



After Nelson Mandela appeared in court in Johannesburg last week, a huge crowd marched spontaneously from the court room to the City Hall steps, where a demonstration of solidarity with the arrested leader was held.

AFRICAN STATES CALL FOR RELEASE OF MANDELA

THE PRIME MINISTER OF TANGANYIKA, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUDAN AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC ARE AMONG WORLD LEADERS WHO HAVE CALLED FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA, FORMER LEADER OF THE BANNED AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In a statement demanding the withdrawal of the case against Mandela, President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan announced that he had instructed his representative at UNO to raise the question of Mandela's detention for discussion.

The Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. R. M. Kawawa, in a statement issued in his capacity as President of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), said:

"I want to make it abundantly clear to the whole world that the members of TANU are most perturbed by the news of the arrest of Mandela whom we have known as a fellow freedom fighter."

He said: "The urge to be free from the fetters of imperialism and injustice of all kinds is human. No threats, no persecutions and no pretences will stop the people from demanding their rights to choose the form of government they want."

(Continued on page 4)



Vol. 8, No. 45. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, August 23, 1962 5c.

GEORGE PEAKE RE-ARRESTED R2,000 Bail May Be Estreated

CAPE TOWN.

TEN Security Branch detectives were the only spectators in the Regional Court last Friday when George Peake appeared at an inquiry resulting from the prosecutor's

application for the estreatment of his R2,000 bail.

Peake's appearance followed his detention at Modder River, near Kimberley, at 3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning at a police roadblock. According to police statements, two cars had set out from Cape Town the previous evening, one of them containing Peake. Both cars were stopped at the Modder River roadblock and the occupants detained in the Kimberley jail for 11 hours. With the exception of Peake, they were all released after questioning.

Peake had reported to the police in Cape Town in terms of his bail conditions at 6 on Wednesday evening. He was due to report again at 8.30 on Thursday morning.

POLICE VISITS

Between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. on Wednesday night the homes of a number of people were visited by Security Branch men who did not search but stated that they were merely carrying out a routine check. One of those visited, Mr. Archie Sibeko, was asked by a smiling Security Branch detective whether he had "any complaints."

Others visited in this way included members of COD, CPC and former members of the banned ANC.

The police claimed that their patrols had spotted two cars on the outskirts of Cape Town traveling north at high speed. The in-

MANDELA AND SISULU JOINED ON INCITEMENT CHARGE

JOHANNESBURG.

WALTER Sisulu and Nelson Mandela are to be joined on a charge of incitement when they appear together in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, on October 15.

This was announced when Sisulu appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last week.

Sisulu was brought to a heavily guarded court one and a half hours after the case was scheduled to start. He was given a rousing cheer by the people who were being kept at bay by the police outside the court room.

(Continued on page 4)



Walter Sisulu



George Peake at the microphone

(Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

PETROL BOMB VICTIM STATES HIS CASE

Allow me to comment on a report in your newspaper dated July 19, 1962, sent by Douglas Sparks relating the story of an attempt at murdering me by means of a bomb which exploded in my room, because I was Chief Matanzima's Ambassador.

I have never tried to introduce myself to the people as Matanzima's Ambassador, although I did mention to some people that I may become his representative in the urban area in 1963 but will await the receipt of a letter of appointment from the Chief. My people in East London know what I have done for them. I fought the imposition of the 2s. lodger's fees, 1s. visitor's fees and increase of rental to site-workers. I corresponded with the City Councillors and the imposition of these fees was dropped by the Council, which elected to build 3,500 emergency houses at the new Duncan Village extension.

Who are my former friends who have now turned their backs on me because I have crossed the floor except those who are blood-thirsty to spill my blood because they are ignorant?

In politics men can differ but that does not mean bloodshed. Dr. Jan Steytler differed in Parliament with the Commissioner General of the Xhosa group Mr. Hans Abraham, but when the two met at Umata recently Mr. Abraham invited his opinion. Dr. Steytler for a drink and there was no mention of bombs.

What has Mr. Sparks done for the people? In Port Elizabeth, where he gets his livelihood, dummy bodies exist, I mean advisory boards, and they have reference books.

J. J. MATOTIE
(Petrol Bomb Victim)

East London.

FOOTNOTE: On Monday August 13 the Prosecutor at the Regional Court at East London withdrew the case against Mr. Johnson Mgbela, who was charged with an attempt to set fire to the home of Mr. J. Matotie in the East Bank location. Mr. Matotie was reported to have been burnt on the leg when a petrol bomb exploded in his house setting fire to the furniture.

Following the withdrawal of the case, at about midnight of the same day the offices of Mr. Mgbela's attorney, Mr. Louis Mthibane, were set alight by an unknown person.

A passer-by noticed the fire, which was started under the floor, and reported to the police. The fire brigade put the fire out before it had done any extensive damage to the offices.

GOOD AUDIENCES BUT POOR SHOWS

Though the lack of good shows and public hunger for entertainment has been drawing good audiences to shows put on by Union Artists, the standard of performance has deteriorated.

"New African Music," presented at the University Hall on August 11, is an example. Never has such large numbers of people attended such an amateurish performance as that seen and heard with such enthusiasm.

Because of past success the artists have become careless and do not put any new effort into their work at all. Who says that Kippie Moeketsi is still wonderful, except the Union Artists and its press?

The unfortunate part is that the practice of boosting only those few artists sponsored by Union Artists is killing African art. New aspiring talent is being discouraged and frustrated, and in the long run there will be no new artists.

Fortunately, young African artists have already resigned themselves to get their own ways.

J. MAKALIPANE
Orlando.

B.P.P.'S AIM FOR BECHUANALAND

The hope and the wish of the Bechuanaland People's Party is to obtain independence by 1963. The growing pressure in the country will bring about a change in the face of the country, and many are despairing because of the cataclysm which they fear is coming.

Our only hope of finding a sensible approach to our dilemma is to unite together and share our views, opening up the discussion so that we can conquer the Government soon. The way to solve the difficulty is by persuading the Africans to seek the fulfilment of our political aspirations in Bechuanaland.

BAARENG NGWAKO
Bechuanaland.

Editorial

STAND BY YOUR LEADERS!

THE arrest of Nelson Mandela, followed within a week by the detention of George Peake at Modder River, has given rise to a flood of speculation and gossip, some of which has spilled over into the columns of the sensational press.

Perhaps the worst example of this has been the article published in the Sunday Times last week which maintained (a) that Mandela had been betrayed by the Communists who were anxious to take over his leadership; (b) that there was a serious split in the leadership of the banned ANC; (c) that the Congress movement has been reduced to a shambles as the result of Mandela's arrest.

The Sunday Times advances not a title of evidence to support any of its wild allegations and we have no hesitation in saying that we don't believe them for a moment. But the worst aspect of the Sunday Times article is that while it is permitted to speculate at will about the Communists and the ANC, they are unable to say a single word in reply. Both the Communist Party and the ANC are banned, and no spokesman of either organisation is in a position publicly to repudiate the malicious slanders of its enemies.

One Side Only

This of course is precisely what the Government wants. They have deliberately framed their laws so as to make it impossible for their political opponents to propagate their point of view. The organisations of the people are outlawed and their leaders gagged. Verwoerd, Vorster, the Sunday Times and anybody else who is so disposed can utter the most blatant falsehoods about the banned without fear of contradiction.

And, of course, the propaganda of the people's enemies is not without its effect. Recent arrests and jailings have shaken the confidence of the doubters and the faint-hearts. "Do you think it's true," they ask themselves, "Was Mandela given away? Who are the informers? What has happened to the leadership?" An atmosphere of uncertainty and distrust can very easily lead to fear and withdrawal from political struggle.

The coming period—in which New Age may be banned and all the people's leaders prevented from speaking and placed under crippling restrictions—will be one placing terrific burdens on the liberation movement; and not the least of those burdens will be that of obtaining accurate information. It will be a period in which faith and determination may be all that the ordinary freedom fighter can

rely upon to see him through. Security police, Government leaders, press propaganda—all will be trying to misinform the people about what has really happened.

The Record

Trust and confidence are the weapons with which the people must reply. Are their leaders, who have kept faith through one crisis after another in the last 10 years, going to betray them now simply because they have suffered one or two setbacks? Are the heroes who have stood their ground through the defiance campaign, the boycott and strike movements, the treason trial, the emergency and everything else that a vicious Government has thrown at them going to turn traitor now simply because the Sunday Times says so?

We urge all our readers to stand firm in the face of the enemy propaganda assault. This is no time for rumour-mongering and gossip. This is a time to present a united front, to consolidate forces and throw everything into the struggle for liberation. This is a time to stand by one's leaders who are in trouble, and to show them by intensifying one's political work that their sacrifices have not been in vain.

Informers there may be, and they must be ruthlessly tracked down and driven out of the liberation movement. But above all we must rely on the good sense and experi-

ence of the leadership to take the necessary steps to deal with the situation which has arisen from the recent spate of arrests and jailings.

New Tactics

One thing is certain—the whole progressive movement, indeed all anti-Nationalists, are being subjected today to a bombardment such as they have never experienced before. The Security Branch offensive is daily and incessant, and new methods are constantly being employed to track down, harass and intimidate all who dare to stand up against the Nationalist Government.

It is now the burning duty of the progressive movement to devise an answer to this problem. Organisation must be strengthened, discipline tightened, new tactics devised to counter those of the enemy and lift the whole movement to a higher level of performance.

But the greatest contribution we can all make to the struggle is to dedicate ourselves with a full heart and renewed determination to the fight for freedom. Above all let us stop defeatist talk, rumour-mongering and idle gossiping about what goes on, for it can do far more harm in undermining morale than any of the direct blows of the enemy. For every leader who has been struck down, let new leaders come forward to take his place. Let the conviction spread that the agony through which South Africa is passing can and will be resolved by the action of the people.

Money For Beerhalls But Not For Clinics

Kimberley Women Protest

KIMBERLEY. THE authorities could build beerhalls but there was not a single clinic in the location, said the chairman, Miss R. Keesebang, at a meeting held in Kimberley on August 12 in celebration of Women's Day.

The health of the 30,000 African people of Kimberley was neglected, but they were fed on beer, she said.

This was the first time Women's Day had been celebrated in Kimberley without interference from the Special Branch. More than 200 people attended.

The first speaker, Miss Goeleman, said the people would protest to the bitter end against the Sabotage Act, which had been passed despite the determined opposition of the people.

We demand the repeal of this Act and the many other oppressive laws the Government has put on the Statute Book. In their place we want to see a Bill of Rights for all people.

PASS LAWS
The first enemy of the African

people "is engaged deep in their hearts—the Passes," said Mrs. Mawazi. "Now we must unite as never before and demand the repeal of the Urban Areas Act. If you fall on the way, get up and again join the few who adhere to the democratic principles of democracy, justice and fairplay."

Beerhalls were so dangerous that the African people had already become a drunken race under the sun, said Mrs. Jane Toane. Men and women were being led off to the charge office for being drunk. Drink was running away with their money.

RENTERS
Mrs. Galenau said the Kimberley City Council was increasing the rents in all the townships but the wages of the people remained the same. This would make poor families poorer and would lead to wholesale evictions, as the men were earning below the breadline.

Other speakers were Mrs. Mokgoro and Mrs. Muthathethi.
A resolution was passed unanimously empowering ten women to draw up a memorandum of protest against the high rents and present it to the City Council.

ONE WEEK TO GO!

ONE more week to go before the end of the month, seven critical days in which to find the money needed to ensure our continued publication . . .

Not much time left—only 168 hours, to be exact.

Every tick of the clock asks the same maddening, disturbing question: will we—or won't we—will we—or won't we—make it?

The tick of the clock is about the only tick we do get. Not many people give us a very high credit-rating these days. It's cash on the nail—or else.

Don't let us wait for the last second of our answer.

GIVE IT TO US NOW!
GIVE IT TO US IN
HARD CASH!

HELP BEAT THAT
CLOCK!

Last Week's Donations:

Johnaabwek:
Don R1, P.J. R2, Monthly R3, Min R6, Monthly R20, Anon. R20.

Durban:
Long live Mandela R1, Z.S. 10c.

Port Elizabeth:
Brother R2.10, Friend R1.05, Lex R4.

Cape Town:
R.E. R2, Dough R50, Legal R10, Hamlin R10, J.B. R6.30,

Rummage 20c, Blanket 50c, Sacred River R10.

London Committee: R20.

Grand Total: R169.25.

Crowds Demonstrate When Mandela Appears In Court

JOHANNESBURG. WHEN his name was called, Nelson Mandela walked slowly up the steps from the underground cells into the dock of a hushed but crowded Magistrate's Court. He was draped in a buffalo-skin kaross and wore a beaded necklace—the traditional dress of the top men of the Xhosas.

Sitting on a bench in the well of the court was his wife, Winnie, attired in traditional Tembu regalia.

Mandela faced the magistrate erect and tall. He was not called upon to plead during the brief proceedings.

SECURITY MEASURES

Unprecedented security measures were taken by the Special Branch in the vicinity of the court. Special Branch detectives were detailed by Colonel Spengler, their head in Johannesburg, to take up positions at the entrances to the court and in the corridors among those who could not gain admission to the crowded court room.

In the court Special Branch men sat in the public galleries, on the press benches, and formed a screen around the dock. Uniformed men were positioned in every corner. The courtroom looked like a beleaguered armed camp.

One uniformed policeman was overheard saying: "Ons sal hulle doodskiet as hulle iets vanag probeer."

African women had waited outside the court from the early hours of the morning so as to ensure seats in the public gallery.

By the time Mandela appeared both galleries were full. Hundreds were refused admission and waited in the corridors.

DEFENCE PLEA

Mr. James Kantor, for the defence, told the court that the removal of Mandela to Pretoria had caused distress because it was difficult to travel such long distances for consultation.

He requested that:

(a) The defence be advised timeously about the removal of Mandela from one place of detention to another.

(b) In order to facilitate preparations for the trial, Mandela should be kept in a place, chosen by the Special Branch, in Johannesburg.

The magistrate suggested that some arrangement could be made out of court with the Special Branch.

After he had been remanded to the Regional Court for October 15,



The police took the names of the demonstrators on Jo'burg's City Hall steps but the people sang on.

Mandela turned and, going down the steps, greeted his colleagues and friends in the gallery.

A spontaneous burst of singing broke out in the corridors of the court. Hundreds of people formed into columns as they moved slowly towards the entrance, raising their voices in a stirring rendering of "Nkosi Sikelele" and "Morena Boloka." Magistrates and clerks of courts came out to watch the spectacle.

Police who formed up behind the crowd, suddenly pushed the crowd as it approached the narrow exit. Three old women were sent hurtling to the ground but prompt action of those nearby helped them to their feet.

PEOPLE MARCH

A column, several hundred strong, then began marching from the precincts of the Court up Commissioner Street. They sang freedom songs as they went. Several messengers jumped off their bicycles to join the column. Others nearby deserted their jobs and linked up. A worker standing on a scaffolding of a building about eight stories high, stopped working and roared out "Africa!" over the heads of the crowd.

Colonel Murray, who was in charge of the uniformed police, intercepted the marchers and warned them that they were forming a procession and thus contravening the law. He asked them to disperse quietly. But it was not until they had reached Sauer Street and were again stopped, that they turned back temporarily. Although quite a large number had left, those who remained reformed their ranks and shouting "Mandela belongs to us," started marching up Market Street towards the City Hall where they intended staging a demonstration. After the third intervention by the police, the youth decided to return to their club in Macosa House.

People stood round in excited little groups for hours afterwards discussing the affairs of the morning. Police kept patrolling, but there were no incidents.

ARRESTED

Mr. Jacob Lebone, Secretary of the Residents' Association in Tladi, was arrested while walking together with a small group of friends. The police said he was "cheeky."

A fire engine appeared suddenly outside Macosa House while the youth were singing praises to Mandela. When asked about the fire, one of the youngsters replied that the only fire they knew about or had seen "was a political fire which you can't ever put out!"

Lunch-hour Demo in Johannesburg

"VRYSTATERS" AFRAID TO INTERFERE

JOHANNESBURG.

ASKING for the release of Mandela and Sisulu was staged on the steps of the Johannesburg City Hall at lunch hour on the day of Mandela's appearance in the Magistrate's Court. Hundreds of passers-by stopped to read the slogans and listen to the freedom songs sung by scores of men and women assembled round the demonstrators.

Several of the women holding the placards were dressed in traditional tribal regalia. Amongst them were the wives of Nelson Mandela, Duma Nokwe, Walter Sisulu, Robert Resha and other well-known leaders.

Uniformed police took the names of all those holding posters. Several Special Branch detectives mingled with the crowd. A vanload of policemen unobtrusively disembarked and took up positions on the fringe of the audience. Many well-known "vrystaters" stood round in

groups but did not interfere. They were afraid to start with a crowd demonstrably unsympathetic to them.

When Winnie Mandela appeared and joined the demonstration, a group of about 10 young Africans detached themselves from the crowd and formed a protective ring behind her.

White people stood enthralled listening to the moving rendering of such songs as "Shosholozana Mandela", "Mandela we stand by you", "Amandla Awethu", "Majibuyise Afrika" and others. Finally when the National Anthem—"Sikelele Afrika"—was sung, many Whites as well as several policemen stood to attention.

Posters read: "Mandela for Freedom"; "Vorster—Hands off Sisulu!"; "The struggle goes on!"; "The People shall Govern!"; "Amandla Ngawethu!"; "We Demand the Release of our Leaders!"

Wives Of Arrested Leaders



Mrs. Albertina Sisulu and Mrs. Winnie Mandela, whose husbands appeared before court last week and are being held in prison in Pretoria. Both leaders' wives wore Tembu traditional dress for the demonstration at the court when Mandela appeared.

'We Want Freedom, Not Liquor'



Women from the Nyanga branches of the S.A. Women's Federation, armed with heavy staves, toured bars and bottle stores in Cape Town on D-Day to warn their menfolk against buying "White" liquor. "We want freedom, not liquor," they said.

'LIFE I LOVE YOU' COSMONAUTS' FAVOURITE SONG

MORE POLICE RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.
ANOTHER series of raids took place in Johannesburg last week when Special Branch Police searched the homes of six prominent Congress members.

Mr. Leon Levy, President of SACTU, was entertaining visitors in his new flat when the police arrived. At Mrs. Helen Joseph's house they climbed into the roof and took away several cartons of paper, among them many concerning Mrs. Joseph's book about the Treason Trial which is being published in London soon.

Mr. Rusty Bernstein is confined to the magistrical area of Johannesburg and had decided to take a quiet fortnight's holiday. In this period he has been raided twice. On the last occasion, the Special Branch removed private letters belonging to his daughter, Toni, who recently returned from the World Youth Congress in Helsinki.

In spite of the fact that Mr. "Kathy" Kathara was not at home, the Special Branch searched his rooms and removed several documents. Miss Shantie Naidoo and Mr. Raymond Thoms were also raided.

The warrant in the latest raids differed from the last one by including the "Congress Alliance" amongst the organisations named.

AND IN P.E.

ARMED with search warrants Special Branch men raided the homes of Vuyile Mini and Govan Mbeki on Wednesday at 9 o'clock in the evening. A long list of organisations mentioned in the warrants covered almost a whole footscape page.

In the same evening they visited the home of Mrs. Frances Baard, but conducted no search there.

In the morning of the same day another team of Special Branch had visited the New Age and SACTU offices and renewed their investigations started a fortnight ago into the working habits of Vuyile Mini, Mountain Ngunwana and Govan Mbeki. They wanted to know what time they begin work in the morning, and when they knock off in the afternoon. Particulars were also taken of persons who live with them at their homes.

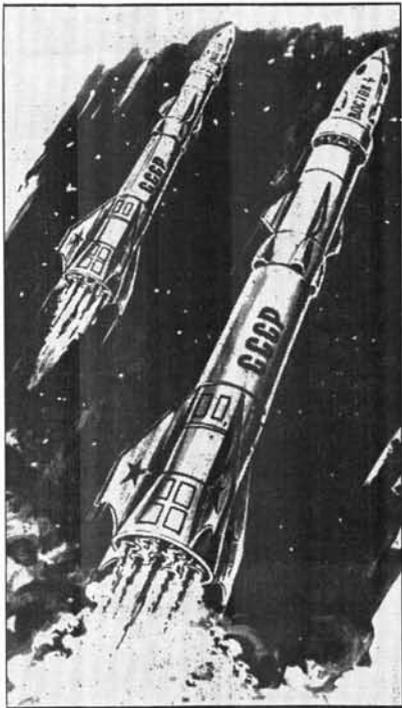
AFRICAN STATES CALL

(Continued from page 1)
Mr. Kawawa said: "Mandela's activities as we know them in TANU have been nothing more than a demand for what is rightly his people's."

"THE AFRICANS OF SOUTH AFRICA WANT THEIR FREEDOM."
"The South African Government will, therefore, be well advised to release Nelson Mandela and to take him for what he is—a man with genuine political aspirations for his fellow men in South Africa."

"Mandela's aspirations are noble and humanitarian, and all sane governments in the world cannot fail to own up to this fact."

The President of the Somali Republic, Mr. Aden Abdullah Osman,



This artist's impression of the two spaceships Vostok 3 and Vostok 4 as they left the earth was published in the Soviet newspaper "Pravda."

THE HISTORIC SPACE JOURNEY OF THE TWO SOVIET COSMONAUTS—NIKOLAYEV IN "FALCON" AND POPOVICH IN "GOLDEN EAGLE"—HAS SHORTENED BY MANY YEARS THE TIME BEFORE THE FIRST MAN STEPS ON TO THE MOON.

Direct television broadcasts from the two space craft brought the high drama of the flight into the homes and hearts of millions throughout Europe.

Soviet scientists took every care to ensure the safety of the two spacemen, and their physical reactions were carefully observed every second they were in flight.

Tembu Again Reject Bantustan

PORT ELIZABETH.
HUNDREDS of abTembu had their second representative meeting in two weeks at Bumbane, the home of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

The purpose of the meeting was to give Chief Sabata and the other members of the Transkei Territorial Authority in his area a mandate to tell the Government that they did not accept the Bantu Authorities and rejected Verwoerd's plan for the so-called "self-development."

The meeting elected a committee of 15 men to draft a constitution which would be acceptable to the people. According to the trend of the speeches at the meeting such a constitution would be in the spirit of the partheid policies of the Nationalist Government.

Time and again the people in the area have pointed out that they do not regard the Transkei as an area apart from the rest of the country. To them it has to be developed as part of the rest of the Republic and not separately as an area set aside for the sole occupation of Africans as their "homeland" according to the Nationalist concept.

An article in Pravda by R. Bayevsky, a medical scientist, gives details of how biological data about the cosmonaut's physical condition was relayed to earth.

New Data

The transmission of information helps to ensure direct medical supervision of their health during flight and provides new data on how the human body bears up to space-flight conditions.

Recording

Instruments record the functioning of heart muscles, breathing, eye movements, and skin-galvanic reactions.

A thin rubber tube filled with carbon dust records rib movements as little as one millimetre to register breathing.

Silver electrodes in the astronaut's helmet give a very accurate recording of brain currents and miniature electrodes, also of silver, at the corners of his eyes record the frequency and total number of eye movements.

Recording apparatus is installed in the spaceship cabin and the astronaut himself carries an auxiliary recorder, the size of a matchbox, in his spacesuit.

This records essential biological information in the period before and after flight when the cosmonaut is not "connected up."

Though neither Nikolayev nor Popovich had been in orbit before both had, of course, been closely connected with all previous Soviet space flights.

Contact Man

Spaceman Popovich was the ground radio contact man to both Gagarin and Titov on their historic flights last year.

It was Popovich, a great lover of music and singing from his school days, who played to Gagarin his favourite song "Life, I Love You!", as an antidote to boredom.

One of the team of psychologists in charge of cosmonaut training tells how during a solitude endurance test lasting many days, Popovich sang operatic arias and folk songs for hours on end.

"In the intervals he would dance. Doctors from neighbouring departments would come to watch him, queuing up to look through the secret portfolio. His good humour was inexhaustible."

He would study, do physical exercises and declaim poetry—Mayakovsky and Esenin.



Russia's space twins Major Nikolayev and Lt. Col. Popovich embrace one another after their safe landing.

engineers and workers who had helped put his son into successful orbit.

Then he and his wife, Feodosia, sent a telegram to the mother of Andrian Nikolayev, their son's partner in space.

Popovich burst into song on the bus taking him to the rocket pad.

At the Fair

He often visits fairs at recreation parks. Once the girl attendant, helping him to take his seat in the Big Wheel, asked him: "Won't you get giddy?" He replied: "I don't think I will" in all seriousness.

He said recently: "I like listening to the singing of birds and howling of the wind and the frogs croaking in spring. Memory will carry all these earthly sounds into space with me."

He added he would like to take to outer space with him the spirit of Jack London and Mayakovsky.

And another of Popovich's jobs: he is secretary of the Communist Party branch in the cosmonauts' village.

Asked whether cosmonauts sometimes feel fear while waiting for the launching, Popovich answered: "No. Every one of the cosmonauts would give a similar answer and it would be a sincere one."

"We knew what we were choosing. On this road there is no place for fright. We know that there is always risk in space exploration work."

"But we are sure that after the flight we will eat and drink, will drink hot tea, and sing some more songs."



Happy crowds carrying portraits of cosmonauts Nikolayev and Popovich thronged Moscow's Red Square when they learnt of the safe return of the two men to earth.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

WHEN I left London with the British delegation to the recent Moscow Disarmament Congress, there were two questions uppermost in my mind. To begin with, I had previously attended a number of peace conferences but none as ambitious as this one.

In addition to the left-wing peace forces who had predominated at earlier World Peace Council Conferences, I knew that participants in this Congress would include many hundreds of people from peace groups in such countries as U.S.A. and Great Britain, who had previously had almost no contact with the World Peace Council.

What would be the outcome of this meeting? Would there be genuine attempts on both sides to understand each other's viewpoints leading to increased recognition of areas of common agreement? Or would there be a firm adherence to old viewpoints with a strengthening of present divisions?

First Visit

The second question was a personal one. This was to be my first visit to the Soviet Union and as a left-winger who had long been identified with the efforts of the Soviet people to build the first socialist society, I wondered what my reactions to Moscow would be.

Had I built up an unreal image of the Soviet Union which must bring me disappointment, or would my experiences serve to strengthen my socialist convictions?

From the moment we arrived at Moscow Airport we began to appreciate the work of the Soviet Government and people in their role as hosts to the Congress. We found that the Soviet Peace Committee had collected sufficient money to enable all delegates to be guests in first-class hotels and from the outset we were looked after in every possible way.

The Palace of Congresses in the

Kremlin where the plenary sessions of the Congress were held is a truly magnificent building with the best acoustics I have ever experienced. The 2,400-odd delegates from 121 countries occupied the ground floor whilst Soviet citizens filled the huge galleries.

Differences

It was an inspiring setting for the Congress, but during the first couple of days I did not feel hopeful that there would be much resolution of the sharp differences of

approach which were expressed in the speeches.

Many of the speeches by the left wing delegates simply repeated old phrases and many members of the very large American and British delegations revealed the extent to which they were motivated by anti-Soviet attitudes.

I was a little disappointed in Mr. Krushchev's speech. Representatives of the 18 nations attending the Geneva test ban conference had been asked to state their views on disarmament and the Soviet Premier had agreed to present his Government's views in person. He delivered a set speech which dealt with the whole problem in masterly fashion, but I felt that he missed the opportunity of establishing a more personal relationship with the delegates by departing from the text. The Soviet delegates also, I thought were somewhat inflexible in their approach.

However, as the work of the Congress proceeded, one became aware of a change. There was still plenty of evidence of fundamental differences but it became clear that the process of formal and informal discussion was leading to increased awareness of other points of view.

Colonialism

No doubt it was salutary for the anti-communist delegates of the major imperialist countries to hear from the victims themselves of the savagery with which the colonialist independence movements.

On the other hand it seemed that some of the left-wingers were beginning to appreciate for the first time that they must make common cause with people who support capitalism but who nevertheless oppose the drive to war.

In summary, I believe that the Congress achieved everything that could realistically have been hoped for, and that it brought us a step closer to the goal of developing a really massive movement of the world's peoples for peace.

What of the second question—my personal reactions to my first visit to Moscow? In this connection I can say emphatically that I left Moscow with not only a strengthened belief in the socialist cause, but an increased confidence in the ultimate triumph of socia-

lism. These feelings were based not as much on the evidence I saw of material progress but on my experience of the Soviet people. (There is plenty of evidence of material progress, although in some areas there is still a long way to go.)

Friendliness

We spent a considerable part of most days with the young high school teachers of English who had volunteered to act as interpreters and guides for us. There were absolutely no problems of communication with these girls and we were able to learn about their lives and their attitudes towards Soviet society.

In addition, when out sightseeing for ourselves, we met many Soviet citizens who could speak English. It was clear from speaking to these people that they were deeply interested in the Congress. As soon as they learned we were delegates there was an immediate warm response.

In these contacts with the Soviet people I was struck by their warm friendliness, their unity of purpose and their confidence in the progress of their country.

When I boarded the plane to London I felt that I was taking some of that confidence with me.

The Fabulous SQUARE 'EVEN-FLO' FOUNTAIN PEN

- ★ Simple non-perishable vacuum filler with "see-through" ink reservoir.
- ★ Sturdy construction.
- ★ Modern "heavy-weight" styling for comfortable writing.
- ★ 14 ct. gold plated nibs to give character to your writing.

ONLY 26 COMPLETE

Wholesale at all stores
Trade enquiries to:
SELBY & CO.
P.O. Box 401,
Johannesburg

DR. GAZIDES SACKED AGAIN

Protest Outside Durban Hospital

DURBAN. Dr. Costa Gazides, who was recently the victim of an attack by pro-Government thugs on the City Hall steps of Johannesburg during the anti-Sabotage Bill campaign (see New Age, July 19) and who later had his housemanship cancelled and his name black-listed for hospital jobs in the Transvaal, was once again sacked from his latest job at the King

Edward Hospital, Durban, last week.

As on the previous occasion it is apparent that Dr. Gazides is the victim of Special Branch pressure on the Provincial Administration. On the Saturday morning following his dismissal, Congress Alliance demonstrators took up positions outside the Hospital entrance to protest against the dismissal. Their names and addresses were taken by the Special Branch.

It is understood that housemen at King Edward have submitted a memorandum of protest to the Administration and have demanded Dr. Gazides' reinstatement and an inquiry into his dismissal.



A portion of the crowd demonstrating outside the King Edward Hospital, Durban, against the dismissal of Dr. Gazides.

S.A. Congress of Trade Unions

GRAND DANCE

will be held in the
MOWBRAY TOWN HALL

on

SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1962
at 8 p.m.

JAZZ MANIACS in attendance

Refreshments 33c - Dance 32c
TICKETS 65c
Come Twist and enjoy
yourselves

Racing at Milnerton

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Maiden Plate: ERL KING, Danger, Mountain Crest.

Moderate Handicap: PINDER, Danger, Liba.

Initiation Handicap:

1. RITORNELLO
2. Sudden Draw
3. Alal-La.

Port Natal Handicap:

1. IN JEST
2. Podola
3. Devonport.

Progress Five B: SYLVAN LADY, Danger, Veld Fire.

Progress Five A: URGENT, Danger, Belle of All.

R21 Million Pay Rise For Railway Workers

BUT ONLY R2½ MILLION FOR NON-WHITES

JOHANNESBURG.

NON-WHITE railway workers will receive only a few shillings extra in wages each month, though the Minister of Railways has announced, amidst the blare of trumpets, that R21 million is being allocated for increased pay for railway workers.

ONLY R2½ MILLION WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE COUNTRY'S 99,000 NON-WHITE RAILWAY WORKERS. THE WHITE WORKERS WILL RECEIVE R18 MILLION.

URGENT MEETING

Representatives of the Non-European Railway workers from all parts of South Africa met urgently to discuss the Minister's

attitude to pay rises for Non-European workers. They agreed to highlight the poverty wages paid to the Non-White employees and to demand:—

- (a) R2-00 aday.
- (b) 3 weeks annual leave.
- (c) Quick and open inquiries relating to dismissals.
- (d) Adequate compensation for accidents.
- (e) All non-White workers to be placed on the permanent staff after 3 months.
- (f) Full sick pay for long illnesses.

(g) Workers doing work of a responsible nature to get higher rates of pay.

Mr. Liebenberg, President of the Federal Consultative Council of Railway Staff Associations, refused to meet a delegation of Non-White workers in spite of the fact that he had been told that they had specially travelled from areas to discuss wage demands with him.

DENIAL

Mr. Basson, General Secretary of the Artisan Staff Association, said that it was not true that African employees had been ignored when wage claims had been put forward. His union confined itself to its registered scope and in any case he was reluctant to encroach on the preserves of any other trade union of whatever creed or colour.

It is not possible at this stage to give a complete break down of the extent of this pay rise. There are seven White Staff Associations. One association has calculated the pay rise to mean a 6% increase in wages for its members. For some of the White employees, the pay rise will mean an increase of R4 per month while a first year apprentice will receive as much as R17-00 per month increase.

The Sporobond calculates that some of its members will receive anything between R5 and R10 wage increase. In certain clerical notes, the increase in wages could be as much as R30 per month.

IN THE COLD

Mr. Lawrence Nzanga, National Secretary of the Non-European

Railway Workers' Union, says that the Non-European employees appear to be left out in the cold. The details of the allocation of R2½ million for them seem to be a closely kept secret.

But a quick calculation shows that if R2½ million is divided amongst 99,000 Non-White workers, it does not represent any appreciable increase in their pay envelopes. It could mean at the most a few shillings increase per month for most of them.

Only if all the Non-White employees joined the union, said Mr. Nzanga, could sufficient pressure be brought to bear on the authorities to make them give every worker a decent living wage.

IN NATAL

African Railway workers in Natal are shocked and angry at the callous manner in which they have been treated by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben Schoeman.

In a letter to the Minister of Transport, Mr. Cennick Ndlovu, secretary of the African Railway Workers' Union (Natal), states: "It is obvious that political, not human, considerations were the motivating factor behind the increase. The Non-Whites who do not possess the vote were not even consulted."

"Their hopes, their aspirations, their needs, their problems and



Mr. Ndlovu

their cry for a decent life, went unheeded. Their union was completely ignored. But consultations were held between the White Staff Association and yourself, where it was decided to grant Non-Whites only 40 cents per week."

Urging the Minister to meet a delegation of African workers, the letter states: "We feel that as a matter of urgency a meeting be held between ourselves and you."

African Woman Artist



"Hermitage," a gouache, is one of the works by the African woman artist Gladys Mqandlu on show at the Rodin Gallery, Cape Town, until August 29.

PAC MEN JAILED FOR CONSPIRACY TO MURDER

CAPE TOWN.

Twenty Africans were found guilty in the Stellenbosch Regional Court last week on charges of conspiring to murder and arson and belonging to the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of from 18 months to five years.

One of the accused, Ginta Jalic, was acquitted.

Evidence was given that the 20 accused, on the instigation of members of the PAC from Cape Town, had prepared to murder the foreman of the farm on which they worked. Thereafter they were

to march on Stellenbosch and set fire to the town.

A number of car springs had been sharpened in preparation for the murder and the accused were, at the time of their arrest, awaiting instructions from Cape Town before putting their plans into operation.

Sentencing the accused, the magistrate said that the organisation Poqo to which they belonged was merely a new name for the banned PAC and could be compared with the Mau-Mau.

An appeal was noted and bail of between R500 and R1,000 was allowed.

S. RHODESIA HEADS FOR EMERGENCY

ZAPU Demands Independence, Govt. Prepares to use Force

SOUTHERN Rhodesia is heading for a crisis showdown between the White-Supremacy Government and the mass of the African people who are demanding independence now.

On the one hand the Zimbabwe African People's Union, headed by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, has threatened to "drop constitutional means" if Britain does not grant freedom and independence to the territory soon; on the other hand the Whitehead Government is rushing through Parliament legislation on the South African model to outlaw ZAPU and prevent the emergence of any new organisation to take its place.

Government.

"We will only negotiate with Britain," he said. "Britain put Southern Rhodesia into this mess and Britain must get it out. If Britain will not act we shall free ourselves."

At a mass ZAPU rally held at the end of last month, ZAPU Treasurer Mr. J. Z. Moyo told his audience of more than 15,000 people:

"The constitution which we reject has been rejected by the whole world (referring to the United Nations' resolution on Southern Rhodesia). But the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments are stubborn. Realising all this, what shall we do?"

There were shouts of "action, action, action."

Mr. Moyo told the people that their leaders had exploited all the constitutional negotiation machinery without any results. "We are now in a state of emergency," he said. "We are at a stage where we either sink or float for ever."

Urging everybody to be prepared to sacrifice, Mr. Moyo said: "We must be prepared to advance until we close ranks with the enemies of justice and peace."

FORCE.

Mr. Moyo also said the imperialists were preparing to uphold their power by way of military force and imprisonment, but he maintained that the moral force was superior to any weapon made by a human being.

The initiative for the next move now rests with the forthcoming ZAPU congress, which is expected to launch a programme of action to achieve immediate independence.



ZAPU treasurer Mr. J. Z. Moyo (left) addressing the mass ZAPU rally. Interpreting is Mr. Luke P. Ncube, vice-secretary of the District Council of ZAPU in Bulawayo.

An On-the-spot Report from JOHN C. TAKURAH In Bulawayo

The former Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Justice Treadgold, has declared that if this legislation is placed on the Statute Book, the light of freedom in Southern Rhodesia will go out. Church leaders have called for negotiation.

The prospects of conciliation between the two extremes, however, appear remote.

NOT INTERESTED

Speaking at a Press conference shortly after his triumphal return from abroad, Mr. Nkomo said his party was not interested in negotiating with Sir Edgar Whitehead's

"We will use this Constitution to get a better one"

KAUNDA OPENS N.R. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

MORE than 3,000 delegates from all parts of Northern Rhodesia ranging from

branch level officials to top-ranking leaders of the mammoth United National Independence Party, listened recently to President Kenneth Kaunda opening the pre-election rally and the party annual conference at Magoye near Mazabuka.

Flanked by his lieutenants President Kaunda mounted the decorated platform and the UNIP National Band played the African national anthem 'Nkosi Sikelele Afrika' after which Mr. Kaunda stormed the mike and said:

"We have to work day and night until the election day in October is miles behind us. We are fighting to use this constitution in order to get a better one. There can be no room for rest in such a situation.

"Allow me, countrymen, to repeat to you that participation in the forthcoming elections will not mean the end of our struggle. We must work relentlessly until October. After October, our battle will become even more dangerous. It is easier to criticise those in power than to be there and govern.

Report From VICTOR ZAZA Of Lusaka

"We know that self-government means responsibility and our success and our failures are our own. The glory of it is that after some hard work what we harvest is all ours."

"If this is Sinful I will also go to Hell"

DR. BANDA JOINS IN ZULU DANCE

A VIGOROUS defence of traditional African dancing was made by Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyassaland, in a brief but fiery speech at the Malawi Music and Dance Festival recently.

Dr. Banda said that missionaries had branded African traditional dances as "primitive and sinful."

He said that before he left for America he had been inclined to believe that African dances were in fact primitive and sinful.

"But after I had studied anthropology and history and seen how Americans danced I changed my mind."

"Why should African dances in which men and women dance separately be condemned by people who have not condemned the European way of dancing in which a married man and someone else's wife embraced each other and danced cheek to cheek?"

"If my people will go to hell for dancing African traditional dances, then I will also go to hell," Dr. Banda declared.

400 DANCERS
More than 400 dancers from all over the country took part in the festival in which 19 teams performed traditional folk dances in the centre of the capacity-packed stadium.

Well over 50,000 people witnessed the mighty and colourful festival.

Towards the end of the programme, Dr. Banda amidst thunderous applause and cries of "Long Live Kamuzu . . . Freedom . . . Kwaca," came down from his grandstand seat to join in the Zulu "Ngoma" dance.

He broke into the circle of feathered and plumed Ngoni warriors who were performing a dance brought into the country when their forefathers broke away from Chaka—the King of the Mighty Zulus.

Within minutes he had exchanged his stock and fly whisk for a spear and shield and joined in the whirling



Dr. Banda

dance. Dr. Banda came down for the second time to shake hands with the leaders of the thrilling snake dance and one of the American Crossroad students who had held one of the live snakes.

Dr. Banda was wildly cheered by his people as he drove away from the stadium.

16 Europeans In New Algerian Assembly

THE Constitutional Assembly of Algeria to be elected on September 2 will consist of 196 deputies, of whom 16 will be Europeans.

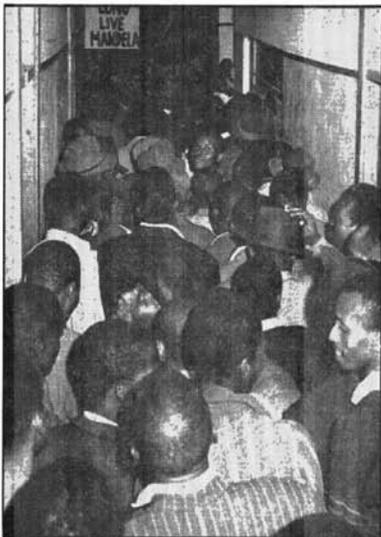
Its functions will be to appoint a Government, to legislate in the name of the people and to work out and vote on a new constitution for Algeria.

A week after the election there will be a session of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution which will hear a report on the work performed by its Political

Bureau and which will prepare a National Congress of the National Liberation Front to be held by the end of 1962.

Authoritative sources in the Political Bureau, which is running the country until the elections, state that to face the new situation after the independence of Algeria it will be necessary to reorganise the apparatus of the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the National Liberation Army (ALN) so as to separate political and administrative affairs from military affairs.

They Wanted To Hear About Their Hero



Part of the crowd that packed the passages at the Mandela meeting in Durban.

Durban Shows Solidarity With Mandela

DURBAN.

ALL the stairways and passages leading to the third floor offices of the Natal Indian Congress at Lakhani Chambers, Durban, were jam-packed with people who wanted to hear about their hero, Nelson Mandela.

Outside the building, several hundred people who could not gain admittance milled around the entrance holding up traffic and refusing to move despite the presence of five van-loaders of police.

BANNED

The meeting, which was organized by the Congress of Democrats, was advertised to have been held at the Congress Square, but at midday last Wednesday when the meeting was scheduled to take place, the Chief Magistrate of Durban

banned all public gatherings in the city.

A strong force of police cordoned off Congress Square and informed people who attended the meeting that it was banned. Although several hundreds went off disappointed, almost 1,000 people turned up at the offices of the Congress where hurried arrangements were made to hold the meeting.

Most of those present could not hear the speakers or even see them but they stood throughout the meeting in the most uncomfortable circumstances imaginable just to show their solidarity with Mandela.

Every once in a while Lakhani Chambers reverberated as power-

Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Shiloh Road, Salt River. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. New Age offices: Fort Elizabeth: 25 Court Chambers, 125 Adorley Street, Phone 42796. Johannesburg: 7 Mercantile House, 125 President Street, Phone 22-4625. Cape Town: Room 22, 4 Barrack St., Phone 2-3757. Telephone Address: Naga, C.T. Durban: 602 Loken House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 68807.

Bechuanaland People's Party Splits Into Two

Rival Conferences at Lobatse

LAST week-end in Lobatse saw two Bechuanaland People's Parties on the scene. The two parties, the result of the split in the BPP between the Mpho and Matante-Motsete groups, held two emergency conferences on the open sports ground of Lobatse within hearing distance of one another.

On the two platforms the speakers attacked one another but the rank and filers seemed to move from one meeting crowd to the other. The big break-up into two parties follows the suspension by Mr. Matante and Mr. Motsete of their former Secretary General Molsamai Mpho. Mpho maintained that his suspension was illegal and he summoned the branches of the party to an emergency conference. But meanwhile the Matante-Motsete group had rallied their own supporters.

The Mpho meeting rallied about 200 supporters; the Matante-Motsete group about 500.

The BPP headed by Mpho elected him as President and Mr. D. H. Maching as Secretary General. The Matante-Motsete group

did not hold new elections but confirmed the leadership of Matante and Motsete and co-opted other members to augment their national executive.

Mr. Matante, a powerful speaker, said there was no difference between the Communists, the Liberal Party and the Congress of Democrats. "We do not want to have anything to do with these people," he said. "In fact all white people are the same. They are bad," he said.

"While people are the same whether they come from Russia, London or Zeebrugge."

Mr. Matante said that the Bechuanas were oppressed by the Afrikaners from South Africa under the noses of the British Government although England was supposed to protect Bechuanaland.

He told his meeting that people who wanted to split their country should join Mr. Mpho's meeting pointing across the way to the meeting addressed by Mpho.

PROFESSION

At those of the Matante meeting Mr. Matante, dressed in West African robes with walking stick in the image of Nkrumah and samis like that of the Prime Minister, headed a procession of his followers that paraded the Lobatse African township, BPP flags flying and the crowd singing "Matante wants soldiers" and "No sale of land to Whites." When the procession returned to the sports ground Mr. Matante shouted "Away with communism! Away with Liberalism! Away with the Imperialism and away with democrats!"

He urged his followers to rally round the banners of Pan-Africanism.

Prominent among his adviser supporters was Matthew Nkoana, the former PAC man from Johannesburg.

Mr. Matante said he had decided to hold his meeting as a show of strength and to show the British Government and everybody what he could muster. He had taken action to suspend "communistically inclined" BPP members.

Across the way Mr. Mpho addressed his supporters and tried to explain the reason for the party split. The BPP, he said, had run smoothly until June 27 this year when the two leaders Matante and Motsete had deviated from the party's aims and policy by resorting to dictatorial leadership. They had taken bloodthirsty men to investigate the troubles of a branch and they had tied the hands and feet of a certain Mr. Sebaloawa and deported a South African freedom fighter Mr. Mloenyeni. Mpho as Secretary General had been suspended.

The unconstitutional suspension of Mr. Mpho had disrupted the work of the BPP. Mr. Mpho stressed the need above all for unity. He said that Africa was one and her people must be one. The

great war waged by the people of Africa was to rid Africa of imperialism.

"Now we are told by some cheap politicians that we are communists and we want to bring communism into the BPP. What part of Africa is possessed by communists? Who is this person who is so worried that communists and communism should swallow us?"

"Do you know who this man is? Your oppressor the imperialist and the colonialist."

"Is it wisdom to leave the snake in your bed to go and hunt for one in the forest? This western democracy so-called is our enemy number one."

"Africa is rapidly becoming a united continent. This is why we cannot condone the deportation of Mloenyeni by Messrs Matante and Motsete. Let us go back to our branches and organize and organize. The party cannot be a mister or missus so and so party. It is the party of the Bechuanaland people. Our oneness must be visible to the eyes of all imperialists. Our oneness is our power and unity our salvation."

George Peake Re-arrested

(Continued from page 1)

formation was radioed to police headquarters in Pretoria and as a result the police roadblock was set up at Modder River. A large quantity of police vehicles were concentrated at the spot, and policemen were concealed in the bushes on both sides of the road for a considerable distance before the bridge over the river.

In court on Friday the prosecutor said he was applying for the extradition of Peake's bail "because of the accused's pursuing an attempt to abscond." A warrant had been issued for Peake's arrest on Thursday morning.

Peake's defence attorney, Mr. B. Zackon, said he consented to Peake's being committed to jail until such time as he stood trial or a fresh application was made for bail. He asked that the application for extradition of bail be adjourned to a later date.

The magistrate, Mr. Willman, said Peake's bail would be withdrawn immediately and he would be committed to jail to await trial. The hearing of the argument on bail extradition was adjourned to August 30.

Peake is awaiting trial on a charge under the Explosives Act. He was arrested on the night of April 15 by two Security Branch men who said they saw Peake plant a bomb against the wall of Roodan Street jail.

The bomb exploded later in the police laboratory where an attempt was being made to analyse its contents.

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

NATALSPRUIT, JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY 25th AUGUST, 1962. 3.30 P.M.

MOROKA SWALLOWS

VS

ORLANDO PIRATES

CURRIES, DURBAN

Hearts vs Avon Athletic

1.45 P.M.

Aces United vs Lincoln City

3.30 P.M.

SUNDAY 26th AUGUST

SHOW

ROUND

JOBURG 3.00 P.M.

A

MANILABURG CITY