

On The Eve Of May Day

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WORKERS' PARLIAMENT MEETS



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120 Delegates At SACTU Conference

JOHANNESBURG.
ONE hundred and twenty delegates from all over South Africa attended the most successful conference ever at the seventh annual meeting of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions in Johannesburg last week-end. For the first time in the history of the Congress there were numerous delegates from the new Agricultural Workers' Union, including some from the Bethal district.

In his presidential address Mr. Leon Levy said:
"We liken our conference to a workers' parliament where we consider the weighted problem down to the finest organisational detail involving the building of the trade union movement."

MOST DYNAMIC
"SACTU is now the most dynamic trade union centre in the country—a symbol of hope and unity and an inspiring prototype of the trade union co-ordinating body of the future."

Mr. George Monare, who read the address on behalf of the banned president, went on to remind the

(Continued on page 8)

To Meet Advisory Board Threat

INDIANS PLAN ALL-IN CONFERENCE

DURBAN.
PLANS are afoot to call an All-In National Conference of representative Indians in Durban soon to consider the proposed Indian Advisory Council and all its implications.

Organisers of the Conference interviewed by New Age stated that they expect this Conference to be one of the biggest and most representative gatherings of Indian leaders ever to assemble.

Special representatives have already toured the country and have come back with reports of widespread support for the conference from people in all walks of life. The call for the All-In Confer-

ence, which is at present being signed by sponsors all over South Africa, states that the proposal of the Government for the setting up of Consultative Committees to advise the Minister on matters affecting the Indian people "is a question on which all shades of opinion in our community should meet and those who may be for or against the establishment of the Indian Affairs Department should give this matter their serious consideration with a view to getting, as far as possible, a unanimity of approach which is in the best interests of the community."
"We believe that no representative of any organisation connected with the affairs of the Indian community should be excluded from the contemplated discussions."

NAICKER'S VIEW
Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, told New Age that he welcomed this conference.

"It will, I am confident, give a clear and unambiguous answer to Minister Marais who has stated that the majority of the Indian people in effect support his department."

"However, as the call for the Conference states, we must give all persons, even those with opposing views, an opportunity to state their case. From this point of view the final decision of this Conference will be most important."

"I therefore call on all organisations, particularly those supporting the Congress viewpoint of total opposition to the formation of Advisory Councils, to meet and elect delegates to attend this momentous conference," said Dr. Naicker.

Tanganyika Premier ...



Tanganyika Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa throwing earth out of the foundations of a new home.

Freedom And Work In Tanganyika

From J. J. Hadebe
DAR ES SALAAM.

THE slogan UHURU NA KAZI (Freedom and Work) was put into practice in Tanganyika recently by the President of the Tanganyika African National Union, Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Prime Minister Mr. R. Kawawa, a number of other Cabinet Ministers, parliamentary secretaries, M.P.s and people from all walks of life when the "Self Help Scheme" was launched in Dar Es Salaam.

Amidst large crowds of people the Prime Minister and Mr. Nyerere vigorously wielded their picks and shovels as they dug the foundations for the temporary new homes. Their enthusiasm was so infectious that even the press men

who had come to cover the story found themselves zealously taking part in the scheme. In recent weeks, the number of volunteers has been growing larger and larger.

Leaders of all PAFMECA organisations based in Dar Es Salaam, as well as freedom-fighter refugees from South Africa, South West Africa, the Central African Federation and Mozambique have begun to take an interest in the scheme and are spending some of their time at the site working hard—without their shirts on.

It is intended that the scheme should spread throughout the country in all spheres of life to train people to rely on themselves in the first instance. The scheme has the financial backing of the Government.

... And TANU President



T.A.N.U. President Mr. Julius Nyerere wields no mean pick in the "Self Help Scheme."

CPC Sends R110 For Algerian Relief

CAPÉ TOWN.
A MESSAGE of congratulations to the Government, freedom army and people of Algeria on the attainment of independence has been sent to Mr. Ben Yousef, Ben Kheddi, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, by the Coloured People's Congress.

Together with the message, the CPC sent the sum of R110 as "a token of solidarity . . . for the relief of the dependants of those Algerians who were recently so brutally murdered and wounded by the monstrous remnants of racism and colonialism in the terrorist O.A.S."

The CPC message concludes: "On our part we are determined to intensify our struggle to join the free union of African states in the near future."

CHARGED WITH POURING ACID ON PRISONER'S FACE

Police Sergeant In Court

SWAZILAND'S FIRST AFRIKA DAY MEETING

MBABANE. FOR the first time in the history of Swaziland an Afrika Day meeting was held here on April 15. Organised by the Swaziland Progressive Party, it was attended by 200 members of the Youth League, who first marched around the township holding the Afrika flag and shouting UHURU, AFRIKA MAYIBUYE.

Mr. C. D. Dlamini, the Party's Secretary, was the main speaker. He emphasised that the struggle for a free and independent Swaziland was irrevocably linked up with the struggle against imperialism in the rest of Africa, and made a strong plea for unity with the states that had achieved freedom and those which were still working to get it.

Mr. Dlamini said: "We must not underestimate the cleverness of the imperialist powers, and think that

the promise of political freedom means that we will get control of the economic affairs of our country. We must be eternally vigilant to see that the rich profits expected from our country's natural wealth—the iron-ore—do not disappear into the far-lined pockets of Mr. Oppenheimer and his friends. The wealth of our land belongs to us, and we will struggle to retain it and use it for our own benefit."

SPECIAL CONFERENCE

The meeting was held outside the Mbandzu Hall, where the deposed President of the Party, Mr. J. J. Nquku, had asked for police protection to enable him to address a Zionist Keivval group undisturbed. Earlier he had issued notices calling a Special Conference of the SPP for the same day in the same hall, but he refused to allow the Youth Leaguers in (they wished to ask questions) because "they were supporters of Dr. Zwane," the Zionists, who denied that they were members of the SPP, were the only other people who turned up.

BARBERTON.

THE assault case here in which the State is charging Police Sergeant R. Maree with beating Mr. Robert Vilakazi AND POURING ACID ON HIS FACE took a dramatic turn here last week when the magistrate, Mr. J. E. Huse, was forced to recuse himself.

In his evidence Mr. Vilakazi said that when he first appeared in court last September, soon after the alleged assault, he was on a stretcher. This was three weeks after his arrest. He told Mr. Huse that he had been assaulted but the magistrate paid no attention and adjourned the case.

The first time he was taken to the Magistrate's Court he was not brought before the magistrate but taken straight to the prison hospital, after being told by a constable that his case had been remanded.

IN HOSPITAL

Mr. Vilakazi, who had been charged with theft, was then taken to the jail hospital for the acid burns for two months. When he did not appear on the remand date—because he was in hospital—he was held R10 for contempt of court, which he paid.

When the case resumed before a new magistrate, Mr. F. T. Langenhoven, Mr. Vilakazi said in evidence that he had been arrested last September by a night watchman for trespassing in a wattle plantation four miles outside Barberton. When the watchman handed him over to the police he reported that he had caught him stealing.

Mr. Vilakazi said that Sergeant Maree assaulted him with his fists and a scout belt, and kicked him to make him confess that he had stolen some doors.

"As the blood was running down my neck and part of my face, the White sergeant poured acid over the wound," Mr. Vilakazi said.

After the assault he was locked up at the police station without being given any medical attention.

A constable, giving evidence for the State, said that he saw Mr. Vilakazi on the night of his arrest. When he left the police station his face was clean and there were no wounds on it. He left him with Sergeant Maree.

ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING MR. VILAKAZI'S FACE WAS COVERED WITH WOUNDS AND BLOOD.

The case has been adjourned until May 1.

FOOTNOTE: Mr. Vilakazi has not been able to work since the alleged assault took place. He lives in Barberton with his wife and six children and is assisted by his relations.

Death Of

Mr. S. B. Mungali

DURBAN. The Editor and staff of New Age extend their deepest sympathies to the wife and family of Mr. S. B. Mungali, former district committee member of the banned Communist Party of S.A. (P.M. Burg Branch) and vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, who passed away last week.



Mr. Vilakazi—four months after the alleged assault.

Sisulu, Kathrada, Turok On Trial

ISRAELI WITNESS FLEES THE COUNTRY

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Israeli journalist, Mr. Isaac Bezalel, who had been quizzed by the Special Branch following the arrest in a Market Street flat of the three ex-Treasury Trialists Messrs. Sisulu, Kathrada and Turok, has fled the country in order to avoid giving evidence against these men.

It is understood that when Mr. Bezalel returned to his hotel room after the arrests he discovered that all his cupboards, brief-case and other personal goods had been disturbed and obviously thoroughly scrutinised.

Up to the time of his arrest, Mr. Bezalel had been given nothing but official hand-outs as news for the journal which he represents in Israel. Before flying out of the country on Wednesday, he expressed his disgust at the methods adopted by the Special Branch and said he was pleased to get out in spite of the fact that he had been granted a free air trip to report on general conditions existing in the Republic.

Mr. Bezalel had been subpoenaed by the State to give evidence on the notes which he had taken when in the flat with the three others. The notes had been written in Hebrew and parts were in shorthand which the official Hebrew court interpreter had not been able to decipher without the help of the journalist.

As a result of all this, the case against the three men has again been adjourned. No charge sheet had been submitted to court, and the magistrate ordered that this be done when bail of R50 each was granted to the accused last week.

Mr. Turok's prison card which had been endorsed "banned gathering" was intended that there was a possibility of a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act being drawn up against the men. The Special Branch had advised that

Sisulu and Turok were to be charged with attending a gathering in contravention of banning orders issued to them.

It is understood that the three accused will be tried separately when they appear in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, on June 4.

FOOTNOTE: Mr. Bezalel is employed by the Israeli Socialist newspaper 'Lam Ha-av'.

Why Was He Banished?

Copy of letter received by the Human Rights Welfare Committee from the wife of a man who was banished in April 1957:

"We are feeling well except for our hearts and souls that are full of pain and sorrow ever since we were left alone. It is a long time since we started suffering with the children. Even now we are suffering."

"Friends, please tell me if you can why my husband was banished. From the day of his banishment till now I cannot tell the reason why he was banished. Maybe you can find out, friends, as people that know the law."

"What crime has he committed? If a man is found guilty there is an option of a fine. What has he done? Maybe you can find out these answers so that we can find rest in our hearts. At the time of his banishment there was another magistrate. Now there is a new magistrate. Perhaps if they can bring him back to stand before the magistrate there can be reversed and we will find peace in our hearts."

"Yours full of sorrow . . ."

Mrs. Mandela on Afrika Day



Mrs. Winnie Mandela, a prominent member of the Federation of South African Women and wife of underground leader Nelson Mandela, attended the Kiptown Afrika Day rally in national dress.

MAY DAY IS INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' DAY!

WHAT IS MAY DAY?

MAY DAY, the 1st of May, is the day which has traditionally been set aside by the workers of the world as the day on which they commemorate their past struggles, celebrate their achievements, demonstrate in support of their demands, proclaim the international solidarity of the workers of the world.

In the socialist countries, embracing a third of the world's population, where the workers are in power, May Day is a paid holiday. The people will parade in the streets next Tuesday in their most joyous, jubilant, official holiday of the day, dancing, singing, carrying banners.

In the capitalist world, May Day is the day on which organised labour dedicates itself to continue the class struggle with all its determination, defending the interests of the exploited and oppressed majority of the peoples of those countries—the workers.

HOW DID MAY DAY BEGIN?

THIS year marks the 76th anniversary of the birth of May Day.

Strangely enough, May Day began in the United States, strongest citadel of world capitalism.

In 1884 working conditions in the United States were even worse than they are in our country today. Workers in some industries worked as many as 14 and 16 hours a day.

The congress of the trade unions of the United States decided that May 1, 1886, be fixed as the target date in the campaign to win the chief demand of the workers—the reduction of working hours to a 9-hour day.

Workers everywhere were stirred by the call for shorter hours. The common front of the workers was solid.

AGITATION EVERYWHERE

As May 1st approached, the workers' newspaper declared triumphantly: "There is eight-hour agitation everywhere. Almost a quarter of a million industrial workers were involved in the campaign, and so powerful was the upsurge that about 30,000 workers had already been granted an 8 or 9-hour day."

Never before had a popular slogan gripped the hearts of American workers as did the 8-hour call. Newspapers and other spokesmen of the bosses wailed that the 8-hour day was "Communist

ism lurid and rampant," that it would encourage "looting and gambling, rioting, debauchery and drunkenness," and would only bring lower wages, more poverty and social degradation for American workers.

But the workers were not impressed. They smoked "Eight-hour tobacco," purchased "Eight-hour shoes" and sang the "Eight-hour song":

"We mean to make things over;
We're tired of toil for naught
But bare enough to live on; never
an hour for thought.

We want to feel the sunshine; we want
to smell the flowers;

We're sure that God has willed it,
and we mean to have eight
hours.

We're summoning our forces from
shipyard

Shop and mill;
Eight hours for work, eight hours
for rest,

eight hours for what we will!

A SUCCESS

On the fateful first of May itself, workers in every industrial centre downed tools. About 350,000 workers at 11,562 factories and other places of work came out.

"Every railroad in the city was crippled, all the freight houses were closed and barred, and most of the industries in Chicago were paralysed. No smoke curled up from the tall chimneys of the Factories and mills, and things had assumed a Sunday-like appearance," reported a Chicago newspaper.

"HURRAY FOR SHORTER TIME" was the New York Sun's headline. It is estimated that there were close to 25,000 marchers in that city in a torchlight procession which swung past two platforms—a German and an English-language one (many of the workers who took part were German immigrants). Over the first platform "the red flag flourished" reported the paper.

REPRISALS

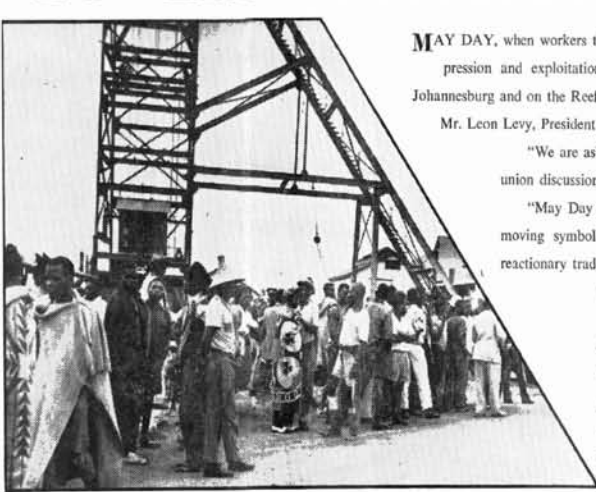
True to form the bosses met the peaceful demonstrations with violence. In Chicago, using the terrorist tactics typical of the American ruling class, the police threw a bomb into the demonstration and then blamed the workers for the loss of life.

Eight workers' leaders were tried and convicted on a framed-up charge. Four were hanged.

But the fight and the sacrifice were not in vain.

Altogether 185,000 out of the 350,000 who struck that day gained their demand for an eight-hour day the next day or soon

Continued in same column



ON THE MINES: Mineworkers drawn from all parts of South Africa and the neighbouring territories gather at the pit-head.

MAY DAY IS PART OF THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE history of May Day is closely bound up with the workers' struggles in South Africa.

The first May Day celebration was held as far back as 1895. It was organised by the Johannesburg District Trades Council.

Continued from previous column

afterwards. For those who did not win complete victory there was partial victory. The daily working time of no less than 200,000 workers was reduced from 12 or more hours to 10 and 9 hours a day.

The American May Day demonstration made a tremendous impact on the rest of the world. One of the martyred workers' leaders had declared from the scaffold: "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are strangling today."

His words proved true. Three years after the great May 1st strike the International Working Men's Congress, meeting in Paris on July 14, 1889, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the storming of the Bastille which began the French Revolution, decided to set aside May 1 as the annual day of working-class unity.

That is why in every corner of the world the workers celebrate May Day as the world's only truly international holiday.

It gradually extended to other centres. Cape Town held its first May Day celebration in 1906.

In 1910 the demonstration was led by Tom Mann, the great English dockers' leader and international labour figure. He marched ahead of the procession with Bill Andrews, followed by a united gathering of trade unionists and scientists.

Four years later, when the Botha-Smuts Government moved into action against the rising tide of working class indignation, the Social Democratic Federation struck the workers out on the streets in Cape Town on May 1st to protest against the Riotous Assemblies Bill, the first of the many laws the ruling class used to trample on the rights of the working class and crush its organisations.

MILESTONES

Other milestones in the history of May Day in South Africa are: 1915: At its May Day demonstration the Social Democratic Federation, despite the war hysteria, resolved to "fight for unity of all peoples and the abolition of capitalist exploitation, brutality and bloodshed."

"It was a grand meeting," reads the report of the Social Democratic Federation. "The audience of all colours showed a deep interest in all the speeches."

1919: The May Day demonstration in Johannesburg was a memorable affair. At 9 o'clock on May Day morning (Thursday) workers all along the Reef defied their masters, downed tools and marched section by section behind their union banners to the Union Grounds where trade unionists

MAY DAY, when workers the world over re-dedicate themselves to the struggle against oppression and exploitation, for the achievement of their just rights, is to be marked in Johannesburg and on the Reef this year by meetings and celebrations.

Mr. Leon Levy, President of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, told New Age:

"We are asking all workers and trade unionists to set this day aside for trade union discussion in the factories, the mines, the farms and the compounds.

"May Day is more than a day in the year for workers' celebrations—it is a moving symbol of workers' unity, it serves to prick the consciences of the reactionary trade unionists, and it spurs the workers on to achieve new and bold victories."

Commenting on the fact that the registered trade unions in South Africa had ceased to regard this day as an important one, Mr. Levy stressed that all those unions organised under the leadership of SACTU, however, would not allow the image of May Day to be blurred. They would continue, together with their fellow-workers the world over, to see May Day as a symbol of strength, the strength that would soon triumph over the rule of the pass law and all discrimination and oppression.

JOHANNESBURG.



ON THE LAND: Women and children hoeing in the sugar-fields of Natal. Some are dressed in sacks.

HAVE YOU JOINED YOUR TRADE UNION?

sident General of the ANC, called upon the people "in their united millions" to commemorate June 26th as a day of mourning for those killed on May Day and a day of protest against the Suppression of Communism Bill, the Group Areas Bill and the whole network of apartheid by remaining quietly in their homes.

"If ever there was a time," he said, "when the African people were required to put their united force behind the principles of democracy, in alliance with other freedom-loving members of the South African community, that time has come."

The people responded en masse to the call. "Never before did the country witness such a demonstration of fraternal solidarity and unity of purpose by all sections of the Non-European people in the struggle to secure economic and political emancipation," says the report of the National Day of Protest Co-ordinating Committee.

Throughout the Union the workers of all races stayed home. This was indeed a unique demonstration of unity.

OUR DAY

And so we can see that May Day is the origin of our own Freedom Day on June 26 and is thus part and parcel of the history of the trade union and liberatory movement of our country.

It is a day which has not just come to us out of the blue, but has its roots in the past burnings, the strikes, the stay-at-homes, the mass actions and campaigns of the years that have gone before.

It is a day to celebrate and remember, a day to cherish. It is the day on which workers of all races can get together and proclaim across the colour line their belief in a glorious future of equality and freedom for all.

IT IS A DAY WITH A HISTORY—AND A FUTURE POWER BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE AND THAT POWER MUST COME SOON.

[These articles are based on material prepared by Philip S. Foner, E. R. Braverman and Lionel Forman.]

R3 A WEEK FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK



JOHANNESBURG. Mrs. Alice Sibeko of Meadlands earns R3 a week for doing a full day's work cleaning chickens, despite a Wage Board determination for her industry of R6.30.

Her employers have told her and the twenty other women employed in the shop that they earn so little because they are only 'casually' employed. 'Casually' means from eight in the morning till six o'clock in the evening every day of the week, with waiting periods—in

the shop—when chickens do not arrive on schedule.

Mrs. Sibeko has an impossible struggle. She is trying to support four children and get them through school.

In our picture Mrs. Sibeko is seen with Mrs. Marks Rammitsoa, the organiser of the Shop and Office Workers' Union to which the workers belong. He has reported the matter to the Labour Department as a preliminary to further action. Mr. Rammitsoa has been an active trade unionist with SACTU for many years.



IN THE FACTORY: Garment workers in a "border industry" at Villiers.

PEACEFUL
There was no police intervention

PROTEST DAY
And so Dr. J. S. Moroka, Pre-

Engineering Industry Booms, But

WORKERS CHEATED OUT OF THEIR MONEY

Industrial Council Agreement Ignored

JOHANNESBURG.

WHILE South Africa's engineering industry booms as a result of the 'war' budget, the large majority of its African workers are not receiving the wages set down in the Wage Agreement for the industry. As profits soar and fresh contracts are signed daily by the big firms, the exploitation of the workers goes even beyond the point allowed by our discriminatory laws. —

Many of the 200,000 African workers in the industry are doing semi-skilled and even skilled work. YET THEY ARE RECEIVING WAGES FOR UNSKILLED WORK ONLY.

A spokesman for the Industrial Council for the industry Mr. MacCann, told NEW AGE: "There are more than 12,000 firms. We have to investigate each one to find where workers are not classified in the right categories, thus constituting a breach of the agreement. We have found numerous cases where workers are entitled to more money, and of course they must then get back pay as well as a new higher rate."

But this is a slow, tedious business. To date not even half the firms have been inspected.

SWITCH JOBS

The Secretary of the Non-European Metal Workers' Union, Mr. R. Takalo, said that Union members had reported many instances to him where employers had asked the inspector from the Industrial Council to wait in their office, inspecting books, WHILE THEY HAD QUICKLY TAKEN MEN OFF SKILLED WORK AND PUT THEM ON TO SWEEPING OR LOADING.

WORKERS WHO HAD COMPLAINED TO THE INSPECTOR AND TOLD HIM THEIR REAL JOB HAD BEEN FIRED.

On the Reef unskilled workers earn R7 a week. At Iscor, the largest steel-manufacturing works in the Union—Government-owned—they get R7 a month.

Although the infringements of the wage agreement are so numerous, the Council is not fining those employers who are not paying the correct wages. It is being so lenient that the agreement is almost as useless as the paper it is printed on.

The finance workers are being done out of millions of Rands in back wages and current pay-packets.

BOSSSES' DENIAL

A spokesman for the bosses' association, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, Mr. Dewar, denied that these discrepancies existed. But his claim that every worker received the right wage was strongly refuted by both the Industrial Council and the Metal Workers' Union.

FOOTNOTE: An Industrial Council for any particular industry is set up under Government legislation when a wage agreement has been signed between the workers and the employers. IT IS THE COUNCIL'S JOB TO SEE THAT THE AGREEMENT IS PUT INTO PRACTICE.



Another Lie About Lumumba University

Press reports that two Kenya students at the Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow were arrested as Western agents were "certainly not true," a university spokesman said last week.

He added that there were about 15 to 20 students from Kenya at the university.

Miss Margaret Kenyatta, daughter of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, also rejected as "absolutely fantastic" a report that she was trying to arrange the release of two students held in Moscow.

RAMBLERS TRIUMPH IN SCINTILLATING GAME

From DUPE CAPE TOWN.

CAPE Ramblers by their creditable 8-3 victory over the undefeated Durban professional soccer team, Avalon Athletic, at the Green Point Track on Saturday placed themselves in an unenviable position at the top bracket, in addition to adding much prestige to the Cape's chances of retaining the R2,000 UTC Knock-Out Cup, of which they are the holders.

The score is no true reflection of the game, for Avalon were as much in the picture as the victors. They entertained with sparkling football, especially after Ramblers scored

two quick goals, when they rallied with a vengeance that brought its result with two fine goals by Mohan and Geo. Francis. In the interim, they also helped Ramblers when Ngabshie, in clearing, lofted the ball into his own net to give Ramblers the lead they held till the end.

FINE DEFENCE

What helped Ramblers most was their magnificent cover defence, which survived the bombardment initiated by Avalon early in the second half. Avalon just could not find the net, for Links, Swartz, Lomberg and Castle held the fort.

Midway in the second half, Ramblers slowly gained the ascendancy with power play, in which Puzzy Jansen (playing on the left flank) and "Coen" Stuurman were outstanding. Jansen especially had the better of his duels against McTavish, around whom he played rings. He initiated most of the moves which brought the goals in the last 20 minutes, when Ramblers notched five. The indomitable Belgium played a hard game, but rather than the Avalon centre defence, but this gave the others much scope which brought the resultant goals.

MAGNIFICENT KEEPING

To Denzil Easthorpe, the Avalon keeper, goes the highest credit, for notwithstanding the eight goals he let through (see photo), he played a magnificent game, which delighted the appreciative crowd. His handling, positioning and agility, place him amongst the best goal-keepers to have visited Cape Town.

Goalscorers were as follows: Stuurman (4), Jansen (2), Ngabshie (Avalon) for Ramblers, whilst Mohan (2) and Francis (1) netted for the losers.

DURBAN. THE people of Lamontville, the second largest African township in Durban, have categorically rejected a suggestion supporting Bantu Urban Councils.

At a meeting called under the auspices of the Lamontville Advisory Board, a resolution to this effect prepared by the Board's resolutions committee was not put to the meeting when it was seen that the people were strongly opposed to the establishment of such Councils.

Speakers pointed out that the Urban Councils Act was "another cunning, oppressive instrument forged by the Nationalist Government to give the oppressors in this country a longer lease of life."

In an attempt to by-pass the people of the area, the Lamontville Advisory Board is now dividing the location into wards and each member of the Board has been appointed as chairman of a ward. The purpose of this move, according to residents of the area, is to divide up individuals to accept Bantu Councils.

REV. IN TROUBLE

One member of the Board, a Rev. Dhlamini, who is alleged to have gone to the people in his ward supporting Government policy, has since been suspended by the Fringe Methodist Church as spiritual leader of his congregation.

Rev. Dhlamini is being assisted in his pro-Government activities by a Mr. Yeni, one-time supervisor of African schools and now personal assistant to Mr. E. G. Jakins, of the Bantu Area Section of B.A.D.

Mr. Dhlamini's allegedly abandoned a public meeting which he had called last Sunday when he was challenged by members in the audience. After he had left, the meeting, which was attended by about 60 residents of Mthiyane Avenue (Mr. Dhlamini's ward), elected a chairman and held their own meeting at which a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that a mass

meeting be called by the Advisory Board to consider the proposed Bantu Council.

COUNCIL'S PLANS

New Age understands that the Durban Bantu Administration Department, in its proposed regulations framed in terms of the Urban Bantu Councils Act, has divided Durban into three separate areas:

1. Kwa Mashu will form one authority;
2. The Women's Hostel, Dalton Location, Jacobs Location and Chesterville Location will form another Authority; and
3. Lamontville, S. J. Smith Hostel, Giebelands and G.G.

Locations will form the third Authority.

Commenting on the B.A.D. plans for Durban, Mr. George Mbele, former Organising Secretary of the banned African National Congress, said:

"Under no circumstances can we allow the people to be misled into forming Governmental institutions which will undertake the Government's dirty work of implementing apartheid and all its attendant evils."

The Kwa Mashu Residents' Association has issued a call to the people of Kwa Mashu to "remain vigilant in the face of this new threat."

UP MY ALLEY

OH dear! It looks like another headache for the Population Registrar.

Not enough that Japanese have been given honorary basskap in this cuckoo republic, now we have to have a visit from a Mr. Flowers, formerly a Methodist minister, and recently converted to Islam.

★
This gent appears to be white, or probably is, but he has been seen in the daily press to be associating with Cape Malays. What does that make him? Other Asians, honorary Cape Malay, Coloured or Miscellaneous?

★
SELLING advertising space must be a pretty tough business, because it looks as if Uncle George Golding has thrown in the towel. He is now going to sell South Africa, instead.

★
Undoubtedly Geo. J. has gained a reputation as a great salesman among the Coloured community particularly. However, does he look as if he has bitten off a bit more than he can chew, and is likely to have a tough time as a free-lance

agent of the S.A. Foundation and Mr. Waring.

But of course, Uncle George, you can always play safe and confine your itinerary to the converted, like sundry big investors and Moral Rearrangement.

★
At other places you might get the door slammed on your foot.

★
AND talking about selling, you no doubt know that the Yanks can sell you anything.

★
They can supply you with gold hot-tubs for canaries and milk-lined car-mats for elephants. And in case you want to become a head hunter, do-it-yourself kits are offered via the mail-order system.

The latest on the market is offered by a Corning Company in Pittsburgh who are contracting to build glass brick windows into atomic shelters—so the occupants can have a clear view of other-unfortunates being blown to nothing.

★
Provided of course that the glass is shatterproof. ALEX LA GUMA.

Is Mr. Mokhehe's Face Red?

The French publication "East and West" recently reprinted an interview given to the Soviet newspaper Pravda by the Cairo BCP representative of the Basutoland Congress Party.

Asked to comment on the recently published programme of the Communist Party of Basutoland, the BCP representative said: "This is a document of great force. I agree with its thesis."

He went on to say that his devoted success of the Soviet Union, and that he believed that the programme of the Soviet Communist Party of the Soviet Union provided a guide and source of strength to Basutoland Africans in their struggle against the hated colonialism.

CONGO LEADERS CONDEMN WESTERN SCHEMING

Anti-Gizenga Slanderers Expelled

THE scheme of Western imperialism to divide the Congolese patriotic forces by all means was denounced by Mr. Gabriel Yumbu, vice-president of the African Solidarity Party, one of the main political organizations in the country, recently.

Mr. Yumbu made the denunciation when criticising another vice-president of the party, Kimwail,

and others, for opposing the action of the party's national president, Vice-Premier Antoine Gizenga before he was arrested and imprisoned by the Adoula government.

It was reported that Kimwail had announced that Gizenga was no longer National President of the African Solidarity Party on the pretext that Gizenga had "hampered" the activities of the Adoula government in Leopoldville, and that he had tried to form a national Patrice Lumumba party.

TO UNDERMINE UNITY
Mr. Yumbu said that the actions of Kimwail and his supporters were inspired by western circles, and primarily U.S. circles, which were trying to undermine at all costs the unity of the Congolese patriotic forces, particularly the unity of the African Solidarity

Party. In the name of the leading committee of the ASP, Mr. Yumbu read out to the press a document

signed by the majority of the party's members of Parliament and by all its local bureaux, announcing that Kimwail and two

other supporters had been expelled from the party because of their violation of the party rules and their slander against Gizenga.

WIDF PROTEST TO VERWOERD

JOHANNESBURG.

The Women's International Democratic Federation has written to the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, protesting against the order restricting Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi to Orylando township and demanding that the ban on her be lifted immediately.

"If Gizenga Is Murdered U.N. Will Share The Shame"

THE Movement for Colonial Freedom in London has written to the acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, urging him "to take immediate action to secure the release or early trial of Antoine Gizenga."

"We suggest to you that the United Nations has a responsibility in this matter. His mother, who visited him recently on the lonely island of Bulabemba where he is imprisoned, states that he is being poisoned by arsenic.

"Whether this is true or not, should Mr. Gizenga in fact be murdered, suffering the fate of Patrice Lumumba, the United Nations would share in the shame of that crime.

"We would remind you that the U.N. Commission of Inquiry report, published on November 14, 1961, faulting the President Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe, together

with their colleagues, 'should not escape responsibility for the deaths of Messrs. Lumumba, Okito and Mpolo.'

"We are not aware of any action taken to implement the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry.

"In the light of the death of

Messrs. Lumumba, Okito and Mpolo, we have felt very grave concern about the fate of Mr. Gizenga since the events of mid-January, and hope that you will utilize the tremendous influence of your office to ensure that civilized standards of justice are applied in the Congo."



EXPELLED FROM FORT HARE—NOW TOP MAN IN N. RHODESIA'S UNIP

SIKOTA WINA (29) is one of Kenneth Kaunda's chief lieutenants, and a member of the Central Committee (cabinet) of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party. He is at present Director General of the UNIP International Publicity Bureau and also Director of the Election Committee.



Mr. Sikota Wina

In 1955 Sikota Wina was expelled from Fort Hare University as a result of a strike conducted by the students there. He was then secretary of the Students' Representative Council.

On his return to Northern Rhodesia he became editor of "African Life," a monthly magazine produced on the Copperbelt. Arrested during the 1959 Emergency in Northern Rhodesia he was detained with the leaders of the

Zambia Congress for nine months. On his release in December 1959 he joined UNIP as a full-time political worker.

His brother Arthur Wina is the UNIP representative in the USA.

THEY REMEMBERED SHARPEVILLE

THE massacre of Africans at Sharpeville and Langa in 1960 was remembered in other parts of the continent besides South Africa last month.

● The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in a statement commemorating the second anniversary of the massacre expressed its "indignation" and strongly condemned "the violent and brutal repression let loose by the fascist government of South Africa."

The statement said: "The glorious struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid, for liberation and for the overthrow of white domination in their land cannot be deterred by these outrages."

It demanded an end to restrictions on freedom of lifting of the bans on political organisations and the freeing of all political prisoners.

The statement called on the Afro-Asian governments and peoples to give more active support to the just struggle of the South African people for freedom.

ONE MINUTE SILENCE

● At a meeting in Dar Es Salaam, support for South Africa's liberation struggle was pledged by representatives of the nationalist parties of Tanganyika, the Rhodesias and Mozambique.

Among the speakers were Mr. Kandoro, administrative secretary of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union; Mr. D. Banda of the UNIP of Northern Rhodesia; Mr. Chirimani, representative of the Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) African People's Union; and representatives from Mozambique and South Africa.

The meeting observed a one-minute silence in memory of those who fell at Sharpeville and Langa.

WHOLE DISTANCE

● The people of Ghana would go the whole distance with the South African people in their struggle for liberation, declared Mr. Charles Heymann, secretary for African affairs of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, at another memorial meeting held in Accra.

Mr. Peter Raboroko, of the Pan-Africanist Congress, said that the freedom of South Africa would not be decided in the courts.

Mr. M. Sipalo of UNIP called for a tightening up of the boycott of South African goods.

A message from Mr. John K. Tettegah, secretary-general of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, said that "solidarity among the workers and people of South Africa as a whole was a most effective weapon against apartheid and all forms of oppression."

ANOTHER OAS ATROCITY

Six Algiers social workers, three Europeans and three Moslems, were mown down by fire from the sub-machine gun of a Secret Army Organisation (OAS) "execution" gang recently.

Among the six was the Berber writer and poet Mouloud Feraoun, seen on the extreme right of the picture (which was taken some time before his murder) with Daniele Delorme, the French actress, and author Emmanuel Robles.

The victims were attending a meeting when the OAS gangsters burst in and named the six who had been "sentenced to death." They were led out, lined against a wall and mercilessly shot down.



Chapman, Florida Times-Union
"We've got to figure out some kind of vital role for the Navy on the moon, even if there isn't any water there."

TRANSKEI TALIS A FARCE

Urban Africans Have NOT Been Consulted

PORT ELIZABETH.
THE majority of people told to go to Umfata to give their opinions on the Transkeian self-government plan to a five-man committee sitting at Umfata from April 16 to 18, were surprised by the invitations.

Some 64 people were rushed to the meeting from the towns, and included teachers, ministers, doctors and businessmen. Most of them were taken aback by the invitations, because, as one man put it, "I have never been involved in such matters."

Nevertheless, they were simply

told by their respective Bantu Commissioners that they had attended the meeting. They found out what they were required to do when they got there.

At Umfata, Mr. Vic Leibbrandt, Chief BAD Commissioner, and Mr. Mbuli, Secretary-Treasurer of the Transkei Territorial Authority, were kept busy trying to convince the delegates of the importance of the meeting, and that each one of them had to give his individual opinion on the self-government plan. There was to be no conference but evidence had to be given in camera before the committee.

When the urban representatives met to review the situation, they not only reacted against the crude tactics of Leibbrandt and Mbuli, but also criticised basic undemocratic points in the plan.

The meeting was divided and a small minority of "ever-so-thankfuls" were ready to appear before the commission.

At this stage the situation was getting out of hand for the organisers of the show. The delegates were given time to think it over, and in the meantime a sightseeing tour of a furniture factory and agricultural school in Tsolo was organised.

Information experts and Mr. Leibbrandt spared no effort in showing the townsmen the good things in store for the Transkei. Factories are to be built in the area, but hand-operated machines will be used.

BOYCOTTED
Some of the people boycotted the tour, as they did not wish to appear to have been won over. Those who remained in Umfata were trailed around the streets and to call-houses by the Special Branch.

As the last round of the constitutional talks in the next session of the TTA approaches, the architects are trying to give a flavour of democratic procedure to their plans. But even for the urban representatives who attended the committee meeting, the swindle is all too glaring. The bulk of them, who were handpicked, were not impressed.

It certainly cannot be said that Africans in urban areas have been properly consulted. Only yes-men could have done a good job for the Government, and it appears that there were few of them.

ATTACKED
Where the people have been given an opportunity to air their views openly, the plan has been attacked. The chiefs, however, are keeping a tight grip on the people and opposition is suppressed. It is in Chief Sabata's Tembuland where successive meetings have condemned the plan.

Members of the five-man committee which sat in Umfata were: Chairman, Mr. D. Ngongolo; Messrs. E. A. Fiyanga, W. Tonkall, R. Msengana and W. Sibi.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Maiden Plate: TRUSTEE, Danger, Ash Leopard.

Maturity Stakes: NOVERINT, Danger, Militant.

Kenilworth Handicap (bottom): QUICK RESPONSE, Danger, True Panata.

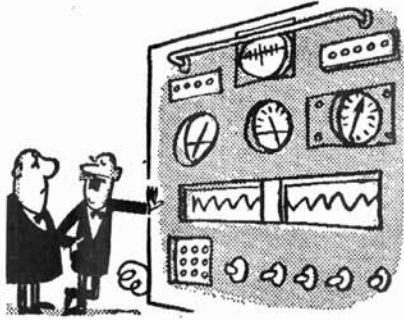
Somerset W.F.A. Plate:

1. WARLOCK
2. Kingsmead
3. Tragedienne.

Juvenile Handicap: CARBONATE, Danger, Wingate.

Wyndberg Progress Stakes: MARION BAY, Danger, Valrio.

Kenilworth Handicap (top): AUBURN, Danger, Treadgold.



"And it has the unique advantage of being completely non-union."

People's Leader Endorsed Out



Mr. Gibson Matinyane, 62-year-old former chairman of the banned ANC in Stellenbosch, recently left for Humansdorp where he was ordered to go by the authorities after being endorsed out of Stellenbosch area. He had lived in Stellenbosch since 1943.

Mr. Matinyane was detained during the state of emergency in 1960 and was ordered out of Stellenbosch after his release. He appealed against the order to the Chief Bantu Commissioner, but his appeal was turned down. Throughout the long period during which negotiations with the authorities on his behalf took place, Mr. Matinyane was refused permission to seek work, and remained unemployed. Like most of those banished from their homes, he knows no one in his place of exile.

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WORKERS' PARLIAMENT MEETS

(Continued from page 1)

workers that SACTU had reached an early maturity through its martyrs—the victimised workers, the banned, restricted, persecuted and convicted heroes of those who worked to build it.

There was tumultuous applause from the men and women of all races who had been delegated to conference at this session, and then all stood in silence for a moment to commemorate the recent death of trade unionist Lawrence Nkosi.

DAILY STRUGGLE

In his secretarial report the acting secretary, Mr. Marks Shope, reminded the workers that SACTU conducted a fierce daily struggle against exploitation. Capitalism thrived on the profits derived from the workers and on the deprivation of human rights, and the Non-White worker was oppressed and exploited both because of his class and his race.

The recent TUC decision to admit Non-Whites must be seen in this light, and until they realised that it was impossible for a Non-White worker to gain economic concessions while labouring under the political disabilities of apartheid, true co-operation between SACTU and the TUC would not be possible.

"We have seen our children die in their thousands because of malnutrition, hunger and starvation in this land of honey and gold," Mr. Shope said, "and we know that we cannot win our economic freedom without the removal of the pass system and all the discriminatory legislation that impedes our economic improvement."

Conference agreed that co-operation with the TUC would be impossible unless it agreed to campaign vigorously for the right of all to

engage in skilled work and to strike for better conditions.

CAMPAIGN SUCCESS

The success of the February 7 campaign, during which hundreds of new workers had been enrolled into their trade unions, was stressed by many speakers, although deficiencies of organisation were also not glossed over.

The Metal Workers' Union in Pretoria alone had 350 new members. The African Garment Workers had 800 members from two Johannesburg factories alone.

In Durban, where the Lion Match workers won increased wages, a

non-contributory pension scheme and a medical benefit fund last year with the help of their union, there had also been major increases in trade union membership.

There was an alert, militant and serious mood throughout the one and a half day conference.

Resolutions were passed calling for a national minimum wage of R2 a day and a 40-hour week, the abolition of the colour bar in industry, condemning the destruction of food by farmers while the workers went hungry and reaffirming SACTU's membership of the All-African Trade Union Federation.

MAY DAY GREETINGS FROM FOFATUSA

CAPE TOWN.

"WORKERS of the world, the Federation of Free African Trade Unions (S.A.) sends you its warmest fraternal greetings on this international workers' holiday: the day when you remember the pioneers who paved the way for labour's present achievements, and the day when you look bravely to the future for an even fuller and happier life for yourselves and your children," says a May Day message sent to New Age by FOFATUSA.

In the message FOFATUSA says it rededicates itself to the continuing fight for freedom for the trade union movement to defend the workers' rights, and freedom from "the scourge of racial oppression and discrimination which still afflicts too

many peoples, especially in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

FOFATUSA says it will also fight for better conditions for all the world's workers and for "a determined international effort to lift the 'have-not' countries out of the rut of economic stagnation."

To achieve these aims, says FOFATUSA, "the free trade unions must consolidate their forces, unite their ranks and review their techniques to meet the challenge which faces organised labour everywhere in the swiftly changing modern world. Fraternal aid from the stronger movements to the younger unions striving to establish themselves in the developing countries must be maintained."

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO COY LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

SATURDAY 28-4-62 3.30 P.M.

SUNDAY 29-4-62

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