

LEIBRANDT TALKS

TO NEW AGE

"I DON'T WANT TO THINK; WANT TO FIGHT"



JOHANNESBURG. MINISTER VORSTER SAYS HE CAN'T DENOUNCE ROBEY LEIBRANDT'S PRIVATE ARMY BECAUSE HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT. A NICE EXCUSE USED BY ONE NAZI UNWILLING TO ACT AGAINST ANOTHER! IT'S EASY ENOUGH TO FIND OUT ABOUT LEIBRANDT — IF YOU WANT TO.

New Age did, by telephoning him in Bloemfontein, and there can be no complaint that Leibbrandt does not talk freely. He talks too freely, in fact! Lots of his ideas are crackpot, but crackpot Nazis are just as dangerous as any others . . .

Here is the conversation:
New Age: Mr. Leibbrandt, can you tell us about your private army?

Leibbrandt: I have no private army. I came out of gaol in 1948 and decided to form an anti-Communist Protection Front of fanatical fighters to fight the Communists.
New Age: But you have been quoted as being the leader of a private army. What about that?

NO AN ARMY
Leibbrandt: It is nonsense to say I have an army. What do you call an army? I have several good men but it is by no means an army. Helen Suzman is 'dilly' when she talks about an army. The 'Sunday Times' quoted me as having said I wanted an army of 10,000 members. The terms is theirs not mine. I meant a 'movement', not an army.

New Age then asked Leibbrandt about his claim to be helping the Special Branch.

Leibbrandt: It is my duty as a White South African (and the duty of) everyone else in this country, including you, to help them.
"GOOD NATIVES"

New Age: When you say everyone, you mean all the whites, don't you?

Leibbrandt: The 'Natives' should also do so. I have some good 'natives' in the OFS and the Transvaal who are in my front.

New Age: All right. Now can you tell me whether the Special Branch have accepted your help?

Leibbrandt: I don't want to discuss this point. I'm not like the Americans who boast about what they do and what they have. I say nothing. We are preparing for the attack which we know is coming. We are only for defence against the Communists. Khrushchov said that Africa's defences will crumble to dust. We are standing against this.

New Age: But how long do you think the White man can last out this way in South Africa?
Leibbrandt: I don't want to think. I want to fight.

New Age: But what happens if this leads to South Africa being confronted by the whole of the continent of Africa?

(Continued on page 3)

NEW AGE

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"DEATH BLOW TO PRESS FREEDOM"

British Protest at Sabotage Act

MR. Vorster's threat to ban New Age and other organs of the anti-apartheid opposition in South Africa has met with strong protest from leaders of British opinion. The declaration of protest initiated by the South African leader, Dr. Y. Dadoo, has been signed by a formidable array of literary figures, members of parliament and the press of Britain.

The signatories include Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., a member of the Labour Party shadow cabinet; Mr. Eric Lubbock, M.P. of the Liberal Party; Mr. Peter Kirk, the Conservative M.P.; Mr. Sydney Jacobson, editor of the Daily Herald, and such distinguished authors and novelists as Eithel Mannin, Iris Murdoch, John Wain and Kingsley Amis. The declaration enters a "strong protest at the attempts of Dr. Vorster's Government to deal with it describes as "a death blow to what remains of the freedom of the South African Minister of Justice.

APPROPRIATE
The protest follows a growing awareness of the monstrous provisions of the Sabotage Bill and the determination of the South African Government to impose a fully fledged Police State in the country.

The Guardian editorially comments on the recent condemnation of the General Laws Amendment Bill by the International Commission of Jurists and declares that the Commission's censure of this Bill with the legislation of Nazi Germany is "appropriate", especially in view of the antecedents of Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Justice". The Observer continued the Bill in similar terms.

STOP ARMS
"The Times" carries a letter, signed by various distinguished public figures such as Lord Russell and the Bishop of Woolwich, entreating

the British Government to stop the sales of arms to the South African Government.

The letter speaks of the "ominous armaments build up by the South African Government and the increasing impotence of non-violent methods of political change there."

It urges the U.K. Government to "give immediate and serious consideration to the policy of exerting economic sanctions and an immediate arms embargo on South Africa as part of an international campaign."

Among others who signed the Declaration of Protest were Fencer Brockway, M. P., Barbara Castle, M.P.; John Stonehouse, M.P.; Margery Perham, C.B.E., Fellow of Oxford University and Professor Max Gluckman, Manchester University.

The following novelists and authors also signed: William Plover, Mervyn Jones, Muriel Spark, Doris Lessing, Alex Comfort, Naomi Mitchison, Basil Davidson, Sylvia Stein, Christopher Logue, Tony Richardson, Arnold Wesker, Olivia Manning, Kathleen Nott, John Osborne, Fenelope Gilliat and Angus Wilson.

African Writers' Conference

—See Page 5

Mr. Robey Leibbrandt, ex-South African Olympic Games boxing bronze medalist, joined the Nazi Party in Germany soon after the war and served as an officer in a parachute division when the German army launched their attack on Crete.

Shortly thereafter he was secretly landed off the coast of South West Africa by a German submarine and given the task of organising a rebellion in South Africa to overthrow the Smuts government and replace it with one which would take orders from Berlin.

He was caught at the bridge near half-way house on the Pretoria road when he got out of his car to investigate an "accident" which had been staged by the Security forces for the purpose of trapping him.

He was arrested and tried for High Treason. His sentence of death was later commuted by Smuts to one of life imprisonment. Within 48 hours of winning the elections in 1948, the Nationalist government granted him an unconditional release.

STUDENT FASCISTS IN DURBAN

SEVERAL members of the Congress of Democrats in Durban informed New Age that they have received a cyclostyled circular purporting to be from "A group of Africans" calling on them to emigrate from South Africa.

C.O.D. members, however, strongly suspect that this scurrilous circular is actually the work of a small group of students with fascist inclinations and at least one member of this group is known to them.

The leaflet reads as follows: "You are a member of Congress. We know your plans. We even know the names of your mistresses."

"We know you are not even loyal to your own people. How can

you expect us to believe that you will be loyal to us? Let us guide you:

"Leave our people alone. They will eventually destroy you if you try to destroy them. Do not depend on tough judo methods. Our people are tougher than that. Do not make bad citizens and liars out of our people. Their natural decency and pride will surely over-ride you.

"Let us guide you even further—Please emigrate."

One member of C.O.D. attends Judo classes and this is known only to a few students at the University of Natal. Addresses of some of those who received these circulars could only be known by certain students. It is these facts that make members of the C.O.D. suspect the fascist student group which functions at the University of Natal.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

LETELE REPLIES TO MOKHEHLE

AT a crowded meeting in Maseru recently, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, president of the Basutoland People's Congress, again launched several abusive personal attacks on South African politicians serving in Basutoland. His attacks were linked with a bitter tirade against communism.

Among those he attacked were Mrs. Mary Letele and Dr. A. Letele, former National Treasurer of the now-banned ANC. He called Dr. Letele "a run-away politician" who had long ago deserted Basutoland for the Republic of South Africa. He accused Mrs. Letele of falsely claiming to represent the BCP Women's League overseas, and referred to her as a "Xhosa from the Cape who could not even speak Sesotho, yet had been granted a passport".

In the following letter to New Age, Dr. A. Letele takes issue with Mr. Mokhehle.

I am a run-away politician. I have been in prison four times during the last ten years for political "crimes" and have never run away or jumped bail. Whenever we said things on political platforms we knew that we would be first to be arrested, unless the honourable leader of the B.C.P., who has managed to keep his hands clean while his lieutenants are languishing for ten years in prison.

I am not interested in destroying the B.C.P.; I like it; it has a fine programme. A good medicine must be for the B.C.P. leaders to spend about six months in a South African gaol. He would certainly emerge a tougher man, less verbose and noisy... I'm really not joking!

I am a non-communist. After four-and-a-half years of the Treason Trial three learned judges were unable to read communism in my organisation.

The leader of the B.C.P. is an expert racist, and to camouflage this racialism and chauvinism he conveniently sings the old familiar anti-communist tune.

My wife has never claimed to represent the BCP Women's League. This statement is a deliberate fabrication; it hardly requires any analysis; it is utter nonsense.

My sincere advice to Mr. Mokhehle is to concentrate on the burning political and economical issues facing the Basotho nation instead of spending valuable time

condemning and vilifying other people. A good politician must have integrity, truthfulness and honesty, and must avoid the clumsy habit of using a whole political organisation for the purpose of petty attacks on individuals.

ARTHUR E. LETELE
Maseru.

WOULD THEY BAN THE GOSPELS?

Your correspondent "Anti Church" (New Age, June 7) makes a grave mistake. Admittedly the churches, organised religion, are worse than opinion; they are almost opinion.

This does not mean that Christ's teaching is opium or poison. His teaching has been twisted out of all shape and form. If those in power could but dimly understand the dormant dynamite contained in the four synoptic gospels they would ban those four books in the New Testament.

One should not forget that Christ was a working man, a carpenter who with his illiterate companions confounded the rulers and priests of their day.

Let "Anti-Church" and those that believe in "eye for eye and tooth for tooth" barbarism realise that much of the strength in Gandhi's actions was derived from Christ's teaching.

T. KLOPPENBURG
Durban.

THE PEOPLE'S WEAPON

Watching the multi-racial, extra-parliamentary demonstrations and protests against the slaughter Sabotage Bill, it appears that most progressive people do not favour this Bill, because it represents only the interests of the Afrikaners.

Despite the flood of protests from all over the world and in South Africa, the Minister has gone ahead.

What is sad is that this Bill is not aimed only at saboteurs as such, but at New Age, the only mouthpiece of the voiceless and defenceless people of South Africa. Long live New Age, the people's weapon!

WIN MABANDLA

Toolo.

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

The spirit of freedom has been planted and it has started growing. Not all the stratagems of the treacherous informers will be able to nip it.

Whitbank is dominated by sell-outs. They have managed to change our African Witbank and District Football Association to Witbank Bantu Football Association. Clubs that tried to resist were threatened that they would be refused the use of the grounds.

Again we have Social Branch members who say African. Why do these people not give up this job? Are they forced to do it? Are they not the victims of apartheid? If they are not prepared to leave this ignominious job, they are the people who will replace our leaders in the dark cells when freedom comes.

DAN MDULU

Witbank.

MULTI-RACIAL TOURIST CLUB

DURBAN.

A GROUP of young men in Durban have recently established a club for all tourists, travellers, visitors and holiday-makers in South Africa.

It is called the Gay Tourist Club. Its headquarters will be in Durban, and the theme of the club is "Hospitality, Hospitality and Friendship."

The club is presently organising a tour of Johannesburg-Pretoria; one of Cape Town and one of Durban and the Coast. All these tours will take place during the Christmas holidays at the end of this year.

Mr. N. C. Naicker, the Secretary of the club said: "We are also engaged in preparing gigantic group tours overseas in the near future, and at the cheapest rates. These tours will cover a wide field. While tourists enjoy themselves through the facilities of the club, they will also be able to make many friends in Africa and overseas, and gain considerable experience educationally and socially."

TAKE OUT A SUBSCRIPTION FOR NEW AGE TODAY

RATES

Union of South Africa and Protectorates:

21/- for twelve months R2.10
11/- for six months R1.10
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Overseas:
25/- for twelve months R2.50
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Post to:
New Age, 6 Barrack Street, CAPE TOWN.

EDITORIAL

THE SEEDS OF CARNAGE

IN a frenzy of hatred and despair, the OAS die-hards in Algeria—operating under cover of the French imperialists and militarists—continue with their policy of deliberately planned murder and destruction. Innocent men, women and children are indiscriminately mowed down in the streets; universities and schools, hospitals and maternity homes are senselessly dynamited.

And all in the name of white civilisation, white superiority and anti-communism! Time and geography alone separate these murderous barbarians from the equally murderous Nazis who ravaged Europe during the last world war.

And time and geography alone separate South Africa from Algeria, for the same poisonous racialist ideas and anti-communist creeds are propagated, day in and day out, in our own country. As in Algeria, those ideas are the deadly seeds from which carnage and destruction grow—the logical outcome of lunatic "Granite Wall" politics.

He who rants glibly here of 'blood flowing up to the horses' bits' is animated by the same blind hatred and despair which sets the trigger-finger of the OAS gunman in motion. The OAS battery of 'Long Live Algeria, bastion of the West' has an ominously familiar ring in our own country, where ex-French Army General Paul Gardy would feel perfectly at home under the regime of ex-Ossawa Brandwag General Balharzar Vorster.

From words to deeds can be but a short step. There is death at the end of OAS sten-guns in Algiers and Oran. There was death at the end of police sten-guns at Sharpeville. The shots echo each other across the length of a continent.

The prototypes of the OAS thugs have already made their appearance in South Africa, emboldened by the scarcely-veiled approval of the police and the attitude of the Minister of Justice who, when pressed to condemn Robey Leibbrandt, said: "We are prepared to accept help from anyone in the struggle against communism." Those thugs are itching to get to work, itching to translate the reckless speeches of politicians into foul deeds.

But time, fortunately, still separates us from an Algeria in our own country. We still have time to call a halt to those who think nothing of sacrificing human lives on the altar of white supremacy. We still have time to find a peaceful solution to our political problems.

But that time is running out fast. Only the closest unity of all democratic forces—white and black—can prevent our country from suffering the fate of Algeria.

Of the many lessons Algeria has to teach us, not least important is that the forces of progress and democracy are irresistible, capable—if properly organised—of defeating and subduing even the most fanatical racialists.

WE MUST USE EVERY HOUR, EVERY MINUTE OF WHAT TIME STILL REMAINS TO US TO BUILD THAT UNITY, TO STRIKE BACK AGAINST THE NATIONALISTS AND ALL THE EVIL FORCES THEY REPRESENT.

UP MY ALLEY



PROHIBITED

As Alex La Guma is banned from attending gatherings we regret that, in terms of the General Laws Amendment Act, we are no longer permitted to publish any of his writing.

NATAL TO THE RESCUE

ONCE again our good friends in Natal have come to the rescue. Indeed, were it not for their generosity the next few days would have seen us in very serious trouble—quite apart from what Mr. Vorster is planning for us!

The R2-289 acknowledged this week from the Garden Province is not the end either. We are told that there are another R121 in post-dated cheques and promises amounting to R180.

Our sincere thanks to all our donors there, and to all those who gave of their time to help with the collections. (If we were to thank them in their home languages we would have to use, besides English, Tamil, Gujarati, Hindustani, Urdu and Zulu!)

The language we would like to use in respect of Cape Town and Johannesburg is, unfortunately, unprintable, so just look at the miserable amounts from those centres! Send our supporters in those two cities can do better than

that—and at a time like this?

Or are you just waiting for us to come and collect it? If so, please don't. We are very short of staff and getting even shorter, and there is a physical limit to what we can do, however willing the spirit may be.

BRING IT IN, SEND IT IN—BUT GIVE US YOUR CASH!

WE NEED IT MORE URGENTLY THAN EVER!
NOW IS THE TIME!

Last Week's Donations:

Natal:
Durban Collections R996.70,
Verulam R503.95, Stanger R340, P.M. Burg R240, Tongaat R210, Mayor 25c, Johannesburg R1, Steve 25c.

Cape Town:
Socks R1.25, R. de L. R307, Silver R4, Zeko and Rebecca R4.94.

Johannesburg:
Monthly R20, Costa (celebrating graduation as doctor) R10.

Port Elizabeth:
Workers' Friend R20, Wagon Wheel R14.

Grand Total: R2,366.51.

LEIBRANDT TALKS TO NEW AGE

(Continued from page 1)

SECRET WEAPON

Leibrandt: It is not for me to say how long we can last. But we will fight even if they all come. I have a secret weapon. What a weapon? We will stop them at the borders.

New Age: What is this secret weapon?

Leibrandt: I told you I am not like the Americans to boast about what I have. I can't tell you but it is a secret weapon. . . . We will deal with the Communists inside the country. We know who they are. It will not take long.

PROUD OF IT

New Age: Are you still a Nazi?

Leibrandt: What do you mean—a Nazi?

New Age: You fought in the German army in the last war—didn't you?

Leibrandt: Let us put it this way. Who did you fight for?

New Age: I fought in the South African army defending my country.

Leibrandt: Yes, but your allies were the Communists. I fought in the German army against Communism.

New Age: But are you still a Nazi?

Leibrandt: I am a National Socialist and have fought since the Mosley days in 1941 against Communism. I followed Nazi Germany. I am proud of it.

New Age: Are you an anti-semitic? After all you sent the telegram to Helen Suzman in which you referred to Karl Marx as a "vervloekte jood."

ALL WRONG

Leibrandt: No, man, you have got it all wrong. I attacked her because she was attacking me all the time about my private army. I was not attacking the Jews. I was attacking the Communists. I have a lot of friends who are Jews. I have nothing against them.

New Age: But if you are a nationalist socialist, and you joined the Nazis and fought with them when they were destroying and killing the Jews, how is it that you say you are not an anti-semitic. You say you believe in Nazism?

Leibrandt: I'm fighting Communism—not the Jews. You have got it all wrong. The Germans did not kill all the Jews or fight against all the Jews. . . . (Phone cut)

THIS IS THE NAZI THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE WILL NOT DISOWN. THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE CAN ONLY ENCOURAGE MEN LIKE ROBEY LEIBRANDT TO TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

Freedom Day Meeting

A CAPACITY audience attended last week-end in preparation for June 26. All the speakers stressed the difficult time that lies ahead when the heavy penalties of the Sabotage Law will be applied.

Mr. Mayekiso said: "We are not doing anybody out of South Africa. We want peaceful co-existence on the basis of the Freedom Charter. My address may be a crime under the new law, but freedom fighters will always voice the aspirations of the people."

Mr. Alven Bennie said that the death penalty did not stop armed robbers and it would certainly not stop the struggle for freedom.

The people were asked to observe June 26 by lighting bonfires and telling their children the story of the struggle.

There was spirited singing of the freedom songs "Sodibana nge Freedom Day" (We shall meet on Freedom Day); "Mandel' Uyeza Unamandla." (Here Cometh Mandela, he is with power, come ye all, let us build together).

BOOKS, BOOKS AND A MOTOR-BIKE

JOHANNESBURG. Branch detectives were busy trying to search and grab books at Mrs. Nelson Mandela's house last week their motor-cycle was set alight and destroyed in the street outside.

They were prevented from entering the bedroom of the house by Mrs. Mandela's sister, who demanded a search warrant which the detectives could not produce.

The two detectives arrived at about 9.30 p.m. on Wednesday night. When Mrs. Mandela's sister asked the detectives for a warrant, they had none. Mrs. Mandela was not at home. They wanted to go to the bedroom and search but were pushed back by the relatives.

They grabbed some books on the shelf but the relatives snatched the books back. The trouble for possession continued for over 45 minutes.

When the two detectives eventually left, they found their motor-cycle a complete wreck.

Security Branch detectives had been constantly visiting Mrs. Mandela's house, following a strong rumour that Mr. Nelson Mandela had returned to South Africa.

SIBEKO ON BAIL

CAPE TOWN

Messrs Archie Sibeko, Martin Hani, James Tyeku and F. Mzonde were released on bail of R250 each when they appeared before a magistrate here last Thursday, charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Sibeko, Hani and Tyeku were arrested on June 7 and Mzonde about a week later.

The case has been remanded to July 7. They will appear before the Regional Court.

UNDER the General Laws Amendment ("Sabotage") Act any newspaper, and for that matter anybody, commits an offence if it "prints, publishes or disseminates any speech, utterance, writing or statement or any extract from or recording or reproduction of any speech, utterance or statement . . . by any person prohibited from attending gatherings" under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Here are some of the very many banned people in South Africa who have been

GAGGED BY VORSTER ACT!



Moses Kotane



Walter Sisulu



Piet Beylved



Dama Nokwe



Florence Matomela



Barney Desai

New Age is, however, permitted to publish an interview with Vorster's backer—ROBEY LEIBRANDT! (See page 1.)

80,000 MINERS WRITE TO VORSTER

THE following letter was sent to Mr. Vorster by the British National Union of Mine Workers, South Wales area:—

"The Executive Committee of the South Wales Area, National Union of Mine Workers, on behalf of 80,000 miners and their families resident in this area, wish to protest to you against your proposed ban on the publication of the independent newspaper, New Age.

"We feel most strongly that your proposed action would be an infringement of the freedom of the Press and free speech, and would outrage liberal opinion throughout the world and widen still further the rift that now exists between your Government and the Governments of other countries.

"We earnestly request you to think again before embarking upon this unjust and undemocratic action."

COMMITTAL ORDER AGAINST CARNESON WITHDRAWN

JOHANNESBURG.

THE order committing Mr. Fred Carneson, editor of New Age, to seven days imprisonment was withdrawn by the magistrate Mr. J. L. de Villiers when Mr. Carneson again appeared before him in Johannesburg last Wednesday, at an enquiry held in terms of Section 83 of Act 56 of 1955.

The enquiry first began on February 17, when Mr. Carneson refused to answer questions concerning an article entitled "The National Convention—What is to be Done," which appeared under the name of Mr. Walter Sisulu in New Age on December 28, 1961. The questions were: Who was the author of the article? How did the manuscript come into the possession of New Age?

Mr. Carneson appealed against his committal on the grounds that if the article in question was incriminating against Mr. Sisulu it was equally incriminating against himself as publisher and he therefore had the right to refuse to answer the questions.

NO CONTRAVENTION

The Transvaal Supreme Court dismissed his appeal and rejected his application for leave to appeal further against the decision.

In dismissing his appeal, however, the judges in a written judgment stated that the article in question did not contravene the law and was innocent in content.

On appearing before the enquiry last Wednesday, Mr. Carneson handed a statement to the magistrate. He told New Age that before answering the question, he told the magistrate that he would like to make it clear that he was doing so at the request of, and with the consent and approval of Mr. Walter Sisulu.

The statement read:

The Supreme Court, in their judgment upholding your worship's ruling that I have no legal right to refuse to answer the questions put to me, stated, inter alia, that the article entitled "The National Convention—What is to be Done," which appeared in my paper, did not contravene the Suppression of Communism Act or, indeed, any other law. That was our opinion too, when we published the article in question.

What was obvious to us must also have been obvious to the Special Branch.

Their action in questioning me was, in the first instance, an unwarranted interference with my right as an editor to publish a perfectly legal political feature article, without being forced to account, in any way or to anyone, for such publication.

There are already far too many restrictions on the freedom of the press in our country. It is intolerable that the Special Branch should invade that freedom still further without any justification whatsoever.

Their action is, in the second instance, an example of the mechanics of political intimidation and persecution which have, unfortunately, become a feature of our life in South Africa.

In this case, the persecution (petty as it is) was against myself only indirectly. It was directed against Mr. Walter Sisulu, an outstanding leader of the African people, who has become a target for constant harassment by the police.

If my answering these questions would in any way assist the police in continuing that persecution, I would not hesitate to refuse to answer them. That, however, for the reasons set out above, is not the position in this case, and Mr. Sisulu has himself informed me that he has no objection to my answering the questions.

MASS SECRET DEPORTATIONS FROM JOHANNESBURG

Three Big Batches in One Week

JOHANNESBURG. All those interviewed—before the police interfered with our reporter—had been taken into custody on their release from jail where they had served short sentences under the pass laws. Some were taken from the prison door to the Newlands cells and then to the station; one man from Alexandra Township had been released, allowed to spend one night at home, and then re-collected by the police the following morning.

None of the men had any luggage with them. Most of them were being sent out of the city without their wives or families knowing about this. They were men ranging from 20 to 55 years of age.

All seemed to have had trouble with passes or permits, but this seemed the sole reason for their deportation en masse from their homes and families.

Newlands police station seems to be the transit centre for this operation. But police there would give no information about it.

Whether the deportations are legal or not, no one will know, for they are conducted in such haste and in such a secrecy that no one has up to now had a chance to investigate. None of the deported men had had a chance to get any legal advice before they were snatched up by the police.

The operation is probably part of a government scheme to disguise the unemployment crisis among Africans. There are no figures kept of African unemployed and the policy is to clear them out of the cities—even if this means parting them from their families—and out of sight, into the starving countryside.

Some of the deported men at the station on Monday June 18 were actually in jobs . . . but as far as the police were concerned they were unwanted . . . and that was enough for them to be hurled out of Johannesburg.

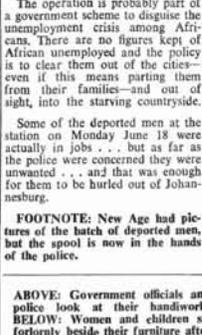
FOOTNOTE: New Age had pictures of the batch of deported men, but the spool is now in the hands of the police.

Three plain clothes African detectives took away his notes, book and camera, escorted him to the offices of the railway police, and then ordered him to Marshall Square. He spent two nights in the cells at the Fort.

On June 29, Somana will face charges of using obscene language, and contravening the Prisons Act.

Government officials and police look at their handwork. Women and children sit forlornly beside their furniture after their homes have been demolished.

FROM HOMES INTO DUST



Government officials and police look at their handwork. Women and children sit forlornly beside their furniture after their homes have been demolished.

SOMANA ARRESTED AGAIN

JOHANNESBURG. It was while he was reporting this story of the men deported from Johannesburg that New Age reporter Brain Somana was arrested again. (This is the fourth time since he joined our staff!)

Three plain clothes African detectives took away his notes, book and camera, escorted him to the offices of the railway police, and then ordered him to Marshall Square. He spent two nights in the cells at the Fort.

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TRANSVAAL GROUP AREAS CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG. OVER 250 Indians from all over the Transvaal attended an all-in conference on Sunday June 17, called by the TIC to discuss Group Areas.

It was pointed out by R. N. Bhoola that 40,092 people out of a total population of 52,282 Indians in the Transvaal are now affected by the draconian provisions of the Group Areas Act. These people have been deprived of their homes and properties, and deprived of their livelihood.

The Indian Group Areas have been proclaimed so far out of Johannesburg that the people will be ostracised from the mainstream of social and economical life in Africa.

Mr. Paul Joseph expressed concern over the proposal to create one Group Area for Indians on the East Rand. He said that he had been unable to ascertain where this ghetto was going to be, as all the East Rand municipalities seemed to have differing ideas. Most of the municipalities could not even tell him how many Indians there were under their jurisdiction.

The resolution on Group Areas, which was accepted by the conference to "unite and oppose in every way the imposition of compulsory segregation and to devise ways and means of meeting the situation in defence of self respect and human dignity."

The resolution on the Asiatic Affairs Department rejects both this department and the proposed Consultative Committee. It demands "immediate full democratic rights for all South Africans, irrespective of race, colour or creed by the calling of a National Convention."

Another resolution called upon all the people of our country to stand firm in the face of grave attacks on their civil liberties and not to be intimidated or cowed by the powers that be.

TWO MORE BANISHED

JOHANNESBURG. TWO opponents of Bantu Authorities in Lichtenburg, Mr. Richard Molete and Mr. Klarius Segatle, have been banished from their homes in Kingwilliamstown.

Mr. Molete has a wife and five children; Mr. Segatle is the father of nine children.

MOKITIMI RELEASED

MASERU. MR. Mohau Mokitimi, the African youth leader whose conviction and sentence of six months under Bantustan residence and entry regulations sparked off mass demonstrations in Maseru in last year, was released on June 9, New Age correspondent Jones Kgane reports.

Mr. Mokitimi has been granted a temporary permit to remain in Maseru. The permit was granted after the imposition of compulsory consultations with the Paramount Chief.

The permit, however, is conditional and can be withdrawn if he fails to report to the police at 9 a.m. each day. Mokitimi is also prohibited from attending or addressing any meetings, and from leaving the Maseru reserve area. He is, however, free to leave Bantustan permanently.

A charge under the passport regulations against Mr. Mokitimi has been withdrawn, and it is understood that he will apply for the return of his passport. Mr. Mokitimi also said that he had been forced to sign a statement denying that he had been ill-treated in the Maseru Central Prison.

RELEASED ON BAIL RE-ARRESTED

PORT ELIZABETH. MR. Sisa Dukada, who appeared in the Regional Court on a charge of perjury last Monday, was immediately re-arrested after he had been released on bail of R100. At the time of going to prison it was not known what new charge would be preferred against him.

Dukada was the chief state witness in the explosives case where Sirachan was convicted. At the trial he said that the statement he had made to the police concerning Joseph Jack and Govan Mbeki were not true. He alleged that he had been assaulted and forced to make the statement.

Advocate M. Bennan, instructed by Mr. Ngwigi, appeared for Dukada on the charge of perjury.

Court Orders Stay, But DEMOLITIONS TO CONTINUE

"Not Dealing With Cattle," Says Counsel



Story and photos by Leonard Mdingi DURBAN.

AN urgent application to stay the demolitions at Magaba-Ngejubane, near Umhlang, was granted by Mr. Justice Miller in chambers last Sunday, when he ordered that demolitions be suspended immediately if the authorities could not find alternative accommodation for those residents not illegally there.

The application was brought by Mr. Enoch Kumalo, who stated that he had returned home from work to find his home demolished and he did not have alternative accommodation. Affidavits from two other Umhlang residents said that they had left for work on Friday not knowing that their homes would be demolished.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, who appeared for Mr. Kumalo, said that the demolitions had not been made in accordance with the order of the magistrate, Umhlang, on June 20. The magistrate had ruled that people entitled to be in the Durban area should be given alternative accommodation forthwith.

NOT CATTLE. The magistrate realised he was not dealing with cattle, but with human beings, for whom proper arrangements had to be made. He meant to make sure that homes were not destroyed until somewhere else had been found for the people to stay.

Mr. Wilson then referred to a statement made by Mr. Elston in his affidavit that as no one had come forward voluntarily to be removed in accordance with the magistrate's order, "I intend and have instructed that the removals hereafter shall be done by force in so far as it may unfortunately be necessary to comply with the aforesaid order."

Mr. Wilson said: "It is a regrettable statement to come from an officer in his position. It is entirely uncalculated for, and to threaten the applicant with the use of force, is heavily armed policemen. Some destroy their fore-belongings away from the roaring bulldozers. The operation was carried out within a cordon of police, and within sight of the magistrate, Umhlang, on June 20. The

FERMENT AT HEALDTOWN

Students Expelled, Teachers Dismissed

JOHANNESBURG. HEALDTOWN high school and training college, now under Bantu Education control, is slashing out left and right against students and teachers who show any signs of independence or dissatisfaction.

Five students were expelled from the school on June 14 and packed off some ten others a few days later. Now two teachers are under three months notice to leave. They are Messrs Skosana Jr. and P. M. Tabaka, both of whom have, however, been offered re-employment elsewhere.

Even more sinister: the cottage of teacher Skosana was recently set alight by unknown persons and burnt down, and the Skosana child aged 21 years died in the fire.

The fire occurred just after Mr. Skosana had a disagreement with the school principal, and was given notice to quit. The police are investigating.

It is reported, too, that the school will expel twelve more students. The expulsions follow the appearance of slogans on the walls of the school. When these were removed, new slogans made their appearance.

A new feature of the unrest in this institution is that the students are increasingly complaining against what they allege to be arrogant, incompetent and unsympathetic teachers.

Some of the teachers are described by the students as over-enthusiastic graduates imbued with bourgeois ideology. The students say that some of the teachers called their barbarians and savages in class.

Three of the expelled students were reported to be members of the African Students' Association. The principal of the school is looking for the "master mind" behind the trouble. He continues to be taking stern action against students and teachers and Healdtown is in a ferment.

PORT ELIZABETH. WATCHMEN with tracking dogs, searchlights and sirens. Continued from previous column residents, two saracens ominously stood by.

Needless to say there were no incidents. But one could sense a seething undercurrent of anger and frustration.

The thought uppermost in the minds of all was: "Where do we go from here?" The threat implicit in this question is that a vast number of people will be endorsed out of the City. They could neither afford the rents demanded at the new Government-built townships, nor could they find any other alternative accommodation.

HELL HATH NO FURY . . .

At the end of each morning of criticism, the delegates broke up into three main streams: the Novel, Poetry and dramatic writing. Equally informal were the sessions of the work-colonies where writers would unite and discuss ideas, methods and their own work. In the evenings it became usual for some author to read his or her work.

South African writing took a major portion of the discussion periods. Zake Mphahlele, South African author of "Down Second Avenue" and "African Image," pointed out that most literature from his country was obsessed with the theme of protest.

The South African is preoccupied with things that give him pleasure on the physical and emotional planes. His pace is set by the political atmosphere of strife and struggle. And his style often emerges impermanently, experimental, at times moody, violent, sometimes jazzy and evokes serious and racy images. Contrasted to this was the freer, easier and less tense West African writing, a taste of freedom with more ventuality.

ALEX LA GUMA Much time was given to Alex La Guma's long short story, "A Walk in the Sun" dealing with life in District Six. It has recently been published by Mbari, the first African publishing House in Nigeria.

This intense, fast moving story written with startling realism and accurate imagery, evoked many bravos from writers, especially those from West Africa. The message of protest is uniquely subtle, they commented, serving the purpose of literature with a greater impact on the reality of the South African scene.

ONE CAUSE In the evenings, on the lawn, groups still huddled in the day's discussion, resident with the diversified colour of Africa.

There was Wole Soyinka, a playwright from Nigeria, descending a stair-case in all his national costume, like a dust-coloured Karoo sand-storm . . . John Pepper Clark, unkempt, bearded and wearing a cigar, fanning the lost cause of the jungle-bound witch-doctor ancestor . . . Bloke Modisane, in English tweeds side-saddling and booming "A portrait of Broke" or the role of a starving young artist"

Berets, sunglasses, sandals, goat-skins or Ghanaman drums. These writers have succeeded in one cause, they have set the pace for the literature of Africa with Freedom.

Christopher Okigba, a young Nigerian poet shared the first session. What is African Literature? he asked. Is it writing by authors with a dark skin? Or stories told by people of African descent? Or anybody dealing with African topics? Are they African plots, particular characters? What about roots and the apostles of Negritude?

The arguments that ensued were typical of the Conference. Hours of wrangling and criticism, diversified with torrents of new ideas, "the vendors of dark-skinned negritude are those apostles who hide behind their own black smelly."

Writers' Conference at Kampala

WHAT IS AFRICAN LITERATURE?

AFTER ten days of deliberation, criticism, talk, reading and discussion, the historical "first-ever" Writers' Conference held at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, came to an end this week.

Under the auspices of the Makerere Writers and Artists Club in Nigeria and the guidance of the Congress of Cultural Freedom, forty-five African writers of English expression met on the Sande-walk greenery of Kampala's hills.

Poets, playwrights, novelists, short-story writers, radio-scripters, critics and publishers arrested a dramatic and inspiring moment in the phenomenon of history to feel the pulse of the African continent. And within the right of individual self-expression they passed, to examine, and scrutinize, criticize and seek guidance, using the springboard of togetherness to find a direction for the future of a new literature.

From the first Monday, gathered round in the low-ceilinged, cool room of the conference chamber, delegates set a mood of easy informality. The agenda itself lent flexibility, allowing for hours of discussion of Pidgin English in the dens of Lagos, the talking drums of Ghana, the bloodshed in Alexander Township or the haughty habits of the Masai.

There were representatives from Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Dahomey, Rhodesia and the Cameroons. Also publishers from England and Langston Hughes and critic Saunders Redding from the U.S. From the West Indies came Harry Record and Arthur Droyon; French observers were Paul Joachin and Bernard Folon of "Presence Africaine".

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After all, writers are supposed to write and not talk, came the reply. The individual will choose his vehicle of self-expression, whether it be in English or Yoruba, Swahili or Zulu to make his writing tell his own experience. Writing will use language as a tool to express human experience, bringing out the character of Africa.

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WERVOOLVES PUTS ON THE SQUEEZE

Swing To The Right—Or Unity For Real Independence?

As a result of the resolution on "The Abolition of Colonialism" initiated by the Soviet Premier, Mr. N. S. Khrushchov, when he attended the session at the United Nations recently, the spotlight of world attention has been focused on the High Commission territories as well as on all other dependent countries in Africa.

A committee has started inquiries into conditions in these three territories. Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, President of the Basutoland Congress Party, has recently returned from New York where he gave evidence before this committee.

● It is believed that the U.N. committee intends to hear further evidence from petitioners in Africa itself and may even visit Basutoland and the other High Commission territories.

In Basutoland itself a Constitutional Commission has been appointed by the Paramount Chief, Moshoeshoe II, to make recommendations for a new constitution. The Commission is representative of all parties that have members in the National Council. Already over 900 memoranda have been received by the Commission, but none of the political parties has yet submitted proposals. Perhaps the hesitancy to submit their proposals is the fear that each party has of being outdone by the other. With elections just over a year away, much depends on the reaction to any party proposals for a new system of government.

● This alone is indicative of how fluid the political situation is at the moment. It is difficult to forecast what the political alignment will be after the next general elections.

BASUTOLAND CONGRESS PARTY

The Basutoland Congress Party, under the leadership of Mr. Mokhehle, has recently suffered setbacks by reason of the reactionary stand taken by its leadership. This has led to internal splits and disaffection which has weakened the organisation.

● Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle is too busy with personal vilification of individuals such as Dr. Letele, Joe Mathews and others, as well as the newly formed Communist Party, to devote time and attention to all the serious problems which beset Basutoland. The BCP has never set out a detailed, clear programme. Nevertheless in relation to the other parties, the BCP remains the main mass organisation.

Next in strength is probably the Basutoland National Party, led by Jonathan Leaba. This party is considered to enjoy the support of the powerful Roman Catholic Church. Ever since its defeat in the last BCP elections, the National Party has steadily gained in strength and the results of recent by-elections at district level, whilst not yet representing a challenge to the BCP, are nevertheless a warning.

● The anti-communism of the BCP is building up the most consistently anti-communist party, i.e. the Catholic National Party.

There are two other smaller parties, namely, the Freedom Party, led by the former deputy-leader of the BCP and editor of

"Mohlolani," Mr. B. M. Khakela, which has recently issued an interesting party manifesto. The other one is the "Marematlou" Party, led by Chief S. S. Maledi. This is the party that stands for the preservation of chieftainship.

● There are rumours that the BNP, the Freedom Party and the Marematlou Party have been holding secret talks aimed at forming a United National Independence Party for Basutoland. If the difficulties arising out of competition for leadership are resolved this could be a formidable party of the Right.

The position of "Lekhotla la Bato" is not very clear because its public activities have been very limited in recent times. This party boycotted the last elections and its attitude to elections under any future Constitution remains unknown.

P.A.C.-LIBERAL TIE-UP

One of the most intriguing tie-ups in the political field is that of the former members of the P.A.C. and the Liberals. The P.A.C. has always been very vociferous in its condemnation of any co-operation between Africans and other groups and yet its members—there is a fair-sized group in exile here—do not scruple, to work not only with but for the Liberal Party.

There are numerous illustrations of this both in South Africa and overseas. But an especially close relationship exists between Mr. Patrick Duncan and former PAC members in Basutoland. Mr. Nloobibe, a man who has up to now regarded it as treachery for any African to sit at the same table as a white man, now holds the position of "responsible editor" of the Basutoland edition of "Contact".

COMMUNIST PARTY

Overshadowing all these developments is the newly formed "Communist Party of Lesotho." This is the unknown factor of the present political situation in Basutoland. It has issued its programme which is the clearest enunciation of aims and principles of any party in the country.

● This party has called for a "National Liberation Front" of all patriotic parties to fight for immediate independence of Basutoland.

Despite the fact that various leaders, including Mr. Mokhehle, have continued to make violent anti-Communist propaganda against it, the Communist Party has pressed even more vigorously for a united front on the issue of independence—whatever difference may exist on matters relating to ideology.

It is unfortunate that the inter-party rivalry in this small country is diverting attention from the very serious problems facing Basutoland. At present negotiations are afoot between the British Government and the Republic concerning the High Commission territories. Basutoland is vitally affected by these negotiations and yet not one party has demonstrated any interest in what has been going on or asked to be a party to these negotiations.

In the meantime, to strengthen its hand at these negotiations, the South African government is engaged in little needling acts de-

INSIDE BASUTOLAND FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT



signed to embarrass the Basutoland government and to illustrate the utter economic dependence of the territories on the Republic.

Threats have been made to return to the territories all Basutos presently employed in the Republic. This has already been done to a certain extent. Recruitment to mines from Basutoland has been restricted.

Discriminatory practices have been observed in regard to produce and wool exported from the territories to South Africa. The same has applied to maize imported into the protectorates.

● As a result a very serious unemployment position has arisen in Basutoland about which the British authorities is doing virtually nothing.

The agricultural position is bad and the greater part of the budget is absorbed in paying the salaries and allowances of civil servants.

The measures required to alleviate the position could only be carried out by a strong government which enjoyed mass popular support. There is no such government at present.

A visitor to Lourenco Marques who returned recently gave these graphic pictures to New Age with the comment that for extreme poverty and repression the Government of Salazar "beats Verwoerd by a long way." ABOVE: Workers on the Xinivane Sugar Estate, which is about 100 miles from Lourenco Marques. Their appearance and the clothes they wear gives one a clear picture of the conditions under which the workers live. BELOW: This photo of a plaque on a public building depicts, unwittingly perhaps, the savagery of the Portuguese colonial regime and, in sharp contrast, the unbreakable dignity of the African people.



IN SALAZAR'S AFRICA

A PORTUGUESE reader, one of the many brave democrats fighting the Salazar dictatorship, sent us this account of an interview at the docks in Lourenco Marques.

Evading the eye of the political (P.I.D.E.) I was able to interview a Mozambican labourer.

It was at the waterfront, in the evening, and a group of Africans were loading and unloading the ships. They saw us approach,

dropped their spades and called "in God's name" for cigarettes.

One of them, Fabiao, said he would answer questions.

"How old are you, Fabiao?" "I am not quite sure." "Are you married?" "Oh yes, yes... I am."

"He was smoking away at the cigarette."

"Children?" "I have two."

"When do you start work?" "At 7 a.m. till 11.30 a.m., then from 3 p.m. till 11.30 p.m."

"How much do you earn?" "7 escudos (about 18 cents) each night

shift; the morning shift is less."

"Where do you live?" "Near the Airport (about 10 kilometres from his work.)"

"Do you walk home?" "No, I go home only on Sundays. If I start after work I would arrive there at 1 o'clock in the morning, and would have no time to sleep or see my wife and children!"

"Then where do you sleep?"

"Over there, near the train engine that is worn right through the night."

This is colonialism in Salazar's Africa.

NOT FOR EGGHEADS ONLY

MAN AND HIS FEELINGS

Interview with Yevtushenko, exciting young Soviet poet

By a special correspondent in Cuba



SEEING me with notebook and pencil in hand, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko asked:

"Where shall we begin?"

"Right from the beginning," I answered.

"I was born in the region of Irkutsk, in winter, 27 years ago but now that I am in Cuba I think I prefer the tropics." Although I was born deep in the heart of Siberia, I am of Ukrainian origin. As a result of an uprising in the Ukraine at the end of the last century, my grandparents found themselves in Siberia. During the Great Patriotic War (2nd World War) my father naturally went off to fight and shortly thereafter my mother left for the front.

"I roamed from one city to another, from town to town, living a hard and sad life, a life of hunger and despair. For a while I sang in trains packed with soldiers headed for the front. The coins they gave me for my songs, many of which I had composed myself, were the first wages I ever received.

"Before and even after becoming a 'folk' singer I worked at many other things and, of course, had very little schooling. I helped to transport timber along rivers, worked with hunters and fishermen and at 14 found myself with a group of geologists in Kazakhstan, in the Altai Mountains."

"When did you begin to write poetry?"

"When I was eight or ten years old. When I was 12 I tried to write a long novel but as it was wartime and there was a paper shortage—the price of a notebook was the equivalent of a kilogram of butter—I used two thick printed volumes and wrote between the lines."

"When were you first published?"

"About 1949, if I remember correctly. At that time there was an intense interest in poetry among all people in the Soviet Union. The geologists, peasants, hunters and fishermen with whom I had worked would memorize poems by Blok, Evreinov, Mayakovsky and others. These workers recited their poems either while working or during breaks and they inculcated in me a love of

poetry. At the beginning I didn't understand Mayakovsky very well but in time—while I was growing and developing—I managed to understand him.

"During the war poetry was very popular. During those dramatic years, many talented poets appeared who wrote about war, love, the struggles and sufferings of the people. There were poets who only wrote about collective farms, factories, and so on and who at first won fame. But they were forgotten later on because they failed to depict emotions, the very soul of man. It is important to write about the fundamental aspects of socialist construction but it is equally necessary to deal with other subjects as well.

"In the works of many post-war poets, verses were reduced to descriptions of creative labour, not about man and his feelings. But writing only about love is no answer either. Neither of the extremes is good. They have to be combined and should complement one another."

"Under what circumstances was your first book published and how was it received by the public?"

"Many critics praised my first book but the public didn't buy it. What a tragedy for me! My poems didn't touch them. I was disappointed and lost interest in poetry. I thought of committing suicide, of throwing myself into the river, but as I stood on the river banks it occurred to me: 'The water must be ice cold.'"

"Then, on a bridge nearby I saw a couple and to my great surprise they were speaking about Mayakovsky's poems. The girl was asking 'Why don't we have a poet today like Mayakovsky?'"

"When he lived, violent direct verses were necessary."

"The situation today is complex and interesting and a good poet must likewise be complex and interesting. Contemporary poets of the USSR understand this very well."

"Very often, the work of a young poet is sold out in two or three hours. What happened to a book by Andrei Voznesensky who, apart from being a poet, is an architect. Even before the edition was put on sale thousands of readers had placed orders in advance so that very few copies actually reached the bookshops."

"My book 'Poems of Different years' was published in 20,000 copies and recently republished in an edition of 75,000. To understand this great interest in poetry you must remember that our poets are constantly reciting their poems in public and concert halls. Moscow has a theatre in which every week a different young poet recites his verses. Every year the Soviet Union celebrates a Day of Poetry. On that day, poets old and young read their poems, autograph their books, etc."

"Some time ago an evening of poetry was held on Mayakovskaya Square in Moscow in which 20 poems took part. The audience, according to estimate, was over

7,000. An American poet whom we had invited asked many poets attending what was their profession. About 99 per cent of those he asked were workers, technicians, students etc., that is to say, people who have no intimate relation with art or literature."

"Does painting in the Soviet Union arouse as deep an interest as poetry?"

"Possibly not, but the Soviet people certainly like art. When a Picasso exhibition was held in Moscow there were such queues that they reminded us of the bread-lines we had during the Great Patriotic War. I think we should rejoice at the endless queues formed to see Picasso's paintings because art, in fact, is as indispensable to man as bread."

"Here's an article on me," said Yevtushenko showing me an American magazine, "which, as is customary in the Western capitalist press, is full of evil intentions. Some time ago Life magazine published an article on modern Russian painting in which it tried to prove that there was some kind of 'underground artistic life' in the Soviet Union inspired by young painters that was inimical to the Soviet regime. The truth is that these painters are members of the Communist Party or non-Party Bolsheviks."

"In the Soviet Union when we criticize shortcomings we do so out of love for our country. It was Lenin who said: 'Our enemies will always collect crumbs from our table of self-criticism.' The orientation of our literature and art—which many American and European critics try to present as being anti-socialist, is in fact, the direct result of socialism."

"Valimir Mayakovsky was an outstanding poet of the early years after the October Revolution in 1917."

Food From Sea For E. Africa

THE islands of East Africa and the islands off the coastline are to receive tremendous assistance during the next three years from the International Geophysical Expedition that started exploring the Indian Ocean this month.

25 countries, with Australia, the Soviet Union and America in the lead, have organised 44 ships that will conduct a three year survey of marine life, the weather, and the nature and behaviour of the ocean.

FISHERIES

UNESCO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, who are the joint organisers of the venture, say that the work done will enable the newly-independent countries to set up fisheries on a scientific basis, which will help to feed millions of people with a cheap, good-tasting food and a rich source of protein.

TRAINED ON BOARD

Men from Tanganyika, Madagascar and the Seychelles will be

Continued in next column

DIPLOMATIC NOTES FROM ALL OVER

1. The Case of the Censoring Storm-Trooper

The West German Embassy in London has officially protested to the British Foreign Office and the Independent Television Authority against a TV play broadcast on May 6. The TV play, "Night Conspirators" showed how West German nazis in key positions in the state, army, big business and the church might plot to restore Hitler to power if he turned up alive today. West German Ambassador

Hasso von Erdorf demanded the right to censor such plays in future, stating "Plays like this must never be shown again on British TV."

Background note: Ambassador Hasso von Erdorf joined the Nazi Party in 1933, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Storm Troops, and served in the Nazi diplomatic service throughout the Hitler era.

2. The Case of the Incompatible Enemy

West German Chancellor Adenauer announced on May 8 that he would be forced to recall the West German Ambassador to Washington Dr. Wilhelm Grewe. "I have to recall him because some people in Washington do not like his ears," stated Adenauer. The Washington correspondent of "The Times" of London reported on May 8: "Grewe is leaving Washington because President Kennedy made it known that he was 'incompatible' . . . His reports were prejudiced, his attitude on Berlin was extremely negative, and the result of his activities in Washington was to inflame West German sentiment . . . President Kennedy directed the State Department to consult with the Ambassador, particularly on matters concerning Berlin and NATO . . . The West German Government being what it is, there seems no certainty that normal relations can be re-established at all levels immediately."

Background note: Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe joined the Nazi Party in 1933, lectured at the Nazi

University of Politics, and wrote articles glorifying nazi aggression and opposing use of the Geneva Convention for POWs.



3. The Case of the Tactful Diplomat

"In Ethiopia my acquaintances describe the (West German Embassy) in these terms: Arrogant, tactless, lacking knowledge . . . In a bookstore in Addis Ababa I met a young gentleman from the Embassy. He was talking with an interesting woman, who spoke rather broken German. When she left the shop, I asked him who the woman was. I said I had seen a concentration camp tattoo mark on

her arm; perhaps she was a Jewess. Oh," said the diplomat in surprise, "and she seemed so nice."

"Well am Sonntag," West Germany, May 6

Background note: West German Ambassador to Ethiopia is Paulus von Stoltzman, who joined the Nazi Party in 1933 and served in the Nazi diplomatic service throughout the Hitler era.

AMERICA

Refuse to Register

TWO leaders of the American Communist Party, Gus Hall and Benjamin Davis, released on bail after failing to register the Party in terms of the notorious Smith Act, recently condemned their arrest as an attack on the Constitution and stated their determination never to register.

They pointed out that the Justice Department had opened up six camps throughout the country which were ready to hold not only Communists but conservative and anti-Communist citizens.

Benjamin Davis hit the headlines last year when he led a group of Negroes who protested in the United Nations building against the murder of Patrice Lumumba.

The McCarran Act, which was passed in 1950, was held by a majority of 5 to 4 in the Supreme Court to be not in conflict with the Constitution. The Communists have pledged to continue to fight the Act inside and outside the courts.



Continued from previous column

trained on board the ships in navigation, meteorology, weather-forecasting and flood protection as well as participating in the general scientific work. They will thus be able to continue it independently after the three-year survey is completed.

Cambridge University in Great Britain has given a great deal of assistance to the scheme by helping with planning and providing trained men.

In a letter to the Imperial Cricket Conference,

SASA SEES THE RECORD STRAIGHT

CAPE TOWN.

The Executive of the South African Sports Association has written to the Imperial Cricket Conference in England, requesting that body to consider the practice of racial discrimination in South African cricket, and stating that the aspirations of non-white cricketers remains unaltered—to seek full and equal membership for all cricketers.

The letter reads:

"On behalf of the South African Sports Association and the thousands of sportsmen of all racial groups who support us in our work to achieve non-racial sport for all South Africans, I wish to renew our request that the Imperial Cricket Conference consider the practice of racial discrimination in South African cricket.

"The non-racial South African Cricket Board of Control resolved at its conference to seek membership of the I.C.C. and also to start negotiations with the all-white South African Cricket Association in order to seek full and equal membership of a single body for all South African cricketers.

"A meeting is likely to take place in the near future and it is certain that the cricket body is certain that cricketers will remain unaltered—to seek full and equal membership for all cricketers.

"I must point out that the South African Cricket Association appears to be creating some confusion on this issue—witness a recent statement by the President, Mr. Foster Bowley, Mr. Bowley seems to suggest that the cricket body is compelled to impose racial discrimination and that it would prefer to be non-racial.

"This is false and it is necessary to set the record straight. The SACA has been consistently racialist, even when there was no government directive. Officials of SACA

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DEATH

The staff of New Age extend their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. George Peake on the death of their baby son, Karl.

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interviewed the (then) president, Mr. Arthur Coy in 1959 and also the Secretary, Mr. Algy Frames. Both made it clear that they had no intention of offering full membership to non-white South Africans and that they fully approved the exclusion of non-whites.

For Opposing Bantu Authorities, Tribesmen Beaten, Thrown Into Dam

RUSTENBURG.
CHIEF Mkgale Mabe of the Bathlako tribe in Mabieskral, about 40 miles from here, is acting the despotic tyrant against his people. With the Bantu Authorities Act behind him and the police and authorities turning a blind eye to his actions, he is getting away with anything.

Fifty or sixty men, women and children of his tribe are roaming about in the veld, homeless and hungry because they oppose Bantu Authorities, which the Chief is trying to impose by force on the 4,000 tribesmen who are part of the Tswans group controlled by Bantu Commissioner-General Klopfers.

BEATEN UP

In the past few weeks the Chief has sent his regiments out to compel those critical of government policy to submit to his rule. Those who have opposed him have been seized in the dead of night, tied up and beaten with kleriet. Several have been thrown bodily into a nearby dam after having been beaten.

The practice is then to visit these victims once again after this and if they do not then adhere to the wishes of the Chief, they are threatened with another beating unless they leave the area immediately. Those who are not living a nomadic sort of life, have managed to get jobs with neighbouring farmers.

The Chief has the right by law to punish his tribesmen. But it does

DEATH OF TRADE UNIONIST

PRETORIA
The Domestic Workers Union, Pretoria Branch, regrets to announce the death of its executive member Comrade David Maphutha, an active organizer in the workers' movement. He is survived by his newly-wed wife in the Eastern Transvaal.

"If this is incorrect, I invite them to issue a public denial and to state that they believe in fair and equal treatment for all cricketers. This is an invitation which has been extended to them before and which they have never taken up. The reason: they support racialism in cricket.

"I trust that the members of the Imperial Cricket Conference will give full consideration to these points and ensure that fairplay for all is upheld."

not allow him to impose corporal punishment on any person over the age of thirty. All the persons recently assaulted and chased out of their homes have been old men well over this age. In addition to this not one of them has been tried by the "bush court."

From time to time over a long period, victims of this Chief have lodged complaints with the police in Rustenburg, but nothing has ever been done to help them.

The legal advisers of these tragic families are considering a Court application to restrain the Chief from carrying out any further actions against them, and to allow the dispossessed people to return to their homes.

Britain Broke Promise To Swazis

— Chief Sobhuza

MBABANE.

"THE British did not keep their word for Swaziland independence," Ngenyama Sobhuza II, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, told 300 teachers who had come to see him about the constitutional proposals at his home, Masundwini, early this month.

The teachers said that they had been reading a lot in the papers about what Sobhuza said concerning the constitution. They were confused and wanted to know the truth from him.

Sobhuza told them that the King rules by the will of his people and he agrees to what his people want. When the Nation speaks it is also the King who has spoken.

SWAZIS WILL DECIDE
On the constitution Sobhuza said: "Swazis will decide the sort of constitution they want. It is not for other people to give them what they think is best for them."

Clarifying the 50-50 representation in the Legislative Council which Sobhuza has been widely reported as supporting, he said: "I would be a dictator to say to you I want 50-0. I did not mean equal representation by counting figures. I meant Whites and Swazis to meet in the Legco and work together as one on an equal basis. And even



Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi addressing a meeting in the days before the ANC was banned.

A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE

By Ronnie Kweyi
ORLANDO West is a township outside Johannesburg. Area: about four to five square miles.

It is to this tiny piece of South Africa that leading African woman political fighter, Lilian Ngoyi, was confined for five years, nearly four months ago.

The other day I went to Mrs. Ngoyi's small home in Orlando West, to find out how this drastic banning order served by the Nation-

alist Government affects her daily living.

Mrs. Ngoyi is a widow who has to support her two children and an aged and crippled mother. Since she cannot leave Orlando to work, she tries to earn a living by dressmaking at home almost daily while even leave Orlando for Johannesburg to buy the material she needs. Her eldest daughter has to do the buying for her.

LONG YEARS

The first months of her confinement in Orlando have passed fairly smoothly, despite their difficulties. What Mrs. Ngoyi finds less bearable is the thought of those long years stretching ahead—five years of isolation within four to five square miles. Five years during which she is cut off from the active political and intellectual life she is accustomed to lead, and deprived of good wages she earned as a textile worker with a long service bonus.

The daughter of a Ri-a-week miner and a washer-woman, Lilian Ngoyi, had only a primary school education.

But she educated herself, and has held the following positions: Executive member of the Garment Workers' Union, President of the Federation of South African Women executive member of the banned African National Congress, and chairman of the Human Rights League.

RECORD

Mrs. Ngoyi's first political action was in the Defiance Campaign of 1952. Since then her record has followed a familiar South African pattern. In 1956 she was arrested on a charge of high treason with many others and for the next four years she sat in court almost daily while the trial dragged on to its end in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, when all the accused were acquitted. In the post-Sharpville Emergency she was detained for five months without trial.

Last year she was banned from attending gatherings for five years and later confined to Orlando.

So that today the active career of a dynamic woman has been interrupted. If Lilian goes beyond her boundary—if she visits a friend in an adjoining township, if she attends a funeral or a cinema, if she takes one of her children to the nearest hospital—she is liable to imprisonment for up to three years.

"When you choose the type of constitution you want you must be careful that the future generation will not blame you for it. And I should warn you that whatever you decide upon you should never do away with your traditions and customs. Because if you do so you will cease to exist as a Swazi Nation," said Sobhuza.

FOOTNOTE: Swazis of the Republic Inkundlwa met recently in Johannesburg to discuss the new constitution for their country and rejected it outright. Their objections: King Sobhuza's status as sovereign head of Swaziland is not specifically defined. This organisation of Swazis in the Republic have taken over the Swaziland Progressive Party demand for one man one vote and a democratic parliamentary system—with the King at its head.

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