

A Man Can Hang For Trespass

THE so-called Sabotage Bill is so complicated and detailed that not even the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, knows what it is all about.

The Minister told a press conference that the Bill prohibited press interviews only when banned people who were also listed Communists and would not affect a man like Patrick Duncan. This is not correct. The Bill makes it an offence to publish a statement by any banned person, listed or not. In fact, Chief Lutuli has been quoted as an example of a man whom the Nats want to silence in this way. But Chief Lutuli is in exactly the same position as Mr. Duncan. He is banned, but not listed. Once the Bill becomes law, his name will disappear from the columns of the press.

Ban on Meetings

The Minister also said he did not intend to ban the multi-racial conference planned by the Institute of Race Relations and did not have the power under the Bill to do so. The Minister has got the power to do so. In terms of the Bill, he can ban any gathering anywhere at any time if he is satisfied it is furthering the aims of Communism. If the Minister is satisfied that Mr. Duncan is furthering the aims of Communism, he can obviously be satisfied about anything.

Onus of Proof

In addition to being ignorant about his Bill, the Minister is also dishonest in denying that the onus of proving innocence is placed on

the accused. The fact is that if an accused is proved guilty of trespass, this alone is enough for him to be convicted of sabotage if charged under this Bill unless he can prove that he was not committing trespass for, say, a political purpose.

Mr. Vorster mentioned the case of a man who was "found at night in a building. Explosives were also in the building. It might be impossible to connect the man with the explosives, although all the circumstances indicated that he intended sabotage."

But under the Bill there need be no explosives and the man will still be found guilty of sabotage unless he can prove his trespass had no ulterior motive. If you commit trespass and cannot prove your innocence, you can hang under Vorster's Bill.

Trespassers can Hang

And what do you have to prove yourself innocent of? Not only of handing explosives, or poisoning wells, or tampering with the power system, but of any political purpose, even if that purpose is in itself completely innocent.

If you walk on to somebody's property to put a perfectly legal reagent under his door, you can hang under Vorster's Nazi Bill. That is bad enough, but you can also hang if you can't PROVE that you were not going to put a leaflet under his door.

Last week a young journalist, Paul Trewhele, was found guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court of distributing a CPC leaflet on railway property without permission. He was cautioned and discharged. UNDER VORSTER'S BILL, HE WOULD BE LIABLE TO A COMPULSORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT, AND IT WOULD BE COMPETENT FOR A COURT TO SENTENCE HIM TO DEATH.

Here are other blanket provisions of the Bill which are extremely dangerous:

Gatherings

A gathering is now defined so as to exclude common purpose. In other words, whereas previously a banned person was forbidden from attending any gathering with a common purpose, anybody who in future is banned under the new definition will be prevented from attending any gatherings of any sort at all—football matches, cinemas, bus-queues, house parties become illegal for these people.

Possession of Publications

It is an offence punishable by up to 3 years imprisonment to be in possession of any publication banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Once the Bill becomes law, you are given one month to clear up your house. After that, if you are found in possession of a single copy of the "Guardian" or "Advance" (the only two publications so far banned under the Act), you can be sent to jail. This would also apply, of course, to any publication banned under the Act in future.

Listed People

When the Bill is law, it becomes an offence for a listed per-

son not to notify in person change of address or occupation to an officer in charge of a police station. And the onus is on you to prove that you have done so. Penalty if you fail—a minimum of 3 years imprisonment.

A listed person who refuses to give his name and address to any peace officer when asked, or who gives a false name and address is liable to the same penalty.

These and many similar vicious provisions of this Bill make it quite clear that its aim is not to suppress sabotage but to suppress opposition. The Nats hope that they will be able to place the most determined and effective opponents of the Government under such restraints that they will no longer be able to take part in politics.

It is now up to the people and their leaders to prove the Nats wrong. And the first step is to strain every nerve to mobilise total opposition to this Bill at every stage. It is not a threat only to saboteurs, but to everybody who loves freedom.

GEYSER SPEAKS TO STUDENTS

JOHANNESBURG.

PROFESSOR Albertus Geysler, who was recently found guilty of heresy by the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk and unfrocked, told a packed meeting of students of all races at the Witwatersrand University Great Hall here last week:

"It will soon be possible to be hanged for regarding people as human beings, as persons, and not primarily as members of a particular group, race or creed."

Professor Geysler took as his theme "Human dignity and conscience." He said that those who were fostering a crisis and a crisis mentality in South Africa today were doing their best to efface our common conscience as a people, as one people. They were using fear and the paralysis it creates to make people lose their respect for each other and their dignity and conscience.

FEAR

"Both snakes and dictators use the method of fear," said Professor Geysler. "But if instead, the injustices, the oppression and the grievances of the people were removed this fear would disappear of its own accord."

In his introduction Professor MacCrone of the Psychology Department said that there had been enormous pressure on Professor Geysler for many years to try and make him conform to an apartheid ideology but that this had never made him change his views or keep quiet. Neither laws nor moral pressure could force him to do or teach what he felt was wrong.

Professor Geysler received tumultuous applause at the end of his talk. The meeting had been arranged by the recently formed HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY.



A section of the large number of demonstrators who lined a Durban street in protest against Vorster's anti-Sabotage Bill.

CLEMENCY PLEA FOR PONDOS IN DEATH CELL

JOHANNESBURG.

TEN tribesmen who were found guilty of murder after the Pondoland uprisings last year have already been executed, the Defence and Aid Fund here has been informed by the Department of Justice.

Eleven others are only waiting for a date to be set by the Executive Council before a similar sentence is carried out on them.

The Defence and Aid Fund is arranging for an urgent plea of clemency on behalf of the men in the condemned cell, and has written to the State President informing him of the proposed action and asking that no action be taken in meantime.

Those who are to be executed are: Barnabas Magawana, Douglas Magawana, Majola Shusha, Namsatu Ndayimane, Marelane Ndovela, Ntshwenca Mkokelwa, Mtoleni Mfuyo, Kwatla Nota, Nwayi Singxesa, Kekani Gudulwayo and Gavu Zadzunge.

The first six were convicted for the murder of Chief Stanford, and the others come from the Hlwahlwazi Location at Flagstaff.

ALCOHOLIC

Those already executed were: Mjanyelwa Mnconco, Zwelibanaz Kwetshuba, Yiva Voyoyo, Vexwana Mapamela, Shadrack George, Wilson Ngobe, Masipalati Nkomo, Mceenjulwa Ngwevu, Samani Hpanbaniso, Maduse Sandlobe.

They were found guilty of the death of Chief Vukayibambe, who was said to be an alcoholic in the evidence of Det.-Sgt. Card: "He was prone to bribery and corruption, and it was generally reputed that there was nothing he would not do for a few bottles of liquor."

Chief Vukayibambe used his own shotgun when the police fired on a meeting of his tribe that had failed to disperse, when one man was killed and six injured.

SWAZIS OPPOSE IRON ORE DEAL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE agreement between the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation) and the Swaziland Administration for the mining of twelve million tons of iron ore has been signed.

The Swazi people, who have had no say whatsoever in the drawing up of the agreement, and the percentage of profits and royalties that is to come to Swaziland, have been completely by-passed, as this lease has been signed before the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The British High Commissioner

for the three protectorates, Sir John Maud, signed on behalf of the Swaziland Administration, and Mr. Marshall Clark for the iron ore company.

In an exclusive interview with New Age reporter Mr. Charles Dlamini, the Johannesburg representative of the Paramount Chief of the Swazi nation, Sobhuza II, said, "The Swazi nation knows nothing whatsoever about this agreement. They will oppose it to the bitter end. The mineral wealth of our country cannot be signed away by the British like this without our co-operation and participation."

S.A. GREEK DEMOCRATS CONDEMN APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG.

extraction—

THE South African Association of Greek Democrats has issued a statement denying the impression created by a small section of the Greek community and the "local Greek press at all times" that the Greek community as a whole are "solidly behind the Government."

The statement says that there are many South African-born Greeks who have little or no ties at all with exclusively "Greek" organisations, and that these organisations "together with the local Greek press can thus never represent more than a section of the Greek community."

"In their zeal to support Government policy it is surprising that this section has not suggested a Greek Group Area to maintain the Greek identity. But they HAVE initiated a fund for erecting a statue to Paul Kruger in Krugersdorp."

The message adds: "Let it be known that there are South Africans of Greek

Who detest this appeasement of the Government and who will not be a part of this boot-licking to gain small, immediate concessions.

Who actively oppose Government policy as being undemocratic and unjust.

Who are concerned about the oppression and humiliation which is being heaped on fellow South Africans of every race.

Who will never lose their identity as Greeks because they stand for what the ancient Greeks regarded as the most precious gifts of all: democracy and freedom.

Who are proud of their predecessors who opposed the tyranny of the Ottoman empire 140 years ago, and who said 'No' to the Nazis in the last war. We can also be proud of our Cypriot brothers who have recently struggled and won their independence.

And lastly let it be known that the lesson of these struggles is not lost to us."

British scientist provides conclusive proof

U.S. SOLELY TO BLAME FOR NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

- WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION RE-SUME TESTING LAST OCTOBER?
- WHY ARE THE RUSSIANS SO ADAMANT ON THE INSPECTION ISSUE?

THE answer to these two questions has been provided by Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Nobel Prize-winning British physicist and one of the world's leading authorities on nuclear warfare. In a most compelling article in a recent issue of the *New Statesman* he demonstrates conclusively, on the basis of official American facts and figures, that it is the American policy of preparing for a preventative war which has left the Soviet Union no alternative to its present stand on testing and inspection.

Relying exclusively on authoritative Western sources, Blackett proves that the nuclear striking power of the U.S., measured in terms of bombs and the means of delivering them, is many times as large as that of the Soviet Union. The U.S. capacity for nuclear destruction might even be 30 TIMES as great as that of the Soviet Union.

This point was made in another way by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence, Roswell Gilpatrick, who said last October:

"We have a second-strike capacity which is at least as extensive as what the Soviets can deliver by striking first, therefore we can be confident that the Soviets will not provoke a major conflict."

By a 'second-strike' capability he meant the ability to retaliate after the other side has launched a surprise major nuclear attack.

Professor Blackett agrees: "Even assuming," he writes, "that the Washington figures are only approximately correct, the possibility of a rationally planned surprise nuclear attack by the Soviet Union on the nuclear delivery system of the West must now, and always must have been, quite negligible."

It is clear that the Soviet Union could, had it wanted to, have closed the gap between its own nuclear weapon capacity and that of the U.S. There is only one conclusion, then, which can be drawn from the fact that there is this tremendous gap, and that is the one drawn by Blackett:

Soviet nuclear strategy is geared solely for defensive, retaliatory purposes, whereas U.S. nuclear policy is geared for a preventative war.

"MISSILE GAP"?

The whole game is given away by an important article in the February 15 issue of *The Reporter* in which U.S. Senator Stuart Symington compares the U.S. intelligence figures for what it was anticipated the Soviet Union would produce in terms of inter-continental missiles (ICBM's) and bombers, and the increase over a year that in fact did take place.

In December 1959 the U.S. estimated what the Russians would have after the next 18 months, basing their estimate on the assumption that the Soviet Union would aim for the greatest striking power achievable. In September 1961 an estimate was made of the actual numbers of ICBM's which the Soviet Union had on hand.

The second figure was only 3.5% of the first! In other words, the Soviet Union had only 3.5% of the number of missiles which the U.S. intelligence had expected them to have.

In the meanwhile Kennedy was hammering the Republicans for allowing the 'missile gap' to grow. The U.S. estimates proved that the Russians had contented themselves with producing a relative handful of ICBM's—just enough, as Blackett says, to provide what they judged would be an effective deterrent to the West's launching an all-out nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

But the Kennedy Administration did not call off its own expansion programme when it realised that it had overestimated Soviet strength by over 95 per cent.

Instead it ordered a 50 per cent increase in the number of bombers, a 50 per cent increase in the number of missiles on 15-minute ground alert, and a 100 per cent increase in capacity to produce long-range missiles.

The American's own figures, then, show beyond any doubt that the responsibility for the continued arms race lies solely with the U.S. It is not true, as so many of the very genuine, hardworking and important Ban-the-Bombers say, that America and the Soviet Union are both equally to blame.

The two Great Powers cannot simply be lumped together when the FACTS prove that the U.S. is aggressive whereas the Soviet Union adopts a defensive nuclear position.

ARMS ECONOMY

A complicating factor, and one which makes the prospects of disarmament rather grim, is that the U.S. economy has become heavily dependent on the manufacture of arms, and that even without disarmament it has suffered from a creeping stagnation. The need for bolstering the economy provides strong support for those elements in American society who demand arming for a preventative war.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the socialist economy can rapidly absorb workers and machinery laid off from arms manufacture. Even apart from other considerations, the Soviet Union has obviously adopted a purely defensive nuclear strategy based on a minimum deterrent, because by doing so it has more resources available for civilian construction.

SOVIET TESTS

Against this background it is easier to understand why the Soviet Union resumed nuclear testing last year, despite the fact that it knew that it would lose much of the goodwill it had gained for being responsible for the moratorium on tests in the first place.

The tremendous expansion of U.S. nuclear striking power called for by Kennedy despite the fact that his experts told him that the Soviet Union was way behind in this field, was bound to produce some Soviet reaction.

The minimum deterrent was getting too minimal in the face of the great American increases.

The Russians were faced then with either a vast increase in the number of ICBM's of the type which it already possessed, or else keeping to the same numbers but increasing the quality of the bombs. The latter course was decided on, partly because it would involve far less expense.

The Russians' "motive in testing last autumn," says the *New Statesman* (February 16) "was, it would seem, simply the fear that the (American) lead was becoming so great that the U.S. might be tempted to risk preventative war."

INSPECTION

As far as inspection is concerned, the above facts explain the differing attitudes of the U.S. and the Soviet Union. As Blackett has pointed out, the U.S. has built up overwhelming superiority in nuclear striking power.

All that is missing is the knowledge of the exact location of the bases from which the Russians would launch their retaliatory missiles.

If the U.S. could gain this information through an inspection system established in the name of disarmament, the chances of success in, and hence the temptation to start, a preventative war would be greatly increased.

Hence Washington's eagerness for as much inspection with as little disarmament as possible. Hence, too, the Soviet Union's flat rejection of any inspection not tied to genuine disarmament.

Two other points should be made about inspection. In the first place the inspection issue has been clearly raised as a red herring in connection with a ban on nuclear tests. All such tests in the atmosphere are self-policing, i.e. they can be detected from anywhere in the world, on-the-spot inspectors are not necessary. Only very small underground tests, which are of only very slight significance, could possibly escape long-distance detection.

Secondly, the West has consistently rejected the Soviet proposal (backed by India at the Geneva negotiations) that for a start inspection be allowed of destroyed armaments, i.e. that there be controlled and inspected disarmament, rather than controlled armaments and inspection without disarmament.

So much for the false assertion that the Soviet Union is responsible for the disarmament deadlock, as well as for the mistaken view that the Soviet Union is equally to blame with the United States.

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Worse Than The Worst In S.A.

LIFE IN MOZAMBIQUE IS HELL

THIS is the story of conditions in Portuguese East Africa told to New Age by a man who has recently come from that territory. In South Africa he is a foreign Native and therefore not wanted by the authorities. In his country of birth, Mozambique, he is not wanted, considered dangerous because he has stayed too long in South Africa. Because of the insecurity of his position at present we withhold his name.

NO WORK—NO LIVELIHOOD

Mr. X, we shall call him, tells us that conditions of living in Mozambique are worse than the worst we know in this country.

In the countryside there is no work. The people depend on agriculture for a living but the yield is never enough to maintain life all the year round. The country people migrate to the towns—Lourenco Marques, Beira etc. A great number of them are recruited for the mines on the Rand.

When the recruits come back from the mines their miserable earnings are drained by heavy taxation on every article they have bought in South Africa. For a bicycle the worker pays more than £2 in such tax.

The journey home from the Rand is paid by the authorities only as far as the recruiting depot and the workers have to pay their fare home from there, sometimes more than 100 miles away.

Each worker from the mines is required to pay taxes to officials, from the magistrate down to the village headman: R2.80 to the magistrate at the recruiting depot; R1 to the local magistrate on arrival and R2 to the village headman or chief on arrival. Failure to comply results in compulsory free labour in each category.

FORCED LABOUR

As if that were not enough, all able-bodied men are required to offer their labour for no pay whenever it is required. Work done is usually on afforestation schemes, building and beautifying of holiday resorts.

Even a village chief uses free labour in his homestead and fields. Mr. X. tells us that even a passer-by may be stopped and required to work for no pay.

There is a scarcity of water and women have to travel long distances to boreholes to get water. Animal husbandry is on a very low level and agriculture is mainly of sub-tropical fruits and plants. When the government supplies seed to the people it requires a share of the yield.

Mr. X. tells us that the people bear these hardships with an unusual quiet. Political organisations worth speaking of are non-existent.

Education is mainly in the hands of Roman Catholics. The emphasis is on manual labour. Secondary education concentrates on carpentry, agriculture, tailoring and book-keeping.

A trickle of Africans aspire to become assimilated, in which case there is hope of better salaries and living standards. The ordinary people, however, despise the assimilated because in effect they

desert the people.

All education in the schools is in the medium of Portuguese. As a result there is no literature or cultural attainment worth speaking of among the indigenous peoples. The cultural evolution so suppressed involves a variety of peoples whose expression would make a healthy variegated cultural composite—the Tonga, Shangaan, Tshopie and Nyembane.

Mr. X., who has a South African wife and five children, was born in Kumini Village, Shai-shai, near the town of Villa de Jaao Belo.

83 Charged, But Only 5 Convicted

POLICE PERSECUTION OF POLITICAL LEADERS

CAPE TOWN.

THE extent to which political leaders in the Western Cape are being subjected to persecution at the hands of the police is revealed in an analysis of the more serious cases handled by the Cape Town branch of Defence and Aid in recent months.

OF 83 PEOPLE CHARGED WITH SERIOUS CRIMES, ONLY 5 WERE CONVICTED. THE REMAINING 78 WERE ACQUITTED OR HAD THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM WITHDRAWN.

Here is a breakdown of the serious cases handled by Defence and Aid in the period September 1961 to April 1962:

Charge	No. Charged	Convicted	Acquitted
Incitement	33	1	32
Carrying on activities of banned organisation	13	1	12
Intimidation	5	2	3
Public Violence or assaulting police	30	1	29
Being in possession of gunpowder	2	—	2
Total	83	5	78

Many of the people arrested for the above offences spent 12 days in jail without bail or trial under the no-bail law. Some of them were not even committed for trial at the end of the detention period as charges against them were withdrawn.

The case of Mr. Archie Sibeko, who was freed on his first appearance in court after spending 17 days

in jail, is a typical example. (See New Age April 5.)

HIGH BAIL

Most of the offences quoted above carry a very high bail and correspondingly high sentence. Bail granted to the accused during the above period ranged from R50 to R300 and in almost all cases the accused could not afford to pay it.

Had it not been for the assistance given by Defence and Aid they would have stayed in jail for long periods.

In many instances the police arrests appeared to be arbitrary, involving people who during the court proceedings were proved to have no connection with the alleged offence. The 24 youngsters from Nyanga East who were charged with public violence after the May 29 strike last year were all acquitted at the end of a trial which dragged on for months. Except for 8 of them who were

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committed for trial in the Supreme Court, the rest had the charges against them withdrawn during the preparatory examination stage.

The evidence against the 8 who were committed for trial was so weak that the judge expressed regret that the case had been brought before the court in the first place.

LOST JOBS

Some of the people charged with political offences lost their jobs, whether or not they had been found guilty, as some of the bosses were unsympathetic towards people alleged to be "agitators."

Mr. F. Nnini, after being detained for a week-end and charged with incitement, was told by his boss: "We do not employ agitators here," and expelled.

ENDORSED OUT

Whether they are proved guilty or not, people charged with political offences run the risk of forfeiting their right to be in Cape Town. If they are endorsed out, they often have no home anywhere in South Africa.

The Bantu Commissioners are reluctant to issue rail warrants to them. In the case of one man who was expelled from the Cape area after serving a 2 year jail sentence, an official said, "He walked here, and he can walk home again."

Those who are sent back to the Transkei are left at the mercy of the tyrannical Verwoerd chiefs who have been given the green light by the state of emergency existing there to hit hard at people they suspect of being "agitators."

S.A. Appeal To Equity

"DON'T GIVE COLOUR-BAR SHOWS"

JOHANNESBURG.

UNION Artists, which broke new ground on the South African theatrical scene with its productions of "King Kong," "King of the Dark Chamber" and "Blood Knot," has joined forces with the Cape Town Arts Council and sent a forceful memorandum to the British actors' trade union, Equity, supporting the call for a boycott of all South African tours unless shows are given only to integrated audiences.

If Equity passes such a resolution at its annual conference in July, its members will be bound by the new conditions, and will be unable to come to South Africa unless they appear before non-racial audiences only.

The loss to South Africa in the cultural field if such a deci-

sion is taken will be great—for Whites (most Non-Whites have been unable to attend the few segregated shows given by visiting artists anyway). And the financial loss to our theatre magnates and impresarios will run into thousands of pounds, perhaps forcing them in their turn to ask the local authorities and the Government to change the existing segregation regulations.

FOOTNOTE: The South African Indian Congress recently issued a statement 'deeply regretting' the fact that British-born Dame Flora Robson had not taken a firm stand on race discrimination in the South African theatre, and had agreed to perform to white audiences only in "The Corn is Green."

Will S.A. Become Another Algeria?

BRITISH CAMPAIGN TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

LONDON.

SOUTH Africa could turn into another Algeria unless the rest of the world took action, declared Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P. and President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, launching a campaign to demand that the British Government impose sanctions and an immediate arms embargo on South Africa.

APPEAL

Over 40 prominent people, including trade union leaders, professors, Church leaders, writers and artists have already signed an appeal to the British Government to take action as "the only means of averting a racial war."

Among the signatories are The Bishops of Woolwich and Southwark, Earl Russell, Constance Cummings, Doris Lessing, Vicky, Vera Brittain, Professor Max Gluckman, Professor Lancelot Hogben, Frankie Vaughan, Angus Wilson and John Osborne.

On Sunday June 3 the Movement will hold a mass rally in Trafalgar Square and this week there is to be an all-party meeting of M.P.s in the House of Commons.

Later in June a private conference will be held to which political leaders, economists, trade unionists and others will be invited to consider the detailed economic and political problems raised by the question of sanctions.

Mrs. Castle said that South Africa was this year spending £60 million on defence—nearly three times the 1960 figure—and was increasing her army from 20,000 to 60,000 men.

"All this is causing increasing alarm among African organisations. They feel the African peoples must prepare for the worst," said Mrs. Castle.

Action by Britain as part of an international campaign could be of a most dramatic kind, since South Africa sends to this country one-third of her total exports.

"This should be done to prevent a bloodbath and the murder of helpless African people," she said.

TRADE UNIONISTS

Mr. Moses Mabhida, vice-president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, said that trade unionists were alarmed because they knew the workers would be the first to suffer from the arms build-up.

A bloodbath in which both black and white would die was possible but could be averted if the world was prepared to do something about it, he said.

British Protest At Sentence On Mosiane

LONDON.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has launched a campaign of protest against the savage prison sentences meted out to trade unionist Jack Mosiane and other leaders in Basutoland recently.

Mosiane and Samuel Mapepla were sentenced to 10 years hard labour, and 12 others, including the chairman of the Maseru District Council, the BCP Youth League President and three women, to a total of 69 years imprisonment. The case arose out of the riots in Maseru last year following the attempt to deport youth leader Mohau Mokitimi.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has written to the Colonial Secretary asking him to receive a joint deputation from itself and the Movement for Colonial Freedom as soon as possible.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

UP MY ALLEY

WE have just received the following advertising hand-out from the Pampoen-ouder-diebos Fashion Centre.

● GREAT SALE NOW ON!

Latest costumes for would-be saboteurs specially designed by experts. Visit our Cloak and Dagger department. We recommend our black hats and capes, air-conditioned for summer work, and we have a limited number of fur-lined capes for the winter nights. They will keep you cosy.

See our underground-wear department. South African Foundation garments with secret pockets complete with information by Frankie. You should be WARING them today.

● For juvenile saboteurs we offer a wide range of pea-

shooters, ray-guns, catapults and a special chemistry outfit complete with french chalk and plastic bottles.

● PS We regret that all paint-sprayers have been bought up by the Public Works Department.

★

I SEE that a South African golf team has left for Tokyo.

● Honorary Japanese?

★

A LETTER in the magazine "Topic" tells this American short-circuit from Cape Carnival:

● To a question how long it would take to put a man on the moon, came the reply: Five days—three for the journey and two to get through the Russian customs.

ALEX LA GUMA.

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