

'LIFE I LOVE YOU' COSMONAULTS' FAVOURITE SONG

MORE POLICE RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.

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

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

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

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

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

AND IN P.E.

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

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

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

AFRICAN STATES CALL

(Continued from page 1)

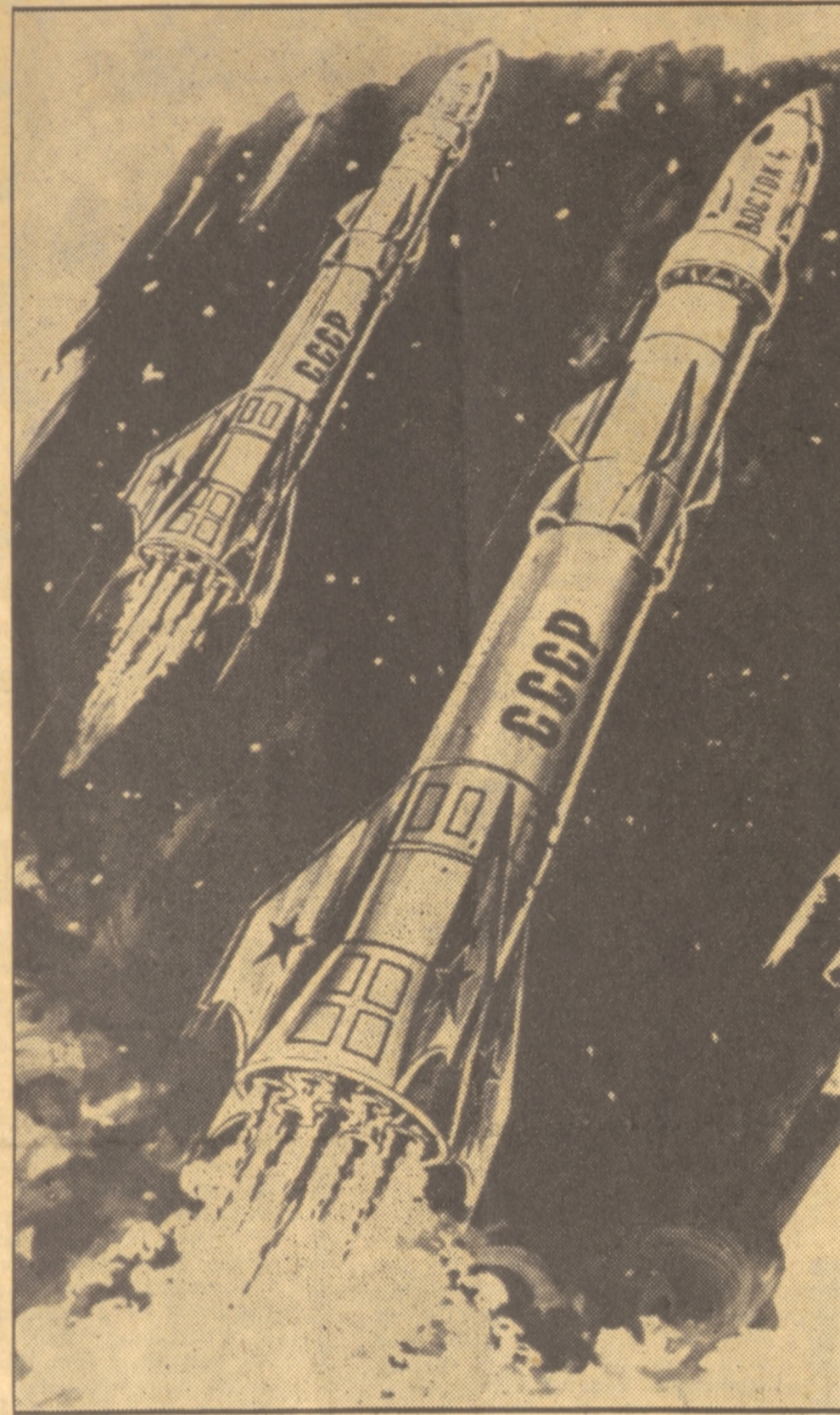
Mr. Kawawa said: "Mandela's activities as we know them in TANU have been nothing more than a demand for what is rightly his people's."

"THE AFRICANS OF SOUTH AFRICA WANT THEIR FREEDOM."

"The South African Government will, therefore, be well advised to release Nelson Mandela and begin to take him for what he is—a man with genuine political aspirations for his fellow men in South Africa."

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

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



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

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

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

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

Tembu Again Reject Bantustan

PORT ELIZABETH.

ON Saturday August 11 hundreds of abantu had their second representative meeting in two weeks at Bumbane, the home of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

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

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

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

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

New Data

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

Recording

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact Man

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

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

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

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

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

Celebrations

There were great celebrations at his small home town of Uzin in the Ukraine after his safe return to earth.

Crowds with flowers and banners surrounded the Popovich parents' home on "First of May" street—now renamed "Astronaut Popovich."

In the afternoon his father—a stockily-built moustachioed Cosack—spoke with great emotion to a mass meeting at the town stadium.

He thanked the Soviet Communist Party, all the scientists, en-



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

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

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

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

At the Fair

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

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

He added he would like to take

to outer space with him the spirit of Jack London and Mayakovsky.

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

No Fear

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

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

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



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

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

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

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

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

First Visit

The second question was a personal one. This was to be my first visit to the Soviet Union and as a left-winger who had long been identified with the efforts of the Soviet people to build the first socialist society, I wondered what my reactions to Moscow would be. Had I built up an unreal image of the Soviet Union which must bring me disappointment, or would my experiences serve to strengthen my socialist convictions?

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

The Palace of Congresses in the

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

Differences

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

By a Delegate

approach which were expressed in the speeches.

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

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

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

Colonialism

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

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

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

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

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

Friendliness

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

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

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

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

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DR. GAZIDES SACKED AGAIN

Protest Outside Durban Hospital

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

Edward Hospital, Durban, last week.

As on the previous occasion it is apparent that Dr. Gazides is the victim of Special Branch pressure on the Provincial Administration.

On the Saturday morning following his dismissal, Congress Alliance demonstrators took up positions outside the Hospital entrance to protest against the dismissal. Their names and addresses were taken by the Special Branch.

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



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

RAMOUTSI CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

The Supreme Court on Monday issued a warrant for the arrest of former Dube Advisory Board member Mr. Benjamin Ramoutsi who did not appear on a charge of causing an explosion at the Dube municipal offices on December 16 last year.

The hearing was adjourned to September 24 with the request by defence counsel Berrange that argument on the estreatment of bail be held over pending some explanation.

Mrs. Matseoane Discharged

JOHANNESBURG.

Mrs. Ruth Matseoane, a leading member of the Federation of South African Women, was found not guilty and discharged in the Magistrate's Court on Thursday August 16. She had been charged with creating a disturbance on the City Hall steps during the demonstrations which were held against the Sabotage Act.

This is the second case this week in which people arrested by the police at the time when the hooligans were allowed to run wild, have been discharged. A young artiled clerk, Mr. Mosselson, was also found not guilty of the same offence.

Hundreds Attend P.E. Women's Meeting

PORT ELIZABETH.

ON Sunday last week about 200 people stood outside the Veeplaats Hall unable to find room inside where several hundreds were jampacked at a meeting sponsored by the Federation of South African Women.

For its spiritedness the meeting was reminiscent of the days before the banning of the African National Congress, and the lusty singing of Freedom Songs recaptured the old spirit.

Amidst heated speeches the meeting demanded the release of Nelson Mandela. The resolution was loudly acclaimed by those outside when it was conveyed to them.

The meeting condemned the decision of the Municipal Council to

establish beer halls and bottle stores in the Township. It decided that the Women's Federation would call upon churches and all people to join in a struggle to fight against the establishment of such beer and liquor halls in the residential areas.

The meeting further condemned the action of the government in publishing the names of banned and listed people in the press as a measure designed to intimidate employers to dismiss those people whose names appeared in the list.

The meeting said none of these measures would affect the progress of the struggle for national liberation from the Nationalist Government's racial oppression.

After the meeting hundreds of people marched in procession from Veeplaats to Zakhele and were joined by hundreds more on the way.

JOHANNESBURG.

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

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

URGENT MEETING

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

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

- R2-00 aday.
- 3 weeks annual leave.
- Quick and open inquiries relating to dismissals.
- Adequate compensation for accidents.
- All non-White workers to be placed on the permanent staff after 3 months.
- Full sick pay for long illnesses.
- Workers doing work of a responsible nature to get higher rates of pay.

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

DENIAL

Mr. Basson, General Secretary of the Artisan Staff Association, said that it was not true that African employees had been ignored when wage claims had been put

forward. His union confined itself to its registered scope and in any case he was reluctant to encroach on the preserves of any other trade union of whatever creed or colour.

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

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

IN THE COLD

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

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

a few shillings increase per month for most of them.

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

IN NATAL

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

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

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

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

PAC MEN JAILED FOR CONSPIRACY TO MURDER

CAPE TOWN.

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

One of the accused, Ginta Jajile, was acquitted.

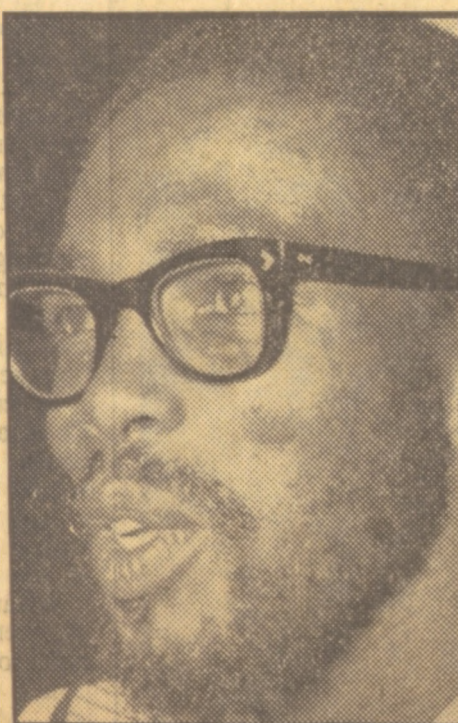
Evidence was given that the 20 accused, on the instigation of members of the PAC from Cape Town, had prepared to murder the foreman of the farm on which they worked. Thereafter they were

to march on Stellenbosch and set fire to the town.

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

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

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



Mr. Ndhlovu

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