter would not be aired publicly.

REASONS FOR REMOVAL Some of the reasons which have led to the Government deciding on a move which is unpopular even to its supporters are:

1. The Nationalist Government claimed from the beginning that Fort Hare is in a White area and should be shifted to the Bantustans, like Turfloop and Ngoya tribal colleges for the Sotho and Zulu ethnic groups respectively.

2. The Government wants to transfer most of the BAD administrative and technical staff to Fort Hare where it could claim that it was operating from a point near the Bantustans. The Government wants to give the impression that it is taking the question of the development of the reserves seriously. By removing almost the entire BAD staff to Fort Hare's imposing buildings the public and world opinion may gain that impression too.

DWINDLING NUMBERS 3. What has really precipitated the decision now is the fact that the numbers at Fort Hare do not justify its existence. At the beginning of this year only about 20 new students with exemptions to do degree work were admitted.

But for the fact that in the last

two years the College has transferred post-secondary school teacher training to Fort Hare, the number of students would be so low that one hostel would probably be standing vacant. As if there are now only a little over 300 students compared with the over 500 housed at the College before it fell into the hands of the Nationalists.

Probably the most important reason is that as from 1963, if the Nationalist race-blight is still afflicting the country's educational system, Africans will be taking the Bantu Matric.

One of the major changes when the shift from the Joint Matriculation Board to Bantu Matric takes place, will be that African languages will be rated higher than the official languages. The purpose of this change is to prepare for the medium of instruction to be in the African languages.

This will be the last step before Africans are completely cut off from

the main stream of the rest of humanity.

Last week the Fort Hare principal served Mr. B. S. Mabiela, a senior student, with an expulsion order to leave Fort Hare immediately. The students reacted sharply and called to see the Principal who refused to talk to them. The students met and decided to take action to show their disapproval of the sniping attacks by the authorities on the student leaders.

The African staff immediately sensed the trouble that was brewing and made representations to the Principal to reconsider his decision. At this stage he withdrew the order and referred the question of the expulsion of Mr. Mabiela to the Senate for review.

ANGERED COLLABORATORS The events which led to the expulsion of Mr. Mabiela centred around a discussion that took place recently between a group of students on the one hand and Mr. Saul Mabude and Kaiser Matanzima on the other. The latter were at the Fort to attend a

meeting of the Fort Hare Advisory Committee. The students asked any one of them to address them on the functions of the Advisory Committee and the Bantu Authorities. Both Saul Mabude and Kaiser Matanzima refused to address the students. A discussion then ensued between Mr. Mabude and the students in which the latter condemned the Bantu Authorities system.

Saul Mabude was angered and New Age learns that he and Kaiser Matanzima reported to the Principal that the students were "imposing a meeting on Mr. Mabude," and that he had asked the Principal to take drastic action against the one student whose name he knew—Mr. Mabiela.

P.E. Incitement Case Adjudged Again

PORT ELIZABETH. The case of five men charged with incitement arising out of the April 14 stay-at-home in 1958 came up again last week in the Regional Court Port Elizabeth, and was adjourned to June 3, 1961, when it is expected judgment will be given.

The men appearing are Messrs Z. Manyibe, a former Provincial President of the African National Congress; A. T. Bennu, a member of the now banned ANC; Eddie Heynes, Chairman of the Coloured People's Congress Port Elizabeth Branch; W. J. Kuper, a former member of the ANC; and Melville Fletcher, a national organiser of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, now banned from attending any meeting of more than ten people.

AND AN IRON CURTAIN ROUND TURFLOOP Students Isolated From Outside Contacts

JOHANNESBURG. TURFLOOP students are being forced to live in a closed world. The only outside influences that may enter the college are those of the Nationalists.

The school authorities promote enmity by often calling on a Northern Sotho-speaking student to give information about a Southern Sotho-speaking student, and vice versa.

These informers are like small-scale Special Branch men. Some of them get free books and even small cash amounts.

RELATIONS STRAINED "The African lecturing staff are not to identify themselves with the White staff, nor the African students to associate with the lecturers. As a result relations between the students and their lecturers are strained and embittered. Students may not go to their lecturers' residences to discuss even some study problem, let alone make a friendly visit.

"The authorities seem to forget we entered for an academic education. They encourage 'beautiful Bantu arts' like wild dancing."

The student commented significantly: "African lecturers stand up for Bantu Education but none of their children come to this school."

AFRIKAANS THE RULE Inaugural speeches are all conducted in Afrikaans. Every student is compelled to attend even if he does not understand Afrikaans. Outside the English class the lecturers speak Afrikaans only. As a result the students' standard of English is appalling. For instance, last year, out of a class of about 50, fewer than 10 passed this subject. Those who do not pass are faced with the difficulty of being taught in Afrikaans.

No visiting lecturers are allowed. The students are compelled to pose for 'Bantoe' cameramen. But reporters are not allowed to interview the students individually. They may interview only the members of the Students' Representative Council, so that if there are any leaks of information about the school the Council members are held responsible.

AGE APARTHEID It is not even 'traditional' at this school for the new students to sit at table with the older ones. "Let them rule themselves in their own domain," say the old students.

"Separate development, is it not?" asked our informant. "And in some classes read them as their knowledge of Afrikaans is poor. None of the English dailies like 'The Star' or

'Rand Daily Mail' are subscribed to, and New Age and Radio are taboo on the campus.

There is not even a radio for the students to listen to. An old second-hand radio has broken down and the authorities are showing no haste in having it repaired.

READING RESTRICTED The only books in the school library are the prescribed ones. The result is that the students cannot read extensively.

The only papers supplied the students are the Afrikaans ones. Few students read them as their knowledge of Afrikaans is poor. None of the English dailies like 'The Star' or

The Transvaal Liberal Party at its recent conference in Johannesburg adopted a new Economic Policy proposing an equitable distribution of wealth and income to be achieved by taxation. Here is the

LIBERALS' NEW DEAL

THE Liberal Party recognises that when the people who are now voteless obtain the vote, they will use it to wipe out the enormous inequality of income and living standards between themselves and the privileged whites.

The Liberal Party envisages that major changes in political power in the country must be accompanied by major economic changes, so as to bring about a more just and equitable distribution of income among all the peoples of South Africa (Economic Policy of the Liberal Party.)

Liberals assume that the equitable distribution of income can be brought about within a capitalist economy, provided only that it is made fully competitive by the removal of discriminatory racial laws and practices.

Major Changes

The 'major economic changes' outlined in the statement are:

1. Removal of colour bars in industry;
2. Fixing of minimum wage standards;
3. Compulsory education for all children;

Mpho Forced to Give Up His Seat

Palapye, Bechuanaland.

AFTER serving for 48 days as an elected member of the Palapye Area Council and the Bechuanaland Tribal Council, Mr. Motosi Mpho, General Secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party, was removed from his seat.

Mr. Mpho was the victim of a regulation which states that only Africans who have been resident in Bechuanaland for two years continuously are eligible for election to the councils. Whites qualify for election after only one year of residence.

Also elected to the two councils by the people of Palapye was Mr. Klaas Motshidi, local chairman of the Bechuanaland People's Party. The Tribal Council met in Serowe on April 18 to elect 7 members to the African Council, which in turn elects members of the Legislative Council due to be opened on Jan. 20.

RIGHT CHALLENGED

After the members of the Council had been introduced by the African Authority who was in the chair, one of the councillors, Mr. G. Mosisi, who was a nominated member, rose and challenged Mr. Mpho's right to membership of the Council. He quoted the regulations, and Mr. Mpho had to surrender his seat.

Mr. Mpho told the Council that he had been chosen by the people of Palapye who had no knowledge of the regulations. But he was told that the law had to take its course. He also forfeited his seat on the Area Council.

Of the seven members elected to the African Council, Seretse Khama topped the poll with 39 votes. The other members elected were Messrs L. Seretse, 31 votes; G. Mosisi, 20; K. Motsepe, 20; M. Nkwako, 20; A. Tsoebete, 18. Mr. Motsepe is national chairman of the Bechuanaland People's Party.

Analysed by a Special Correspondent

4. Heavier taxation of the rich;
5. Extension of social welfare schemes to all sections.

All the points mentioned are sound and progressive. The changes contemplated will have to be made if South Africans are to free themselves from the dead-weight of a colonial past and its heritage of racial oppression.

The Liberal Party's proposals are not notably different from the Freedom Charter of the Congress Alliance or the Ten-Point Programme of the NEUM. All contemplate a freely competitive society of a capitalist type.

Needed Quickly

But the programme will not produce the desired result of eliminating gross inequalities within a short period. And the changes will have to be made quickly to satisfy a mass electorate.

If colour bars were removed, Whites as a group would remain on top, buttressed by their wealth, property, and superior education.

Some Africans and Coloureds would move up the scale, some Whites down; but even after generations of free competition, the great mass of dark-skinned people would remain poor.

This conclusion is not based on mere speculation. It corresponds to the position in countries—USA, Brazil, the West Indies—where black people are handicapped by poverty and not by law.

Free and compulsory education would over a long period do much to even out things. But only a small proportion of Africans would be able to afford a higher education for their children.

MAY 29

(Continued from page 1)

clared: "All who love freedom, all who love South Africa, all who wish to remove the leprosy of apartheid, all must hear the call when it comes at the end of May, must obey it and must start at once."

DAILY THE CAMPAIGN IS GATHERING STRENGTH WITH IRRESISTIBLE MOMENTUM.

POLICE ACTION

Meanwhile, how the police show of strength is continuing. Though the secretary of the National Action Council, Mr. Nelson Mandela has stressed that the demonstrations will be peaceful and non-violent, the Government is rapidly placing itself on a war footing.

In towns and country areas, Sarcens and kwela-kwelas have been out on the township roads at various times of the day and night trying to terrify all those opposed to the Nationalists.

Military and air force units are staging demonstrations and manoeuvres, obviously intended, in the words of Dr. Burger, as "a show of strength in the interests of security and order."

In Parliament, the General Laws Amendment Bill providing for preventive detention is being rushed through all its stages at breakneck speed.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST THE PEOPLE CAN BE EXPECTED AT ANY TIME.

Not many White workers manage to send their children to a university. Why should we suppose that Africans will do better even in a free, competitive society?

Taxation Plan

Nor can much better be expected from the Liberal Party's proposals for more taxation and better welfare services. Neither will make a big difference to the distribution of wealth, or even to economic growth. Neither will enable Africans to become owners and managers of factories and stores.

We can find a parallel in the position of the Afrikaner. For all his political and social advantages he has not wrested economic leadership from the English.

Afrikaners tried the hard way, through Reddinghoed and individual enterprise. They are making headway now, but mainly by using their political power to establish State enterprises employing Afrikaners in top positions.

Political Power

An enfranchised African people will also not wait for the slow grind of competitive capitalism to close the gap between themselves and the White community. They will use political power to speed up the process.

Progressives should get used to the idea, and make provision for the prospect in their programmes.

There is another reason why they ought to demand a great extension of public ownership of the means of production. Capitalism is on its way out. It has no greater hope of survival here than elsewhere. On the contrary, its prospects are on the whole poorer in South Africa.



"Well, now, I don't actually know him. He just hangs around here . . . kinda . . ."

PEAKE REJECTS WHITE BID TO CALL OFF STRIKE

CAPE TOWN.

MEMBERS of the committee of the Coloured National Convention, including Councillor George Peake, were amongst a number of European and Coloured leaders invited to the farm of Mr. A. H. Broekmans Q.C. at Stellenbosch last week to take part in talks on the political situation in the country.

Among the Europeans present were ex-Chief Justice Fagan, Prof. S. B. Gilliers, Prof. Nico Olivier, Dr. Keet, Dr. Steenkamp of the DRC and Advocate Schachat.

When Mr. George Golding put in an appearance, several of the Coloured leaders present wanted to leave, but were persuaded to stay by urgent representations from the convenor.

Mr. Broekmans told the gathering that the Europeans present, broadly representative of White opinion in the country, were gravely disturbed at the racial tension in the country and wanted to urge the Coloured leaders to call off the demonstrations planned to take place at the end of the month.

Mr. George Peake replied that, speaking as a member of the Coloured People's Con-

gress which was committed to taking part in the demonstrations, he felt the Europeans had nothing to fear. The demonstrations would be peaceful and nobody was threatened.

The CPC was not prepared to consider calling off the demonstrations and in any case had no power to do so, as the main decision had been taken by the Africans at the All-In conference held at Maritzburg in March.

Mr. Peake said that if the Europeans present did represent White opinion, as they claimed, they should make representations to Dr. Verwoerd to call a National Convention of all races to discuss a new constitution, as requested by the Maritzburg conference.

This was the most constructive thing the Europeans could do to ease racial tension at the present moment.

4,000 Moslems Cheer Strike Call

(Continued from page 1)
it is the fundamental right of all men."

The Moslem people refused to be intimidated by the authorities, Mr. Rooley continued. If anybody on the platform was intimidated, he would have the support of 70,000 Moslems in the Cape.

Sheikh Nazem condemned extreme nationalism, whether it was white, black, or Arab nationalism. All men should live together in peace.

Mr. S. Toiy called on the meeting to support the idea of a national convention of all races at which should be present, amongst others: Chief Lutuli, Professor Matthews, Robert Sobukwe, Nelson Mandela and Jordan Ngubane.

With one vote against, the meeting adopted a resolution stating that the happiness and well-being of all people of this country could only be assured when all people had a direct say in the making of laws and the distribution of wealth; that the laws should uphold the right of all people to social justice and freedom to live wherever they wished, to earn a living and to have access to all educational institutions, to move without restrictions and to contribute to the welfare and happiness of all the people of South Africa.

Sacked After 24 Years

EAST LONDON.

Mr. Alfred Sivanqi has been sacked from his job in the Post Office after 24 years service—one year before he was due to go on pension. Mr. Sivanqi told New Age he was sacked "because" was alleged to be "a Communist."

UP Y ALLEY

HURRY, hurry, hurry! If you haven't got in your stocks of canned beans, pungernickle and asparagus tips, you'd better start moving . . . I've just heard that a lady from one of the upper class suburbs went into a big wholesaler and placed a large grocery order . . . Reply: Sorry, ma'am, we've all sold out . . . And you ought to hear the stories about the boom in the premium store and candle market! . . . And of course, there are some of the boys who are going to keep the likker trade plenty busy, come 8 day.

So, hurry, hurry, hurry.

At the big Moslem meeting last Sunday, local angling and fishing clubs raised a big beef over the decision to let the kids not to accept them republican medals . . . The anglers said they need the medals to use as lankers!

AND I hear that there's big buying going on at police headquarters, too . . . Aspirin, corn plasters, and callous cures . . . Somebody is causing somebody else a lot of head-aches and foot-aches.

So they made it . . . Personally, yours truly was keeping fingers crossed for Commander

Shppard . . . After all those squibs the Americans fired off during their rocket programme, we had the awful feeling that the Yankee astronaut would stay up there permanent in the form of a paste



By ALEX LA GUMA

So, congrats, pal . . . Even though you didn't go round the world in 80 minutes, at least you got back in one piece.

I HEARD that only six people pitched up at the Eoan Group's attempt to organise a presentation of debentures . . . It looks like a revolt against the annual Coloureds only hand-shake with the Mayor.

Now then, all together, once again, HURRY, HURRY, HURRY.

"No, we haven't any blue blood only red blood"

MY BOY

GREAT happiness has come to our house, and I want to share it with everybody. Mrs. Anna Gagarin talks about the childhood of the world's first Cosmonaut

My Yuri has been up higher than any man has been before, and flown around our planet. He saw the whole world with its continents and oceans. There is no point in hiding that I knew my son might not come back—the road was dangerous, and none had been that way before.

When I heard he was flying in a spaceship, I confess I could not hold back my tears. I looked up into the blue sky and thought, "Is he all right?"

The radio broadcast his words: "I

After Soviet power was established, my husband and I were among the first to join a collective farm. We worked well and put an end to the constant want. I remember how well we had begun to live in the years before the war.

In 1934, our second son was born, and we called him Yuri. The eldest, Valentine, was then nine, and my daughter Zoya seven. Father and I both worked, so Zoya had to look after the young one.

little ships; then, a little later, he began to make kites. The war began just when we were getting ready to send him to school. It came to the Smolensk countryside, and the woods and the houses burned.

One day bull-nosed vehicles roared through the village, and after them came the nazis. They looted the collective farm, threw the women, children and old people out of the houses, and drove away the cattle.

We had to make a dug-out in the garden, and had to live there together with the children. Those were terrible days indeed.

Children are children even in times of trouble. Once Yuri and Boris began to play round a German cat. Suddenly I heard a scream. I came out of the dug-out—and froze.

Yuri had bitten a soldier on the hand and managed to run away; but a ginger-haired nazi was holding Boris up in the air by his neck like a puppy.

I ran to him crying: "What are you doing, you monster! He's only a child!"

But there was no way of stopping the brute; he brushed me aside and threw little Boris on an apple tree by his collar.

When the soldier, finally went away I lifted Boris down, and only then caught sight of Yuri. All the time he had been standing a little distance away.

I think it was from that day—or a little later, when the nazis beat him up—that I noticed Yuri had stopped smiling and his gaze became more serious.

Then came a new sorrow. Nazis with tommy-guns came and took Valentine and Zoya away to Gzhatsk and loaded them, together with other young people, into goods wagons, and deported them to the West.

Only at the end of the war did we find out that Soviet soldiers had rescued them from a death camp and taken them into their unit.

Hunger is a terrible thing for grown-ups, but for children it is many times worse.

We ate one day. All we had was some thin soup with a handful of oats or rye, and a piece of dry bread.

Yuri and Boris were just skin and bone. In the spring they would crawl out of the dug-out and crawl about the southern slopes of the gullies and pits for hours, pulling up the young grass, which they would bring to me and ask me to boil.

The Soviet soldiers defeated the nazis and liberated the Smolensk area. We went to live in Gzhatsk.

★ First Day at School

As soon as the first school opened I dressed my boys in whatever we had and took them. I had known the teacher Yelena Lanova for a long time. She had taught me.

Next day Yuri, breathless with delight, told us the first lesson had been drawing.

"Wasn't you do?" I asked him. "An airplane. Teacher said it was good," Yuri replied. That was perhaps the beginning of Yuri's "flying" career. And his first time, after school and jobs

Commemorative Drawing by...



Pablo Picasso

feel fine". I believed it—and yet I didn't, for Yuri had never been one to complain. But all ended well.

★ Like a Fairy Tale

What happened next you know yourself. Even in dreams such things do not happen. The whole of Moscow, the whole of our country, gave my Yuri a hero's welcome.

People came out into the streets; everywhere you looked there were flags and pictures of Yuri, and flowers. It was just as if I had come ahead of time.

When Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov embraced and kissed Yuri, I was so happy I did not know what to do! Could this be my son?

And that was only the beginning. It was just like a fairy tale—the celebrations in the Red Square, the reception in the Kremlin. But you cannot describe it all at once—and there are no words that can describe it either.

My son had become a Hero of the Soviet and a Pilot-cosmonaut of the U.S.S.R.

I could not get to sleep for a long time that day.

★ Poor Peasants

From time immemorial our family have been peasants in the Smolensk district. Before the Revolution the land was poor and there was much want in the homes. There was no war in which our villages were not burnt, and if not, then hunger knocked at the door.

★ Life Under the Nazis

At first he made whirligigs and

about the house, he spent at the work bench. He made gliders and airplanes. He went to the aero-modellers' club and took part in a song-and-dance group.

His liking for airplanes also had its bad side. I remember how once the teacher came to call upon us. My "airman" had made a new model glider and taken it to school to show his friends.

I struck a man who was passing by, on the head, and he, of course, complained to the head teacher. Yuri went and apologised to the engineer.

There had been several such "misdeeds," so the teacher called to talk to Yuri and his father and mother. She did not scold him but asked him what he wanted to be, and talked to him about the importance of persistence in achieving one's aim in life.

Her words made a deep impression. He became attracted by books. His shelf became crowded. There was Jules Verne and Tsiolkovsky, and books about the feats of famous Soviet fliers.

By that time Yuri had firmly decided what he wanted to be. "I must be a pilot," he firmly declared.

★ Always a Mother

Together with his intenable friend, Valentine Petrov, Yuri went in for sport a great deal. "A pilot must be strong and fit," he often said.

As soon as the snow melted I would hear: "Your Yuri has gone swimming with Valentine." I would ask him if it were true, and he would reply: "Yes, we've decided to toughen ourselves up." There were never any idlers in our family.

During the holidays the children went to work on the State farm or helped their father. Valentine and Zoya set out on their own roads, Zoya became a nurse and Valentine a driver.

Yuri decided to leave school and go to a trade school. He told his father and I that he wanted to get a trade as soon as possible—to stand on his own feet and then take the road of which he had dreamed.

So our son Yuri left the nest. The parting was hard. After all, a mother is always a mother. It always seems that if your son is near you it will be better and quieter.

A story in our paper recently said that someone in America has said Yuri was the son of Prince Gagarin. We thought it very funny.

No, we haven't any blue blood only red blood—the same as that which is in the hearts and veins which they overthrew (ism) and all the princes with it.

What these capitalist scribbles think off! But we have no time for them these happy days.

A great joy, a great festival has come to our household. We are boundlessly happy that our Yuri did his duty.

News In Brief

AFRICA

TSHOMBE'S ARREST

There is no honour amongst imperialist stooges. Kasavubu, Mobutu and Tshombe united closely against their common enemy, Patrice Lumumba, true leader of the Congolese people. With the connivance of the UN they jointly undertook the murder of Lumumba, and proceeded to blockade the lawful Congolese Government in Stanleyville.

Then the fight for the spoils began. It seems now that Tshombe is to be the sacrificial lamb agreed upon by the imperialists in order to try to gain some world support for the Mobutu régime.

Mobutu has now hypocritically tried to shift the full blame for the murder of Lumumba to the shoulders of Tshombe.

But the world will not be deceived. The advanced African states which supported the Casablanca Charter have voiced their opinion quite clearly: the lawful Government headed by Girenza in Stanleyville must be restored to office.

ANGOLA MASSACRES

The savage and indiscriminate slaughter of Angolans by the Portuguese army and secret police continues, as it becomes ever more clear that Portuguese dictator Salazar means to fight to the death to maintain his tyranny. Whole villages are being burnt by the colonialist forces in Angola, who, like the Nazis, are trying to "teach the Africans a lesson."

Meanwhile all is not going well in Portugal itself for Salazar. There is a mounting criticism for the ending of the Portuguese dictatorship, the removal of Salazar and negotiations over the future of the Portuguese colonies. Many senior Government officials were recently asked for an end to hostilities in Angola.

ASIA

LAOS DEFEAT FOR U.S.

The full momentum of the US defeat in Laos is only now beginning to emerge. Not only has the US failed to turn that country into a cold war base but she has lost the war and suffered the humiliation of...

● Having to acknowledge the right of the country to elect a neutralist Government and to elect a Government containing Communists as well as non-Communists;

● Having to agree to a 14 nation conference at which the People's Republic of China is represented;

● Being rudely told by her NATO and SEATO allies that they were not prepared to send troops to fight for a US-dominated Laos.

Lines on the Liberation of Cuba

By Graham Greene

Prince of Las Vegas, Cuba calls!
Your seat's reserved on the gangster plane,
Fruit machines back in Hilton

halls
And in the Blue Moon girls again.
(Reprinted from the New Statesman, 28 April 1961)

NHLAPO RETAINS HIS TITLE IN THE BEST FIGHT FOR YEARS

From Robert Resha

JOHANNESBURG.

BY a narrow margin, Enoch "Schoolboy" Nhlapo retained his South African Lightweight crown when he defeated Sexton "Wonderboy" Mabena at the Bantu Sports Ground, Johannesburg, last Saturday.

This was Nhlapo's second hardest fight in his career of 36 fights, of which he has lost only three. (His toughest fight, in my opinion, was the one in which he lost to the then boxing maestro Elijah "Ellis Brown" Mokone in 1957.) All in all, this was the best fight seen in the Transvaal since the Mokone-Nhlapo scrap four years ago on the same ground.

On a cool Saturday afternoon, it was as if the angels and forefathers of these two fighters had descended on the Bantu Sports Ground to watch this finest exhibition of the art of boxing.

Both fighters received deafening applause from the audience when

they entered the ring. This was followed by a tense silence, punctuated only by the words "Fiver for Nhlapo, O.K." "Fiver for Mabena, right."

Mabena entered the ring half a pound heavier than the champion. Without any waste of time, he gave Nhlapo the feel of his celebrated left but the champ was not to be intimidated, he countered with his left too. Thereafter and throughout the fight, Mabena attacked with beautiful, well-timed lefts to Nhlapo's head and body and now and again he came in to mix his right and left.

SERVED NOTICE

In the third round Mabena came in a fury and, throwing lefts and rights, got Nhlapo's gum flying out of his mouth. Nhlapo, immediately realising what was in store for him, let loose terrific rights to the body and the head. But this served as a notice to Nhlapo that if he mixed with Mabena his chances of retaining the title were limited. For Mabena seemed to be too ready to meet the champ in the centre and his left hand was capable of dealing out every punch in the book.

Following this round the champ

decided to test the challenger with his double-fisted fast work but before the gong called for rest Mabena was countering with hard lefts which made the champion retreat.

ON THE RETREAT

From then onwards the champ was forced to fight on the retreat. He waited for Sexton to attack and then replied.

This is the first time I have seen this courageous son of the soil retreat. His policy hitherto has been to go and meet his opponent in the centre, if not right in his corner, and be with him on every inch of the ring. But even in his retreat he did not miss the opportunity to come in.

It was in the seventh round that Sexton Mabena became the great. In that round, and that round only, he reached the standard of Mokone at his best. With scientific boxing backed by excellent timing and beautiful footwork he nearly mesmerised Nhlapo, who was only saved by his cool-headedness and ability to absorb punches. Mabena did not repeat his performance in this round.

In the round that followed he tried the same again but the champ was now ready and for some time the boys stood toe to toe, forcing the tense crowd to stand up in appreciation.

In the last round Mabena again came in to attack. He threw everything he possessed in a bid to knock out Nhlapo, but Nhlapo's defence stood firm.

CLEAN FIGHT

Here was a clean fight—no holding, no warnings. In fact, for this fight the referee could have been spared the tiresome walk round the ring and allowed to join the spectators. Here were fighters who had no grudge against each other. They seemed to be fighting more for the love of the sport than for I.S.d. In between rounds, as the gong went to give them a breather, they touched each other—a touch that spelt sportsmanship.

LIBERAL PARTY MEETING

CAPE TOWN.
A meeting called by the Cape Liberal Party will be held in the Old Drill Hall, Cape Town, on Tuesday, May 16, during the lunch hour.

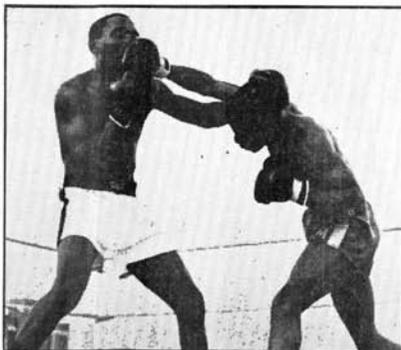
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MABENA HITS OUT



"Wonderboy" Mabena slips off to left from "Schoolboy" Nhlapo and counters with a terrific right to the face. The champion jerked and retreated.

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HONOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICAN

Bassa Co-opted to World Table Tennis Board

THE International Table Tennis Federation at its Congress during the World Table Tennis Championships in Peking, co-opted a South African on to its Advisory Board.

He is Mr. Cassim Bassa, of the S.A. Table Tennis Board. This is a fine gesture to South Africa: no doubt the ITTF was mindful of the S.A.'s non-racial Board—which won international recognition through the efforts of Iswar Amin, Eric Ernstzen and Andrew Samuels—has been handicapped by the S.A. Government by the refusal and withdrawal of passport facilities.

Congratulations to the S.A. Table Tennis Board! May this honour stimulate sound growth towards a truly national non-racial body.

E.P. NEWS
★ A gay multi-racial crowd gathered in New Brighton last week to bid farewell to Duncan Pkoki who is going overseas to play pro-rugby. A special feature was the rousing send-off given to him by the Swans Rugby Club.

★ The separate rugby unions in the E.P. will be combined this season for the Knockout Competition, all clubs playing together. This is a big step forward to integration. Other unions please note!

APOLOGUES

to correspondents P. Kwaza (P.E.) and L. Himston (Kimberley)

SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

for not having space last week to carry all their news.

SASA Snippets

The S.A.S.A. Executive meets on May 25 to discuss several important points including:

★ The application to be represented at the Athens meeting of the Olympic Committee in June.

★ A letter from the Chancellor of the Olympics, M. Otto Mayer, the S.A. will not be discussed at the meeting.

★ Representations made to Ghana and Nigeria to press for a discussion on racialism.

★ An invitation to the Secretary Mr. D. A. Brutus, to address the annual general meeting of the S.A. Soccer Federation. The Secretary's home was raided by the Special Branch recently, but no SASA material was taken.

★ The S.A. Table Tennis Board has reaffirmed its pledge of full support for SASA.